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Agrahayana 30, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Thursday December 21, 1967/
Agrahayana 30, 1889 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met in Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NATIONALIZATION OF GENERAL INSURANCE

+

*811. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the question of nationalization of General Insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to implement it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c). The matter is under active consideration of the Government. A statement on the subject will be made during the current Session of Parliament.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अभी इस करेंट सैशन के खत्म होने में दो ही दिन तो बाकी हैं। जहां अब इस प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए था वहां यह कहा जा रहा है

A statement will be made in the current session.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say, Sir, that if it could be done so easily, I would have put it even earlier, but this matter requires the consideration of the Cabinet and the Cabinet also has many questions to consider. This matter also has to be processed. If it will be going to the Cabinet to-day, then I can put it tomorrow; if it does not happen, I will have to apologise and will have to say that it will be done next time.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि जीवन बीमा निगम जिस का कि हम ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया उस का अनुभव भी कुछ ज्यादा स्वस्थ नहीं है उस स्थिति में क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि इस नये क्षेत्र में यानी सामान्य जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हुए जबकि सरकार एक ऐसे क्षेत्र में दाखिल हो रही है कि जहां अधिक हानि की सम्भावना भी है और व्यक्तिगत देखभाल की भी आवश्यकता है और राष्ट्रीय पूंजी को भी उस से कोई अधिक लाभ होने की आशा नजर नहीं आती है तो उस स्थिति के अन्दर सरकार क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करेगी ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : सरकार बराबर इस समस्या पर विचार कर रही है और जैसा कि मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया है इस बारे में इसी सैशन के दौरान सरकारी वक्तव्य आने वाला है तो माननीय सदस्य उस वक्तव्य के आने तक इंतजार करें।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Sir, if this question cannot be answered now because the Cabinet is considering over the whole matter and they would not like to disclose their mind, then it may be postponed.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be postponed.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : मेरे प्रश्न का इस समय उत्तर देना यदि सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इस समय यह मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है, सरकार की क्या नीति होनी चाहिए वह विचाराधीन है और इस समय किसी प्रकार का कोई उत्तर देना समय से परे होगा तो इस प्रश्न को उस समय तक टाल दिया जायें जबकि सरकार इस बारे में उत्तर देने में समर्थ हो सके ।

MR. SPEAKER : There would not be time, other questions will suffer There can be no question of postponement. There will be more important questions tomorrow, they will suffer.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : मेरा निवेदन है कि मुझे यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आई कि प्रश्न को सफर नहीं करना चाहिए प्रश्नकर्त्ता भले ही सफर करे । दूसरे प्रश्न जो उन्होंने कहा सफर करेंगे यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not postponing. Are you asking the second question or not, please let me know?

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि सरकार जानती है कि इस समय हमारे देश के अन्दर बीमा क्षेत्र के अन्दर विदेशी कम्पनियों की 800 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी है और जिनके कि कौलैबरेशन से यहां इस क्षेत्र में काम हो रहा है तो क्या सरकार इस नीति के ऊपर विचार करेगी कि वह पूंजी जो हमारे देश से जायेगी वह जो विदेशी पूंजी इस समय इस में उपयोग में आ रही है राष्ट्रीयकरण से उसको धक्का लगेगा तो सरकार क्या इस के बारे में कुछ अपने विचार देना चाहेगी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : माननीय सदस्य अभी से यह सोच कर सवाल कर रहे हैं कि सामान्य बीमे का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा लेकिन मैं उनको कहूंगा कि वह अभी इंतजार करें । जो वक्तव्य सरकार का इस बारे में आयेगा तब माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि सरकार क्या करने जा रही है और हो सकता है कि तब शायद उनका यह सवाल पैदा ही न हो ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, राष्ट्रीयकरण की जहां तक एक सिद्धांत की बात है वह बात अपने आप में एक उचित और स्वागत योग्य बात है परन्तु आज कल राष्ट्रीयकरण का अर्थ सीधे से सरकारीकरण है और लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के फलस्वरूप जनता को जो असुविधाएं लालफ़ीताशाही और सरकारी कार्यालयों का जनता के साथ दुर्व्यवहार और उन से जो दिक्कतें आ रही हैं क्या उन को देखते हुए हम सरकार से आशा करें कि वह इस प्रश्न के केवल आर्थिक और राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण पर ही विचार नहीं करेंगे बल्कि जनता की सुविधाओं के ऊपर भी विचार करेंगे ।

दूसरे एल० आई० सी० का वार्षिक बिजनैस विदेश में भी 80 लाख पौंड प्रीमियम का है और करीब करीब उतना ही उस का पोटेंशियल है तो क्या उस के ऊपर भी कुछ प्रभाव पड़ेगा और क्या सरकार इस दृष्टि से भी इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सभी दृष्टिकोणों से विचार किया जायेगा । जो दृष्टिकोण उन्होंनें रक्खा है उस के ऊपर तो विचार किया गया है ही ।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : What are the defects in the existing operation of general insurance companies? As far as I know....

MR. SPEAKER : He need not say that. This is question hour. When he has exchanged places, he can say that.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : For the past two years, I have paid Rs. 700 as premium on my car and I have claimed more than Rs. 7,000 by way of damages. I have not found any difficulty in realising the amount.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He must be a bad driver.

MR. SPEAKER: As an MP, he is given the privilege!

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: Even when I was an MLA, it was settled. What are the advantages which Government propose to derive after effecting nationalisation or social control? Also, will the employees' interests be protected by any such measure?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: All interests will be protected in whatever is being done.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Are Government aware that national general insurance companies today control about Rs. 70 crores? When Government decided to examine this question of nationalisation of general insurance, may I know whether any new developments have taken place for the Finance Ministry to go back on its decision or to review *de novo* this question of nationalisation of general insurance? Also, in the meantime is it proposed to have better control of this credit of Rs. 70—80 crores handled by the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): That point will be made clear in the statement.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the answer?

SHRI K. C. PANT: He wants to know whether we shall nationalise or increase control. That will be made known in the statement.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the factual answer to my question as to how the credit of Rs. 70 crores with these insurance companies is being utilised?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: These are all invested in industries and other suitable items.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : जब यह जनरल इंश्योरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा तब अपने प्लान के लिए हम लोगों को कितनी पूंजी मिल सकती है जिसके कि ऊपर हम काबू पा सकते हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा तब कितनी मिलेगी और राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा या नहीं वह मैंने कहा है कि उसके बारे में आज मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूं ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आज कितनी पूंजी मिल सकती है····

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जितना टोटल है इन सब कम्पनियों का वह 119 करोड़ के करीब है । इसमें से सब लगाई हुई है अनेक कामों में । एक दम काम में नहीं आएगी कभी भी·····

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is no point, because it is only tomorrow he will be able to take a decision. There is no point in going on asking.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : प्राफिट ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : प्राफिट हर साल होता है तीन से चार करोड़ । इससे ज्यादा नहीं होता है ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: May I know whether the insurance companies are investing money in private firms and also giving loans to private industries? If Government nationalises general insurance, the private industries will not be able to get any assistance from the Government, and the Government will make rules in such a way that only the big industrialists will get the money and not the small industrialist. In view of this, will the Government resist taking over general insurance?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The basis of the question is hypothetical.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know whether the hon. Minister has received a representation on behalf of several Members of Parliament expressing the lurking fear in the minds

of the employees that they will be hit hard, that they will be declared surplus or will have to face reversion etc. on account of social control or anything like that; if so, what is the reaction of the hon. Minister to that representation?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know what representation the hon. Member refers to.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I explain? A representation has been given only day before yesterday. I hope you receive our letters daily, and when you receive them, you read them. There is a fear lurking in the minds of the employees—whatever has appeared in the newspapers may not be authentic—that they are going to be affected very seriously if there is social control. So, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that the employees' service conditions and wages will be protected, whatever may happen, whether there is nationalisation or not.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Whatever is entitled to protection will be protected, what is not entitled to protection will not be protected.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Is it a fact that the total premium income of the Indian companies is of the order of nearly Rs. 4 crores, of which quite a substantial amount is spent towards expenses and only an insignificant amount is left as net profit, and therefore is it a fact that looking at the insignificance of the amount, any type of State interference in this particular service sector which is doing a fairly good job is uncalled for and unwarranted?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot say that Government's action is uncalled for or unwarranted, because there are many evils also there. Therefore, Government has got to see that those evils are removed. That is all that Government is looking into.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : जब जनरल इनश्योरेंस के नैशनलाइज़ेशन की बात होती है तब यह कहा जाता है कि इस में बहुत थोड़ा प्राफिट होता है, चार करोड़ का ही होता है और जब बैंकों के नैशनलाइज़ेशन की बात होती है तब कहा जाता है कि बहुत ज्यादा काम होगा और उसको हम सम्भाल नहीं सकते हैं। ये दोनों आर्गुमेंट दिये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप बतायें कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : माननीय सदस्य का अनुमान ठीक नहीं है। यह सही नहीं है कि यह कहा जाता है कि बैंकों में ज्यादा काम है इसलिए उनको नैशनलाइज नहीं किया जाता है और इस में कम प्राफिट है इस वास्ते इस को नैशनलाइज नहीं किया जाता है। दोनों की बात अलग-अलग है। दोनों को अलग अलग तरीके से सोचा जाता है और सोच करके जवाब मांगे जाते हैं और उसी हिसाब से जवाब दिये जाते हैं। कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये और कुछ का कहना है कि नहीं होना चाहिये। जब तक कैबिनेट में उसका फैसला नहीं होता है तब तक मैं इसका हिसाब से जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं। मैं निवेदन यहां रखूंगा और उसके बाद कुछ चर्चा आपका करना ठीक होगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : जब से सामाजिक नियंत्रण अथवा राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात चली है तब से सारी की सारी जनरल इनश्योरेंस कम्पनीज़ चलाने वाले लोगों ने इसके खिलाफ़ एक प्रचार शुरू किया है और उस प्रचार के लिए पैसा भी अलग-अलग कम्पनी वालों से इकट्ठा किया है। मैंने सुना है कि करीब छः लाख रुपया प्रचार कार्य के लिए उन्होंने इकट्ठा किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको इसकी जानकारी है और क्या इसकी भी जानकारी है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में चलने वाली ओरियेंटल फायर एंड जनरल इनश्योरेंस कम्पनी ने भी जनरल इनश्योरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण अथवा सामाजिक नियंत्रण उन पर नहीं लगना चाहिए इसके

लिए जो प्रचार किया जा रहा है उसके लिये कुछ पैसा दिया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : इसका मुझे पता नहीं है ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : क्या आप पता लगायेंगे ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे वित्त मंत्रालय ने सामान्य बीमा कम्पनियों की देखरेख के लिए या जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के अपने ही कर्मचारियों की एक समिति बनाई थी और अगर में भूल नहीं करता हूं तो श्री कोलट उस समिति के अध्यक्ष थे । पीछे जब श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी वित्त मंत्री थे तो पता नहीं क्या कारण हुआ कि उस मशीनरी को स्थगित कर दिया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसके कुछ अच्छे परिणाम नहीं निकले या जो परिणाम सामने आए उनके आधार पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह कोई स्थायी समिति नहीं बनाई गई थी । श्री कोलट को इस काम के ऊपर रखा था । उन्होंने कुछ अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दी और उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही भी हुई थी । उसके परिणाम भी ठीक थे । उसको बन्द कर देने का कोई सवाल नहीं होता । वह सिलसिला चालू है और यह जो नियंत्रण लगाने की बात है यह उसी दिशा में अभी ज्यादा हो रहा है ।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Insurance work is one and indivisible, and all kinds of insurance form part of a composite whole. In view of this, I do not understand why the Cabinet and the Finance Minister and other Ministers are taking so much time in imposing social control over this general insurance or in the nationalisation of general insurance. May I know to what is this delay due? Is there any element in the Cabinet which is opposed to social control being imposed on general insurance or to the nationalisation of general insurance?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not quite understand what the hon. Member has in mind. But he ought to know if he has any knowledge of insurance that life insurance is quite different from general insurance; both are not the same. (*Interruption*) My hon. friend may be a good professor but not a good insurer. That, I have got to say.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: How much money has he insured?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not insured myself at all.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I have insured my life.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member may have insured his life, but that does not mean that he knows insurance. I have not insured myself but I know insurance. That is the difference between the two, because I have got to deal with it. Therefore, the question is not similar. But the questions are being considered. There is no question of any other opinion in the Cabinet or anything like that. But it has to be considered.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I know what is the total amount of money collected by way of premia by the general insurance so far, and what percentage of it is being made available to short and long term investments?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The total premium of insurance was about Rs. 70 crores, out of which a profit of Rs. 3 to 4 crores or a little more remains. That remains for investment.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: In the absence of a statement, it is difficult to put the question which strikes us. I would like to ask the Deputy Prime Minister to assure us that if he is convincted about large-scale malpractices being there, he would nationalise the general insurance as early as possible.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: It has been said that a statement will be made tomorrow. Therefore, the hon. member can wait till then.

श्री बलराज मधोक : एल० आई० सी० के पिछले पांच सात साल के अनुभव से एक बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि सारे लाइफ़ इन्शोरेंस पर सरकार का कब्ज़ा होने के कारण, उस पर सरकार की मानोपली होने के कारण, उस की एफ़िशेंसी कम हुई है और उस का रीयल बिज़िनेस भी बढ़ा नहीं है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : बढ़ा है ।

श्री बलराज मधोक : कैसे बढ़ गया है, लेकिन रीयल बिज़िनैस नहीं बढ़ा है । इस लिए सरकार भी सोचती है कि उस को कुछ हिस्सों में स्प्लिट कर दिया जाये, ताकि उन में काम्पीटीशन हो और काम बढ़े । क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जब सरकार जेनेरल इन्शोरेंस की बात करती है, तो वह इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि उस पर किसी प्रकार का मानोप्लिस्टिक कंट्रोल न हो, चाहे वह प्राईवेट सैक्टर का हो और चाहे स्टेट सैक्टर का हो, और उस में काम्पीटीशन का एलिमेंट रहे, क्योंकि अगर उस में काम्पीटीशन होगा, तो कन्ज्यूमर और इनशोरर को लाभ होगा ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह दृष्टिकोण सामने है ही ।

श्री बीजू पटनायक के समवाय

+

*811–क. **श्री निहाल सिंह** :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री बीजू पटनायक की कौन कौन सी फर्में विदेशों में हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा सरकार द्वारा विरोध किये जाने के बावजूद केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्री बीजू पटनायक को विदेशों में जाने के लिए पारपत्र दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) श्री बीजू पटनायक को विदेशों में फर्में स्थापित करने की अब तक कोई अनुमति नहीं दी गयी है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रार्थनापत्र के मिलने पर श्री पटनायक का पारपत्र 19 मई, 1967 को फिर से नया कर दिया गया था, क्योंकि उनका मामला पारपत्र अधिनियम 1967 के निषेधात्मक खण्डों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता ।

उड़ीसा की सरकार ने श्री पटनायक के पारपत्र को फिर से नया न करने की प्रार्थना की थी क्योंकि वह सरकार राज्य के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध कुछ कथित आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त करना चाहती थी । यह प्रार्थना मंजूर नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि जो कारण बताये गये थे उनसे पारपत्र को अस्वीकृत करने के लिए पर्याप्त आधार नहीं मिलता था ।

श्री निहाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बीजू पटनायक की कम्पनियों पर जो सरकारी रकम बाकी है, क्या उसे बचाने के लिए ही उन्हें पारपत्र दिया गया था ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह बात बिल्कुल ग़लत है ।

LOANS TO STATES

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

(a) the steps which Planning Commission have taken and propose to take to see that the amount advanced to the State Governments and Departments of the Central Government is spent in time, efficiently and properly for the purposes earmarked and measures to be taken in cases of violation of conditions or deviation from main purposes; and

(b) the loans outstanding against the States, state-wise, and the prospects of their repayment?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Central assistance to State Governments for their Plan programmes is regulated in accordance with the patterns of assistance prescribed by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission conduct periodical reviews in order to see that the priorities set by them are adhered to. Final payments of Central assistance are made only on the basis of audited figures of actual expenditure.

As regards the expenditure of the Central Ministries, the concerned Ministries are responsible for ensuring timely, efficient and proper utilisation of funds. Adequate provisions exist in the General Financial Rules to guide the executing agencies in ensuring observance of the purposes and conditions attached to the allocations.

(b) A statement showing the loans outstanding against the States as on 31st March, 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2122/67.] It is expected that repayments will be made by the State Governments according to schedule.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know whether there is an Evaluation Committee or a Standing Committee attached to the Planning Commission which goes into the efficient utilisation of the advances made to State Governments and other institutions?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The Planning Commission does look into it, but the Finance Ministry also looks into it.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know whether the loans that are advanced to departments of Central Government bear interest and the departments concerned have to give interest; if so, may I know whether that interest is being realised in time?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There cannot be any question of the Government taking interest from itself.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जो स्टेटमेंट सदन के सामने रखा गया है, उस में स्टेट्स की तरफ़ आउटस्टैंडिंग लोन्ज तो दिये गये हैं, लेकिन उस में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और दूसरी यूनियन टैरीटरीज की तरफ़ कितना लोन आउटस्टैंडिंग है । क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कुछ इनफ़ार्मेशन देंगे ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not got the details of the Union Territories.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Is it not a fact that deliberately a step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the non-Congress governments so far as loans are concerned, which is corroborated from the fact that, firstly, Rs. 15.79 crores which had been given as loan by Orissa Government for the construction of Paradeep Port is not being reimbursed after the Paradeep Port organisation has been entirely taken over by the Centre; secondly, a bill of Rs. 2.64 crores is pending against electricity charges towards the Rourkela steel plant and the Central Government is sitting tight and is not giving any ways and means loans to the Hindustan steel plant so that the arrears amounting to Rs. 2.64 crores is not being paid to Orissa Government thereby creating financial difficulty in the functioning of the non-Congress government in the State; and, thirdly, when the Orissa Government wanted to raise the royalty on iron ore by one rupee per ton the Central Government did not agree whereas, on the other hand, they imposed an export duty of Rs. 10 per ton on the same iron ore?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member is mixing up several questions. His first allegation that the Central Government is discriminating between Congress governments and non-Congress governments is pure defamation and nothing else, but as the hon. Member is protected here I cannot do anything about it. I have said times without number....

SHRI P. K. DEO : We have been saying it outside also.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member can say it even outside. I do not take any notice of it. I treat it with indifference. There are no facts to support it. Even now when the hon. Member has given some figures, he has not given any figures of something having been given more to some State Governments or less being given to some other State Governments. I challenge the hon. Member to show by any fact, by any figures, that any such discrimination is made and I will be prepared to suffer whatever punishment this House gives me. This is all wrong. There is no question of any discrimination being done in this matter. In the matter of loan which the hon. Member refers to, it was on condition that the Central Government will not return that money that Paradeep Port was taken charge of by the Government of India. That was to oblige the Orissa Government and not for any other thing; because they could not complete it the Government of India took it over. It is no use saying that the money also must be returned to them. This is not, therefore, a right thing to do. As regards electricity charges not being paid by Hindustan Steel, I think it is very wrong, if they have not done so. It came to my notice only a few days ago. I have told them that they must pay it immediately and if there is anything in dispute that may be settled but the rest must be paid immediately. That is what I have told them. Therefore, there is no question of any discrimination.

SHRI P. K. DEO : My last question has not been answered.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The royalty question does not relate to one State Government; it applies to all the States. That is to say, the same rate applies to all the States. If the Orissa government alone wants like that, it cannot be given to them. That is a question which has to be separately considered with all the States.

MR. SPEAKER : The supplementary should be only one; not a, b, c, d and so on. I am appealing to the whole House that the supplementaries should be short and precise.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Are we to understand that you have ruled out a, b, c and d? I hope not.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : यह जो स्टेटमेंट में कर्जे की रकमें बतायी गई हैं उस में भाखरा नंगल बांध के ऊपर जो रुपया खर्चा हुआ है वह रकम उन राज्यों के ऊपर बकाया में शामिल नहीं है। क्या वह रकम कर्जे की थी या अलग से दान के रूप में दी थी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसा कैसे सम्मानित सदस्य समझते हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। पंजाब के ऊपर 209 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण है और हरयाना के ऊपर 153 करोड़ का है। तो यह क्यों वह समझते हैं कि नहीं है। दोनों पर यह आता है और बताया गया है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार सरकार के ऊपर केन्द्रीय लोन कितना है और बिहार की हालत को देखते हुए जो उन्होंने मोरेटोरियम के लिए दरख्वास्त दी है कि उस के रिपेमेंट की अवधि बढ़ा दी जाय उस पर सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : बिहार सरकार पर कितना ऋण है वह यहां बताया हुआ है। 412.59 करोड़ है। उन को सुविधा देने के लिए जो बात कही है उस में जितना जरूरी है उतना तो किया है। इस से ज्यादा नहीं हो सकता।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Am I to understand that the loans to the States are free of interest? If not, what is the amount of interest accumulated to the principal in the figures supplied in the statement?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not got here the figures of accumulated interest.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि बिहार के ऊपर 4 अरब से ज्यादा रुपये केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्ज है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेसी सरकारों ने कितना कर्ज उस में से लिया था और अभी जो गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार पिछले एक साल से चल रही है इस को कितना कर्ज दिया गया है? दोनों अलग-अलग बताने की कृपा करें और साथ ही यह भी बताएं कि उन कर्जों के लिए वहां की सरकार को सालाना कितना सूद देना पड़ता है?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अभी तो यह सब नहीं बता सकते हैं। दूसरे सवाल जरूर बता सकेंगे।

SHRI R. BARUA: From the statement it appears that it is a startling figure. May I know whether any repayment schedule has been fixed for liquidating these loans and, if so, whether the States are sticking to that repayment schedule? If not, what sort of financial discipline is sought to be enforced on the States?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Some of the States have not been conforming to the schedule. Some of them are being accommodated and the whole thing is being considered now as to how all of them can be consolidated.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास यह ब्यौरा मौजूद है कि 1967 वर्ष में राज्यों को अलग-अलग कितना ऋण और किस लिए दिया गया?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : 1967 के तो मेरे पास आंकड़े इस समय नहीं हैं।

SHRI P. GOPALAN: The pattern of Central assistance for the various schemes undertaken by the State Governments is such that it adds to the burden of the State Governments. For instance, non-remunerative schemes, like the anti-sea erosion scheme undertaken by the Kerala Government, are financed by the Centre with interest-bearing loans. Even in regard to remunerative schemes, like power development schemes, the repayment has to be made before the project starts giving results. Therefore what I would like to know is whether Government has any proposal to substitute the present loans given for non-remunerative schemes by grants and whether even in regard to remunerative schemes loans would be given without adding any burden on the State Governments by forcing them to repay the loan before the project starts giving results.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not quite followed the hon. Member but if what I have understood is right, what he wants to ask is that these loans are a burden to the State Governments and what is being done about it. Is that what is being asked?

SHRI P. GOPALAN: No, Sir. What I am asking is this. The pattern of Central assistance given to the States is such that it adds to the burden of the State Government. For instance, non-remunerative schemes like anti-sea erosion scheme are being financed by the Centre by interest-bearing loans and not grants. So, is there a proposal before Government to give grants to State Governments for non-remunerative schemes instead of giving loans? That is my question.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Where grants can be given they are given; where loans have to be given loans are given. If the States consider it a burden, they need not take them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In this matter of determining the quantum of loans given by the Centre to the various States, what is the criterion that is followed? It there any relation between this quantum and the amount of revenues which are derived by the Centre from that particular State?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The relation is not always to the revenues of the State but to the requirements of the State, their willingness to take them and their capacity to pay them

are.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Will the Finance Minister consider increasing grants and loans to a State like Madras which is doubling food production and while collecting interest on the loans given to States will the Finance Minister assure us that he will not behave like a stingy money-lender and will comply with the requests of the State Governments?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will not act as a stingy moneylender but I hope the State will not act as a bankrupt.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I want to know whether due to the re-organisation of Punjab any loan liability of composite Punjab has been transferred to Himachal Pradesh and, if it has been, what is the amount involved.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If a separate question is asked, I will certainly give the figures.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जो राज्यों को पैसा दिया जाता है उस में खास तौर से उन के रेवेन्यू पर ही ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता बल्कि उन की जरूरतों को भी देखा जाता है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकारों को लोन देते समय सरकार उनकी फाइनेंशल पोजीशन का असेसमेंट कर लेती है या सिर्फ जरूरत के आधार पर ही दे देती है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह भी करते हैं ।

CONSUMER CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

*814. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleasead to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the appointment of a Consumer Consultative Council for products of Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to implement this recommendation; and

(c) the composition, functions and terms of reference of the Council and the criteria for selection of its members?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission, in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings", have recommended that Consumers' Consultative Council should be set up in each sector of public enterprise. These Councils, according to the Commission, should consist of the representatives of organised bodies of consumers concerned with the products of the enterprise, the controlling Ministry, the sector corporation concerned and other interested Government departments and Public Enterprises. It has also been recommended that Parliament may elect two members to serve on each of these Councils. The Councils are to deal with the matters involving the interest of the consumers and further advise Government or sector Corporations on such matters as may be referred to them by the latter.

(b) The recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या यह सत्य है कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज़ जो माल तैयार करती हैं उन में कन्ज्यूमर इन्टरेस्ट का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है और न ही इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस का ध्यान रखा जाता है । जैसाकि सरकार को मालूम होगा कि हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकलज़ भोपाल मे बम्बई की एक फर्म ने कैपेसिटर्स मांगे थे, उसकी कीमत उन्होंने 1 करोड़ 14 लाख रुपये बतलाई, जब कि विदेशों मे आनेवाले कैपेसिटर्स की कीमत 20.18 लाख रुपये है, इस तरह से पांच गुनी कीमत हिन्दुस्तान की बनी हुई चीज़ की ज्यादा है । इस तरह से कन्ज्यूमर इन्टरेस्ट का ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता है ।

दूसरे—क्या यह भी ठीक है कि जो माल हमारी पब्लिक या प्राइवेट अण्डरटेकिंग्ज

बनाती हैं, उनकी इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर दी जाती है, जिससे कन्ज्यूमर इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकता और उस को मजबूरन यहां पर चार गुनी या पांच गुनी कीमत देनी पड़ती है। इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जहां तक कन्ज्यूमर इन्टरेस्ट का सवाल है, इस बात का बराबर ख्याल रखा जाता है। जहां तक कीमतों में अन्तर का सवाल है, उस के अलग अलग कारण हो सकते हैं—जिसकी वजह से अन्तर हो सकता है। जहां तक इम्पोर्ट बन्द करने का सवाल है, वह तो होना ही चाहिए, जिससे कि उत्पादन बढ़ सके। इसी वजह से हमारी यह नीति है कि जो चीजें देश में पैदा होती हैं, उनकी इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर देनी चाहिये।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि व्यूरो आफ़ पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज इस वक्त केवल पोस्ट आफिस का काम कर रहा है। क्या सरकार इसे ज्यादा इफेक्टिव बनाने के लिये, इस को फिर से रिओर्गेनाइज़ करने के लिये, इस को ज्यादा अख्तियार देने के लिये किसी कार्यवाही पर विचार करेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : यह कहा गया है कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे रही है।

NATIONAL INCOME

*815. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of growth of the National Income and per capita income during the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the growth has been far below the targets fixed in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan and also less than the achievements during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase per capita income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The 'Quick Estimate' of national income for 1966-67 prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation shows an increase of 1.7 per cent in real terms over the preceding year. Due to the population increase, the per capita income, however, is estimated to show a decline of 0.7 per cent.

(b) and (c). The slow rate of growth in 1966-67, which was below the targets fixed in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan and also less than the achievements in the Third Plan, was primarily due to the continued drought conditions affecting agricultural and other production. The better harvests of 1967-68 are expected to result in a substantial increase in national and per capita income. Efforts will continue to be made to increase agricultural and other production further to secure further increases in per capita incomes.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या यह सही है कि हमारे देश में पर-कैपिटा इन्कम के गिरने का कारण मन्दी है ? क्या यह भी सत्य है कि विदेशों से जो सहायता आती थी, उस के अभाव के कारण आपने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूप रेखा को प्रस्तुत करने में विलम्ब किया है ? हमारी राष्ट्रीय इन्कम का पचास फीसदी कृषि से आता है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है, जिससे कि हमारे कृषि के उत्पादन बढ़ें ताकि उन के द्वारा हमारी आमदनी बढ़ सके ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हर प्रकार की कोशिश हो रही है। जहां तक मन्दी का सवाल है, पर-कैपिटा इन्कम कम होने की वजह मन्दी नहीं है। मन्दी होने की वजह ही इन्कम में कमी है। जहां तक फोर्थ प्लान का ताल्लुक है—जिन एज़म्पशन्ज़ पर फोर्थ प्लान बनाया गया था, उस में कई परिवर्तन हो गये—डिवैल्यूएशन के कारण सूखे के कारण दामों के बढ़ने

के कारण—इन सब बातों के कारण यह जरूरी हो गया कि चौथे प्लान को 1969 से शुरू किया जाय ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : क्या यह सच है नहीं है कि आपका वे-अनप्रोडक्टिव है। आप निर्माण में ज्यादा पैसा लगाते हैं, लेकिन प्रोडक्टिव निर्माण में कम लगाते हैं ? क्या आप की कोई-कोई ऐसी योजना है कि जिस के द्वारा कृषि के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो, उस पर आप ज्यादा खर्च करें, जिस से कि राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हो सके ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : कोशिश तो बराबर हो रही है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने कहा है कि फसलों के अच्छी होने के कारण इस वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़ेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी आय बढ़ने की सम्भावना है तथा इस आमदनी को देखते हुए वास्तव में कितनी होनी चाहिये ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : इस समय जो है, वह मैंने बताया है कि 1.7 प्रतिशत है । लेकिन जो होने की सम्भावना है, उसके आंकड़े अभी देना ठीक नहीं है, जब तक कि अगली फसल आ न जाय । कुछ आंकड़े हम ने अनुमान किये हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अभी मैं नहीं देना चाहता हूं ।

OIL EXPLORATION OF IRANIAN SHORE

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*817. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in collaboration with ENI of Italy and Phillips of the U.S.A. have been successful in striking oil about 140 kilometres from the Iranian shore;

(b) the terms of collaboration;

(c) the estimated annual yield of oil from this source, the Indian share in this yield, and the amount spent so far in this venture; and

(d) whether further off-shore oil explorations are being carried out in the Persian Gulf, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to the statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 142 answered on 24-2-1965 which contains the terms of the agreement.

(c) It is too early to indicate the annual yield of oil from this source. ONGC's share will be 1/6 of the annual production and there is an obligation to buy 1/6 more from the NIOC, if asked. The total expenditure incurred by the Commission up to the end of October, 1967 amounts to Rs. 13.11 crores approximately.

(d) Further exploratory drilling is contemplated. Details have not yet been settled.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : What is the share of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, payable to the first party, namely, the Iranian Oil Company? What is the share of income?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: So far as exploration is concerned, the second party only pays and we have to pay one-third of it. So far as commercial production is concerned, it is fifty-fifty.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: How much is the internal demand for oil in excess of the available supply, how much oil is at present imported and to what extent will imports be reduced on account of the success of this venture?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have already stated this. It is very difficult to say at this stage what would be the actual amount of oil which will be available on account of this

exploration. At the present moment, very broadly speaking—I am subject to correction—we are importing over 6 to 7 million tonnes of crude oil. This is only a rough figure.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What did he say, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : He says, it is 6 to 7 million tonnes of crude oil

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : This is to the best of my recollection. I am, of course, subject to correction.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In view of the agreement with the Government of Iran, may I know whether the Government thinks that India is not at a disadvantage when the production stage really comes—because of the demands of the Iran Government? What is the share that we have to pay to Iran and what is the share of the expenditure that the Iran Government will bear ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : On the whole, the agreement has been considered to be to the best advantage of India and that is why we entered into it.

श्री महाराज सिह भारती : इस वक्त बाहर से जो तेल हम मंगा रहे हैं उस पर हमको विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में जो खर्च करना पड़ता है, वह अन्दाज़न 100 रु० फी टन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मसझौते के तहत जो तेल हम को मिलने वाला है उस क्रूड आयल पर अन्दाज़न फी टन कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It all depends on the exact quantum that will be available and then that will be divisible by the amount spent. It is difficult to say anything more at this stage.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : According to the report of the Geological Survey there is ample possibility of exploration of mineral oils on the Indian shores, particularly, the Bay of Bengal basin and the Godavari basin. I want to know from the hon. Minister why the Government has become so much interested to extend its help for the exploration of oil on the shores of Iran instead of exhausting all the possibilities of exploring oil on Indian shores ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It is better, Sir, that we explore it inside the country, outside the country and everywhere else rather than always depend upon foreign imports.

MISUSE OF PL-480 FUNDS IN INDIA FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

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

(a) whether any investigation into the misuse of PL-480 Funds in India for political purposes has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). As the House is aware, the Intelligence Bureau had submitted a report to the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the use of foreign funds in the last general elections and for other purposes. Apart from that, no other investigation has been conducted. The report submitted by the Intelligence Bureau does not disclose any information about the misuse of PL-480 funds.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Previously, when this question was put in this House, Mr. Chagla, who was the then Minister, said that his attention was drawn to a news item published —a statement made by the ex-Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, that on the eve of elections, just before elections, huge funds were drawn by the American Embassy here out of PL 480 funds. I want to know, Sir, as to what was the amount drawn and whether about PL 480 funds we get any information about their audit, etc. or it is entirely left to them to use them for political purposes.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The funds are drawn by them for purposes for which they are entitled to spend and we cannot say that there is any misuse of it so far as the information has been disclosed. If the hon. Member wants to know what funds have been drawn from 1956 to 1967, I can certainly give all these items.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What I actually wanted to know was: a definite statement was made by Mr. Krishnamachari which was quoted in this House. During 1967 elections, just before that, 3 or 4 months before that, a huge amount was drawn by them. I want to know whether it is a fact and if so, what was the total amount drawn during that time—just prior to the elections? I do not want 1956-1957 elections might be different. Before 1967 elections what was the amount drawn?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not got these figures. I can certainly get them and give the hon. Member.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about the second part of the question? He asked whether we are in a position to know how such funds are spent? Do we get any information? Are we entitled to know?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Certainly, we are not entitled to know the details as to how all these funds are spent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Then how is your inquiry being carried?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Therefore, no inquiry can be carried.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: According to the information given by the hon. Finance Minister—he repeated the same answer as was given by Mr. Chavan—the Central Intelligence Bureau has made certain investigations and the investigation report is being considered by the Government. I would like to know whether, after consideration of that report, a Commission will be appointed to go into these various funds, foreign funds, used in India for political purposes. Whether a Commission will be appointed or not?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No, Sir.

Re-Discounting Facilities by Reserve Bank of India

*819. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India are formulating any scheme for providing rediscounting facilities in respect of sale of motor vehicles for road transport;

(b) if so, the broad details of the proposed scheme; and

(c) when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India have already formulated such a scheme. The broad details of the scheme are given in the statement which is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The scheme for rediscounting of bills/promissory notes arising out of sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payment basis, which was introduced by the I.D.B.I. on the 1st April 1965 was extended to all the machinery manufacturing industries with effect from the 15th November, 1966. This scheme is, however, of limited utility to the road transport industry, as a large number of transactions involving the acquisition of commercial vehicles take place on hire purchase basis. Having regard to the importance of the transport industry in the country's economy and the practice of hire purchase financing in this industry, the I.D.B.I. has formulated the following scheme with a view to extending rediscounting facilities to this sector.

(i) *Nature of facility.*—The facility of rediscounting under the scheme will be extended, for the present, only to promissory notes arising out of hire purchase sales or conditional sales and resales of motor vehicles to road

transport operators by (a) the manufacturers of motor vehicles or (b) approved hire purchase finance companies. A transport operator may be a public or private limited company, a co-operative society, a partnership firm, or a sole proprietorship.

(ii) *Eligible institutions.*—The rediscounting facilities will be available only to the commercial banks and state cooperative banks which have been approved from time-to-time by the I.D.B.I. for the purposes of the present scheme for rediscounting of bills or promissory notes, arising out of sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payment basis. (The list comprises 68 commercial and co-operative banks and includes most of the prominent banks.) The approved hire purchase finance companies under the scheme are nine in number.

(iii) *Period of deferred payment under hire purchase.*—The period of deferred payment under hire purchase/conditional sale and resale should not be less than 6 months or, subject to the directions, if any, issued by the Reserve Bank, more than 36 months.

(iv) *Eligible vehicles.*—The promissory notes must relate to sales of new vehicles for transport of goods (trucks and jeeps, irrespective of the tonnage per vehicle) and passenger buses plying for hire. As the scheme is intended for assistance to road transport operators in the private sector, no facilities under the scheme will be available to persons who are not such operators or to Government or quasi-Government bodies.

(v) *Rate of rediscounting by I.D.B.I.*—The I.D.B.I. will rediscount the promissory notes at 6% per annum and the discounting bank will not charge by way of discount more than 9% per annum. The discounting bank should try its reasonable best to see that the manufacturers/hire purchase financiers do not charge interest to the road transport operators at a rate more than 7½% flat per annum. For this purpose, the discounting bank may obtain a suitable certificate from the manufacturers/hire purchase financiers.

(vi) *Amount of transaction.*—The minimum amount of the transaction covering a set of promissory notes representing the deferred payment will be Rs. 10,000. Arrangements involving rediscounting of promissory notes for more than Rs. 10 lakhs in respect of a single transport operator, over a year, will require prior clearance with the I.D.B.I.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is it a fact that at the moment the Commercial Banks which are advancing against sale of motor vehicles are charging normally a comparatively very high rate of interest? Therefore, may I know whether in this particular scheme the rate of interest that will be charged would be considerably low which would promote this industry and encourage the sales?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not think that the banks are charging more than what these companies are charging on the people to whom they lend money.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The bankers are charging a high rate of interest on such business as compared to what they charge on other business.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not know that. I shall certainly go into that.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : May I know whether it is fact that under this scheme the loan will be given direct to the persons who will purchase motor vehicles rather than through some intermediary?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That is for the banks themselves to consider. It is not for me to direct them to give the money direct to those people.

DELHI HOSPITALS

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*820. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a dispute between the Centre and

the Delhi Administration over the management of certain hospitals;

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

(c) the steps being taken to resolve them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: It is said that because of disputes the hospitals are not properly equipped and the patients are not able to get adequate medicine. Is it a fact that there are disputes because of which the people are suffering?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: There is no dispute at all, and all the hospitals are catering to the patients that go there.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Are Government satisfied that there are adequate medicines and equipment in the hospitals in Delhi?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The hon. Member is aware that recently a committee has been set up to go into the working of these hospitals, and as soon as the report is before us, we shall be able to make the necessary reforms which may be needed.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that recently there have been a large number of cases where incompetence in Delhi hospitals has been brought to light, and particularly in maternity cases infant mortality is rising in Delhi on account of sheer incompetence of doctors who are handling these cases?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I am afraid the hon. Member is making a very sweeping remark about the incompetence of our doctors who are as a matter of fact....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: May I submit that only yesterday this had happened, and the baby's head was pressed by forceps and it died on account of brain haemorrhage? Is the hon. Minister prepared to investigate into that? The gentleman concerned happens to be the brother of the director of the Institute of Applied Economic Growth. I am giving him the facts.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: The facts may be given to me, and we shall certainly go into the matter.

Affairs of Income Tax Department

*822. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court in its judgment of the 28th November, 1967 while allowing the appeal of Commissioner of income-tax, Calcutta had remarked that there was a very disturbing state of affairs prevailing in the Income-Tax Department;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has also alluded to the startling revelation that the entire record of the assessees' case both before the Income Tax Officer and the Appellate Assistant Commissioner was found missing; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. The observations were made in the case of Commissioner of Income-tax, West Bengal, Calcutta vs. Smt. Anusuya Devi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Instructions already exist that files should be kept in locked almirahs after office hours. The Income-tax Officers are also required, at the beginning of each year, to make a physical check of all the files and furnish a certificate to the Commissioner of Income-tax that none of them

is missing. After the receipt of the Supreme Court judgment, all the Commissioners have been asked to review the system of keeping rcords in their respective charges and to suggest measures by 31-12-1967 for ensuring their security. After the receipt of the reports, the Board will review the earlier instructions and issue further instructions to ensure the safety of records. The Commissioners have also been instructed that, when loss of records is detected, the responsibility should be fixed immediately and the person responsible for loss duly punished.

IMPORT OF STEEL SHEETS FOR PRODUCTION OF BARRELS

S.N.Q. No. 16. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has recommended to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals to issue licences to the Oil Companies to import directly steel sheets for the production of barrels and drums worth nearly Rs. 2.5 crores from foreign countries;

(b) whether the steel sheets imported by the Oil Companies previously could not be fully utilised by these companies and as such parts of it were sold by them in the market;

(c) whether the Oil Companies were debarred by an injunction issued by the Delhi High Court from getting direct allotment of steel sheets in preference to drum and barrel fabricators; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing the Oil Companies to import steel sheets from the foreign countries instead of purchasing the same from the Indian manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals approach Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals for the requirement of steel sheets for bitumen drums only. That Ministry allocates foreign exchange after taking into account indigenous availability.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The oil refineries/companies are not debarred by the Order. issued by Delhi High Court from getting direct allotment of bitumen drum sheets as they were importing this item before the aforesaid Court case. There was no indigenous availability of bitumen drum sheets before 1966-67 and the requirement was wholly met by import direct by the oil industry in the past.

With your permission, I would like to mention that a quantity of 3,000 tonnes bitumen sheets which was secured by IOC has not been utilised and the question of its disposal, in accordance with the regulations, is under examination.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that 1038 tonnes of 18 gauge sheets imported from Czechoslovakia by IOC in 1965 were found unnecessary and thus could not be utilised? May I also know whether 2,000 tonnes of 24 gauge steel sheets were imported from Poland and again found unnecessary and could not be utilised? Is it true that the Government of India incurred a loss of Rs. 9 lakhs in the one account and Rs. 25 lakhs in other in terms of foreign exchange? If so, have Government made any inquiry as to the reasons why such loss was incurred?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I would like to mention that a distinction has to be made in this connection between steel used for barrels and steel used for bitumen drums. So far as this Ministry is concerned, we advised the Steel Ministry only in regard to the allocation of steel required for bitumen drums. On that, I have already said that only IOC has not been able to utilise the 3,000 tonnes. To my information, other oil companies have been able to utilise this.

As regards the other steel required for barrels, that is a matter between the DGTD and the Steel Ministry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it a fact that recently the oil companies have requested the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to allow them to import 22,000 tonnes of 18 gauge steel sheets from foreign countries?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Earlier, the allocation was being made not to the oil companies but to the private fabricators. I think on our recommendation that policy has been changed and now allocation is made to the oil companies. That is true. But a suit has been filed in this very regard. Reference has been made in the question itself to the order passed by the Delhi High Court and that relates to this very matter.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : ढाई करोर रुपयें की सिफारिश के बारे में (क) भाग में लिखा हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय न नही बताया है कि क्या ढाई करोड़ रुपये के लाईसेंस के लिए सिफारिश की गई है या कम के लिए की गई है या ज्यादा के लिए की गई है ? कितने रकम के लाईसेंसों के लिए इन्होंने स्टील मिनिस्ट्री की सिफारिश की है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हुं कि किस किस कम्पनी के लिए कितनी कितनी रकम के लाईसेंसों के लिए सिफारिश की गई है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: As regards these bitumen drum sheets of which we are talking, Burmah-Shell and ESSO received for 1966-67 steel for 5,000 tonnes and 4,000 tonnes respectively from indigenous source. On the same basis, allocation from indigenous source for 1967-68 is being made. The balance requirement for 1967-68 is 31,000 tonnes. For this purpose the Ministry of Steel have approached the Ministry of Finance for the allocation of Rs. 2 crores worth foreign exchange, for the import of bitumen drum sheets during the second half of 1967-68. That includes the requirement of bitumen drum sheets.

SHRI S. KUNDU: May I know whether it is a fact that Government has given these private oil companies permission to import this bitumen variety of steel to prepare drums, and those private companies after importing this steel are favouring certain factories and giving it to them as against others, and whether it is a fact that many industries are lying idle and closed down while this surplus stock has not been utilised?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: We have not received any complaint that they have been misusing this steel, but if the hon. member has any such information, we shall certainly look into it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Burmah-Shell, Esso and IOC are the three parties that are given the import licences to import bitumen steel sheets and it is in violation of the decision arrived at the inter-ministerial conference held in June, 1964, and these companies issue these bitumen sheets to the manufacturers who are their favourities. In the context of that, may I know why it is that the manufacturers themselves are not allowed to import bitumen sheets directly instead of relying on these oil companies for import, and secondly, why it is that you have yourself violated the decision of the inter-ministerial conference arrived a inter-ministerial conference arrived at in June, 1964?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am not at all aware that there has been any violation of any inter-ministerial conference resolution on this. To my best information, the allocation to the oil companies has been perfectly in order, and in accordance with the policy followed over a period of years, and we are not a party to any violation.

SHRI HEM BARUA: That was not my question. My question was this. These three oil companies, Esso, Burmah-Shell and our IOC, are given permits to import bitumen steel sheets, and then they distribute to the manufacturers who are their favourites. I just wanted to know from the Minister why, instead of having these intermediaries, they should not allow the manufacturers to import the steel

sheets directly or Government themselves import through STC?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have no information myself of allegations made against the private firms. Allegations can be made against anybody. Here, the whole object is to supply them with sheets so as to enable them to get drums at the time and in the quantity require, and if they are satisfied with the distribution, why should we quarrel with it?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why should it be given to the oil companies and not to the manufacturers of drums?

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: May I know why Government is giving these oil companies this special treatment or favoured nation treatment as it is called. May I know they have been singled out for this kind of treatment, and whether any other companies also have been given this kind of special privilege or prerogative which they have been given?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is no question of any special privilege. Whoever produces bitumen and wants drum sheets for it, gets it. The Indian Oil Corporation, I myself said, have also got it. There is no question of special privilege for anybody.

श्री राम चरण : करीब ३५ लाख रुपये का नुक्सान १८ गेज और २४ गेज के स्टील शीट्स मंगानें पर हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस ने इनको इंडेंट किया था उस पर क्या आपने यह शर्त लगाई थी कि जो अनयूटिलाइज्ड शीट्स होंगे उन को गवर्नमैंट के थ्रू डिसपोज़ आफ किया जाएगा ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: It has to be disposed of certainly, if there is surplus, in accordance with the regulations. As I said, the only party which has surplus drum sheets is the Indian Oil Corporation, and we are examining how to dispose of it in accordance with the regulations on the subject.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why did you import then? Rs. 35 lakhs of foreign exchange have been wasted. (*Interruption*).

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I will explain.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to answer. Hon. Member will please sit down.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: We anticipated the production of bitumen in the Barauni refinery. But due to some defect in the vaccum column, the feed stock for this bitumen did not give the necessary specification product. Now, we are trying to rectify the defect in the vaccum column and also in the bitumen plant. Because we could not produce as we anticipated we could not utilise it, and we are considering how best to dispose it off according to the rules.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Anticipation may be done on one occasion, but for two successive occasions, you have been doing it and you lost. [*Interruption*].

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*.—

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will not answer. What is this?

SHRI S. KUNDU: Mr. Ram Charan asked a specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear Mr. Ram Charan.

श्री राम चरण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब किसी चीज़ के लिए इनडेन्ट किया जाता है, तो रूल्ज़ में यह व्यवस्था की जाती है कि अगर उस चीज़ का उपयोग पूर्व-निश्चित काम के लिए नहीं किया जायेगा, तो सरकार उस को कानफ़िस्कैट कर सकती है, पिनेंल्टी इम्पोज़ कर सकती है, तो क्या इस मामले में ऐसा किया गया था ; यदि हां तो उस के अनुसार कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गई।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The import licences, whether given to the Indian Oil Company or to any other private company, are subject to the

same terms and conditions, and there is no speciality about it. In this case, actually, we have been advised and we are examining that "to approach the licensing authority for the sale of this in accordance with the import trade regulations and in consultation with the Iron and Steel Controller." There is nothing wrong in that.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: When import licnece is issued, indigenous clearance is obtained from the Government. That means, import licences would not be normally granted if indigenous materials are available. I would like to know from the Government whether such an indigenous clearance was obtained from the Government.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Yes, Sir. We never import except when indigenous capacity is not available. The available indigenous capacity of this sheet is 9,000 tons per annum. The balance of our requirements is of the order of 31,000 tons.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: There is hardly a time when a large number of small-scale and medium industries are meted out fair treatment by the bigger companies. A very correct fact has been stated, that though licences have been issued to oil companies. I do not grudge it and I do not want to go into it—the fact remains that these oil companies have been showing partial treatment to certain firms to whom they have given all the steel output, whereas a large number of small scale and medium factories with a capacity to manufacture barrels and drums are lying closed down or are working with under-sufficiency or under-capacity. May I know from the Government whether this Ministry which recommended licences to the oil companies will also recommend to those oil companies, or if need be, make it imperative on them, that the steel should be distributed evenly to other small-scale industries in these regions, so that no factory remains closed or works under a substantial under-capacity?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: This is a suggestion, but I would like to say that the primary consideration, whether in the case of the Indian Oil Company or any other company, must be that they should be able to secure the drums in time for marketing their product. Subject to this, if there is any suggestion, we will certainly look into it.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: I would like to know whether this allocation to the oil companies is not acting very prejudicially to the manufacturers of drums who had been converting them into drums and who are totally deprived of the supply by the oil companies, and will the Government take that into consideration and allot steel to those manufacturers also?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: How can it be, Sir? There is still steel meant for drums for marketing the bitument product. Naturally, it must be left to them to order on whom they like so that the order is carried out within time and the quantity is supplied to the specification required.

SHRI RANGA: He was only anxious to know whether care would be taken to see that there is proper distribution as between the various manufacturers of drums, so that the smaller people may not suffer.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already said that subject to the primary requirements of the drums being supplied in time and of the required quality, any suggestion like this would certainly be gone into.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It has come to notice that these companies have been selling these imported sheets in black-market and several cases have been detected in Mysore where there is a big racket going on. May I know whether this Government is going to appoint an inquiry committee to go into this and find out how far these imported sheets have been sold in the black-market?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I shall be grateful if he gives me such information as he has to support his allegation.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is for the Government to find out whether these sheets have been sold in black-market and who has been dealing in these things. The oil companies are responsible for these things. They are making a big profit. Why should the Government not have an inquiry committee to go into this?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am not aware of any such allegation. If there is any such complaint, I welcome the hon. member to give me the information.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: When there is so much of allegation, may I know whether Government is going to take any measures for the proper utilisation and distribution of these steel sheets which are being imported?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: What is the allegation, I do not understand. Just now an hon. member said that there is some black-market. I said, please give me the information and we would look into it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The allegation is specific. We allege that in the matter of distribution by these oil companies, they show favour to certain manufacturers.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it already. He said, if there is any specific complaint, the information may be passed on to him.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Do you agree with the allegation, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: How do I know? I do not know.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या यह सच है कि जिन शीट्स से ड्रम बनते हैं, जब उन के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये जा रहे थे, तब पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने अपनी ज़रूरत कम बताई और जब वे कम बनने लगे, तब आवश्यकता ज्यादा बताई, जिस की वजह से हम को अब बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है और देश में उस का उत्पादन नहीं हो पाया ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Whenever we make any recommendation as to the quantum of allocation, it is always on the basis of a proper appreciation of the demand and requirements.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Is it a fact that the demand for 18 gauge sheets was met from local manufacturers in 1966-67? Is it also a fact that the position will become easier after the production of these sheets at the Rourkela plant after expansion? In view of this position, does the minister think that he will permit the import of 18 gauge sheets by the oil companies?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already explained that a distinction has to be made between the drum sheet and 18 gauge sheets, which the hon. member has referred to. The Delhi High Court's decision refers to 18 gauge sheets and to its distribution.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

WOOLLEN PRODUCTS FOR DEFENCE SERVICES

*813. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the cessation of hostilities, tenders were invited, as usual, for procuring woollen products for defence services;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in fixing the prices the factors that before the Chinese aggression manufacturers purchased raw material on their own at a premium of anything upto 300 per cent and that after the Emergency the raw material was allowed by Government to be imported at negotiated prices were taken into consideration; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The relevant file has been taken over by the Special Police Establishment, Bombay, for making some inquiries. The required information would be laid on the table of the House immediately the file is received back from the Special Police Establishment.

VISIT BY U.S.A. JOURNALISTS

*816. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of USA journalists who were recently brought by Shri J. N. Ganju to tour India and the positions occupied by them with the total cost of their trip and hospitality to us and the dates and duration of their stay;

(b) whether it is a fact that these journalists were taken to Nathu La and other prohibited border areas and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said visit by the group of U.S. journalists was arranged at the instance of the Indian Government or was fixed by Shri J. N. Ganju on his own initiative; and

(d) the benefit which is expected to accrue to us by providing a free visit to these journalists?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2123/67.]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The visit was arranged at the instance of the Government.

(d) In order to promote better understanding in USA of India's efforts at economic development, including agricultural development, and with a view to strengthening our own efforts to publicise these aspects, the Government decided to invite a group of journalists and provide them an opportunity to see for themselves the present stage of development in India.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE BY STATE BANK OF INDIA TO AGRICULTURISTS

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

(a) whether the State Bank of India has prepared a scheme for providing financial assistance to the agriculturists on a large scale;

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

(c) the total funds to be set aside by the bank for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The State Bank and its subsidiaries have been providing indirect and supplemental finance for cooperatives and other agencies for agricultural purposes. No new scheme for providing large scale financial assistance directly to agriculturists has been formulated.

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

INCOME-TAX WRITTEN OFF

*823. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of income-tax written off during the assessment year 1967-68 so far;

(b) the names and addresses of each party having the income-tax demand of more than rupees one lakh whose income-tax was written off during the above period along with amount thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received any information about the cases of the said year in which the demand was wrongly written off; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

NARMADA VALLEY PROJECT

*824. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh met in the last week of November, 1967 to discuss the disputes about the Narmada Valley Project; and

(b) if so, the result of their discussions?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power convened a meeting on the 18th December, 1967, to discuss the development of the Narmada Water Resources. The Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Irriagtion Ministers of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the Power Minister of Madhya Pradesh participated in the discussions.

Proposals put forward by the four States concerned, were discussed and there was a consensus that before any final decision was taken, some more data concerning water requirements for irrigation of the participating States should be collected. It was decided that technical experts of irrigation, power and agricultural departments of the States should finalise these details in consultation with the technical experts of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Ministry of Food & Agriculture of Centre within a month. This additional information finalized by the experts would be discussed by the Chief Ministers of the four States and the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power in New Delhi by the end of January, 1968, for a settlement of the issue.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION TARGETS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some fertilizer units in the private sector have decided to cut down their production targets;

(b) if so the names of the units which have decided to cut down their production targets and the extent of cut proposed by each unit;

(c) the reasons for reducing the targets; and

(d) the extent to which this cut in production targets will affect the Fourth Plan programme for fertilizer production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) Government have no such information.

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

FERTILIZER FACTORY IN CEYLON

826. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to assist the Government of Ceylon in setting up a fertilizer factory in Ceylon;

(b) if so the nature of assistance sought by the Government of Ceylon; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

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

P.L. 480 GRANTS

*827. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of P.L. 480 foodgrains are entered in the State Trade of the Food Department in the Revenue Budget and fully accounted for by the corresponding expenditure;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking credit in the Capital Budget for P.L. 480 loans and deposits, merely on the face value of special securities issued to cover the cost of the P.L. 480 supplies; and

(c) how the prices are paid by those who consume U.S.A. food, regarded as a repayable U.S.A. loan and unrepayable grant creating specified projects even if the credit has not been taken in the Revenue Budget?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) the payments for P.L. 480 foodgrains are debited to the State Trading head in the Capital Budget.

(b) The amounts in (a) above are paid into the U.S. account with the Reserve Bank of India, who, simultaneously invest them in the Government of India Special securities and accordingly, credit therefor is taken in the Capital Budget. The Special Securities are, in due course, converted into loans or grants or utilised by the U.S. authorities and these transactions are also appropriately accounted for in the Budget.

(c) The sale proceeds of foodgrains are credited to the State Trading head in the Capital Budget. The repayments of P.L. 480 loans as and when due, are also appropriately accounted for in the Capital Budget.

SMUGGLING OF SILVER

*828. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to check the large-scale smuggling of silver out of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Among the important steps taken by Government to check smuggling including the smuggling of silver out of the country are: systematic collection and follow-up of information, setting up of reliable informers and keeping a watchful eye on the various gangs of smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft, patrolling of vulnearable sections of the coastal waters, and the coastline and land frontiers, launching of prosecution in suitable cases in addition to departmental adjudication.

PROFIT MADE BY D.D.A.

*830. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the allegation by a section of public that the Delhi Development Authority made more profits than the earlier colonisers is true;

(b) whether the rise in the price of land in Delhi was largely due to Government's policy of acquisition, development and disposal; and

(c) whether there was considerable time lag between acquisition and development, between development and disposal and not in *pari passu* with the growing demand of population?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There has been recently a downward trend in the prices of land as a result of Government policy.

(c) Full development of land generally takes about 3 years. It is also dependent upon the trunk services to be provided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Every effort is being made to further expedite the development and disposal of land.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के दैनिक भत्ते की दरों में वृद्धि

*831. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के दैनिक भत्ते में लगभग २५ प्रतिशत वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से; और

(ग) यह वृद्धि अधिकतम कितनी आय वाले लोगों के लिए की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ग). 400 रुपये मासिक तक वेतन पानें वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दैनिक भत्ते की दरों में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर संयुक्त सलाहकार तंत्र की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की एक समिति विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) संशोधित दरों के अन्तिम रूप से मान लिए जानें पर सदैव की भांति वे आगे की तारीख से लागू होंगी ।

EXPLORATION OF OIL IN THE COUNTRY

*832. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any new exploration of oil in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated untapped oil in the country and the steps taken by Government so far to get it exploited; and

(c) how far that exploration is with indigenous know-how and how far with foreign know-how?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) During 1967 seismic surveys have been carried out in Gujarat, Kutch, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Cauvery Basin and Madras State by departmental Seismic parties of ONGC and in Rajasthan State by the C.G.G. on Contract.

Drilling operations were carried out by ONGC in Olpad, Broach, Dhadhar and Jambusar structures of Ankleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Kadi, Sanand and Bakrol Structures of Ahmedabad, Nawagam, Dholka, Kathana structures of Cambay-Nawagam, Rudrasagar and Lakwa structures of Sibsagar, and Jwalamukhi, Karaikal, Thiruthrapundi, Nagapattinam and Bodra structures.

Oil has been discovered in Mehsana and Ahmedabad structure in Ahmedabad and gas has been discovered in Manhera Tibba structure of Rajasthan during 1967.

Oil India Limited is carrying out exploration programme in Upper Assam and Ningru.

(b) It is not possible to estimate the untapped oil underlying various sedimentary basins in the country until drilling and testing has been carried out in all the regions. The Oil bearing structures so far located are being exploited so as to increase indigenous production to the maximum extent.

(c) Although some foreign specialists are being employed by the ONG Commission and Oil India Limited, the operations are being carried out in the main by Indians.

DIVERSION OF GODAVARI WATER TO KRISHNA

*833. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 29 on the 13th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the investigations on the diversion of Godavari waters to Krishna have since been completed and the quantum and levels of such diversions known; and

(b) if not, the present stage of investigation on diversion of the Godavari water?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The field investigations originally contemplated have been completed. Studies are in progress with regard to the design of various structures and preparation of a feasibility Report.

NARMADASAGAR PROJECT

*834. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not utilising the terms and conditions of assistance offered by the Soviet firm M/s. V. O. Energemachexport, USSR which are suitable for starting work on Naramadasagar Project;

(b) whether the Central Water and Power Commission propose to revise the report in this regard; and

(c) the difficulties in getting the technical and financial clearance of this project report?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (c). Foreign assistance for any project can be considered only after the project is technically cleared and necessary finance for its execution provided in the Plan. According to a communication received from the State Government the Project has to undergo some modifications. The modified project is still awaited from the State Government.

RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCES AGAINST COTTON STOCKS

*835. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand by the mill-owners and the cultivators for withdrawing immediately all restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on advances against cotton and kapas stocks being made by Scheduled Banks; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A few representations have been received by the Reserve Bank.

(b) As cotton prices are still ruling high and as the new crop arrivals have not made any substantial impact on the price of cotton, the question of modifying the existing credit restriction does not arise at this stage. However, each individual case of hardship is examined by the Reserve Bank on merits and additional limits allowed in deserving cases.

RATIONALISATION IN ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS TO PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

*836. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has rationalised the basis on which fresh funds are to be allotted to old and new public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). While the public enterprises are expected to finance their working capital requirements by cash credit arrangements with the Bank, funds in the form of equity or loan capital, are released to the enterprises for the creation of capital assets. In the case of old enterprises, the internal resources generated are, however, taken into account. Certain recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertaking", having a bearing on this aspect of management of Public Enterprises, are under consideration of the Government.

SOCIAL CONTROL OF BANKS

*837. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the policy of social control of banking, the private scheduled banks have been asked to (i) appoint full-time Chairman and (ii) end the dominance of big industrialists and their boards of directors;

(b) whether some banks have intimated their intention to appoint their own Chief Executives as full-time Chairmen; and

(c) the reaction of the banks to the proposal for broad-basing their directors' boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The commercial banks have agreed to broadbase their boards of directors in line with the Government's policy.

SHORTAGE OF ALCOHOL

*838. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production and requirement of Industrial alcohol in India during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the development of chemical industry is being hampered by the shortage of alcohol and Government's policy to allow the export of molasses; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to meet the needs of the Indian industry for industrial alcohol?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) The required information is as follows:—

Year	Production (Million gallons)	Demand million gallons
1965	41.5	37.0
1966	43.0	40.0
1967 (estimated)	30.0	50.55

(b) The level of production of alcohol-based industries was affected due to the shortage of alcohol during the sugar season 1966-67. Exports of molasses are allowed after meeting the internal demand fully. In view of the shortages that developed during the current year, exports of molasses were banned in July last.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

(i) Exports of molasses and alcohol have been banned;

(ii) Indigenous availability of alcohol is being supplemented by imports;

(iii) Guide lines have been laid down for priorities in distribution of alcohol.

HALDIA-BARAUNI-KANPUR PIPELINE

*839. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has entered into a contract with M/s. Beochtel Corporation of U.S.A. for laying the Haldia/Barauni/Kanpur and Gauhati/Siliguri pipeline;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract;

(c) whether it is a fact that the pipeline Division of the Corporation is paying much higher rate for laying pipelines than the Refineries and Marketing Division; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Refineries and Marketing Divisions of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited have not laid any long-distance pipelines for the transportation of products from Refineries to a Marketing Zone. The laying and operation of pipelines for products movements is done by Pipelines Division.

(d) Does not arise.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN DELHI

*840. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for augmenting the drinking water supply in the capital has been finalised by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) to (c). A statement showing the steps that are being taken to augment Delhi's Water Supply is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2124/67.]

मध्यप्रदेश में केन्द्र द्वारा पूंजी का लगाया जाना

5184. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिमी बंगाल, मद्रास और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों के उद्योगों में क्रमशः प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में कम पूंजी लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पिछली योजनाओं में लगाई गई पूंजी की कमी को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से राज्य को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये अधिक सहायता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त में महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, मद्रास और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों की सम्पत्ति (सकल पुंज) का प्रति व्यक्ति मूल्य नीचे लिखे अनुसार था :

	(रुपयों में)
1. महाराष्ट्र	13
2. पश्चिम बंगाल	82
3. मद्रास	47
4. मध्य प्रदेश	120

तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना अवधि के अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) से (घ). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा कुछ राज्यों में पूंजी विनियोजन

5185. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम मध्य प्रदेश में उस अनुपात में पूंजी विनियोजन नहीं करता है, जिस अनुपात में वह वहां से धन एकत्रित करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यह निगम पूंजी विनियोजन के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मद्रास के मामले में भेदभाव करता है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस नियम द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात और मद्रास से क्रमशः कितनी-कितनी धन राशि इकट्ठी की गई है और इस प्रकार इकट्ठो की गई धनराशि में से उक्त राज्यों में उद्योगों आदि में इस निगम द्वारा राज्य-वार कितनी-कितनी पूंजी विनियोजित की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) भारत का जीवन बीमा निगम किसी भी राज्य में धन का निवेश उस अनुपात में नहीं करता जितनी कि उसे उस राज्य से जीवन बीमा के प्रीमियम के रूप में वार्षिक आय होती है, और न ऐसा करना सम्भव ही है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). निवेश के मामले में विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं बरता जाता है । यह बात साफ है कि जीवन बीमा निगम के पास निवेश के लिए उपलब्ध कुल निधियों में से वास्तविक निवेश विभिन्न बातों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है,

जैसे—सहायता के लिए आई मांगें, जिस परियोजना के लिए सहायता मांगी गई है वह चलती रह भी सकती है या नहीं, आदि आदि ।

मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात तथा मद्रास से प्रीमियम के रूप में हुई आय तथा उनमें किये गये निदेश की रकमें नीचे सारणी में दिखाई गयी हैं :—

राज्य	वर्ष	प्रीमियम के रूप में में आय (करोड़ रुपयों में)	निवेश
मध्य प्रदेश	1963-64	3.92	1.67
	1964-65	4.33	4.57
	1965-66	5.35	3.97
	जोड़	13.60	10.21
महाराष्ट्र	1963-64	23.67	11.47
	1964-65	28.24	15.64
	1965-66	33.36	19.19
	जोड़	85.27	46.30
गुजरात	1963-64	9.79	3.89
	1964-65	11.27	4.33
	1965-66	12.88	6.33
	जोड़	33.94	14.55
मद्रास	1963-64	12.44	8.47
	1964-65	13.94	6.37
	1965-66	17.11	15.57
	जोड़	43.49	30.41

मध्य प्रदेश में बैंक

5186. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य स्तर का कोई भी अनुसूचित बैंक नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के वर्तमान अनुसूचित बैंक राज्य में उस अनुपात में पूंजी का विनियोजन नहीं करते हैं जिस अनुपात में राज्य में उन में रुपया जमा होता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया का विचार प्रादेशिक तथा जिला स्तर पर बैंकों की स्थापना तथा उनके विस्तार के लिये सहायता देने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) प्रश्न का आशय बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश में दो अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक पंजीकृत हैं जिन के नाम स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर और कृष्णराम बलदेव बैंक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड हैं।

(ख) 1966 के अन्त में, मध्य प्रदेश में 15 अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के 265 कार्यालय थे जिन में 87.91 करोड़ रुपया जमा था और जिन्होंने 58.83 करोड़ रुपये के अग्रिम दिये थे। नकदी और नकदी जैसी परिसम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में सांविधिक आवश्यकताओं को हिसाब में लेने के बाद, इन बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में दिये गये अग्रिमों की रकम, काम में लाये जा सकने वाले उनके साधनों से बहुत कम नहीं है। इस बात पर जोर देना सम्भव नहीं है कि बैंक किसी एक क्षेत्र में जमा की गयी रकम को, उसी क्षेत्र में लगाये, क्योंकि रकमें ऐसे केन्द्रों में भेजी जायेंगी जहां उनका लाभकारी ढंग से उपयोग किया जा सके।

(ग) और (घ). रिजर्व बैंक की यह नीति है कि देश में बैंक-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाया जाय और ऐसे सक्षम प्रादेशिक एककों का निर्माण किया जाय जो अपने कार्य-क्षेत्र में, कृषि, व्यापार और उद्योग की आवश्यकताओं को कुशलतापूर्वक पूरा कर सकें। रिजर्व बैंक को, किसी नयी बैंकिंग कम्पनी की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी, बशर्ते कि वह सांविधिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करती हो और उसके विकास की सम्भावना हो। लेकिन जिला स्तर पर वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का संगठन करना व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा, क्योंकि सम्भव है कि वे सक्षम न सिद्ध हों। फिर भी, केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक पहले से ही जिला स्तर पर काम कर रहे हैं।

EXPLORATION OF OIL IN GULF OF CAMBAY

5187. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names, designations, salaries and perquisites of 12 top Indian Officers associated with the exploration of oil in the Gulf of Cambay Project; and

(b) the number of countries visited by them with dates of their visits and expenses of each foreign trip these officers already had till the 31st October, 1967 with regard to the projcet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

MAJOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN GUJARAT

5188. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that major irrigation schemes in Gujarat are making slow progress and are at standstill;

(b) the particulars of the schemes which are now under execution;

(c) the details of further schemes which are likely to be taken up during the next financial year in view of the urgency of food production; and

(d) the priorities in the matter of financial allocation given to Gujarat for various irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) The progress on irrigation projects in Gujarat is slow due to constraint of financial resources but it is not at a standstill.

(b):

No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost	Anticipated Expenditure upto end of 1967-68
			Rs. in Lakhs
1.	Ukai Dam Project	9441	2808
2.	Narmada Project	4141	576
3.	Mahi (Kadena) Project Stage I.	1627	150
4.	Mahi Stage I	2456	1688
5.	Kakrapar Project	1857	1719
6.	Dantiwada (Banas) Project	1088	1223
7.	Hathmathi (Project)	545	528
8.	Shetrunji (Palitana) Project.	696	687

(c) and (d). The Annual Plan for 1968-69 has not yet been finalised.

ALLOCATION TO GUJARAT FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER SCHEMES

5189. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given by the Central Government to Gujarat in the four Five Year Plans for irrigation and power projects separately;

(b) whether this amount was given for some specific projects; and

(c) the amount being allocated to Gujarat during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). None of the irrigation and power projects in Gujarat received earmarked Central assistance except Rural Electrification and Food Control Schemes during the Second and Third Plans. For Rural Electrification and Flood Control, the loans sanctioned, so far, are indicated below:

	Rural Electrification	Flood Control
		(Rs. in lakhs)
First and Second Plans	No separate figures for First and Second Plans are available.	
Third Plan	458.74	45.50
1966-67	420.04	10.00

From the current financial year (1967-68) it has been decided to give earmarked Central loan assistance for Ukai Project.

(c) The amounts earmarked for Rural Electrification, Flood Control and Ukai Project for the current year are as follows:

Rural Electrification	Flood Control	Ukai
		(Rs. in lakhs)
266.00	9.50	877.00

FUNDAMENTAL AND BASIC RESEARCH SCHEME IN GUJARAT

5190. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research schemes have been allotted to Gujarat under the Fundamental and Basic Research Scheme during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The schemes are not allotted year-wise. For approved research schemes, provision is made annually. The following problems have been allotted to Gujarat for study which will continue during 1967-68 as well.

I. Irrigation (Research Schemes)

(i) Engineering properties of soils (ii) Sub-soil flow.	Under Gujarat Engineering Research Laboratory, Baroda.

II. Power (Research Schemes)

Maintaining continuity of powes supply in rural areas.	Under Gujarat State Electricity Board.

(c) The following is the progress of work made so far :—

Irrigation :

(i) *Engineering properties of Soils.*—Under the problems of Engineering properties of soils, studies were undertaken on compaction characteristics of rock soil mixes.

(ii) *Sub-soil flow.*—Under the problem of sub-soil flow, ground water recharge of Meshana area was worked out. The area measures about 250 sq. miles and is situated on alluvial tract in Gujarat State. About 350 Government tubewells and 438 private tubewells have been drilled in this area, drawing a total of 14,100 million gallons of water per year. Studies were conducted to determine the ground water recharge of this area per year. Studies indicated that a recharge of 14,700 million gallons per year may be expected.

Power :

(i) *Maintaining continuity of power supply in rural areas.*—Considerable progress has been made in regard to studies on this subject.

DRILLING OPERATIONS FOR OIL IN GUJARAT

5191. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of drilling operations which have been undertaken in Gujarat for locating oil so far;

(b) the number of cases in which the drilling operations have yielded positive results;

(c) the number of drilling operations that are likely to be made during 1967-68;

(d) whether a seismic survey has been made of the entire State; and

(e) if so, the likely prospects of oil in the state of Gujarat with their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) So far drilling operations have been undertaken in 22 areas in Gujarat.

(b) Twelve areas.

(c) Fourteen areas.

(d) Most of the potentially prospective areas have been covered.

(e) Oil and/or gas in commercial quantities have already been discovered at Ankleshwar, Kathana, Dholka, Nawagam, Kalol, Cambay Olpad and Sanand. The presence of oil has also been found in Kosamba, Ahmedabad, Kadi and Mehsana.

NIZAMSAGAR RESERVOIR AND CANAL SYSTEM

5192. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government regarding raising of full tank level and reconstruction and remodelling of Nizamsagar Reservoir and Canal system in Nizamabad District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government theron; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for its finalisation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) No; Sir.

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

SUBSIDY TO GUJARAT FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

5193. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of subsidy given to the Government of Gujarat for the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount utilised in the State for increasing agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). No subsidy has so far been paid by the Government of India to the Government of Gujarat for supply of electricity for agricultural purposes during 1966-67. In that year, ear-marked Central assistance of Rs. 4.20 crores was provided to the Government of Gujarat for rural electrification schemes with a bias towards energisation of irrigation pumpsets for increasing agricultural production. The number of pumpsets/tubewells energised during 1966-67 was 11,301. The total number of pumpsets/tubewells energised on 31st March, 1967, was 28,455.

UTILISATION OF FUNDS FOR PROJECTS

5194. SHRI CHARANJIT RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Government projects that have failed to utilise the funds allocated to them;

(b) how much of it was due to lack of adequate preparatory work; and

(c) the instructions which Government have issued to the management to ensure the fullest utilization of funds?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The funds released to the following enterprises during 1966-67, the last financial year, fell short of the final provisions made for the enterprises in that year:—

1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
2. Bokaro Steel Ltd.
3. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
4. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
5. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
6. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.
7. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.
8. National Industrial Development Corporation.
9. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
10. Praga Tools Ltd.
11. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
12. Food Corporation of India.
13. Central Warehousing Corporation.
14. Modern Bakeries Ltd.
15. Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd.
16. National Research Development Corporation Ltd.
17. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.

(b) The short-fall in the release was due to certain anticipations regarding progress of civil works, receipt of plant and equipment from foreign/Indian suppliers, etc., not materialising, apart from in adequate preparatory work, and the amount strictly attributable to the last mentioned cause cannot be specifically segregated.

(c) Instructions already exist that funds should be released to Public Enterprises only to meet the actual requirement from time to time, and the amounts provided for in the budget are not expected to be released irrespective of the progress in actual expenditure.

AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY, KIDWAI NAGAR, NEW DELHI

5195. SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many standard medicines are not being supplied to the patients from C.G.H.S. Aurvedic dispensary, Kidwai Nagar for the last five or six months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 'Chavanprash' and 'Drakshashav' which is freely available to the patients having their treatment from the Gole Market Ayurvedic dispensary, is not being supplied to patients attending the Ayurvedic dispensary, Kidwai Nagar;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure the supply of such medicines from the Ayurvedic dispensary, Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There is an adequate stock of medicines required and the temporary shortage that existed towards the beginning of the year has long been made good.

(b) 'Chavan Prash' and 'Drakshasava' are tonics and are restricted items. These are issued on the advice of the competent authority. No distinction is, however, made in regard to either their being prescribed or issued as between the two Ayurvedic dispensaries at Gole Market and at Kidwai Nagar.

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

अनुवादक तथा हिन्दी सहायक

5196. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सहायकों के पद द्वितीय श्रेणी के हैं तथा अनुवादकों के पद तृतीय श्रेणी के हैं;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी सहायक अनुवादक के पद पर पदोन्नति हो जाने पर तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारी बन जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). इस मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सहायकों तथा हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पद अभी तक क्रमश: श्रेणी II तथा III के रूप में वर्गीकृत थे। हाल ही में हिन्दी सहायकों को श्रेणी III के रूप में पुन: वर्गीकृत करने का निर्णय किया गया है। इससे बताई गई असंगति दूर हो जायेगी।

COMMON POWER GRID IN MAHARASHTRA

5197. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the progress made in having a common power grid in Maharashtra and regular supply of power to agriculture especially in the Vidharbha Region of Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): A 132 KV double-circuit line from Paras to Khaperkhede is nearing completion. A 220 KV double circuit line from Nasik to Kalwa is under construction and is expected to be completed by December, 1968. With the establishment of these links, it will be possible to operate the constituent power systems in Maharashtra State as a common grid, thereby improving the supply of power for agriculture and other uses in the Vidharbha Region.

EDUCATIONAL AND FINANCIAL FACILITIES SCHEDULED CASTES

5198. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend educational and financial facilities enjoyed by the Members of the Scheduled Castes who have embraced Budhism and are known as Neo-Buddhists; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard and details of the facilities proposed to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). Neo-Budhists in the low income groups are already eligible for the facilities afforded to "Other Backward Classes". The law will have to be amended if the Neo-Budhists are to be equated with the Scheduled Castes in all respects.

BANKS

5199. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few leading banking families in the country with an investment of Rs. 20 crores only have been able to manipulated Rs. 2,000 crores of public deposits in their banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 60 top scheduled banks in the country have acquired public deposits to the tune of Rs. 3,112.3 crores upto March, 1966, while total deposits in 1951 amounted to Rs. 906.5 crores only; and

(c) the total investment of the leading banking families in the banking industry and the total amount of public deposits in those banks at present?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (c). The full import of the question is not very clear. It is not clear who are referred to as the leading banking families in the country. The paid-up capital of 52 Indian scheduled banks in the private sector amounted to Rs. 33.86 crores at the end of 1966 and the total deposits with them on that date were Rs. 2336.73 crores. The total deposits of all scheduled commercial banks at the end of November, 1967 amounted to Rs. 3651.85 crores.

(b) 85 scheduled banks had a total deposit of Rs. 821.6 crores at the end of 1951. At the end of March, 1966, 75 scheduled commercial banks had a total deposit of Rs. 3112.3 crores.

KORBA FERTILIZER PROJECT

5200. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the approval of Government, the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. placed orders for various materials for the Korba Fertilizer Project in 1964;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government ordered for stoppage of the project in July, 1965 and not to incur any further expenditure on the project;

(c) whether Rs. 70-80 lakh had already been spent in the project and that a total loss of Rs. 1-1½ crores had to be incurred on this project; and

(d) whether any inquiry was instituted and responsibility for this wrong planning fixed if so, the result of the inquiries and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) The Fertilizer Corporation of India have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 107.68 lakhs on the Korba Project upto 31.3.1967. On the stoppage of the project, the moveable assets have been transferred from the site to the various units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Disposal of other assets is also under the consideration of the Corporation.

(d) Does not arise, as the project was dropped for the time-being by the Government on the grounds, that the prospects of arranging the necessary foreign exchange from aid giving institutions were not bright at that time and that it was desirable to have the production of fertilizers required for the IV Plan period at first on naphtha based technology.

BAN TO AWARD CONTRACTS TO FOREIGNERS FOR MAJOR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

5201. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a seminar on construction costs organised by the National Buildings Organisations, a total ban on awarding contracts on turn-key basis to foreigners for major industrial establishments has been demanded;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced at the seminar in support of the demand; and

(c) whether Government have considered the demand and if so, the step proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes. A recommendation to this effect was made at the Symposium on Construction Costs held at New Delhi in August 1967.

(b) It was state at the Symposium that if Indian civil engineers and technologists had been employed, considerable economies of time and money would have been possible in such projects by the use of reinforced concrete, pre-stressed concrete and concrete and steel instead of structural steel; the avoidance of excessive factors of safety; and the introduction of standardisation and pre-fabrication. It was stated that, as it is, even residential lay-outs and simple designs of houses, schools, etc. have been imported from abroad in projects worked on turn-key basis by foreign collaborators.

(c) The recommendation is under consideration.

Compensatory (Hill) Allowance to P.&T. Staff

5202. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of grant of Compensatory (Hill) Allowance to the Postal and Telegraph Staff in the Hill area is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals and when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The existing scheme of hill compensatory allowance covers all the Central Government employees, including the P&T staff and there is no proposal to modify this scheme.

आदिमजातीय विकास खंड

5203. **श्री बसवन्त** : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री 3 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7876 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा राज्यवार इस बीच कितने आदिम जातीय विचास खंड खोले गये हैं या खोले जाने का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : 1967-68 के दौरान देश में कोई आदिम जातीय विकास खंड नहीं खोला गया और न ही खोलने का विचार है ।

Calcutta Plan

5204. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation has published two plans namely, the Basic Development Plan and the Traffic Transportation Plan; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that so far the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation's programmes have found very little acceptance in the annual plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The estimated expenditure on the programmes of this Organisation during 1966-67 (revised) is Rs. 335.65 lakhs and the Budget provision for 1967-68 is Rs. 396.91 lakhs.

Oil Exploration Equipment from Rumania

5205. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rumania is willing to supply India with equipment and technical assistance for oil exploration for use in third country on a hire basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Government have no information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

PRAMODE PICTURES, BOMBAY

5206. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the evasion of large amount of Income-tax by Pramode Pictures, Bombay;

(b) if so, the amount of tax evasion; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The papers seized during the course of raid made by the Enforcement Directorate in the case of Pramode Films are under scrutiny by the Income-tax Department to ascertain the tax evasion, if any, involved.

अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के अधीन चिकित्सा कालेज

5208. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के अधीन चिकित्सा कालेज के प्रिंसीपल ने निवेदन किया है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित निरीक्षण को स्थगित कर दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद के अध्यक्ष ने इससे पूर्व एक रिपोर्ट में अधिकारियों का ध्यान जिन त्रुटियों और कमियों की ओर दिलाया था उन्हें दूर करने के लिये उन्होंने काफी समय मांगा है।

साहू जैन फर्म समूह के कारखाने

5209. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साहू-जैन फर्म समूह जिन कारखानों की मालिक है उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) इस कम्पनी द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न सार्थों को पिछले पांच वर्षों में कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई;

(ग) इस समूह द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों में कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई;

(घ) क्या इस ग्रुप के सभी सार्थों ने पूरा आय-कर दे दिया है;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उन सार्थों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर आय-कर की राशि बकाया है और बकाया राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (च). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी।

EVASION OF EXCISE DUTY BY BIRLA GROUP OF MILLS

5210. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evasion of excise duty by the Birla Group of Mills by adopting certain malpractices;

(b) whether producing saris of shorter length and width than the stipulated length and width was one of these malpractices;

(c) whether these saris were passed off as controlled items thereby attracting less excise duty;

(d) whether the difference between the controlled price and the lesser cost incurred as a result of shorter length and width was also pocketed by the mills; and

(e) if so, the action taken against the guilty officers and the Vigilance Officer-*cum*-Joint Textile Commissioner, Bombay ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) There have been allegations that some mills manufactured saris which did not conform to the prescribed measurements but availed of concessional rates of Central Excise duty prescribed therefor.

(c) So far as short-length saris are concerned these were viewed to be outside the purview of Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, and therefore, ineligible for the grant of concession in the matter of Central Excise duty leviable thereon. However, on a writ petition filed by M/s. Bhiwani Textile Mills and Technological Institute of Textile, Bhiwani, challenging the above view, the High Court of Delhi have held that the manufacturers did not commit any offence.

So far as short-width saris are concerned, the matter whether or not there has been contravention of Central Excise law, is being examined.

(d) The Government have no information. Production of short-length and width saris does not automatically lead to a price advantage to the mill if the construction and processing particulars have been correctly declared by the mill and the price formula correctly applied. No such incorrect declaration or calculation has come to the notice of Government so far in respect of such saris.

(e) Does not arise.

OPIUM FACTORIES

5211. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of opium factories in India and the names thereof;

(b) the annual production and consumption of opium in the country; and

(c) whether opium is exported out of India and if so, the quantity thereof and the foreign exchange earned thereby annually ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There are thre opium factories. Their names are :—

(i) The Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur;

(ii) The Government Opium Factory, Neemuch; and

(iii) The Government Opium Factory, Mandsaur.

At present, opium is not processed in Neemuch Factory.

(b) The information is furnished below :—

Year	Annual Production	Annual consumption of opium in the country for medical use and manufacture of alkaloids
	(metric tonne)	(metric tonne)
1965	486	40
1966	339	40
1967 (up to November)	368	35

(c) The bulk of the opium produced in the country is exported out of India. The quantity exported and the foreign exchange earned thereby dur-

ing the last three years are given below :—

Year	Quantity exported	Foreign exchange earned
	(metric tonne)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1965	426	323
1966	554	339
1967 (up to November)	381	405

Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation

5212. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of participation in the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation of the United Nations and Ford Foundation; and

(b) the total amount so far received from the United Nations and the Ford Foundation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The United Nations are assisting the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation in the survey of water supply resources of Greater Calcutta and by providing expert consultancy service and fellowship facilities. The Ford Foundation are providing (1) assistance in the establishment of comprehensive programme for physical rehabilitation and development of Greater Calcutta, (2) assistance in training and research activities, (3) assistance in the development of the Organisation.

(b) The money value of the assistance provided by (1) the United Nations from 15th September, 1962 to 30th June, 1967 is $ 6,02,685, and (2) the Ford Foundation from 12th June, 1961 to 24th January, 1967 is $ 38,68,000. Beginning January, 1967, another supplementary grant of $ 5,80,000 has been made by Ford Foundation.

Special Fund to Meet Natural Calamities

5213. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set apart a Special Fund at the Centre to meet natural calamities such as floods, drought and famine; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Curb on Conspicuous Consumption

5214. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating any measures to curb conspicuous consumption *i.e.* expenditure on ostentation, banquets, illuminations, cosmetics, posh cars, palaces, bungalows, etc. that is rampant specially in the cities of our country; and

(b) if so, the measures thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The objective of curbing conspicuous consumption is generally kept in mind in formulating fiscal and other economic policies. Examples of the measures already adopted are progressive taxation on income and wealth, additional wealth tax on urban properties, curbs on business entertainment expenditure and Guest Control Orders.

Cleaning of Laboratory of Servant Quarters in North and South Avenues, New Delhi

5215. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 919 on the 16th November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sweepers charge Rs. 1.50 or 2.00 per month from each resident for cleaning common lavatories, bath room and courtyards of the servant quarters even though some amount under the head Conservancies Miscellaneous Charges is deducted from the salaries of the Members of Parliament for the same purpose;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the water store tanks and the flush tanks of quarters often remain out of order in North Avenue and South Avenue. New Delhi leading to unhygienic conditions; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Sweepers employed by the C.P.W.D. clean bath rooms, lavatories and other common places in and around the buildings allotted to Members of Parliament including paved courtyards of residences of Members of Parliament. They are paid Rs. 1.50 or Rs. 2.00 per month for cleaning the courtyards of servants' quarters by the residents.

(c) Due to improper handling by the occupants of servant quarters the sanitary appliances go out of order often. The taps are also sometimes kept open after use resulting in emptying of storage tanks. The baths and W.Cs. are also sometimes used by unauthorised persons and consequently the equipments are subjected to additional strain. The fittings are also sometimes stolen. On account of these reasons, the tanks some time remain out of order. However, whenever complaints are received, these are being attended to promptly.

(d) Does not arise.

दिल्ली बृहद् योजना के अन्तर्गत बादली और अलीपुर खंडों का औद्योगीकरण

5216. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी से आठ मील दूरी पर बादली और अलीपुर खण्ड में कितनी एकड़ भूमि दिल्ली वृहद् योजना के अन्तर्गत औद्योगीकरण के लिए निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) इसमें कितनी एकड़ भूमि में कारखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं तथा कितनी भूमि कारखाने स्थापित किये जाने के लिए एलाट की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस भूमि के कुछ भाग का उपयोग अन्य कार्यों के लिये किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) चालीस एकड़।

(ख) (i) 4 एकड़ भूमि के टुकड़े पर फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित हो गयी हैं।

(ii) 36 एकड़ भूमि के टुकड़े पर फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित की जानी हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं?

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

स्टाफ कार ड्राइवर

5217. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में कार्य करने वाले स्टाफ कार ड्राइवरों के वेतनमान भिन्न-भिन्न हैं;

(ख) इस विषमता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) क्या एम्बुलेंस की गाड़ियों और स्टाफ कारों के ड्राइवरों को एक पद से दूसरे पद पर तबदील कर दिया जाता है जिससे उनको कम हानि हो ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) नियमों में ऐसी अदला-बदली की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

Assesment of Estate Duty of Rulers of Gwalior and Indore

5218. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1592 on the 23rd November, 1967 regarding the assessment of properties of the former Rulers of Gwalior and Indore and state whether the Rulers who claim to be governed by law of primogeniture can claim the benefits of ordinary Mitakshra Hindu law?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Before the passing of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, impartible property was a joint family property but was not a coparcenery property for which partition could be claimed even though the rule of survivorship applied. However, after the coming into effect of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, any custom or rule of law which is counter to the provisions of that Act has been abolished. Hence the normal rule of Hindu law will apply in respect of former Rulers.

Non-recognition of Delhi Polytechnic Diploma in Pharmacy

5219. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diploma in Pharmacy awarded by the Delhi Polytechnic has not so far been recognised by the National Council of Pharmacy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many students have been awarded with such diploma so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that such diploma holders are not put to any handicap so far employment is concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) The Pharmacy Council of India has prescribed standards for the Diploma in Pharmacy Course and inspects institutions conducting the Diploma Course before granting recognition. The Council carried out inspection of the Diploma in Pharmacy Course conducted at the Delhi Polytechnic in 1965, 1966 and 1967 and recommended making good of certain deficiencies.

(c) Though one hundred students have passed the Diploma in Pharmacy Course so far, no diploma has been awarded to any one of them.

(d) The deficiencies have been made good and compliance report has now been sent to the Pharmacy Council of India. The question of recognising the said course is being considered by the Pharmacy Council of India.

हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स

5220. श्री बसवन्त : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) हिन्दुस्तान आर्गेनिक केमिकल्स का निर्माण-कार्य कब आरम्भ किया गया था;

(ख) इसकी स्थापना में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस उद्योग में कितनी पूंजी लगने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) इस उद्योग में किन किन रसायनिक पदार्थों का कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन होगा और इनका उत्पादन कब आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है;

(ङ) कितने व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की जायेगी; और

(च) क्या सरकार का विचार नौकरी के मामले में उन लोगों को प्राथमिकता देने का है जिनकी भूमि इस परियोजना के लिये अर्जित कर ली गई है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) कारखाने का निर्माण-कार्य शीघ्र ही आरम्भ किया जायेगा। अब तक केवल कुछ सिविल कार्यों को हाथों में लिया गया है।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति में कठिनाइयां और उपकरण के प्रदायकों के साथ दीर्घकालीन बातचीत।

(ग) कार्यकारी पूंजी के अतिरिक्त 16 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश होने की सम्भावना है।

(घ) रसायनों के नाम और उनकी क्षमताओं का एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये** संख्याLT-2125/67]। यह आशा है कि प्लांट 1969 में उत्पादन करना शुरू कर देंगे।

(ङ) सारी श्रेणियों के लगभग 1,400 व्यक्तियों के नियुक्त होने की सम्भावना है; जब कारखाना में उत्पादन शुरू होगा।

(च) जहां तक बेहुनर मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध है विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता देने में हर प्रकार का यत्न किया जायेगा। जहां तक कुशल श्रमिकों, क्लर्कों और दूसरे अतकनीकी तुलनात्मक कम वेतन वाले स्टाफ का सम्बन्ध है, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को यथासम्भव प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। बशर्ते कि वे पदों के निर्धारित मूल योग्यताओं और अनुभव को पूरा करेंगे।

DRAINAGE SCHEMES OF DELHI-SHAHDARA

5221. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some water supply and drainage schemes have been received by Government from the Delhi Municipal Corporation for Shahdara and other adjoining colonies across Jumna River for approval;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved those schemes;

(c) if so, by what time and when the work will start; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). *Water Supply*: A scheme amounting to Rs. 7.38 lakhs for laying water supply mains in the existing town of Shahdara for augmentation of water supply was technically approved by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation, New Delhi in September, 1966. The Delhi Municipal Corporation took the work in hand in October, 1967 and according to them it would take about 6 months to complete the work.

Sewerage: For the purposes of preparing sewerage scheme for Shahdara, the area has been divided into 4 Zones. A preliminary outline proposal for the trunk sewers etc. for the 3rd Zone of Shahdara was submitted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in August, 1967. Since then the proposal has been discussed by the technical officers of the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation with the concerned officers of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and clarification on certain points raised has been received. The proposal is now under active consideration of the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and their technical comments/approval will be sent to the Corporation shortly. According to the Delhi Municipal Corporation

it would take about 4 months to start the work after the technical approval has been given by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation.

Schemes for the remaining Zones are under preparation of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

निषिद्ध चांदी का पकड़ा जाना

5222. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री मयावन :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1967 के उत्तरार्द्ध में बम्बई में एक विदेशी जहाज से निषिद्ध चांदी पकड़ी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह चांदी किस स्थान से लाई गई थी ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) दुबाई में रजिस्टर्ड एक जहाज 24 नवम्बर 1967 को बम्बई के निकट खण्डेरी द्वीप से परे समुद्र में रोका गया और उससे लगभग 5.68 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की चांदी बरामद की गयी ।

(ख) चांदी भारतीय मूल की है । प्रकटतया, यह चोरी-छिपे माल बाहर ले जाने के प्रयत्न का मामला है ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में नौ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और बाद में उन्हें जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया था । मामले में जांच-पड़ताल जारी है ।

Income-Tax Paid by Shri Ram Bearing Company

5223. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8766 on the 10th August, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have since collected information regarding Income-tax paid by the Shri Ram Bearing Company annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the company has paid the entire amount of assessment so far made ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No tax has been paid by Shri Ram Bearing Company during the financial years 1964-65 to 1966-67 as its assessments for the assessment years 1964-65 to 1966-67 have been determined at loss/nil figures;

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Visit of World Bank Official to India

5224. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Guillaume Guindey, World Bank Official visited India to assess India's debt relief;

(b) what is his assessment; and

(c) whether he has submitted any report to the World Bank ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Mr. Guillaume Guindey, a French Financial expert who has been requested by the World Bank to study the question of India's debt relief and to submit a report to the World Bank, visited India *en route* to Japan while on a round of visits to Consortium counrties.

(b) and (c). Mr. Guindey will submit his report to the World Bank sometime early next year.

Seizure of Sarees at Palam Airport

5225. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sarees worth Rs. 6,000 were seized at Palam Airport on the 29th July, 1967;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in the matter; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). On 28th July, 1967 the Customs authorities at Palam airport detained 179 nylon sarees valued a Rs. 5370/- from a passenger from abroad as they were in excess of the baggage concessions admissible to her. The passenger had made a correct declaration of the sarees which, she stated, were meant for presentation to her parents and friends. The Customs authorities allowed clearance of 15 sarees only as part of her baggage and the rest were allowed to be re-exported at the request of the passenger on payment of a penalty of Rs. 250/-.

Unaccounted Money

5226. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of unaccounted money recovered during 1966; and

(b) the further steps which have been taken to unearth such money in the country?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Unaccounted money as such is not recovered but tax on the same is collected. However, during the year 1966, under the powers vested by section 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the officers of the Income-tax Department seized assets worth Rs. 47.5 lakhs which, they had reason to believe, represented undisclosed income.

(b) Such measures as have been provided under the law, including searches and seizures, are being taken.

Central Labour Employed in Parliament Works Division of the C.P.W.D.

5227. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleaed to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of casual labour on daily wages is employed by the Parliament Works Division of C.P.W.D. for the maintenance of residences of Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to employ regular employees for this work; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Regular labour in the workcharged establishment is provided for maintenance of residences of Members of Parliament in the Parliament Works Division in accordance with the normal yardstick. Employment of some casual labour is, however, inescapable in order to meet unforeseen rush of work during Parliament sessions.

It will not be economical to employ regular labour for casual increase in work.

Air-conditioning Zones

5228. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air-conditioning Division No. II of C.P.W.D. is under the jurisdiction of Zone II;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that certain air-conditioning works not falling within the Zone II are being looked after by this Division;

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to transfer such works to Zone I in Delhi and outside Delhi to respective zones; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). The question of transferring such works to the respective zones is under consideration.

IMPORT OF LIQUOR BY FORMER RULERS

5229. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount, value and type of liquour imported annually by the former princes without payment of excise duty during 5 years ending the 31st March, 1967; and

(b) the amount of duty that would have been collected on the above imports every year had the princes not been privileged to import without payment of duty?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There was no import of liquor by the former princes without payment of duty during the last 5 financial years ending 31st March, 1967, except for the import of 60 quart bottles of Scotch Whisky valued at Rs. 857/- by the Maharani of Indore during the year 1966-67.

(b) The amount of Customs duty involved is Rs. 1980/- only.

IMPORT OF LIQUOR BY EMBASSIES

5230. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount, value and type of liquor imported annually by various Embassies in India. Embassy-wise, during the last five years ending the 31st March, 1967; and

(b) the amount of duty that would have been collected every year on the above imports had the Embassies not been exempted?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Four statements showing the amount, value and types of liquor imported by or on behalf of each Embassy are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2126/67]. The particulars are being furnished for the financial years 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67. The particulars for the financial year 1962-63 are not readily available.

(b) Financial-year-wise figures are not readily available. The figures are available calendar-year-wise and are furnished below:—

Year	*Amount of duty*
1962	Rs. 66,70,000
1963	Rs. 73,62,000
1964	Rs. 1,04,24,000
1965	Rs. 1,05,58,000
1966	Rs. 1,15,54,000

Financial year-wise figures of duty foregone and particulars of type, amount and value of liquor imported by or on behalf of Embassies for the financial year 1962-63 cannot be furnished without disproportionate expenditure of time and labour.

CIGARETTE SMOKING

5231. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the health hazard involved in cigarette smoking;

(b) if so, the reasons for permitting a cigarette commercial broadcast on Vividh Bharti programme of the All India Radio on the very first day of commercial broadcast while even the Government of U.K. has banned cigarette advertising on television and imposed restrictions on other advertising media; and

(c) whether Government propose to drop advertisement of cigarettes on the All India Radio?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) Cigarette advertisements are accepted on All India Radio's Commercial Broadcasting Service, as cigarettes are popular commodities, like most other commodities. Cigarettes are widely advertised in newspapers and cigarette advertisements are accepted by many commercial radio systems all over the world.

(c) The Government of India have no such proposal under consideration.

UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE FOR KIDWAI NAGAR (EAST)

5232. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of H type and W.C. quarters for class IV Government employees in Blocks 'D' and 'E' Kidwai Nagar (East), New Delhi have approached Government for provision of facilities like underground drainage, etc.;

(b) whether estimates of these facilities are held up for approval for a long time;

(v) whether Government proposes to take up the work; and

(d) if so, when and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,27,850/- for the provision of underground drainage system has been received, and is under consideration of Government.

सरकारी उपक्रमों का परिव्यय

5233. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1967 के अन्त तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों पर कुल कितना परिव्यय था ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1965-66 और 1966-67 में इन उपक्रमों को कितना लाभ या कितना हानि हुई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2127/67] चूंकि 1966-67 के अन्तिम आंकड़े अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं इसलिए 1965-66 का हानि लाभ ही दिखाया गया है।

QUARTERS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

5234. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that residential units have been placed at the disposal of the Congress Party in Parliament for allotment to the members of its staff;

(b) if so, since when and on what rent;

(c) whether there are any dues unpaid against the Party on this account and if so, how much;

(d) whether other Political Parties in Parliament have been provided with similar facilities, and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes. 5 General pool residences in Ramakrishnapuram have been placed at the disposal of Congress Party in Parliament for allotment to the Members of its staff. 3 residences were allotted in the middle of 1966, one in September, 1967 and one in October, 1967. The rent is being charged at full standard rent under F.R.45-A. The total monthly rent for all these 5 residences comes to Rs. 173.27 p.m.

(c) A sum of Rs. 821.58 is due from the party as on 1st December, 1967.

(d) Yes.

(e) The following accommodation in Vithal Bhai Patel House has been allotted to various political parties/groups:—

S.No.	*Name of the political party*	*Room No.*	*Date of occupation*
1.	Swatantra Party.	521-Double suites.	27th June, 1967.
2.	Nirdalia Sangathan.	309-Single	18th November, 1967.
3.	P. S. P.	104-Single	28th July, 1967.
4.	Jan Sangh	23 and 24-Single	Not yet communicated their acceptance.

तेल की खपत

5235. श्री भोगन्द्र झा :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में भारत में तेल की कुल कितनी खपत हुई और आगामी पांच वर्षों में इसकी खपत में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में देश में तेल का उत्पादन कितना हुआ और आगामी पांच वर्षों में कितना उत्पादन होनें का अनुमान है ;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में विदेशों से कुल कितने का तेल का आयात किया गया और आगामी पांच वर्षों में विदेशों से, देशवार, कितना तेल मंगाये जाने का अनुमान है ; और

(घ) तेल के मामले में देश को कब तक आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) 1962 से 1966 की अवधि में कच्चे तेल की कुल खपत 46.00 मिलियन मीटरी टन थी और यह सम्भावना है कि आगामी पांच वर्षों में इस की खपत 98 मिलियन मीटरी टन होगी ।

(ख) 1962 से 1966 की अवधि में कच्चे तेल का कुल उत्पादन 12.4 मिलियन टन था । 1967 से 1971 तक की अवधि में 41.7 मिलियन मीटरी टन उत्पादन अनुमानित है ।

(ग) 1962 से 1966 की अवधि में कच्चे तेल का कुल आयात 33.60 मिलियन मीटरी टन था । 1966 से 1970 की अवधि में 50.58 मिलियन मीटरी टन कच्चे तेल का अनुमानित आयात होने की आशा है । इस समय देशवार भविष्य आयात के प्राक्कलन नहीं बताये जा सकते ।

(घ) इस विषय में पूर्वानुमान अव्यवहारिक है ।

केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग की वार्षिक बैठक

5236. श्री भोगन्द्र झा :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग की वार्षिक बैठक 23 नवम्बर, 1967 को हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या उस बैठक में नदी-घाटी परियोजनाओं का पुनरीक्षण भी किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पश्चिमी कोसी और गंडक परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (घ). 22 नवम्बर से 25 नवम्बर, 1967 तक जो वार्षिक सत्र हुआ था, वह केन्द्रीय सिंचाई व बिजली

बोर्ड का था, न कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग का। केन्द्रीय सिंचाई व बिजली बोर्ड प्रति वर्ष इस प्रकार के सत्रों का आयोजन करता है जिन में सामान्य प्रशासनिक व तकनीकी विषयों पर विचारविमर्श किया जाता है। इन वार्षिक सत्रों के साथ-साथ केन्द्रीय सिंचाई व बिजली बोर्ड सामयिक विषयों पर गोष्ठियों का भी आयोजन करता है। 23 नवम्बर, 1967 को 'सिंचाई जल का प्रबन्ध' और 'ग्राम विद्युतन में बिजली पारेषण के लिये निष्क्रय तार का प्रयोग' सम्बन्धी दो विषयों पर विचार गोष्ठियां की गई। इन वार्षिक समारोहों में भिन्न-भिन्न परियोजनाओं की कार्य प्रगति पर विचार विमर्श नहीं होता।

मैसर्स उषा मार्टिन ब्लैक लिमिटेड से आयकर की वसूली

5237. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री 10 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8764 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स उषा मार्टिन ब्लैक (वायर रोप) लिमिटेड से आयकर की वसूली करने के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की गई थी और दिए गए आश्वासन को पूरा करने से सम्बन्धित विवरण-पत्र सदन की मेज पर दिनांक 12-12-1967 को प्रस्तुत किया गया था। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2128/67]

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कलकत्ता की फर्मों से आयकर की बकाया राशि

5238. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता की किन फर्मों तथा साथों पर आयकर की राशि बकाया है और उनका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उन व्यक्तियों से जिन पर आय-कर की राशि बकाया है ब्याज सहित आय-कर वसूल करने के लिए सरकार का कोई निर्णय करने का विचार है; और

(ग) आय-कर की बकाया राशि कब तक वसूल किए जाने की संभावना है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। जिन निर्धारितियों पर तारीख 31-3-1967 को आयकर बकाया निकलता था, उनकी संख्या अकेले कलकत्ता के आयकर आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के कार्यक्षेत्र में ही 1050 थी। कलकत्ता की सभी फर्मों तथा कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र करने में बेहद समय और श्रम लगेगा।

(ख) देरी से की गई अदायगियों पर ब्याज लगाने तथा बकाया कर की वसूली के साथ उस ब्याज की भी वसूली करने की व्यवस्था कानून में पहले से ही है।

(ग) यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि बकाया आयकर के कब तक वसूल हो जाने की संभावना है। बकाया आयकर की शीघ्र वसूली के लिए हर संभव कोशिश की जा रही है।

CONTRABAND GOLD

5239. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of contraband gold which was seized by Government during the last six months and in which State the seizure was the highest;

(b) whether it is a fact that the recent seizure in Bombay has unearthed the operation of an international gang; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) During the period from June to November, 1967, the Customs and Central Excise authorities seized approximately 3796 Kgs. of gold; the seizures were the highest in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) It is not clear as to which recent seizure in Bombay of reference has been made by the Hon'ble Member.

(c) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF RING TOWNS AROUND DELHI

5240. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he called a meeting of the representatives of the Governments of Haryana, U.P. and Union Territory of Delhi to have discussions over the development of the Capital region on the 7th December, 1967; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the out-come thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) A High Powered Board for the planned development of the National Capital Region under the chairmanship of the Minister of Home Affairs, has been set up by Government on 31st July, 1961. Amongst others, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana besides Union Territory of Delhi and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, are represented on the Board. The Board last met on the 6th December, 1967.

(b) (i) The question of augmentation of drinking water supply in Delhi was discussed and the Board approved in principle a scheme prepared by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

(ii) It was decided that in order to tackle effectively the problem of preparation and implementation of National Capital Region development plan, it was necessary to create a statutory body.

(iii) The problem of unauthorised colonies should be decided on merits, and growth of such unauthorised colonies should be prevented.

FORMATION OF NEW HOUSE BUILDING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN DELHI

5241. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new House Building Co-operative Society can be formed in Delhi Territory entitling them the allotment of land acquired by Government for allotment to such societies formed earlier; and

(b) if so, the details of the rules governing the allotment of land to such societies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). A proposal for permitting registration of such co-operative house building societies as are willing to take land in Delhi on "group housing" basis and to build flats for their members collectively, is under consideration of the Government.

गंधक का आयात

5242. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क क्या पाइराइट्स और अलौह धातु संयन्त्रों से उपलब्ध सल्फर गैसों का उपयोग

करके बड़े पैमाने पर गंधक का तेजाब (सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड) बनाकर गंधक का आयात समाप्त करने के उद्देश्य से कोई योजना बनाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ख). देश में तात्विक गन्धक का कोई स्रोत नहीं है। अतः सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकताएं आयात द्वारा पूरी की जाती हैं। गन्धक की वर्तमान आवश्यकताएं प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 600,000 मीटरी टन है और अगले पांच वर्षों मे एक मिलियन मीटरी टन से अधिक होनें की आशा है। आयातित गन्धक की निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए देशीय पाइराइटर्स, अलौह धातु प्रदावक संयन्त्रों से उपलब्ध सलफर गैसों, साघन शाला गैसों तथा कोक भट्टी गैसों पर आधारित गन्धक के तेजाब के कुछ उत्पादन का आयोजन किया गया है; जिस का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है.

	मीटरी टन एसिड प्रतिवर्ष
(अ) अलौह धातु संयंत्रों के प्रदावक गैसों पर आधारित	
1. कोमिनको विनानी जिंक लि०, अलवाय	33,000
2. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०, उदयपुर	28,450
3. इण्डियन कापर कारपोरेशन घाटसिला	40,000
(आ) कोक भट्टी गैसों पर आधारित	
4. दुर्गापुर परियोजनाएं लि०, दुर्गापुर	2,500
(इ) शोधनशाला गैसों पर आधारित	
5. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, ट्रामबे	4,200
(ई) अमझोर पाइराइट्स पर आधारित	
6. पाइराइट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स डिवैल्पमेण्ट कम्पनी सिन्दरी	132,000
7. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम, सिन्दरी	264,000
	504,150

उपर्युक्त स्कीमों के पूर्णतया कार्यान्वित होने के बाद भी गन्धक के आयात को बन्द करना सम्भव नहीं होगा क्योंकि गन्धक के तेजाब का 504,000 मीटरी टन उत्पादन तात्विक गन्धक के लगभग 165,000 मीटरी टन की केवल बचत के बराबर है।

उपर्युक्त स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं हैं जिन्हें निकट भविष्य में कार्यान्वित करना है। खेतरी तांबा परियोजना का प्रतिवर्ष 198,000 मीटरी टन सल्फयूरिक एसिड के उत्पादन का कार्यक्रम है। मद्रास शोघन शाला का प्रतिवर्ष 16,500 मीटरी टन तक गन्धक को प्राप्त करने का कार्यक्रम है। अमझोर (बिहार) में पाइराइट्स धातु के और एक मिलियन मीटरी टन के खनन के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है। सालादीपुरा (राजस्थान) में पाइराइट्स भण्डारों की प्राप्ति के बारे में उत्साह जनक रिपोर्ट है; जो व्यापारिक समुयोजन के लिए उपयुक्त हो सकती है।

(ग) मैसर्स कोमीको विनानी जिंक लि०, अल्वाय के यूनिट ने उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है। मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान जिंक, लिमिटिड, उदयपुर की परियोजना के अगले साल के शुरू में उत्पादन करने की आशा है। पाइराइट्स एण्ड केमीकल्स डिवैल्पमेण्ट कम्पनी लि० के पाइराइट्स पर आधारित सल्फयूरिक एसिड प्लांट के 1968 के चतुर्थांश में उत्पादन

करने की आशा है। दूसरी परियोजनाएं अयोजन कार्यान्विति की विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाना

5243. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाने तथा कैटेलिटिक तेल शोधक यूनिट के लिए, गुजरात तेल शोधक कारखाने के परियोजना प्रतिवेदन में बीस लाख टन की पूरी क्षमता के लिए जितने व्यक्तियों को भर्ती करने का सुझाव दिया गया था, उससे अधिक व्यक्तियों को दस लाख टन क्षमता के पहले चरण के लिए भर्ती किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि काम का कोई स्तर निर्धारित किए बिना कुछ व्यक्तियों की भर्ती की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयमें राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में 250 वर्ग गज के प्लाटों की लाटरी डाल कर बिक्री

5244. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने निर्णय किया था कि 250 वर्ग गज और उससे कम के सभी प्लाट नीलामी के स्थान पर लाटरी डालकर उचित मूल्य पर बेचे जाएंगे, जो अल्प तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग का व्यक्ति दे सके;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस निर्णय के विपरीत विभिन्न कालोनियों में जैसे पंखा रोड और वजीरपुर कालोनी में 250 वर्ग गज और उससे कम के प्लाटों की नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1967 में नीलामी की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

खबंड में तेल की सम्भावनाएं

5246. **श्री रघुवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खबंड (खम्भात) में तेल की खोज के कार्य में एक अमरीकी कम्पनी के सहयोग के प्रस्ताव पर पूरी तरह विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जाएगा?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ख). खम्भात की खाड़ी में अतटीय अन्वेषण के बारे में कई तेल कम्पनियों के साथ अभी बातचीत जारी है और निकट भविष्य में अन्तिम निर्णय होने की सम्भावना है।

औषधियों के लिये आयातित कच्चा माल

5247. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि औषधियां तैयार करने के काम में आने

वाला आयातित कच्चा माल अनेक भारतीय जड़ी बूटियों से बनता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कच्चे माल का देश में उत्पादन करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जब कि बहुत सा कच्चा माल, जोकि औषधियों के निर्माण में काम आता है, पौधों से निकाला जाता है, जिसमें भारतीय जड़ी-बूटियां भी शामिल हैं, लेकिन यह कहना सही नहीं है कि सारा आयातित कच्चा माल, जोकि औषधियों के बनाने के काम आता है, भारतीय जड़ी-बूटियों से बनाया जाता है।

(ख) जड़ी-बूटियों की खेती को तथा उनसे सक्रिय अवयवों (Active Principles) को निकालने को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है और ऐसे निकाले हुए बीच की उपज के निर्यात को जड़ी-बूटियों के निर्यात से प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के लिये स्थान

5248. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री 15 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 475 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली में बनाए जा रहे भवन का कब्जा केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय तथा वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग को सौंपने में केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग को कितना समय लगने की संभावना है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). स्थान दखल लेने के लिए तैयार है। वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग एवं केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को सूचना दे दी गई है। केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय की इच्छा के अनुसार भवन में कुछ आन्तरिक तरमीम करने के कारण कुछ देरी हो गई है।

ईश्वर शरण आश्रम, इलाहाबाद

5249. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या समाज कल्याण** मन्त्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ईश्वर शरण आश्रम, इलाहाबाद को केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितना वार्षिक अनुदान मिलता है; और

(ख) उसमें से कितनी धनराशि प्रति वर्ष खर्च की जाती है तथा कितनी धनराशि वापिस दे दी जाती है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) और (ख). विवरण पत्र संलग्न है।

विवरण

वर्ष	अनुदान	खर्च की गई राशि	समर्पित राशि
	रुपए	रुपए	रुपए
1962-63	64,845	64,793	52
1963-64	85,730	85,730	..
1964-65	78,433	78,224	209
1965-66	77,220	72,507	4,713
1966-67	66,996	66,996	..

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनायें

5250. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति वर्ष 18 लाख एकड़ खेती योग्य भूमि को बाढ़ से बचाने की कोई योजना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से ऐसी कोई विशेष स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। राज्य सरकार ने बन्धों, निकास नालियों, नदी नियन्त्रण तथा नगर सुरक्षा कार्यों के निर्माण, गांवों का स्तर ऊंचा करने, इत्यादि जैसी बाढ़ सुरक्षा की कई स्कीमों को पूरा कर लिया है तथा कुछ और स्कीमों पर काम चल रहा है। अनुमान है कि इन स्कीमों से तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक 16 लाख एकड़ भूमि को लाभ पहुंचा है।

बाढ़ नियंत्रण और पानी को जमा होने से रोकने इत्यादि के लिये राज्यों को धन राशि का दिया जाना

5251. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण करने, पानी की निकासी, पानी को जमा होने से रोकने तथा समुद्र से होने वाले कटाव को रोकने के लिये कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई थी ; और

(ख) निर्धारित धनराशि का किस हद तक उपयोग किया गया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2129/67]।

HOUSING SCHEMES FOR WORKERS

5252. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for the construction of houses for the workers;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether the financial aid is given directly to the party concerned or through the specific projects of the State Governments;

(d) whether Government have received any such schemes from the Orissa Government for the years 1967-68, 1968-69; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2130/67].

INCOME-TAX AND WEALTH TAX DEFAULTERS IN ORISSA

5253. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of defaulters in Income-tax and Wealth Tax in Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of the firms who have defaulted and the amounts outstanding against their names; and

(c) the steps taken to realise the amount from them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

O.N.G.C. STRIKE

5254. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a note submitted by Shri Sanat Meheta, M.L.A. on behalf of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission employees Mazdoor Sabha about the non-implementation of points agreed to by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to implement the promises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The note has been passed on to O.N.G.C. for suitable action.

POWER FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES

5255. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the Orissa Government to reserve certain percentage of electricity for irrigation purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how far they have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WEST BENGAL

5256. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan, grants and subsidy made available to the West Bengal State annually for developmental activities during the last five years;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government had utilised the financial assistance fully;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to allot more funds to the West Bengal Government for its development in view of backwardness of the State?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The assistance given to the State Government was fully utilised on approved development programmes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The level of development is taken into account while determining the amount of Central assistance. The question of allotting more funds does not, therefore, arise.

Statement

LOANS AND GRANTS TO WEST BENGAL STATE FOR DEVELOPMENT (STATE PLAN AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES)

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Loan	Gran
(1)	(2)	(3)
1962-63	16.08	6.88
1963-64	22.05	11.09
1964-65	28.34	12.60
1965-66	31.65	18.05
1966-67	24.90	14.18

ALLOCATIONS TO WEST BENGAL FOR INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

5257. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allotted to the West Bengal Government for indigenous systems of medicine in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) if so, the amount allocated and whether it was paid fully; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). An amount of Rs. 100,000 was allocated for Centrally sponsored schemes to the Government of West Bengal in respect of Indigenous Systems of Medicine in the Third Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 70,000 was actually released by the Central Government on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government.

Subsidy to West Bengal for Electricity for Agricultural Purposes

5258. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy given to West Bengal for the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) the amount spent for augmenting agricultural production in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). No subsidy has been paid by the Government of India to West Bengal for supply of electricity for agricultural purposes during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68. Earmarked Central assistance of Rs. 2.5 crores and Rs. 2 crores for 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively has been provided to West Bengal for implementation of rural electrification schemes with a bias towards energisation of irrigation pumpsets for increasing agricultural production.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal

5259. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on social welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal during 1967-68; and

(b) the details of amount to be spent on plains and Agency areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Rs. 53.57 lakhs.

(b) There are no "Agency" areas in West Bengal.

बम्बई में पैन्सिलिन का इंजेक्शन लगाये जाने के कारण मृत्यु

5260. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्री 10 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8652 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बम्बई में पेंसिलिन का इंजेक्शन लगाये जाने के बाद मृत्यु होने के कारणों की इस बीच जांच कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) ये इंजेक्शन किन कारखानों में बनाये जाते हैं तथा वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) से (ग). 1965-66 में मृत्यु के 19 मामलों की रिपोर्ट बम्बई के कौरोनर कोर्ट को की गई थी तथा उसने बम्बई के सर्जन जनरल को जो रिपोर्ट भेजी है उससे पता चलता है कि सब मौतें पैंसिलिन की प्रतिक्रिया से नहीं हुई अपितु कुछ मामलों में स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन, टिटेनस इन्जेक्शन इत्यादि जैसी दूसरी औषधियां भी दी गई बताई गई हैं। बम्बई के कोरोनर ने इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी नहीं बताया है कि ये मौतें कम मानक के इन्जेक्शनों से हुई थीं। इन 19 मामलों में से एक की छानबीन महाराष्ट्र राज्य के औषध नियंत्रण

प्रशासन के निदेशक ने की थी । इस मामले में दिए गये इंजेक्शन का निर्माण पिम्परी के हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स लिमिटेड में हुआ था तथा छानबीन पर यह पता चला कि औषधि मानक गुणों के अनुसार थी।

PRICE OF IMPORTED BOOKS AND MAGAZINES AFTER DEVALUATION

5261. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the rupee was devalued in May, 1966, the value of the Shilling in Indian currency rose from 1.05 to 1.25 paise and the prices of books and magazines were charged from our country at the enhanced rate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even the prices of the old stock were charged at the enhanced rate causing huge loss to the Indian dealers; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for an immediate reduction of the prices of books and magazines and also for the reduction of price even on old stock?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Afer the devaluation of the Rupee on 6th June, 1966, the exchange rate of the Shilling increased from Rs. 0.67 to Rs. 1.05. The price fixation of books and magazines sold by publishers in the U.K. to dealers in India is subject to direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH

5262. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lecturers and professors of all categories who are doing teaching work in the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Chandigarh;

(b) the number of students who are receiving higher medical education in the said institute; and

(c) the number of teachers who are proposed to be appointed and whose posts have been advertised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) 82.

(b) 151.

(c) 63 posts of teachers have been advertised. Appointments to these posts would depend upon the response and the results of selection.

TEACHING STAFF OF POST GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH

5263. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received any representation from Professors of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the nature of their demands and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). A representation addressed to the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, has been received from the Hony. Secretary, Post Graduate Institute Teachers Association.

It contains the following demands:—

(i) Recognition of the Association.

(ii) Review of the status, salary structure and conditions of service of the Institute's staff for giving them their legitimate place among the other institutions of the country.

(iii) Liberalisation of the conditions of recruitment to various categories of teaching posts.

(iv) Reduction of the number of categories of post.

The Post Graduate Institute Teachers Association has not yet been recognised by the Institute and their demands have also not been considered by it so far.

2. Representations have also been received from eight members of the teaching staff of the Institute against adverse entries made in their confidential reports.

3. Three other representations have also been received from two faculty members of the Institute on miscellaneous subjects.

The representations mentioned at 2 & 3 above are being considered.

BARRELS FOR INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

5264. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 227 on the 23rd November, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation had placed an order of Rs. 2.5 lakhs of barrels on Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. on the 24th October, 1966 on specific terms and conditions as regards price payable for each barrel;

(b) if so, the reasons for the dispute over price;

(c) the names of the firms on whom urgent orders were placed at Rs. 48/- per barrel and the number of barrels each firm was asked to supply; and

(d) the details of quotations received from various parties in response to the enquiry floated by Indian Oil Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The dispute arose on account of M/s. Hind Galvanizing & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. taking the stand that the price of the barrels need not be related to the quality of the steel used in fabrication.

(c) Urgent orders were placed only on one firm (M/s. Suppliers Corporation) @ Rs. 48/- per barrel. They supplied 21,000 barrels.

(d) Only M/s. Suppliers Corporation had quoted in response to the enquiry; therefore, orders were placed on them.

BARRELS FOR INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

5265. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 913 on the 16th November, 1967 and state:

(a) when it was detected that the Hind Galvanising and Engineering Company (P) Limited; supplied barrels different from the type ordered by the Indian Oil Corporation.

(b) when the matter regarding the valuation of supply of hot rolled steel barrels was referred to arbitration;

(c) the persons to whom it was referred for arbitration; and

(d) the rate per barrel fixed by the award of arbitration; and

(e) whether the bills of the company have since been paid by the Indian Oil Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) During June, 1967

(b) In July, 1967.

(c) General Manager, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., (Marketing Division), Bombay.

(d) The award of the arbitration has only given the basis on which the price is to be fixed, depending on the quality of the steel used/to be used for Indian Oil Corporation barrels.

(e) Not yet. Action on the basis of the award is in progress.

FERTILIZER PLANTS

5266. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up fertilizer plants under the new concessions announced by Government;

(b) in how many cases letters patent/licences/import licences have been issued;

(c) the progress made in clearing the site and setting up the plant; and

(d) the investment proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PEROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Since the announcement of certain decisions with respect to fertilizers in December, 1965, the following fertilizer projects have been approved:

1. Kanpur.
2. Madras.
3. Kota.
4. Gujarat (Expansion).
5. Mangalore.
6. Haldia.
7. Gaziabad.
8. Mirzapur.
9. Vishakapatnam (Expansion).
10. Kandla

Moreover, the FCI and FACT are implementing the following projects:

11. Durgapur.
12. Cochin.
13. Barauni.
14. Namrup (Expansion).
15. Trombay (Expansion).
16. FACT (Expansion IV Stage).

The above factories will have a capacity of about 2.6 million tonnes of nitrogen per year.

(b) (i) Industrial licence issued in 8 cases, viz. Kanpur, Madras, Kota, Gujarat (Exp.), Mangalore, Durgapur, Cochin and FACT (Exp.);

(ii) Letters of intent issued in 5 cases, *viz.* Haldia, Gaziabad, Mirzapur, Visakhapatnam (Expansion) and Kandla;

(iii) Import licences issued in seven cases *viz.* Kanpur, Madras, Kota, Gujarat (Exp.), Durgapur, Cochin and FACT (Exp.).

(c) In seven cases, *viz.* Kanpur, Madras, Kota, Gujarat (Exp.), Durgapur, Cochin and FACT (Exp.), sites have been cleared and construction is in progress. In other cases steps are under way to acquire land.

(d) About Rs. 683 crores.

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

5267. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid on the Table all the credit agreements with the East European States entered after 1960 onwards;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to lay them on the Table of the House during this session; and

(c) the place where copies of these agreements are readily available to Members of Parliament and the public?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). While copies of the economic cooperation credit agreements with East European countries have not been laid on the Table of the House, they have been supplied to the Parliament Library for reference by Hon'ble Members of Parliament. At the time of signing of these agreements, information regarding the amount of the credit, its broad terms and the purposes for which it is to be utilised is published in the form of a Press Note for the information of the general public. Such details are also available in the Brochure on "External Assistance" brought out periodically.

HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS

5268. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the irregularities alleged to have been committed by the Hindustan Anti-biotics in respect of tenders for glass products/vials;

(b) whether any investigation has been made; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Government have gone into the details regarding the purchase of glass vials by Hindustan antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri and found that no irregularities have been committed.

VIOLATIONS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATIONS BY COMPANIES DEALING WITH GENERAL INSURANCE

5269. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5552 on the 13th July, 1967 and state:

(a) whether enquiries regarding violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Companies dealing with General Insurance have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) As stated in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 5552 answered on the 13th July, 1967, the only Insurance Company against which enquiries regarding suspected violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act are in progress is the Advance Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. The investigations in the case of this Insurance Company by the Enforcement Directorate are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

RECOVERY OF INCOME-TAX FROM POLITICAL PARTIES

5270. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Hindu Mahasabha has been taxed on its income by the Income Tax Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that the income of the All India Congress Committee including the income of Pradesh, District and Mandal Congress Committees from interest, rent and other sources is above taxable limit; and

(c) if so, whether the income of the A.I.C.C. has been estimated and whether it has been taxed so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI RESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Assessment is pending.

EXEMPTION OF WATER RENT & ELECTRICITY CHARGES TO MINISTERS

5271. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rent, water, electric and other charges written off, waived or otherwise exempted in the case of former Ministers in the last 5 years with their names; and

(b) the reasons for not charging the dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2131/67].

INCOME-TAX REFUND

5272. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of refund pending for payment to the assessees at present and as on the 31st March, 1965, 31st March, 1966 and 31st March, 1967;

(b) the amount of refund pending for payment for more than 6 months as on the aforesaid dates and what is the maximum extent of delay in such cases;

(c) the total amount of interest paid by the Department to the assessees on such refunds; and

(d) the total amount of interest charged from the assessees during the assessment years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The required information is not readily available. It has been called for from the various Commissioners of Income-tax, and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

RECOVERY OF PENALTY FROM M/S. AMINCHAND PYARELAL

5273. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1558 on the 3rd August 1967 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in the recovery of the balance of the penalty imposed on M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal for importing steel after the expiry of the import licences and for presenting forged cross border certificates; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The writ petition filed by the importers in the High Court at Bombay is still pending and has not yet come up for hearing.

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

5274. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI G. C. NAIK:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in finalising the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). A bill on the subject is already before Parliament.

ENQUIRY INTO CONDUCT OF PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK OFFICERS

5275. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in the inquiry conducted into complaints against the officers of the Punjab National Bank; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The investigations are in an advanced stage and are likely to be completed early.

PL 480 FUNDS

5276. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrangements to channelise PL 480 funds through commercial banking system in the countryside to boost the sale of fertilizers have been worked out by the US Aid authorities and the Reserve Bank of India and scrutinized by the Planning Commission;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The matter is still under examination in consultation with the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has, however, recently announced that refinance will be available freely at the Bank rate to commercial banks against their advances for the distribution of chemical fertilizers and that any increase in the level of advances above the level reached on the 28th October, 1967 will not also be taken into account for the calculation of the net liquidity ratio of the banks. It is anticipated that these measures will ensure adequate credit facilities for the distribution of fertilizers.

Allotment of Funds to States for Housing

5277. SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have failed to utilize the funds allotted for housing during the last three years;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have failed to utilize the funds and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No State Government utilised the funds allocated to them for housing fully during the last three years. The main reason for shortfall in expenditure is the low priority accorded by the States to housing as compared to agriculture, irrigation, power etc. Hostilities with China and Pakistan also retarded the progress in housing to a considerable extent during the last three years.

(c) The steps to be taken for accelerating the progress of housing in the country was discussed in the Conference of Ministers on Housing, Urban Development and Town Planning which was held at Madras in November, 1967. The Conference *inter alia* recommended that the State Governments should give adequate priority to housing and earmark about 10% of the funds for this purpose at the time of preparation of Annual State Plans. The Conference also urged the State Governments to ensure that funds provided in the State Plan should be fully utilised and on no account, be diverted to other heads of development. The State Governments have been requested to implement this recommendation.

Impact of PL 480 on Monetary System

5278. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel has been set up to study the impact of the PL 480 transactions of United States on the monetary system of the country; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this panel?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DEISAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Guarantee Against Loans to Goenka Concerns

5279. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given a guarantee to enable Goenka concerns to secure large loans from the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) the amount of loan/loans so secured so far and the reasons for which Government stood as guarantors?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Government furnished a guarantee in February 1966 to the State Bank of India for sanctioning a temporary accommodation of Rs. 50 lakhs to the National Company, Calcutta, which owns a jute mill, in order to enable

it to modernise and expand its mills. This was considered necessary in the interests of our exports as ninety per cent of the production of the company is exported. Of the total advance of Rs. 50 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs has already been recovered and the balance is likely to be repaid shortly. The Government's guarantee is secured by a promissory note for Rs. 50 lakhs furnished by Shri Ram Nath Goenka in favour of the President of India.

CURRENCY NOTES

5280. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by Govt. to the effect that due to similarity in colour and size of ten rupee and one rupee currency notes, considerable difficulty is being felt by the public and businessmen to distinguish them;

(b) whether Government propose to print the notes in different colours and sizes to make distinction easy; and

(c) if so, when the new currency notes are likely to come into circulation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Suitable changes in the colour scheme of the ten rupee notes so as to make them easily distinguishable from other notes, are under consideration.

तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा विनियोजन

5281. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह: क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) एस्सो, काल्टैक्स तथा बर्मा शैल ने भारत में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगाई है;

(ख) पिछले दस वर्षों में लाभ, कच्चे तेल की लागत तथा वेतनों के रूप में इन तीन कम्पनियों (अथवा उनके विदेशी कर्मचारियों) ने विदेशों को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा भेजी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसा कोई कानून बनाने का है, जिससे ये कम्पनियां आगामी दस वर्षों तक अपना लाभ विदेशों को न भेजने पायें किन्तु उसे भारत में विनियोजित करें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया): (क) 1965 में एस्सो, काल्टैक्स तथा बर्मा शैल की कम्पनियों द्वारा भेजी गई विपणन (अर्थात् मार्किटिंग) और शोधनशालाओं में लगाई गई कुल पूंजी 142.92 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ख) 1960-61 से लेकर 1966-67 तक कम्पनियों द्वारा भेजी गई कुल विदेशी मुद्रा 527.9 करोड़ रुपये थी। भेजे गये रुपयों के ब्रोटों (अर्थात् आंकड़ों-break-up) को इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। वर्तमान नीति के अन्तर्गत भारत में करों की अदायगी के बाद लाभों को प्रेषण की अबाध अनुमति है।

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BIHAR

5282. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Bihar met him during last week and presented a grim picture of the financial position of the State and sought financial assistance from the Centre; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Bihar met the Deputy Prime Minister on the 24th November, 1967 to

discuss the State Government's financial position. In the course of the discussions, a request was made on behalf of the State Government for further financial assistance from the Centre.

(b) An officer of the Ministry of Finance has visited the State to review the situation in consultation with the State Government. The matter is now being examined further.

AID TO ORISSA FOR TALCHAR THERMAL STATION

5283. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have requested the Central Government for more financial assistance to complete the work of Talchar Thermal Station and the industrial complex; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No request has been received from the Government of Orissa for additional financial assistance for the completion of Talchar Thermal Station.

(b) Does not arise.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

5284. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has prepared a scheme to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for establishing co-operative industrial estates;

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

(c) the total funds to be set aside by the Life Insurance Corporation for the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Initially the scheme came into operation in 1962. The main features of the scheme as at present in operation are as follows:

(i) *Types of industrial estates to be financed*:

Only industrial estates set up by co-operatives or joint stock companies in private sector will be financed. Certain minimum conditions as regards satisfactory location, provision of credit, marketing and other facilities and proper planning, supervision and management are required to be satisfied.

(ii) *Amount of loan*:

Loans to any industrial estate not to exceed 60% of the cost of the project, the industrial estate satisfying the Corporation that the balance of 40% has been raised by share capital and/or loan from the State Government concerned.

(iii) *Period of loan*:

15 years.

(iv) *Interest*:

6½ *per annum payable half-yearly.*

(v) *Repayment of loan*:

In 13 equated annual instalments, the first instalment falling due 3 years after the date on which the loan or any portion of it is first disbursed.

(vi) *Security required*:

Guarantee of the State Government concerned.

(c) Total loans to be sanctioned in any one year not to exceed Rs. 50 lakhs.

COMMITTEE ON TOWN PLANNING

5285. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up at the Fifth Conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning to study the problems of town planning in India has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The Conference recommended the setting up of a Committee of Ministers to study the problems of shortage of town planning personnel in each State; investigate the reasons for such shortage; and suggest remedial measures.

(b) A summary of the major recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2132/67.]

(c) The State Governments have been requested to implement the recommendations. The Ministry of Education have also been asked to examine these recommendations with a view to expanding training facilities, enlarging the scope of scholarships for post-graduate training in town planning and to give monetary assistance to the Institute of Town Planners to enable them to provide special training facilities to unqualified officers working in Town Planning Departments in various State Governments.

SINDRI FERTILIZERS FACTORY

5287. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI.
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) the amount of loss in production suffered by the Sindri Fertilizer Factory as a result of strike during September, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the days of strike in the Sindri Fertilizer Factory authorities did not receive adequate police assistance for protection of workers who abstained from strike; and

(c) whether any suitable measures in consultation with the State Government have been taken for adequate safeguard in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The loss in production as a result of the strike from the 19th to 30th September, 1967, is estimated at Rs. 67 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir. Adequate police assistance for protection of workers as well as for the maintenance of law and order in he township was given by the State Government.

(c) The State Government is rendering all possible assistance as and when required.

OFF-SHORE EXPLORATION IN CAMBAY REGION

5288. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI. Y. A. PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have negotiated with the four foreign Companies for off-shore exploration of oil in the Cambay region;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached and if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the total amount required to be invested for undertaking the project and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Negotiations are still in progress and an agreement has not yet been reached.

(c) It is too early to say any thing about this at present.

COMPULSORY SAVINGS SCHEME FOR FARMERS

5289. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. A PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whther it is a fact that Government propose to introduce a scheme of compulsory saving for the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

HALDIA REFINERY

5291. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of the proposed refinery at Haldia will be assigned completely to the Indian engineers; and

(b) the extent to which the needs for component in machinery will be met from the indigenous sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) The construction and erection jobs of the refinery will be performed by Indian contractors. Besides substantial design and engineering work will be undertaken by Indian engineers.

(b) To the fullest extent of indigenous capacity consistently with timely availability.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक

5292. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक खोलने का है ताकि किसान अपनी बचत की राशि को उनमें जमा करा सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ख). भारतीय राज्य बैंक और उसके सहायक बैंक अपने सामयिक शाखा-विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मुख्यत: देहाती और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपनी शाखाएं खोलते रहते हैं। अन्य वाणिज्यिक बैंक भी, रिजर्व बैंक की सलाह से योजनाबद्ध और समन्वित ढंग से अपने शाखा-विस्तार कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित कर रहे हैं और विशेषत: उन स्थानों पर, जहां अभी बैंक नहीं हैं, शाखाएं खोल रहे हैं।

SEIZURE OF JEWELS AT CALCUTTA

5293. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 705 on the 16th November, 1967 and state :

(a) the names of the firms which have produced documents as evidence that jewels were not smuggled goods;

(b) whether Government have set up any time limit for the completion of the enquiry; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The names of the firms who had issued the documents, which were produced by the party in support of their contention that the diamonds and precious stones were not smuggled ones, are given below :—

Girindra Mohan Mullick (Individual), M. Walters & Co., Anil Jagdish & Co., Dhiraj Bahadur Singh (Individual), Ramaniklal V. Shah, Chotalal Amlukh & Mohanlal, Ratilal Amthalal, Kantilal A. Bhansali, Thakorlal Hiralal & Co., Kantilal Bhurabhai & Bros., Madhukar M. Mody, Suresh R. Kothari, Kantilal Mohanlal, Gold Silver Art Private Ltd., Usha Mehta (Individual), Ranjaboti Roy (Individual), Gulab Chand Bhangur and Rathindra Mullick (Individual), all of Calcutta;

J. Ratilal & Co., Indian Diamond Export Corporation, Kirtikumar & Co., C. Khusal Chand & Co., Rasiklal V. Shah, Chimanlal Manchand & Co., Mohanchand Raichand & Sons, Rajesh Brothers, H. A. Abraham, K. Parikh & Co., Satish & Co., M.

Sashikant & Co., Dinesh Brothers, Sunderlal Shantilal & Co., Nagindas Lalubhai & Co. and B. Arun Kumar & Co., all of Bombay.

R. Y. Durlabji of Jaipur (Rajasthan).

(b) and (c). Under the Customs Act, 1962 a period of six months is laid down for completion of the investigations in all cases of seizures of goods, and this period may be extended by an other six months by the Collector. In view of this legal position, the Government do not consider it necessary to fix any further time limit for the completion of the enquiry in this case.

Fertilizer Factory at Ambala Mugal

5294. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the fertilizer project at Ambala Mugal is not progressing according to schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(d) the total estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By October, 1969.

(d) Rs. 39.72 crores.

Petro-Chemical Complex Around Cochin Refinery

5295. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to establish a Petrochemical complex around Cochin refinery at Ambala Mugal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Yes. Apart from the naphtha based fertilizer project under erection at Ambala Mugal no new petrochemical project can be set up before 1970-71, as the feed-stock available from Cochin Refinery after meeting the requirements of the fertilizer factories in the area will not be adequate to support a viable petrochemical complex.

Power Grid in Rajasthan

5296. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a grid system is contemplated for Rajasthan linking the Chambal Hydel, Bhakra Hydel and Kota Atomic power;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed;

(c) whether Government are aware that the North-West Rajasthan will not be covered by this grid; and

(d) whether Government propose to put up bigger thermal power plants or diesel power stations at Jaisalmer and Barmer and connect them with the proposed grid so as to cover the whole of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chambal and the Bhakra systems in Rajasthan have been interlinked at 132 KV. A 220 KV link from Hissar to Jaipur which is under con-

struction is expected to be completed by June, 1968. The combined system is expected to be inter-linked with the Kota Atomic Power system by 1970-71.

(c) Bikaner area is already connected to the Bhakra-Chambal system. Jodhpur area is proposed to be interconnected to this grid. The other places in the North-West Rajasthan would also be inter-connected in due course as funds became available and loads develop.

(d) There are no proposals to put up thermal plants or diesel power stations at Jaisalmer and Barmer.

गोआ में उर्वरक कारखाना

5297. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिड़ला ब्रदर्स गोआ में विदेशी सहयोग से एक उर्वरक कारखाना लगा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सहयोग की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने में इससे कितनी मदद मिलेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विदेशी सहयोग की शर्तों का एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—2133/67] ।

(ग) परियोजना जब पूरी हो जायेगी तो उसकी प्रतिवर्ष 160,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन के रूप में क्षमता स्थापित होगी और यह प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 1.6 मिलियन मीटरी टन अनाज के रूप में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ा सकता है ।

दिल्ली देहात कल्याण समिति द्वारा ज्ञापन

5298. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्र. यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली देहात कल्याण समिति ने उनको भूमि अर्जन के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य मांगें की गई हैं ;

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 7-8 वर्ष पूर्व अर्जित की गई भूमि का अब तक कोई उपयोग नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन में कितनी हानि हुई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समिति को दिये गये उत्तर की प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिय संख्या एल० टी—2134/67] ।

(ग) जी नहीं, लैंड एक्यूजीशन एक्ट, 1864 की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित लगभग 56,000 एकड़ भूमि में से लगभग 26,000 एकड़ भूमि पहिले ही से विभिन्न सार्वजनिक प्रयोजनों के लिए आबंटित/निर्धारित की जा चुकी है ।

ADVANCES BY STATE BANK OF INDIA

5299. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of advance made by the State Bank of India during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the break-up of these advances to concerns with capital of (i) less

than Rs. one crore, (ii) Rs. one crore to Rs. five crores, (iii) Rs. five crores and above; and

(c) the advances made to concerns which have been described as monopoly concerns by the Monoply Commission in their Report during the above period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

ADVANCES BY STATE BANK OF INDIA

5300. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India lends on second mortgage a sum of more than Rs. 10 lakhs to any concern;

(b) the total number and amount of such advances made during the last three years; and

(c) the practice prevailing in other commercial banks in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The State Bank does not accept second mortgage of any immovable property as primary security for its advances.

(b) Nil.

(c) Generally, all commercial banks follow a similar procedure in regard to their advances.

मध्य प्रदेश में सिचाई योजनायें

5301. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सिचाई योजनाओं का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण न कराये जाने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजनाओं की स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा रही है तथा केन्द्रीय सहायता भी निर्धारित नहीं की जा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सर्वेक्षण कराने के बाद अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कु० ल० राव): (क) जी, नहीं। उन्हीं वृहत् तथा मध्यम स्कीमों को स्वीकार किया जा रहा है जिनका अनुसंधान अच्छी तरह से कर लिया जाता है और उनके लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता सामान्य क्रियाविधि के अनुसार नियत की जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बरहानपुर में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के कार्यालय की स्थापना

5302. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खंडवा और हरसूद (मध्य प्रदेश) की अपेक्षा बरहानपुर शहर में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के मामले अधिक होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बरहानपुर के लोगों को इस विभाग से सम्बन्धित मामलों का निपटारा करने के लिये खंडवा जाना पड़ता है क्योंकि बरहानपुर में यह सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ग) यदि हो, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आयकर विभाग की भांति खंडवा के बदले बरहानपुर में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग का दफ्तर खोलने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं। चूंकि बरहानपुर में पहले से ही केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क का एक रेन्ज कार्यालय है, इसलिए लाइसेन्स दारों को रोजमर्रा के कामों के लिए खण्डवा जान की आवश्यकता

नहीं होगी। लेकिन जिन अपराधों का खण्डवा के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधीक्षक द्वारा निर्णय किया जाता है उनके सम्बन्ध में लाइसेन्सदार को इस बात की छूट होगी कि यदि वह चाहे तो अधीक्षक से मिलने और अपने मामले का स्पष्टीकरण स्वत: देने के लिए खण्डवा जाए अथवा डाक से लिखित अभ्यावेदन भेज दे।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) किसी परिमण्डल कार्यालय का प्रधान कार्यालय कहां रखा जाए इस बात का निर्णय समस्त संगत बातों पर विचार करके किया जाता है। खण्डवा सामान्यता उन सभी अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति करता है और वह है भी परिमण्डल के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में बीचों-बीच स्थित एक जिला-कस्बा, जबकि बरहानपुर इन अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति नहीं करता।

APPOINTMENTS IN FINANCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

5303. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government adopts the same principle in Financial undertakings as in the case of Industrial Public Undertakings in regard to the appointments to posts carrying a pay scale of about Rs. 2250 p.m.;

(b) if not the reasons therefore; and

(c) the criterian and procedure which is being adopted there?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Presumably. the Hon'able Member is referring to the decisions taken by Government on the recommendations in Report of the Krishna Menon Committee, with regard to the powers of the Boards of Directors to create and fill posts without reference to Government. It may be mentioned that these decisions do not preclude the cases of large enterprises being considered on merits. The major financial institutions, the nature of whose operations differs from that of other industrial and commercial enterprises are governed by the respective statutes under which they are incorporated. For the Life Insurance Corporation, the Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956 lays down that the members of the Corporation including the Chairman will be appointed by the Government. In the case of Industrial Development Bank of India, the Governor of the Reserve Bank and a Deputy Governor are respectively the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, *ex-officio*. Under the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Governor and the Dy. Governors have to be appointed by Government. Except for these two appointments (Chairman and Vice-Chairman), all others are made by the Board of the Industrial Development Bank of India. In the case of the State Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Government approval is required only in respect of appointments to the posts of Chairman/Vice-Chairman/Managing Directors.

P.L. 480 GRANTS

5304. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the rupee balances available for U.S.A. use, now standing at Rs. 700 crores, cannot be met from projects on which U.S.A. food-aid has been spent; and

(b) how Government propose to meet the demand for Rs. 50 crores made in the current year which is nearly 400 per cent higher than the average demands of the previous 12 years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The sum standing to the credit of the U.S. Government in the Reserve Bank is made up of the following two elements:

(i) The portion earmarked for U.S. uses from the sale proceeds of the commodities furnished as PL 480

assistance. (About 85% of such sale proceeds is spent on Indian projects and the balance is earmarked for U.S. uses).

(ii) Repayments that have been made by the Government of India on loans received by India that are repayable in rupees and carry concessional rates of interest.

The sum annually released for U.S. uses during the particular year is only a small part of the sum standing to the credit of the U.S.A. and is determined by consultation between the Governments of India and of the United States. This amount is met from the Government of India's Annual Budget, just as PL 480 sale proceeds deposited in the special account in the Reserve Bank is treated as an accrual of resources for the budget.

It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member wishes to know whether the return on projects on which PL 480 counterpart funds have been utilised would be adequate to discharge the annual expenditure for U.S. uses. If so, the position is that the annual expenditure for U.S. uses (from the sale proceeds of commodities provided by the U.S.A.) is met from the Annual Budget and not from the return on any particular projects.

(b) As in previous years, the estimated expenditure liability for U.S uses during the current year has been provided for in the budget.

EXPLORATION OF OIL AND GAS IN JAWALAMUKHI (HIMACHAL PRADESH)

5305. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be please to state:

(a) the names of countries whose teams are exploring oil finds in Jwalamukhi area of Himachal Pradesh and for how long each team has worked;

(b) whether any traces of oil have been found in the area and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that gas has been found in Jawalamukhi area;

(d) if so, whether the deposits are enough for use on commercial basis; and

(e) the future plans of exploration in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No foreign team is at present exploring for oil in the Jawalamukhi area.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Geological surveys are in progress in the foot hill regions of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

SMUGGLING OF NYLON YARN AND CLOTH

5306. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to check smuggling of nylon yarn and nylon cloth into India from foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): A statement showing the important steps taken to check smuggling, including the smuggling of nylon yarn and nylon cloth, is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Among the important steps taken to check smuggling are: systematic collection and follow-up of information, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft, patrolling of vulnerable sections of the coastline and land frontiers and launching of prosecution in suitable cases in addition to imposition of heavy penalties under the Customs Act and confiscation of contraband in departmental adjudications. In the field of legislation, the Customs Act now provides for imposition of heavier sentences of imprisonment as a result

of prosecution where the market price of the goods seized is more than one lakh of rupees.

AUTONOMOUS UNDERTAKINGS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF W.H. & S.

5307. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector or autonomous corporations established under the Ministry;

(b) the firms of auditors or Chartered Accountants which are conducting their audits since their establishments; and

(c) the amount paid to them as fee upto 1966?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Four.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2135/67.]

AUDITING OF A/CS. OF AUTONOMOUS CORPORATION UNDER THE PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS MINISTRY

5308. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector and autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) the firms of auditors or chartered accountants who are conducting their audits since their establishment; and

(c) the amount paid to them as fee upto 1966?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Fourteen.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

5309. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector and autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) the firms of auditors or chartered accountants which are conducting their audits since their establishment; and

(c) the amount paid to them as fee upto 1966?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) One.

(b) Messrs. N. D. Kapur and Co. Chartered Accountants, New Delhi, were appointed auditors of the Hindustan Latex Ltd. for the first financial year ending the 31st March, 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

5310. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) the firms of auditors or Chartered Accountants conducting their audits since their establishment; and

(c) the amount paid to them as fee upto 1966?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There are 8 public sector or autonomous corporations with which the Ministry of Finance is administratively concerned.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2136/67.]

मध्य प्रदेश में फर्मों द्वारा देय आय-कर

5311. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की कितनी फर्मों से आय-कर की राशि वसूल की जानी शेष है ;

(ख) उन फर्मों से आय कर की राशि वसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) आय-कर की कुल कितनी राशि वसूल करनी शेष है तथा क्या उस राशि को वसूल करते समय उस पर सरकार का ब्याज लेने का विचार है।

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सदन की मेज पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी।

UTILISATION OF AUTHORISED CCEDIT

5312. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether balance of authorised credit outstanding at the end of Third Five Year Plan has been fully utilised; and

(b) if so, the details of such utilisation by various Ministries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Out of the foreign loans authorised, a sum of Rs. 1286.84 crores remained undrawn by Government at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. Drawals during the period from the 1st April, 1966 to the 30th September, 1967, amounted to Rs. 586.49 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 700.35 crores against those loans.

Out of Rs. 1286.84 crores mentioned above, Rs. 402.01 crores related to non-project loans. During the period from the 1st April, 1966 to the 30th September, 1967 a sum of Rs. 321.36 crores was drawn out of these loans leaving a balance of Rs. 80.65 crores. Since amounts from non-project loans are allocated to both the private and public sectors and in the public sector to a large number of departments and institutions, Ministry-wise break up of drawal is not available.

The position regarding the project loans may be broadly classified Ministry-wise, as under :—

S. No.	Ministry	Balance to be drawn as at the end of III Plan	Drawals up to the 30th Sept. 1967	Balance on the 1st. Oct. '67
			(Rs. Crores)	
1.	Deptt. of Atomic Energy (Power Project).	60.84	34.44	26.40
2.	Ministry of Communication.	14.36	14.36	—
3.	Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs.	180.37	64.07	116.30
4.	Ministry of Irrigation & Power	171.51	57.16	114.35
5.	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals.	43.04	20.63	22.41
6.	Ministry of Railways.	12.84	8.85	3.99
7.	Ministry of Steel, Mines & Metals.	277.22	39.33	237.89
8.	Ministry of Transport & Shipping	27.81	15.52	12.29
9.	Loans un-allocated (mainly under USSR and East European Credits.)	96.84	10.77	86.07
	TOTAL	884.83	265.13	619.70

BUDGET ESTIMATES AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

5313. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures that have been taken to achieve closer approximation between budget estimates and actual expenditure; and

(b) how far the same have succeeded in their objectives?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). (a) and (b). Continuous efforts are made to secure closer approximation between budget estimates and actual expenditure. Among the measures taken may be mentioned the setting up of Budget and Accounts Cells in the Administrative Ministries to assist in framing realistic estimates having regard to the commitments and liabilities (for which purpose a liability register has been prescribed) and to watch the progress of expenditure against sanctioned provisions in order to assess likely savings and excesses and initiate remedial action. The estimates proposed by the Administrtiva Ministries are also subjected to rigorous scrutiny in the Finance Ministry both at the time of framing the Budget Estimates and at the time of framing the Revised Estimates after taking into account past experience in the matter of spending and as a result of the measures taken from time to time, the percentages of variations between sanctioned grants and actual Revenue and Capital expenditure have shown a progressive decline during the last few years. Efforts to further improve the estimation will continue to be made.

DIRECTIVES BY RESERVE BANK

5314. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has issued directives to the Apex and Central Cooperative Banks to fulfil certain conditions before any credit could be made available to them;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether the said directives have been resented?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). It is not clear what specific directive is being referred to. However, while sanctioning credit limit for any co-operative bank, the Reserve Bank takes into account its financial condition, in particular, its audit classification and the position regarding overdues of advances.

(c) Government are not aware that the Reserve Bank's advice has caused any resentment among State and Central cooperative banks.

COMPULSORY STERILIZATION

5315. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of compulsory sterilization has been dropped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal for making sterilization compulsory in the case of all citizens having three or more children was made by the Government of Maharashtra but has since been withdrawn by that Government as the public response to voluntary sterilization programme was so encouraging that any compulsion in the matter was considered unncessary.

PROVISION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO THE INCREASED POPULATION OF DLEHI

5316. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the latest estimate, the population of Delhi at

present is about 37 lakhs and in the estimate of the Master Plan of Delhi it was only 30 lakhs;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration had made arrangements for water, electricity, etc. for only 32 lakhs; and

(c) whether Government propose to accelerate provision of essential services to be commensurate with the growth of population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Pay Scales of Draftsmen

5317. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission recommended the revision of pay scale of Grade III Draftsmen (Electrical and Civil) for persons who are matric and have two years experience in the line;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Second Pay Commission recommended a pay scale of Rs 150-240 for persons who are in possession of Diploma in Draftsmanship and have completed apprenticeship for a period of six months;

(c) whether it is a fact that C.P.W.D has changed the recruitment rules of Grade III Draftsman with qualifications as stated in part (b) above with effect from the 9th September, 1965; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving the scale of Rs. 150-240 to the existing persons of Grade III?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. With effect from 19th August, 1965 recruitment rules of grade III Draftsman have been revised providing for qualifications as in (b) above.

(d) 50% of the posts of Draftsman Grade II in the scale of Rs. 150-240 are reserved for promotion of Draftsmen Grade III. Thus there is sufficient scope for promotion for the qualified Draftsmen Grade III.

The duties of Draftsmen Grade III are to do simple drawing only. Upward revision of this scale is not considered necessary.

Rules for Recruitment of Draftsmen

5318. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to place on the Table a copy of the Recruitment Rules of Draftsmen Grade I (Electrical and Civil) and state:

(a) the number of posts in Draftsman Grade I and how they are filled up;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government agreed to fill up cent per cent vacancies of Grade I Draftsman by promotion from Grade II; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the non-implementation of their directive?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): A copy of the Recruitment Rules of Draftsman Grade I (Electrical and Civil) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2137/67.]

(a) and (b). 65, 100% of the posts of Draftsman Grade I are to be filled by promotion from the Draftsman Grade II according to the Recruitment Rules.

(c) At present 61 out of the 65 posts are held by officials promoted from the Draftsman Grade II. Orders are being issued to the effect that the remaining 4 posts of Senior Draftsman Grade I should also be filled by the promotion of Draftsman Grade II.

UNAUTHORISED COLONIES IN DELHI

5319. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the unauthorised colonies in Delhi, under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act which provided only intention to acquire land, took undue advantage and indulged in malpractices; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government can take action only when the buyer files a complaint that the sale was made to him on wrong premises and certain material information was withheld from him. The Government have advised the prospective buyers through press advertisements, cinema slides and other media of publicity, not to purchase land without verifying that the lay-out plans of the land had been passed by the competent authority.

ADVERTISING BY AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

5320. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Advertising agency conducting the publicity of public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) whether it is wholly Indian-owned; and

(c) the Commission paid to them upto 1966?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2138/67.]

(c) The Corporations do not pay any commission to the advertising agencies. They pay the advertisement agents the normal tariff rates for the advertisements booked by them in the newspapers. The advertising agencies earn their commission, which are usually of the order of 15%, from the newspaper concerns.

ADVERTISEMENT BY PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS UNDER THE I AND P MINISTRY

5321. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector and autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) the name of the advertising agency conducting their publicity;

(c) whether it is wholly Indian-owned; and

(d) the amount of commission paid to it till 1966?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Two such organisations are functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power viz., the National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, and the Damodar Valley Corporation set up under the D.V.C. Act, 1948.

(b) Neither the D.V.C. nor the N.C.P.C. have employed any advertising agency for conducting publicity. They issue only "classified" advertisements. While the advertisements of the D.V.C. are released directly to the papers, those of the N.P.C.C. are released through the Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

ADVERTISEMENT OF PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

5322. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the advertising agency which is conducting publicity of public sector and autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) whether it is wholly Indian-owned; and

(c) the amount of commission paid upto 1966?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No agency is employed.

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

ADVERTISING BY AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS MINISTRY

5323. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the advertising agency which is conducting the publicity of public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) whether it is wholly Indian-owned; and

(c) the commission paid to them upto 1966?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

PUBLICITY WORK OF PUBLIC SECTOR OR AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF W.H.&S.

5324. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the advertising agency conducting the publicity of public sector or autonomous corporations established under his Ministry;

(b) whether it is wholly Indian owned; and

(c) the commission paid to it till 1966?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The following are the Public Sector commercial undertakings under this Ministry and the agencies which conduct their publicity:—

(i) The Janpath Hotels Limited, New Delhi—Messrs. Advertising and Sales Promotion Company, New Delhi.

(ii) Ashoka Hotels Limited, New Delhi—Messrs. Newfields Advertising (Private) Limited and Messrs. Clarion McCann Advertising Services Limited, New Delhi.

(iii) National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi—Nil.

(iv) Hindustan Housing Factory Limited, New Delhi—Messrs. Press Syndicate Limited, New Delhi.

(b) All the above-mentioned agencies, except Messrs. Clarion MacCann Advertising Services, are Indian-owned. In the Clarion McCann Advertising Services, 51% of the share capital is held by Indians and the balance by foreign organisation called McCann Erickson International Incorporated.

(c) No commission is payable by the undertakings to these agencies. The practice is that the agencies get their commission from the magazines. newspapers, etc. which publish the advertisements.

SECRET RESERVES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

5325. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commercial banks keep secret reserves;

(b) if so, the extent of such reserves; and

(c) the procedure adopted in not disclosing them in the balance sheets?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the practices and usages customary among bankers, the banks do not disclose the extent of secret reserves created and maintained by them.

गर्भपात

5326. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गर्भपात निरोध उपसमिति ने सिफारिश की है कि गर्भपात बहुत लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निष्कर्ष किस आधार पर निकाला गया है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने गर्भपात रिनरोध उप-समिति नाम की कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की थी। गर्भपात को वैध बनाने के प्रश्न के अध्ययन के लिए श्री शान्तिलाल शाह की अध्यक्षता में नियुक्त समिति ने जो राय दी वह इस प्रकार है:—

"कोई भी चिकित्सकीय या सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता यह जानता है कि सम्पूर्ण भारत के ग्रामीण और शहरी इलाकों में, अनेक मामलों में, इस कानून का उल्लंघन ही होता रहा है। प्रेरित गर्भपात के प्रश्न पर नैतिक और आचरण सम्बन्धी भावनायें कैसी भी हों, जिन्हें समाज मानता हो, लेकिन यह एक अकाट्य तथ्य है कि बहुत अधिक मातायें ऐसी हैं जो एक अनचाहे बच्चे को जन्म देने की अपेक्षा अवैध गर्भपात के लिए अपनी जान को जोखिम में डालने के लिये तैयार हो जाती हैं। यह भी बात है कि इनमें से अधिकतर मातायें विवाहित होती हैं और उन्हें गर्भ को छिपाने की खास आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।"

STUDY ON GLASS STRUCTURE IN INDIA

5327. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the class structure in India from income point of view.

(b) if so, the percentage and with what annual income of the Indian population are in the lower, middle and upper classes, respectively; and

(c) how far these classes have increased and decreased within the Five Year Plans, plan-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission had appointed a committee called "The Committee on Distribution of Income and Levels of Living" headed by Professor Mahalanobis. The Committee in Part I of its report has examined the question of income distribution in India. This part of the report, which has already been placed on the Table of the House, contains the available information on the subject.

SCALE OF TAXATION FOR AUTHORS AND WRITERS

5328. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scale of taxation for the authors and writers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No special scale of taxation as such has been provided for authors and writers Section 180 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, however, provides that where

the time taken in producing a literary or artistic work is more than 12 months, the income received during the previous year in lump sum in consideration for the assignment or grant of any of the interests of such author in the copyright of the work or any income by way of royalties or copyright fees, receivable in respect of that work in a lump sum or otherwise will, on a claim by the author, be allocated for the purpose of assessment in such manner and to such period as may be laid down in the Income Tax Rules.

Rule 9(2) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, which relates to the assessment year 1962-63 and subsequent years, lays down a procedure of assessment, the effect of which is that the tax payable by the author of a literary or artistic work in respect of the income referred to in Section 180 of the Income-tax Act, is limited to the amount of tax which would have been chargeable if the relevant income had been allocated in equal proportions over a period of three years commencing from the year in which the income is received or is receivable. However, the tax calculated on this basis for the second or third year is charged in advance in the first year itself.

Indian Capital Invested Abroad

5329. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian capital has been invested abroad;

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the amount invested, country-wise, and the names of the parties who have invested the capital;

(c) the profit which comes to India per year from these investments abroad; and

(d) the average rate of profit from these foreign investments of India capital *vis-a-vis* the rate of profit earned by the Indian capital inside the country.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the country-wise details and names of business houses where approvals have been granted so far. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2139/67.]

(c) and (d). Most of the projects are newly approved and are in various stages of implementation They have not yet reached the stage when they can earn profits. Hence data is not available to compare the rates of profits earned abroad with those obtaining in similar fields of investment in India.

Loss suffered by Public Sector Undertakings

5330. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss suffered by the Public Sector Undertakings during the last five years;

(b) the break-up of the loss in respect of steel, coal and fertilizer units;

(c) the units where the losses are continuing for over three years; and

(d) the remedial measures taken in respect of these units and the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Of the Running Concerns, Hindustan Steel Ltd., had not been fully commissioned during 1961-62. This Company incurred losses aggregating Rs. 28.70 crores during 1962-63 and 1963-64, the first two years of operation; but earned a total profit of Rs. 3.76 crores during 1964-65 and 1965-66.

All Running Concerns, other than Hindustan Steel Ltd., made a net profit totalling Rs. 66.09 crores during 1961—66.

Regarding 1966-67 certain enterprises are yet to close their annual accounts. The position about performance during this year would be available only thereafter.

(b) The position regarding Hindustan Steel Ltd., the only Running Concern in steel industry is indicated above. In the coal and fertilizer sectors there was net profit totalling Rs. 0.29 crores and Rs. 5.53 crores respectively during 1961-66.

(c) The National Buildings Construction Ltd. incurred losses in the years 1963-66.

(d) The working of all units in the public sector is kept constantly under review, and every effort is made to check the losses and increase profitability.

Dhewaran Thermal Station (Gujarat)

5331. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the site of Dhewaran Thermal Station in Gujarat State was selected without proper enquiry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present the silting of river Mahi interrupts the working of this thermal station;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct a thorough enquiry in this matter; and

(d) if so. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Higher silt content during monsoon and floods in Mahi river occasionally chokes cooling water circulating system of the power station. However, steps are being taken to eliminate this trouble.

(c) and (d). Since problems being faced by the power station are fully known and remedial measures are also being taken, no further enquiry into the matter is considered necessary.

Air Pollution in Delhi

5332. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that air pollution in Delhi is on the increase and is posing a serious threat to the health of people; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to deal with this menace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the Sabha.

Upper Krishna Project

5333. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have been making repeated requests to the Central Government for financial assistance to take up 'Upper Krishna Project'; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) In view of the outlay on this project being very limited, on account of financial constraints no earmarked Central assistance is being given for this Project at present.

Mysore Projects

5334. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of irrigation schemes have been sent by the Government of Mysore to the Central Water & Power Commission for technical clearance;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon and the reasons for delay in giving clearance;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Hemavathy, Harangi, Ghataprabha (stage III) and Karanja projects were also sent for technical clearance and they are still pending; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2140/67.]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Inter-State aspects of Hemavathi and Harangi projects between the Governments of Mysore and Madras are still to be finalised Projects reports of Ghatabrabha State III and Karanja, have been received and are under examination.

Koyna Hydro-Electic Project

5335. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra are already going ahead with stage III of the Koyna Hydro-electric Project;

(b) whether this has been approved by Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Koyna Reservoir has a total storage of about 100 TMC ft. and the diversion to the West as approved by Government is only 67.5 TMC ft.; and

(d) if so, how it is being ensured that only the agreed and not excess quantity of water is being diverted to the West?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The storage capacity of Koyna Reservoir is 98 TMCFT. The diversion to the West as approved by the Government of India is 67.5 TMCFT per annum.

(d) The State Government has been requested to ensure that the utilisation of water in the Koyna Project Stages I & II does not exceed the approved limit.

Per Capita Income

5336. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita income in the country in each of the years since 1960-61 at 1960-61 prices and at the latest 1966-67 prices respectively;

(b) the net and gross increase in the per capita national income during the period between 1960-61 and 1966-67; and

(c) the average annual increase in per capita income during the above period and how it compares with average annual increase in the per capita national income during 1950-51 to 1959-60 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Estimates of per capita income as available in the Central Statistical Organisation's publication "Estimates of National Product (Revised Series)" for the years 1960-61 to 1966-67 at both current and 1960-61 prices are as follows :

	Par Capita Income (Rs)			
Year	Current prices	Percentage increase	1960-61 Prices	Percentagec increase/decrease
1960-61	310.0	—	310.0	—
1961-62	322.3	4.0	316·0	1.9
1962-63	332.9	3·3	314.2	(—)0.6
1963-64	376.1	13·0	323.4	2.9
1964.65(P)	427.1	13.6	339.2	4.9
1965-66(P)	430.1	0·7	315.3	(—)7.1
1966-67(Q)	481.5	12.0	313.1	(—)0.7

(P) Preliminary estimate.

(Q) Quick estimate.

(c) The average annual increase in per capita income, in real terms, works out to 0.2 per cent between 1960-61 to 1966-67 as compared to an

average annual increase of 1.4 per cent during 1950-51 to 1959-60.

RECRUITMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR

5337. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons recruited by the public sector during 1964-65;

(b) how many of them were recruited through the Employment Exchanges; and

(c) how many of them came on lien from Government establishment?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

IMPHAL CIVIL HOSPITAL

5338. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of specialist Grade posts in the Imphal Civil Hospital of Manipur and the names of Doctors holding the said posts;

(b) whether Government propose to upgrade the Eye ENT. posts to specialists grade posts in order to improve the prospects of specialist grade doctors in Eye and ENT Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The following posts are included in the Specialists Grade of the Central Health Service at the Civil Hospital Imphal. The names of the incumbents are shown against each:—

Designation	No.	Name of the doctor
1. Medical Superintendent	1	Vacant.
2. Surgeon	1	Dr. Laifungham Nanda Babu Roy.
3. Physician	1	Dr. Pukhrambam Kumud Singh.
4. Radiologist	1	Vacant.
5. Anaesthetist	1	Vacant.
6. Gynaecologist & Obstetrician	1	Dr. (Kum) Soibam Chaobi Devi.
	6	

(b) In view of the present financial strigency a ban has been imposed upon the upgrading of the scale of pay of the posts. The proposal will be duly considered when the ban is removed.

INSURANCE FOR INDIAN SHIPPING

5339. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the insurance arrangement by the Life Insurance Corporation is available for all kinds of Indian Shipping; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Marine Hull insurance in respect of hull-machinery, freight disbursements etc. of Indian vessels is being transacted by the Life Insurance Corporation. Shipowners' requirements for protection and indemnity cover for crew and third party are not, however, covered by the Corporation, as those are considered outside the normal scope of marine insurance.

APPOINTING OF GENERAL MANAGERS AS CHAIRMEN OF BANKS

5340. SHRI SUBRAVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that General Managers of a few Banks have been made Chairman of their respective Banks after he made an announcement sometime ago that Government propose to bring a Bill for change in the working of Banks instead of nationalisation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A few banks have appointed their chief executive officers as their wholetime Chairman.

(b) This is in consonance with the Government's policy relating to social control over banks.

RAID ON OFFICES OF JUTE SHIPPERS IN CALCUTTA

5341. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 364 on the 30th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the investigations in respect of the three other firms which were also raided and searched by the Calcutta Customs have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigations and which are being prosecuted?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The investigations in respect of these three firms are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

INCOME TAX EVASION ON SALE OF FILMS

5342. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2574 on the 30th November, 1967 regarding Income-tax evasion on sale of films and state :

(a) the names and other details of the parties whose execution of deeds at lesser value in respect of sale of films has come to the notice of Government; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :

		Name of producer	Name of Film	Amount of on-money
				Rs.
(a)	(i)	Prasad Production	Iruvar Ullam	1,00,000
	(ii)	Satya Movies	Diva Thai	34,000
	(iii)	A. V. M. Limited	Karpagam	20,000
	(iv)	Sembi Traders	Dharmam Thalai Kakkum	75,000
	(v)	Rajendran Pictures	Alli	20,000
	(vi)	Vijayalakshmi Pictures	Navarathri	16,000

(b) Steps are being taken to consider the on-money in the assessments of parties concerned.

PROJECTS IN COLLABORATION WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

5343. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for number of projects, like Korba and Satpura Thermal Projects in Madhya Pradesh, the work was initiated with foreign assistance and loan negotiated and the major equipments ordered without waiting for technical clearance and formal approval of the Planning Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the expansion of Pathratu, Handuaganj Projects etc. the imports from USSR are being considered without looking into indigenous capacity; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) An illustrative list of thermal or hydro-electric projects for which orders for plant and machinery were placed pending formal clearance and approval of the final project report was indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7090 on 27th July, 1967. In respect of Korba Project Stage II. work was initiated,

agreement with USSR for supply of equipment entered into and orders for equipment placed, after the project was approved by the Planning Commission in 1961. Preliminary works on Satpura Project were initiated after clearance by the Planning Commission in September, 1962. The loan arrangements and procurement of major equipments were finalised by the Government of India prior to final sanction of the project by the Planning Commission in October, 1963. No major equipments in respect of the project were ordered prior to approval by the Planing Commission.

(b) The generating plants for Pathratu (2×100 MW) and Harduaganj (2×55 MW) Extension Projects are being obtained from indigenous suppliers.

(c) Procurement of major equipment for Satpura Project was initiated prior to formal approval of the project by the Planning Commission, in order to avail of advantageous foreign assistance available.

Objections against Contract System of DGS&D

5344. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various trade associations have seriously objected to the practice currently going in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals of concluding contracts by calling the tenders first from the firms and then calling them for negotiations and distributing the cards;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these associations have objected the calling of late tenders on the plea of availing the lower price; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH: (a) Some Trade Associations have represented against post-tender negotiations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Post-tender negotiations is not encouraged by Government where post tender negotiation is inescapable, the decision to hold the same is always taken at a very high level.

Late tenders are also not considered as a rule, except when it is in the interest of encouraging indigenous production and/or where there is lack of adequate competition.

Seizure of Contraband Goods

5345. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2541 on the 30th November, 1967 regarding seizure of contraband goods in the last week of November, 1966 and state the details of the firms in Bombay and Calcutta to whom the notices were served?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The firms in Bombay and Calcutta to whom show cause notices were served are:—

1. Messrs Chandulal Kushal Chand, 221, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay-2; and
2. Messrs Chunilal Damani, 72, Monohar Das Street, Calcutta-7.

Violation of Delhi Master Plan by New Delhi Municipal Committee

5346. SHRI RAM SWARUP: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Times of India* of the 1st December, 1967 to the effect that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has been granting sanctions against the provisions of Master Plan, in spite of the objections raised by the Town Planner, and Land Development Officer;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether other similar sanctions by the New Delhi Municipal Committee against the spirit of development schemes under the Master Plan, besides building plans, have come to the notice of the authorities; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). On an enquiry made from the Delhi Development Authority, Town and Country Planning Organisation and Land and Development Officer by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to indicate specific cases in which they had any objections, the cases mentioned in the annexure were cited. The actual position in respect of these cases is indicated against each. All these cases had, however, been settled in consultation with the representatives of the Delhi Development Authority and the Town and Country Planning Organisation or had the specific approval of the Lt. Governor.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

ANNEXURE

Position regarding cases cited by DDA and TCPO

1. *Temporary Stalls on Irwin Road.*—All that has been done is to shift a number of stalls from the side of the Hanuman Temple to the road berm on the opposite side. Not one stall has been added.

2. *Construction of Kiosks for fruit vendors.*—This is a programme which has been appreciated by all sections of people and the Press. Not one new hawker has been added. Those who used to stand with Rehris/cycles have been asked to sit in properly built kiosks. Sites for all these kiosks were selected in consultation with S.P. Traffic and representatives of the TCPO. Lt. Governor was also shown most of these sites.

3. *Construction of a snack bar in the plot opposite Regal Cinema.*—It is a temporary arrangement pending construction of an underground garage. The matter has been referred already to the Lt. Governor and the Chief Town Planner. The Construction work herein also was started only after the technical Committee of the DDA had approved the project.

4. *Permission granted to the construction made by Indian Coffee House in the Theatre Communication Building.*—This has been allowed, on a special leave, by the Chairman, DDA.

5. *Inadequate parking in the multi-storeyed garage project* (near Super *Market*).—Chief Town Planner has himself certified that the parking provided is adequate.

6. *Inadequate parking for the Fruit* Market).—Chief Town Planner has sary parking has been provided in the plot adjacent to the building. Even for the Emporia to be built on this road there is no separate parking for each plot. Only an area has been earmarked for general parking.

7. *Development Works in Lodi Gardens.*—The intention is to maintain the existing topography of the park and also to make it as quiet as possible. Action has, therefore, been taken to :

(a) stop the entry of cars into the park;

(b) provide proper parking sites outside the gate (car park, cycle stand, scooter park).

VALUE OF PLOTS IN GOLE MARKET AREA, NEW DELHI

5347. SHRI RAM SWARUP : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the present market value of residential and commercial lands per acre in Gole Market Area, New Delhi, as per records of the Land and Development Office;

(b) whether the same has enhanced during the last 12 years; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a statement of such enhancement in values with dates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The present day market value of land for residential purposes range from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/- per square yard and for commercial purposes from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- per square yard.

(b) and (c). A statement showing market value of land in Gole Market Area during the last 12 years is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2141/67.]

पिछड़ी जातियों का आर्थिक विकास

5348. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछड़ी जातियों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए विशेषकर आदिवासियों के लाभ के लिये तथा उन्हें अन्य नागरिकों के समान स्तर पर लाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कौन-कौन सी प्रस्थापनायें तथा योजनायें हैं; और

(ख) सरकार ने राजस्थान के आदिवासियों के लिये इस वर्ष कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की तथा अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी गई है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) मुख्य योजनाएं :

(1) आदिवासी विकास खंड; और

(2) सहकारिता, जिसमें वन-सहकारी-समितियां तथा विपणन एवं उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां शामिल हैं।

(ख) ऊपर वर्णित योजनाओं के लिये 17.20 लाख रुपये मंजूर किये गए हैं; राज्यों के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता का उन्मोचन महीने के महीने किया जाता है; और यह समूची योजना के लिए होता है, क्षेत्रवार नहीं।

DELHI CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE COOPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETY

5349. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether land was allotted to Delhi Chief Commissioner's Office Cooperative House Building Society, on G.T. Road, near Subzi Mandi and Gurki Mandi, Delhi about ten years ago;

(b) if so, at what price this land was allotted to the employees of Delhi Administration;

(c) whether it is fact that most of the members instead of consructing their houses sold the plots at very high prices; and

(d) if so, the rules under which they were permitted to sell the land?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Land was acquired by the Delhi Administration for the Society.

(b) The Society was to pay the cost of acquisition as payable under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) The terms and conditions of the agreement executed with the Society under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, did not contain any restrictive provision regarding sale of land by the members of the cooperative society.

मध्य प्रदेश में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनायें

5350. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बेतवा, धसन केन, जमुना, चम्बल,

नर्मदा आदि नदियों के बारे में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदन के लिये भेजी थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन योजनाओं को मंजूर कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) राज्य के सभी 43 जिलों को उठाऊ सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये तथा पम्पों को 'समूह रूप' में ऊर्जित करने की नीति के अनुसार तैयार किये गए पुनरीक्षित प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से अभी आने ह ।

TAX EXEMPTION TO SCHEDULED TRIBES OF ASSAM

5351. SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people belonging to the scheduled tribes in the hill districts of Assam are exmpted from payment of Income Taxes and Sales Taxes; and

(b) if so, whether the same facility and exemption has been extended to the scheduled tribes people living in the plain districts of Assam?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Members of Scheduled Tribes as defined in clause (25) of Article 366 of the Constitution, residing in the tribal area within the State of Assam as specified in Part A or Part B of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, are exempted from payment of income-tax subject to the conditions laid down in section 10(26) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Sales tax is a State subject and the Government of India have no information whether the Government of Assam have granted exemption from sales tax to the members of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) No, Sir.

VICTIMISATION OF WORKERS OF ONGC

5352. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of the Oil & Natural Gas Commission is victimising the workers who had gone on strike in September, 1967;

(b) whether the management have also granted advance increments to Class I and II officers and some of the employees of Class II and IV who had not participated in the strike; and

(c) if so, on what grounds and the action taken to stop victimisation of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Two advance increments were given to employes on pay scales upto Rs. 700—1250 and the staff who manned production installation and kept oil production going during the strike in the Western Region. Similarly, employees who rendered auxiliary services outside the sphere of their normal duties and all other staff in the Western Region and Dehra Dun who attended to their duties during the strike period were given one advance increment. As there has been no victimisation, the questing of stopping it does not arise.

वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के लिए सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु

5353. श्री श्रा० सुन्दर लाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी और अर्ध-सरकारी

वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों में भी सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु-सीमा लागू होती है;

(ख) क्या ये नियम अशोक होटय और खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग संगठनों में भी लागू होते है ;

(ग) क्या सेवा के निवृत्त होते समय सेवा निवृत होने वाले कर्मचारियों को उपदान या इसी प्रकार का कोई अन्य लाभ दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये निर्धारित सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु-सीमा, सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होती । फिर भी कुछ प्रतिष्ठानों नें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित अधिवर्षता (सुपर-एन्युएशन) की आयु-सीमा को अपना लिया है। अशोक होटल लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों के लिए सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु 55 वर्ष है जबकि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग में आयु-सीमा 58 वर्ष है जो खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956, के अधीन स्थापित किया गया एक सांविधिकनिगम है।

(ग) और (घ) अशंदायी भविष्य निधि के लोभों के अतिरिक्त,सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों को समान सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर उपदान-योजना (ग्रेच्युइटी स्कीम) भी लागू करने की सलाह दी गई है।

कोसी नदी पर बांध

5354. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कोसी नदी में बाढ़ के कारण कोसी नदी के दो पुस्तों के बीच प्रति वर्ष अनुमानतः औसतन कितने मूल्य की फसलें नष्ट होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन दो पुस्तों के बीच एक बांध बनाने का है ताकि फसलें नष्ट न होने पायें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बांध का सर्वेक्षण कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा और वह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार से पता चला है कि उन के पास वर्तमान तट-बन्धों में तट-बन्ध की एक और लाइन बनाने का सुझाव है। किन्तु इस में ध्यानपूर्वक अनुसंधान करने की आवश्यकता है जो मुख्यतः धन की कमी के कारण नहीं हो रहा है।

DRAINAGE SCHEME OF MANGALORE MUNICIPALITY

5355. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU**: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the drainage scheme of Mangalore Municipality and the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the causes of the delay in the completion of this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Mangalore Underground Drainage Scheme was approved for execution under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban) at an estimated cost of Rs. 143 lakhs in July, 1962. The State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 119.01 lakhs upto the end of June, 1967.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of Sabha when received.

(c) No. The execution of the scheme is the responsibility of the State Government.

PUMP SETS IN SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT

5356. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for electric connections for pump sets pending the South Kanara District due to non-availability of transformers, wires and other equipments;

(b) whether Government propose to make available transformers, wires and other equipments reported to be short;

(c) whether the Centre will make pump sets available on hire purchase to all those who can furnish necessary security; and

(d) if so, the number involved according to the applications pending?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b) The Mysore State Electricity Board have reported that there is no difficulty regarding conductors, transformers, poles, etc., for programmed works on electrification of pump sets in South Kanara District. Work is in progress in respect of 105 estimates already sanctioned covering 1359 applicants. Schemes covering 833 applicants have been sanctioned but not yet taken up because of paucity of funds. The progress achieved from 1-4-1967 to end of November, 1967, is 776 pump sets energised. The target of 1500 pumpsets to be energised from 1-4-1967 to 31st March, 1968, will be achieved.

(c) There is no scheme according to which the Centre directly makes available pumpsets on hire-purchase. There is a scheme, however, according to which the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank will make pumpsets available on hire-purchase system after getting feasibility certificates from the Mysore State Electricity Board.

(d) 200 applications requesting for issue of pumpsets on hire-purchase system are pending with the tehsildars for loan sanction.

RATE OF INTEREST CHARGED BY STATE BANK FROM TILE FACTORIES

5357. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest charged by the State Bank of India from Tile factories, which have been classified as small-scale industries;

(b) the reasons why only two out of 65 factories in the South Kanara District have taken loans from the State Bank of India, while others depend on commercial banks which charge much higher rates of interest; and

(c) the reasons for the failure of the State Bank of India to serve the Tile industry?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a)

(i) Against the pledge of goods under lock and key	7¾%
(ii) Factory type of advances where the cost of the godown keeper is borne by the borrower.	8¼%
(iii) Factory type of advances where the cost of the godown keeper is borne by the bank	8½%
(iv) Other advances generally.	8½%
(v) Term loans.	9%
(vi) Instalment credit loans.	9½%

(b) and (c) Many of the units have borrowing arrangements with other local banks for a long time or have adequate resources of their own. However, those units that approached the State Bank for credit facilities have been granted financial accommodation under its liberalised scheme of financing small-scale industries.

मसर्स बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी, कलकत्ता

5359. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में मेसर्स बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी, कलकत्ता को विदेशीमुद्रा की कितनी सहायता दी गई और इस कम्पनी की विभिन्न सहायक फर्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी के पास से 1966-67 में अवैध दस्तावेज पकड़े गये थे और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायगी ।

(ख) 1966-67 में वित्त मंत्रालयके अधीन एजेन्सियों द्वारा मेसर्स बर्ड एण्ड कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता से कोई कागजात नहीं पकड़े गये थे ।

(ग) भाग (ख) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

INCLUSION OF 'BHUYAN' OF ORISSA IN SCHEDULED TRIBES

5360. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Bhuyan' in Orissa have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes while they have not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Bhuyan is treated as a Scheduled Tribe in Orissa and as a Scheduled Caste in parts of Bihar.

(b) and (c). The community does not satisfy the criteria for being treated as a Scheduled Tribe in Bihar, where they are at a more advanced state of social integration.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME AT BARBIL (ORISSA)

5361. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the water supply scheme of Barbil (Orissa) Notified Area Council is hindered due to the obstruction put forth by the Railway authorities is not allowing the passage of the water pipe under the Railway line;

(b) whether the Public Health Department of the Government of Orissa or the Notified Area Council of Barbil have approached the Railway authorities in this regard; and

(c) if so, the decision taken into the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

REVISION OF PAY SCALES OF MANIPUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

5362. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the revision of pay scales of the Matron, tailors and mechanics in the medical and Health Department of Manipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the revision of pay of the Matrons has been given retrospective effect from the 1st July, 1959 while the other two categories were given only prospective effect; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

Implementation of Gadgil assurances in respect of Displaced Persons in Delhi

5363. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases covered by the Gadgil Assurances which are under the jurisdiction of Land and Development Office;

(b) the number of such cases whose occupation on unauthorized land has been regularized; and

(c) the number of cases where alternative accommodation has been provided by the Land and Development Office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Twelve.

(b) and (c). In the Master Plan of Delhi, the land under unauthorised occupation of these squatters is earmarked for roads, parks and educational institutions and as such the unauthorised occupation could not be regularised. Alternative accommodation under the Jhuggies and Jhopries Removal Scheme was offered to eleven out of the twelve squatters, which, however, was not accepted by them. In the twelfth case also, the offer of a smaller plot at the existing site was not accepted by the squatter.

Social Welfare Advisory Board Orissa

5364. SHRI D. D. JENA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Chairman of the Orissa State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Bhubaneswar has been holding the office of the Chairman since he 27th May, 1960.

(b) if so, whether it does not contravene the rules in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to follow the rules in this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise as the rules are still in the draft stage, awaiting finalisation.

(c) Does not arise.

MODERN PLANNER/RASHMI ESTATES, NEW DELHI

5365. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint about the activities of Modern Planners/Rashmi Estates, Connaught Place, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are engaged in illegally purchasing and disposing of lands for housing and industrial purposes;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered into this complaint; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The complaints have been referred to Delhi Police for investigation and action, if necessary, against the colonisers under appropriate provisions of the law.

जीवन बीमा निगम के दावों का भुगतान

5366. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पालिसी होल्डर की मृत्यु के काफी समय बाद भी दावेदारों को जीवन बीमा निगम से रुपया नहीं मिलता;

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

(ग) दावों का शीघ्रता से भुगतान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). दावेदार ज्योंही अपेक्षित औपचारिकताओं को पूरा कर देते हैं त्योंही दावे तय कर दिए जाते हैं। लेकिन "समय से पहले" के कुछ दावों के उन मामलों में कुछ-न-कुछ देर लग ही जाती है, जिनमें कि यह जांच-पड़ताल करना आवश्यक हो जाता है कि बीमा कराते समय पालिसीधारी ने कोई महत्वपूर्ण सूचना दबा तो नहीं ली है।

नई दिल्ली में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये नये क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

5367. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये नई दिल्ली में कितने नये क्वार्टर बनाने का विचार है, जिनके लिये मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है;

(ग) उनके निर्माण पर कितनी लागत आयेगी; और

(ग) किन-किन वर्गों के क्वार्टर बनाने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में इस वर्ष सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए 1,024 क्वार्टर बनाने की निम्नांकित प्रकार से स्वीकृति दे दी गई है :—

टाईप	संख्या	अनुमानित लागत रुपय लाखों में
II	723	187.06
III	96	इसमें विभागीय प्रभार
	205	शामिल नहीं हैं।

महिला कर्मचारियों को विशेष अवकाश

5368. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महिला कर्मचारियों को लूप लगवाने के दिन विशेष अवकाश और नकद राशि देने की सुविधाओं के अलावा जैसी कि पुरुष कर्मचारियों को मिलती हैं कुछ अन्य सुविधाएं भी देने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी नहीं। नसबंदी आपरेशन कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पुरुष कर्मचारियों को भी केवल विशेष छुट्टी दी जाती है जो छः दिन से अधिक नहीं होती है और जेब खर्च दिया जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

PALE OIL

5369. **SHRI G. S. MISHRA :**
SHRI BABU NATH SINGH :

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

(a) the total quantity of pale oil sold out by the Indian Oil Corporation annually to various private parties and the names of those parties;

(b) whether any check is made by Government to find out the use of this oil by those parties; and

(c) if so, how and the steps taken to see that it is not used for adulteration purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) During the period from November, 1966 to October, 1967, the Indian Oil Corporation sold about 13,000 tonnes of Pale Oil.

The names of the various parties are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c). Although no check is kept on the use of the oil by the recipients, the Indian Oil Corporation releases stocks to processors of petroleum products only and not to general traders.

SHORTFALL IN REVENUE COLLECTION

5370. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre's revenue collections have fallen short of expectations in the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total revenue collected so far in the current year; and

(d) how this compares with the collections in the corresponding period in the last year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The revenue from Customs, Union Excise Duties, Income-Tax (including Corporation Tax), Wealth Tax, Expenditure Tax, Gift Tax and Estate Duty collected during the first 8 months of the current financial year is less than the *pro rata* expectation of Rs. 1659.46 crores for the same period (based on the Budget Estimates made at the time of Finnance No. II Act, 1967).

(b) A statement giving reasons for the variations in the Central Revenues collected so far is annexed.

(c) The revenue collected during the current financial year upto 30-11-1967 under the various heads referred to in the reply to part (a) above is Rs. 1346.98 crores (the figures of revenue from Customs and Union Excise duties included in this sum for the month of November, 1967 being provisional).

(d) The revenue collected during the corresponding period in the financial year 1966-67 was Rs. 1326.24 crores.

Statement

Direct Taxes

Generally the revenue collection from direct-taxes is proportionately less during the first half of the financial year than that in the second half. The advance-tax which accounts for more than 50% of the total collection is payable in four instalments, the last two instalments due in December and March being usually higher than the earlier instalments. Further this year the returns for assessment for the year ending 31st March, 1967 which were due by 30th June, 1967 were allowed to be furnished by the 15th August, 1967. Consequently, in most cases the assessments for the year 1967-68 would get finalised in the latter half of the current financial year. Another contributory factor for the variation between actual collections and the *pro rata* budget estimates is the general recessionary trend in the country.

Indirect Taxes

The variation between the *pro rata* budget estimates of Customs duty for the first 8 months of the current financial year and the actual collections during that period is on account of the shortfall in the import duty realisations. This shortfall in import duty was due to lesser imports of certain major commodities like machinery, apparatus and appliances, iron and steel products, chemicals etc. The general recessionary trend in the trade and industry with its ramification on slowing down the rate of investment and affecting growth of industries and

working of Government projects, amongst other factors, were responsible for the decline in imports.

Decline in production and clearances of many exciseable commodities like sugar, cigarettes, jute manufactures, iron and steel products, aluminium, plastics etc., caused, *inter alia*, by the general recessionary trends, non-commissioning of some manufacturing plants and delay in implementation of expansion programmes for certain industrial units and lock outs in some factories, have largely contributed to the shortfall in the collections from the Union Excise duties.

Loss due to Power shortage in Rajasthan

5371. SHRI S. K. TAPHURIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimates of the loss of production in Kota and Jaipur regions of Rajasthan for want of power;

(b) the steps taken to augment power suply; and

(c) the names of industries where machinery and plant, full or substantial part, are lying idle for want of power and the period since which they are lying idle?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). No. Steps taken to augment power supply to Rajasthan are:—

(i) consequent on the commissioning of first 62.5 MW generating unit at Satpura power station in Madhya Pradesh additional power is being released to Rajasthan from Gandhisagar power station.

(ii) construction of the transmission line from Itarsi to Barwaha in Madhya Pradesh is being expedited to enable Rajasthan to draw share power from Satpura power station.

(c) No detailed survey has been made in this respect.

Polish-French Consortiums Assistance for Fertilizer Plants

5372. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Polish-French consortium has offered assistance of about Rs. 20 crores to the Government of India to set up a fertilizer plant in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details of the project and where this plant is proposed to be erected; and

(c) the details of the foregin exchange content of the proposed plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). M/s. ENSA (France) and M/s. POLIMEX (Poland) have shown interest in participating in the setting up of a fertilizer factory in India. Full details of the proposal are being ascertained and it will be considered in due course on receipt of information.

Sale of Eatables Allotted for Hospitals in Delhi in Black Market

5373. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large quantity of sugar, food and other eatables allotted for the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi for the diet of the patients is being sold out in black market or used outside the hospitals by un-authorised persons; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to institute an enquiry into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No, except for occasional pilferage of small quantities by patients and lower staff.

(b) Question does not arise.

SCHEMES UNDER PL-480 GRANTS

5374. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of schemes sanctioned from the PL-480 grants and loans during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67, separately; and

(b) the total amount spent on these schemes so far?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the projects and programmes on which PL-480 grant and loan funds have been utilised in each of these years and the amounts utilised is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2142/67.]

AUGMENTATION OF WATER SUPPLY IN JAMMUNA

5375. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to augment the flow of water into Jamuna by a canal from Ganga;

(b) whether this scheme will augment Delhi Water Supply;

(c) if so, when the scheme is proposed to be put through; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Yes; Sir.

(c) After the completion of the Ram Ganga Project of U.P. in 1972.

(d) The share of Delhi Administration towards the cost of the project for augmentation of Delhi Water Supply has yet to be worked out.

CONSULTANTS IN IRRIGATION AND POWER MINISTRY

5376. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are number of consultants in his Ministry on the Indus and Ganga Basin organisations;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that there is justification for the large number of posts in these organisations; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to reduce their number?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). In the Indus Waters Organisation of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, there is only one Honorary Consultant. In the Ganga Basin Organisation, there are two posts of Consultant in the grade of Superintending Engineer for dealing with various aspects of Ganga Basin Development. One post of Consultant (Navigation) was abolished in April 1966 and at present only the minimum number of posts of Consultants is retained.

(c) Does not arise.

QUARTERS FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN DELHI

5377. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had drawn up any plan for constructing quarters for the employees in the pay-range of Rs. 700-1,250 in Delhi during the current year;

(b) whether it has been abandoned; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In drawing up plans for the current year, emphasis was laid on the construction of quarters for Government employees in the low-income groups as the percentage of satisfaction is low in those groups.

PAYMENT OF CITY COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE TO NURSING STAFF IN DELHI

5378. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 50 per cent of the city compensatory allowance paid to the Central Government employees is given to the Nursing staff of the Government hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to give 8 per cent of basic pay to these employees as is given to all Government employees in Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the normal rules, a Government servant entitled to free lodging and boarding is paid City Compensatory allowance at 50% of the rate otherwise admissible. Since the nursing staff are paid messing allowance and are provided with free residential accommodation, they are paid this allowance at 50% of the normal rates.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received to enhance the city compensatory allowance for these employees. These are under consideration.

PAYMENT OF FOOD ALLOWANCE TO NURSING STAFF

5379. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food allowance to the Nursing Staff is not being paid fully according to recommendations made by the Mudaliar Committee;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to implement the recommendation fully?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Food Allowance to Nursing Personnel is paid at Rs. 30/- p.m. in Central Government institutions in accordance with the Mudaliar Committee's recommendation. In some of the States such as Kerala, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh it is not paid in accordance with recommendations.

(b) and (c). The Health Survey and Planning Committee's report has already been sent to the State Governments for implementing the recommendations contained therein.

From the replies so far received from State Governments it is observed that they adhere to the local approved rates.

PAYMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO NURSING SISTERS OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

5380. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 2/3 of the dearness allowance is given to the Nursing sisters of Government Hospitals in Delhi, while all Government employees and staff nurses are given dearness allowance as per Government rules;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give dearness allowance to Nursing sisters also as per rules; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. Since the Nursing Sisters are in receipt of messing allowance and are provided rent-free residential accommodation, they are paid dearness allowance at 2/3rd of the normal rates.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received demanding full dearness alowance which are under consideration.

Residential Accommodation for Married Nurses in Central Government Hospitals

5381. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi is lacking residential accommodation for married Nurses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to arrange a special pool accommodation for the Nursing staff in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. There is however no special pool of residential accommodation for married nurses. They have to wait their turn of allotment from the general pool. It is not possible to provide living accommodation for all married nurses due to financial stringency.

(b) In the Willingdon Hospital, out of 35 married nurses only seven are provided with Government accommodation while in the Safdarjang Hospital out of 157 married nurses only 22 have been able to get government accommodation.

(c) No.

Cost of Projects of Andaman P.W.D.

5382. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of projects worked out by the P.W.D., Andaman are high;

(b) the difference in the rates in the Andaman and average rates in other parts of the country; and

(c) the main reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Credit from Andaman P.W.D. Stores

5383. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any stores from the Andaman P.W.D., Stores have been given on credit in 1966 and 1967;

(b) the number of persons given such credit; and

(c) whether rules permitted such credit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Two persons in 1966 and one person in 1967.

(c) Yes.

PORT BLAIR MUNICIPAL BOARD

5384. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total budgetary requirement of the Port Blair Municipal Board for the year 1967-68;

(b) the amount given by the Board to the Andaman P.W.D. for supply of raw water to the Board;

(c) the amount of revenue of the Board in 1958 and 1967; and

(d) the grant-in-aid given by the Government annually?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) According to the Budget Estimates prepared by the Municipal Board it is Rs. 10,25.100/-.

(b) Rs. 3,50,000 is estimated as payable to Andaman P.W.D. during 1967-68.

(c) The revenue of the Board in 1958-59 was nil as the Board started functioning in that year. The estimated revenue of the Board during 1967-68 is Rs. 4,63,600/-.

(d) The amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Government of India to the Port Blair Municipal Board varies from year to year. In 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 5,17,700/- was given to the Board for meeting budget deficit. A further sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- was also given to the Board for development works during 1966-67. During the current financial year (1967-68) a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh (out of a total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs) and another sum of Rs. 62.500/- (out of a total provision of Rs. 1,25,000/-) have already been released to the Board for meeting budget deficit and cost of development works respectively.

FEMALE DOCTORS IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

5385. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of female Doctors in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide adequate female doctors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Three posts of lady doctors are at present vacant in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Necessary steps are being taken to post suitable lady doctors to fill these posts.

ANDAMANS CIVIL HOSPITAL

5386. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a physician and an anaesthesist in the Andaman Civil Hospital; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Government are making efforts to post doctors possessing specialist qualifications in medicine and anaesthesiology.

NURSING TRAINING COURSE IN ANDAMAN ISLANDS

5387. SHRI K. R. GANESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 720 on the 6th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether syllabus for the proposed Nursing Training Course in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has since been approved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No.

(b) The Indian Nursing Council considered the Syllabus for an abridged general nursing course of 18 months duration for the junior male nurses prepared by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. Since male nurses have been performing the duties of staff nurses for many years, the Council did not consider further training necessary for them.

Port Blair Municipal Board

5388. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the grant for the Port Blair Municipal Board has been sanctioned for 1967-68;

(b) whether the development grant for 1967-68 has also been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. Approval of the Government of India was accorded on 25th August, 1967 to the release by the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, of a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh only to the Port Blair Municipal Board, out of the total provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during 1967-68 for meeting its budget deficit.

(b) Yes. Approval of the Government of India was accorded on 25th August, 1967 to the release by the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands of a sum of Rs. 62,500 only to the Port Blair Municipal Board, out of the total provision of Rs. 1,25,000 for development works during 1967-68.

(d) Does not arise.

Removal of Salt tax

5389. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether here is any proposal for the removal of the salt-tax ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : There is no Central Excise duty on salt at present. Cess is, however, leviable on salt and Government of India have no proposal under consideraion for its withdrawal.

Saraswathi Mahal Library

5390. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the research scheme of Saraswathi Mahal Library at Tanjore for Ayurveda and Siddha formulated by Madras Government in consultation with the Central Government and sent for sanction is pending with Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No research scheme of Saraswathi Mahal Library at Tanjore for Ayurveda and Siddha formulated by the Madras Government in consultation with the Central Government is pending with the Government of India. However, the Governing Committee of the Literary Research Unit at the Saraswathi Mahal Library established by the Government of India has formulated a proposal for the expansion of the existing unit which is under consideration.

L.I.C. Loans for House-Building

5391. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the towns in the country where the Life Insurance Corporation has begun advancing money for house-building;

(b) whether the said facility will be extended to other towns in the country because of great dearth of accommodation;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Names of 37 towns covered by the Property Mortgage Scheme and those of 118 towns covered by "Own Your Home" Scheme of the Corporation are given at pages 48, 50 and 51 of the Tenth Annual Report of the Corporation which was laid on the Table of the House on the 30th November, 1967.

(b) and (c). The Corporation is contemplating further extension of the 'Own Your Home' Scheme to more towns. It is, however, not possible at this stage to say when the scheme would be extended.

(d) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में सहकारी क्षेत्र में शराब निकालने की भट्टी

5392. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को सहकारी क्षेत्र में शराब निकालने की एक भट्टी स्थापित करने की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह शराब निकालनें की भट्टी कहां पर स्थापित की जाएगी तथा इस में प्रतिदिन कितनी शराब निकाली जाएगी; और

(ग) इस भट्टी के कितने तथा कितने मूल्य के शेयर महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने खरीदे हैं तथा कितने केन्द्रीय सरकार नें ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

TRIBAL BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICES IN SANTHAL PARGANA, BIHAR

5393. SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers posted in Tribal Block Development Offices in the Santhal Parganas district of Bihar have to learn Santhali language within the two years period of their posting;

(b) whether it is laso a fact that most of the officers posted there have not learnt the Santhali language within the prescribed period;

(c) if so, how many officers are there at present who have not learnt the Santhali language and in how many cases increments have been stopped under the rules;

(d) the facilities Government have provided to these officers for learning the language;

(e) whether Government propose to transfer these officers who have failed to learn Santhali language; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (f).

The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid down on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

MESSRS KHIMJI POONJA & CO., BOMBAY

5394. SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Department, Bombay, has ordered reassessment of tax-liability of Messrs Khimji Poonja & Co. of Bombay in respect of the years from 1944 to 1948 and from 1948 to 1967;

(b) if so, the amount so reassessed and what was the original assessment;

(c) whether the party concerned has paid the reassessed demands; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to recover the amount due from them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Assessments for the assessment year 1946-47 to 1955-56 have been re-opened for making assessments.

Reassessments for assessment years 1946-47 to 1949-50 were made but have been set aside in appeal and are to be made again. The reassessments for the years 1950-51 to 1956-57 are pending.

(b) As mentioned above, reassessments are pending. Information regarding incomes originally assessed is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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

Messrs Khimji Poonja & Co., Bombay

5395. SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Department, Bombay, are carrying on inquiries into the benami transactions of Messrs Khimji Poonja & Co. of Bombay;

(b) if so, the nature of these inquiries;

(c) the present stage of these inquiries; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to see that the firm concerned does not transfer or dispose off its assets to deprive Government to recover the tax after inquiries.?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The enquiries relate to allegations of tax evasion by M/s. Khimji Poonja & Co. and are in progress.

(d) The officer in charge of recoveries has been instructed to keep in view the safeguarding provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in this respect and be vigilant.

Advances to Cooperative and Industrial Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh

5396. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far advanced to co-operative and private industrial undertakings in Madhya Pradesh by the Central Government and its Corporations set up by it for making such advances;

(b) whether these advances are proportionate to the advance made to other States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Agricultural Finance Corporation

5397. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which the Agricultural Finance Corporation has so far advanced to Madhya Pradesh with the purposes for which advances have been made;

(b) whether the said advances are to the same extent as given to other States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has sanctioned in March 1967 one scheme for the reclamation and development of 35,000 acres of land under the Chambal Project, involving a total outlay of Rs. 112.35 lakhs, of which the Corporation's commitment will be Rs. 84.26 lakhs. No part of this amount has been drawn so far by the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank because of poor progress in the implementation of the scheme.

(b) and (c). The quantum of assistance offered by the Corporation depends on the number and outlay of

agricultural development schemes formulated by each State. The Corporation welcomes proposals from all States and has not laid down any ceiling on the total assistance that each State can get. In respect of Madhya Pradesh, 9 other proposals involving a total outlay of Rs. 587.10 lakhs are under examination.

Confirmation of Temporary Staff of Central Government

5398. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the orders dated the 13th September 1966 regarding confirmation of 50 per cent of staff in the temporary offices/Departments of the Central Government were issued on the recommendations of a High-Power Committee set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, whether these orders are being implemented in all the Temporary Offices/Departments of the Central Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure's O.M. No. 23(46)-EG1/67 dated the 13th September 1966 was issued on the recommendations of the Committee on Social Security. According to this O.M. 50 per cent of the temporary posts in such non-permanent Departments as have existed for not less than 10 years and are not proposed to be wound up in the foreseeable future may be made permanent provided the posts have been in continuous existence for a period of 5 years or more and are required indefinitely.

(b) and (c). The implementation of these orders is the responsibility of the administrative Ministries themselves who review the position in this regard from time to time. No cases of non-observance of the orders have come to the notice of the Finance Ministry.

Permanent Posts in Department of Rehabilitation

5399. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Rehabilitation approached his Ministry for increase in the percentage of the number of posts to be converted into permanent posts;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that their request was turned down; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the Department of Rehabilitation is a temporary department, 50% of the temporary posts in the Department have been converted into permanent ones in accordance with the standing orders. A higher percentage than this is not admissible under these orders.

Drug to Control Birth Rate

5400. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any drug has been tested successfully in inducing temporary or permanent infertility in different types of animals;

(b) if so, the name of the drug and whether it has been tested in inducing infertility among human beings; and

(c) the name of the researcher or the research institute which has been responsible for the discovery of this drug ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Several combinations are being used successfully in inducing infertility among human beings. The Indian Council of Medical Research have also approved some brands of oral contraceptives for use in the country.

(c) Research has been carried out by a number of investigators in different institutions in India and abroad.

ACCEPTANCE OF PRIVATE ASSIGNMENT BY FORMER GOVERNOR OF RESERVE BANK

5401. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri P. C. Bhattacharya, former Governor of Reserve Bank of India has accepted an assignment under a private firm, Sandoz;

(b) whether his appointment under a private firm after retirement from the Central Government Service runs counter to the policy of the Central Government about the appointment of retired Senior Government servants; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government from dissuading Shri Bhattacharya in accepting the post?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Certain reports to this effect have appeared in the press.

(b) Shri P. C. Bhattacharya retired from Government service on the 1st March 1958. The period of two years, within which a Government servant cannot accept commercial employment without the prior approval of Government, is already over in his case and as such the acceptance of an assignment in a private company is not contrary to Government policy.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को भत्ते

5402. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली नगर की सीमा से बाहर रहने वाले परन्तु नगर की सीमाओं के भीतर काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को नगर प्रतिकरात्मक भत्ता और मकान किराया भत्ता दिया जाता है और यदि हां, तो किन दरों पर; और

(ख) दिल्ली नगर में रहने वाले परन्तु गाजियाबाद, गुड़गांव और फरीदाबाद में काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को नगर प्रतिकरात्मक भत्ता और मकान किराया भत्ता किस दर पर दिया जाता है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां, क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मंजूर किए जाने वाले नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति तथा मकान किराया भत्ते की मात्रा उनके कार्यस्थान के अनुसार निश्चित की जाती है। इन भत्तों की दरें नीचे दी जा रही हैं :—

नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता

150 रुपए से कम पाने वाले को।	वेतन का १० प्रतिशत लेकिन न्यूनतम भत्ता रुपए 7.50 और अधिकतम भत्ता रुपए 12.50 होगा।
150 रुपए तथा उससे ऊपर पाने वाले को।	वेतन का 8 प्रतिशत, लेकिन न्यूनतम भत्ता रुपए 12.50 तथा अधिकतम भत्ता रुपए 75 होगा।

मकान किराया भत्ता

100 रुपया से कम पाने वाले को	15 रुपए
रुपए 100 से 3000 तक पाने वाले को।	वेतन का 15 प्रतिशत, लेकिन न्यूनतम भत्ता 20 रुपए तथा अधिकतम 300 रुपया होगा।
रुपए 3000 से ऊपर पाने वाले को।	वेतन का 10 प्रतिशत।

(ख) गुड़गांव एक अवर्गीकृत नगर है। अतएव, जो केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी दिल्ली में रहते हैं तथा काम गुड़गांव में करते हैं वे कोई नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता और मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के अधिकारी नहीं हैं।

गाजियाबाद और फरीदाबाद 'ग' श्रेणी के नगर हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार के, जो कर्मचारी दिल्ली में रहते हैं तथा काम गाजियाबाद और फरीदाबाद में करते हैं, वे कोई नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं। हां, वे निम्नलिखित दर से मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं :—

500 रुपए से कम पानें वाले को।	वेतन का 7½ प्रतिशत, लेकिन न्यूनतम भत्ता रुपए 7.50 होगा।
500 तथा उससे अधिक पाने वाले को।	536 रुपए से वेतन जितना कम हो

एक विशेष मामले के रूप में, जिन केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 1-1-1966 को अथवा उसके बाद दिल्ली से कार्यालयों के स्थानान्तरण के कारण फरीदाबाद स्थानान्तरित किया गया था उन्हें एक वर्ष के लिए दिल्ली की दर से नगर निवास प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता लेते रहने की मंजूरी दी गई है तथा उसके बाद के 18 महीनों में यह भत्ता क्रम-क्रम से घटाकर बिलकुल खत्म कर दिया जाएगा। भेदभाव की शिकायत न हो इस दृष्टि से यह रियायत 1-9-1966 को फरीदाबाद में पहले से ही स्थित कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को भी दी गई है।

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT CASES

5403. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Officers have to forward the draft assessments of cases over Rs. 1,00,000 to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners for approval;

(b) the number of cases sent for approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners in Delhi, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the period from April, 1965 to March, 1966 and April, 1966 to March, 1967; and

(c) how many cases were delayed beyond three months and beyond six months from the date of Income-tax Officers' forwarding the draft assessment orders to Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and final issue of orders to the assessees?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No such instructions have been issued by the Board. However, an enquiry has been made from the Commissioners of income-tax if they have issued instructions to this effect in their charges and the necessary information, when received, will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SURVEY OF POWER PROJECTS IN U.P.

5404. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey in respect of some of the power projects in U.P. has been completed;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to start work on the project in respect of which survey has been completed; and

(c) the total expected capacity of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Survey and investigations in respect of Dhukwan H.E. Project, Yamuna H.E. Project—Stage IV and Maneri Bhali H.E. Project—Stage I have been completed & Project reports finalised. The Dhukwan Project has been sanctioned for implementation. As regards Yamuna H.E. Project Stage IV, the State Electricity Board has

forwarded modified proposals recently which are under examination. The Maneri—Bhali Project—Stage I has been considered acceptable by the Technical Advisory Committee but the formal approval of the Planning Commission is awaited.

(c) The generating capacities proposed to be installed under these projects are as follows:—

	MW
(i) Dhukwan—	22.5
(ii) Yamuna-IV—	30
(iii) Maneri-Bhali-I.—	105
Total:	157.5 MW

Supply of Barrels to the Indian Oil Corporation Limited

5405. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General, Technical Development allotted additional quantity of 18 gauge drum sheets to Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. on account of Indian Oil Corporation for supply of barrels against their tender No. OP/Ten/7/65;

(b) if so, the additional quantity of steel sheets they received from the Director General, Technical Development on account of the Indian Oil Corporation;

(c) the number of barrels they supplied to the Indian Oil Corporation out of the said additional steel sheets and the quantity of steel sheets utilised by them for supply of barrels made to the Indian Oil Corporation so far;

(d) the number of barrels still lying outstanding to be supplied by them to the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(e) the disposal of the balance quantity of steel sheets which were allotted to Hind Galvanising on account of the Indian Oil Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) The additional quantity of steel allotted by the Iron & Steel Controller to M/s. Hind Galvanizing and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. was on account of the demand from all of the Oil Companies, including the Indian Oil Corporation.

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation's share of the steel was 4321.66 tonnes for the fabrication of 1,64,223 barrels.

(c) Till to date Hind Galvanizing and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. have supplied 1,38,162 barrels, which represent 3635.84 MT of steel.

(d) 26,061 barrels are yet to be supplied by them out of this steel.

(e) As soon as the dispute over the price per barrel is resolved, the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. expect that Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. will resume supplies of barrels to the Corporation and utilise the entire quantity of steel allotted to them for Indain Oil Corporation barrels.

Scheduled Tribes in Assam

5406. SHRI RUPNAH BRAHMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes in Assam with their population and location, District-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Garos and the Mikirs who are living in the plain districts of Assam are not treated as Scheduled Tribes though they are treated as Scheduled Tribes in the hill districts and similarly the Kacharis and the Rabhas who are Scheduled Tribes in the plain districts are not treated as Scheduled Tribes in the hill districts; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) This information is available in the 'Census of India, 1961, Volume III-Assam-Part V-A-Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Reprints from Old Census Reports and Special Tables, available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). It is a fact that the tribal communities of Assam are specified separately for the hill areas, the plains areas, and NEFA. The reason is that special provisions have to be made for the tribal (hill) areas under articles 244, 330 and 332 of the Constitution.

साबुन के निर्माण के लिए टेलो (चर्बी) का प्रयोग

5407. **श्री ओ० पी० त्यागी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और रसायन** मन्त्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलो (चर्बी) का जिसमें केवल सुअर और गाय की चर्बी होती है साबुन के निर्माण में मुख्य रूप से प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश भारतीय इस चर्बी को स्पर्श करना भी पाप समझतें हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार साबुन निर्माताओं को यह निदेश देने का है कि चर्बी से बनाए जाने वाले साबुन के पैकेटों पर यह साफ तौर से लिखें कि यह साबुन पशुओं की चर्बी से तैयार किया गया है जिससे कि लोग अपनी धार्मिक भावनाओं की रक्षा कर सकें; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) इस देश में साबुन के निर्माण के लिए अमरीका से आयातित अधिकांश अभक्ष्य चर्बी का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इस चर्बी में गोमांस चर्बी मिली हुई विश्वास की जाती है; जिसमें खस्सी सूअर की चर्बी हो भी सकती है अथवा नहीं। टैलो साबुन के निर्माण में तेलों तथा चर्बियों की खपत का लगभग ११ प्रतिशत होता है।

(ख) से (घ). यह आम तौर पर सब को मालूम है कि देश में तैयार एवं बेचे जा रहे साबुन के सारे प्रसिद्ध छापों में चर्बी इस्तेमाल की जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस तथ्य का और प्रचार करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है। साबुन की ऐसी छापों के बारे में उपभोक्ता-प्रतिराध की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

FACTORIES IN PUBLIC SECTOR

5408. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries in the public sector along with the capital employed therein, the nature of goods manufactured, the gross turnover net-profits and the percentage of profit to the capital since they were established;

(b) whether the performance of all such concerns is satisfactory; and

(c) whether the rate of profit is comparatively low as compared to such industries in the private sector ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Apart from the Annual Reports and Balance Sheets of the individual Public Enterprises, which are presented to Parliament, "Annual Report on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government" containing *inter alia* the information sought, is also being presented to Parliament commencing from the year 1960-61. The Report for 1965-66, the last year for which the accounts of all the enterprises are now available, was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 24th July, 1967.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to generalise on this question; the performance of some undertakings has been satisfactory while that of others has not been so.

A comparison of the performances of the enterprises in the public and private sectors, based only on the criterion of rate of profit, is also not valid.

SMUGGLING ON KUTCH BORDER

5409. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that well-planned smuggling is going on on the Kutch border; and

(b) the preventive measures which Government have taken or propose to take to stop the smuggling?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) As far as Government are aware there is no organised smuggling across the Kutch border.

(b) The Kutch border is being guarded by the Border Security Force. Customs officers are also maintaining strict vigilance.

KLAM PROJECT IN OSMANABAD (MAHARASHTRA)

5410. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the construction of Klam Project on Marjira in the district of Osmanabad in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government have obtained the clearance from the Central Government before starting the work; and

(d) whether Andhra Pradesh Government had been consulted before the clearance?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION & POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (d). According to Maharashtra Government surveys and investigations are in progress for a project on Manjira river, in Kaij Taluka, Bhir district. The project report has not yet been finalised; nor has it been received in the Central Water and Power Commission for examination.

KORADI THERMAL POWER STATION, MAHARASHTRA

5411. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the progress made in the execution of Koradi Thermal Power Station of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The progress of the Koradi Thermal Station is as follows:—

Civil works pertaining to the thermal power station are in advanced stage of progress. The Kamptee-Keri weir which is intended to provide storage and supply of cooling water to the power station has been taken up for construction. Orders for the supply of first two turbo-alternators of capacity 125 MW each have been placed in Poland. Orders for the supply of corresponding boilers and auxiliary equipment are expected to be finalised shortly.

दिल्ली के रेस्टोरेंटों और होटलों में 'घी' में मिलावट

5412. श्री प्रो० प्र० त्यागी: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के रेस्टोरेंटों और होटलों में बड़े पैमाने पर 'घी' में चर्बी (टेलो), जो मुख्यतया सूअर और गाय की होती है, मिलाई जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और

(ग) इस तरह की मिलावट करने के कारण 1966 में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) दिल्ली के रेस्तरांओं और होटलों से लिए गए घी के नमूनों में चरबी मिली हुई नहीं पाई गई।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) किसी भी मामले में इस प्रकार की मिलावट नहीं पाई गई।

1966 और 1967 में रेस्तरांओं और होटलों से लिए गए घी के नमूनों में वनस्पति की मिलावट पाई गई या उन में नमी की अधिकता अथवा रीकर्ट वैल्यू की कमी के कारण उन्हें न्यून मानक का पाया गया।

ALLOCATION FOR WEST BENGAL

5412-B. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of allocations made for West Bengal during the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan for the implementation of the schemes under the said Plan; and

(b) The amount paid to West Bengal out of the allocation during the above period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Central assistance of Rs. 38.83 crores was allocated to West Bengal for various State Plan and Centrally sponsored schemes during 1966-67.

(b) An amount of Rs. 37.98 crores was provisionally paid to the State Government in 1966-67.

REPRESENTATION FROM ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN WESTERN REGION

5412-C. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was received from the engineering industry in the Western region suggesting that the Central Government should preferentially place orders with units which suffered from competitive disadvantages *vis-a-vis* their counterparts in the Eastern region; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) No representation was received from the Engineering Industry in the Western Region.

(b) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS IN ASSAM

5412-D. SHRI RUPNATH BRAHMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allotted and spent for the development works of the tribal people of the autonomous hill districts of Assam in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allotted and spent for the development works of the tribal people living in the plain districts of Assam in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amounts proposed to be provided for the tribal people of the autonomous hill districts and the plain districts of Assam in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b):

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Amount allotted			Amount spent		
	State Sector	Central Sector	Total	State Sector	Central Sector	Total
Hills	710.00	287.74 (Hills and Plains)	1222·74 (Hills and Plains)	668.27	165.36	833.63
Plains	225.00			192.97	39.10	232·07
Total	935·00	287.74	1222.74	861.24	204.46	1065.70

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan has not so far been finalised.

PAYMENT OF DEMURRAGE BY GUJARAT FERTILIZERS

5412-E. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of demurrage paid by Gujarat Fertilizers to the Railways and the port authorities during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of demurrage paid by (i) Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi and (ii) by other Government of India Undertakings for manufacturing fertilizers during the first three years of their beginning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house in due course.

NON-RETURN OF MONEY DEPOSITED WITH FIRMS

5412-F. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that certain business firms in Delhi have been and are still in the habit of approaching persons through brokers to deposit money with them and do not return the money when demanded;

(b) whether complaints have also been made that the Police do not take any action in these matters; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check this malpractice by the firms?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The employment of brokers for soliciting deposits from the public does not offend any provisions of the law. Disputes arising out of the non-repayment of deposits by non-banking companies are of a civil nature and the remedy will normally lie in having recourse to civil proceedings. However, complaints received by the police are also investigated to determine if any action is possible under the criminal law.

The Reserve Bank has issued certain directions to non-banking companies (and not firms registered under the Partnership Act) to put a curb on the acceptance of disproportionate deposits in the context of their capital structure. The non-banking companies (other than hire purchase and housing finance companies) are prohibited from accepting short-term deposits and there is also a ceiling on total deposits upto 25% of their paid-up capital and free reserves. In the case of hire purchase and housing finance companies, they are expected to maintain liquidity to the extent of 10% of their outstanding deposits and also to ensure that 25% of their outstanding debts on hire-purchase contracts are recovered in each half year. It is expected that these measures will prove beneficial in the long run.

ENQUIRY INTO THE GLOBE FINANCIERS AND SECURITY AND FINANCE (P) LTD., ASAF ALI ROAD, DELHI

5412-G. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Globe Financiers (P) Ltd., and Security and Finance (P) Ltd., Asaf Ali Road., Delhi have refused to pay the interest to the depositors and have also refused to return the deposits which had matured long ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated by the C.B.I. and if so, the result thereof;

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in order that the money is returned to the depositors in full; and

(e) the reasons why no depositing insurance has been applied to these Non-Banking Financial Companies while this is being enforced on Banking Companies?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Certain complaints have been received in this regard.

(b) Reasons for the non-repayment of deposits are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The complaints are being investigated by the Police.

(d) Disputes arising out of the non-repayment of deposits by non-banking companies are of a civil nature and the remedy will normally lie in having recourse to civil proceedings. However, complaints received by the police are also investigated to determine if any action is possible under the criminal law.

The Reserve Bank has issued certain directions to non-banking companies to put a curb on the acceptance of disproportionate deposits in the context of their capital structure. The non-banking companies (other than hire purchase and hosing finance companies) are prohibited from accepting short term deposits and their is also a ceiling on total deposits upto 25% of their paid-up capital and free reserves. In the case of hire-purchase and housing finance companies, they are expected to maintain liquidity to the extent of 10% of their outstanding deposits and also to ensure that 25% of their outstanding debts on hire-purchase contracts are recovered in each half year. It is expected that these measures will prove beneficial in the long run.

(e) The scheme of insurance of deposits of banking companies is intended to ensure that public deposits in all forms are attracted to the banking system to the maximum extent possible so that they are available for the purpose of lending to all productive sectors of the economy. On the other hand, in the case of non-banking companies, it is intended to restrict and regulate the acceptance of deposits, in the manner explained in (d) above and, therefore, the question of providing any insurance cover for the deposits with the non-banking companies would not seem to be either relevant or appropriate.

SHOPS ON CHITRA GUPTA ROAD, NEW DELHI

5412-H. SHRI KUCHELAR: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open shops on the main Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi to rehabilitate hawkers and other refugee businessmen;

(b) whether it is a fact that shops are being constructed adjoining or even covering the walls of the residential houses of Government employees on Chitra Gupta Square, Chitra Gupta Place and Chitra Gupta Road;

(c) whether any representations have been received by the Lt. Governor and the Chief Executive Councillor in regard to the non-desirability of constructing such shops in a heavily concentrated residential localities and also the traffic hazards involved on the Chitra Gupta Road with a heavy traffic on it; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the representation with a view to stop the construction of such shops in that area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTED IN PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

5412-I. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign capital invested by foreign companies in the plantation industries and the names of those foreign companies which have invested this capital;

(b) its percentage to the total capital invested in the plantation industries;

(c) the profit made annually by these foreign companies and the profit remitted abroad per year by these foreign companies; and

(d) whether Government propose to nationalize these foreign companies and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total foreign capital invested by foreign companies in the plantation industries is Rs. 121 crores as at the end of March, 1965 Of this Rs. 10.1 crores was invested in foreign controlled rupee companies, Rs. 107.9 crores was invested in branches of foreign companies and Rs. 3 crores was held as portfolio investment in rupee companies by foreigners. Information subsequent to this date is not yet available. Information regarding the names of the foreign companies is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c)

Year	Profits earned	Profits remitted	Remarks
	(Rupees in crores)		
1963-64	4.3	6.8	Paid partly out of past
1964-65	6·2	6.0	accumulated reserved

(d) Government have not felt it necessary to consider the question of nationalising them.

PURCHASE OF INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY BY U.P.C.C.

5412-J. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Provinces Commercial Corporation had negotiated for the purchase of entire business and assets of Indo-Burma Petroleum Company in India;

(b) whether the above bargain was settled for rupees one crore and twenty lacs payable in instalments;

(c) whether the United Provinces Commercial Corporation also tried to sell a part of Indo-Burma Petroleum Company business in India to the India Oil Company for about one crore rupees in cash; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to the above deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) The U.P.C.C. had negotiated for the purchase only of the equity shareholding of M/s Steel Brothers in the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company.

(b) Yes, for about Rs. 1.24 crores.

(c) The U.P.C.C. only informally indicated that after acquiring the shares of M/s Steel Brothers in the I.B.P., they would be willing to negotiate for the sale of marketing assets of I.B.P. to the Indian Oil Corporation, subject to suitable terms being negotiated and after the approval of the share-holders of I.B.P.

(d) It is understood that the application of U.P.C.C. for the purchase of shares of I.B.P. Limited held by M/s. Steel Brothers Limited and the remittance of sales proceeds in foreign exchange has been rejected by the Reserve Bank of India. The U.P.C.C. Limited have since filed a suit in the High Court at Calcutta against M/s. Steel Brothers Ltd., U.K., for non-performance of the sale agreement, in which the Reserve Bank of India has been impleaded as one of the defendants. The matter has thus become sub-judice.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PUNJAB CINEMAS (REGULATION) HARYANA AMENDMENT ORDINANCE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Cinemas (Regulation) Haryana Amendment Ordinance, 1967 (Haryana Ordinance No. 8 of 1967) promulgated by the Governor of Haryana on the 7th September, 1967, under Article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 21st November, 1967, issued by the President in relation to the State of Haryana. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2110/67.]

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SPEAKER'S AND DEPUTY SPEAKER'S SALARIES (HARYANA AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Punjab Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries (Haryana Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (Haryana Ordinance No. 7 of 1967) promulgated by the Governor of Haryana on the 11th August, 1967, under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 21st November, 1967, issued by the President in relation to the State of Haryana. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2111/67.]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I know whether the Speaker and Deputy Speaker got their salaries or not?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is mentioned in the budget papers. He can see.

MEMORANDUM ON ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN ON REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR 1965-66

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : On behalf of Shrimati Phulrenu Guha, I beg to lay on the Table a memorandum on the action taken or proposed to be taken on the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1965-66. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2112/67.]

MEDICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) FIRST AMENDMENT RULES, 1967 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) First Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. GSR 1695 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1967, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2113/67.]

(2) (i) A copy of Notification No. F.4(83)/67-Fin(E)(I) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th November, 1967, containing corrigendum to Notification No. F.4(83)/67-Fin.(E)(I) dated the 19th October, 1967, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2114/67.]

(3) A copy of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 1825 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967.

(ii) G.S.R. 1826 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967.

(iii) G.S.R. 1833 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967.

(iv) G.S.R. 1834 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967.

(v) G.S.R. 1873 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(vi) G.S.R. 1874 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(vii) G.S.R. 1875 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(viii) G.S.R. 1876 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2115/67.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-first Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1828 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1829 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-third Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1830 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1831 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1832 in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1967.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1865 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1866 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1867 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1967,

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1868 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventieth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1869 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-first Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1870 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-second Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1871 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

(xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventy-fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1872 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1967.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2116/67.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF (i) HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LIMITED, (ii) FERTILISER CORPORATION OF INDIA AND GOVERNMENT REVIEW THEREON

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2117/67.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2118/67.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIA LAC CESS COMMITTEE FOR 1965-66

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Lac Cess Committee for the year 1965-66 (Hindi version).

12.20 hrs.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF MEMBER (*Shri Shiv Charan Lal*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following two telegrams (original in Hindi), dated the 20th December, 1967, from the City Magistrate, Agra :—

(1) "Shri Shiv Charan Lal, Member, Lok Sabha, was taken into custody today, at 12.30 P.M., for violating orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. On his failure to furnish surety, he has been detained in District Jail, Agra."

(2) "Shri Shiv Charan Lal, Member, Lok Sabha, was found guilty under Section 188, Indian Penal Code and was sentenced to one week's simple imprisonment."

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

MINUTES—THIRD SITTING

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada). Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Third Sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current session.

PETITION RE. SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1967, से संबंधित श्री वी० बी० वर्लीकर तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की एक याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

12.21 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REVISION OF SCALES OF PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS IN DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Dr. Triguna Sen, I beg to make the following Statement:

As the House is awere, the question of revising the scale of pay of school teachers in Delhi has been under consideration of the Government for some time. The Delhi Administration had made certain proposals in this connection. After taking into account the emoluments earned by teachers in various categories in the different parts of the country and considering other relevant aspects of the matter, Government have decided to revise the scales of pay of teachers in Delhi with immediate effect as shown in the annexure to this statement. Steps will be taken immediately, in consultation with the Delhi Administration, to give effect to the revised scales.

The salary-scales of teachers in Delhi were revised last in 1959 by applying the same principles as were applied in the case of other Central Government servants in accordance with the recommendations of the second Pay Commission. I may add that the present revision in the salary-scales of Delhi teachers is being done by the Government as a very special case.

I have no doubt that the teaching community will respond in full measure to the gesture now being made by the Government inspite of the prevailing acute financial stringency.

ANNEXURE

St. No.	Category	Existing scale	Revised scale
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Assistant Teachers. (Primary Schools).	118-225	118-250. (Matrics) 126-270 (Higher Secondary).
2.	Headmasters (Primary Schools)	150-240	160-300
3.	Trained Graduate Teachers (Middle Schools) and all other teachers in this scale.	160-300	175-350
4.	Trained Graduate Teachers (Higher Secondary Schools) and all other categories in this scale.	170-380	190-425
5.	Headmasters (Middle Schools).	210-395	220-470
6.	Post-graduate Teachers.	250-470	275-550
7.	Vice-Principals.	325-575	350-650

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	Principals of Higher Secondary Schools.	Rs.. 425-580	Rs. 425-900
9.	Drawing Teachers (Gr. III) and other categories in this scale.	130-300	140-330
10.	Laboratory Assistants.	40-90 75-95	110-180 (Matrics with Science).

Note : In addition to the basic pay in the revised scales indicated above, the teachers will get the Dearness Allowance as per Central Government rates.

12.23 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWELFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th December, 1967."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th December, 1967."

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): Sir, I am very glad that, in response to the letter addressed to you yesterday by leaders of all the Opposition Parties you and the Minister of Parilamentary Affairs have been good enough to arrange that the motion on international affairs to be moved by the Prime Minister will be taken up first thing after Question Hour tomorrow. I do hope there will be no change on this and it is on that basis that we are supporting this Report.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us hope so.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There is only a small change. The Prime Minister will be making a statement on Koyana tomorrow in Rajya Sabha and to that extent there is likely to be a little delay.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th December, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

12.25 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : There is so much of work before the House that I do not know how we will be able to finish all this. Unless the whole House co-operates with me and we stick to the time that has been allotted we will not be able to finish this. There are the Supplementary Demands for Grants, Demands for Excess Grants and Bills replacing two Ordinances. This was considered yesterday and time has been allotted for all this. We will be able to finish if we stick to the time allotted for each item. If only one hour is allotted for a particular item and if every party insists that their representative must speak we may not be able to go through all this work. Therefore, I will give the time that has been allotted for each item and if the discussion continues beyond that time we will have to apply guillotine and finish it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : You cannot apply guillotine in respect of those Bills that have been brought to replace Ordinances.

MR. SPEAKER : They are very small Ordinances.

12.26½ hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1967-68 AND *DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1964-65

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1967-68 and also on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65.

Demands for Supplementary Grants

DEMAND No. 2—FOREIGN TRADE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND No. 10—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 16—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 50—CHANDIGARH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 14,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 55—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 61—BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 86—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 109—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 120—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY IN UNION TERRITORIES AND TRIBAL AREAS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,97,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay in Union Territories and Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 47,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'"

DEMAND No. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay on the Ministry of Transport and Shipping'."

Demands for Excess Grants

DEMAND No. V—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,578 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 79,09,518 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,44,70,570 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 10—ARCHAEOLOGY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 53,615 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Archaeology' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 12—BOTANICAL SURVEY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 33,606 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Botanical Survey' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 19—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,09,447 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 35—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 70,397 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pre-partition payments' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 59,875 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 37—AGRICULTURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 38,86,675 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Agriculture' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 42—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 78,701 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 45—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 7,60,798 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 55—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,98,714 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 14,371 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Industry' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 62—BROADCASTING

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 10,46,890 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Broadcasting' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 64.—MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 82,564 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of International Trade' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 57,952 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,05,440 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure

of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 78—OTHER REVENUEE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 13,98,387 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 80—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,31,72,511 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Geological Survey' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 85—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 38,26,621 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 88—AVIATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 44,23,609 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Aviation' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 91—PUBLIC WORKS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,13,41,023 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 94—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 89,736 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation' for the year ended the 31st March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 15,356 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Department of Technical Development' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,553 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,10,033 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education" for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 120—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,13,686 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 55,10,536 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 7,543 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,13,35,461 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,96,470 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 48,221 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,15,60,072 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,16,908 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

DEMAND No. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,03,67,921 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1965."

The Demands are now before the House.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1967-68 and the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1964-65, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI SURENDRA KUMAR TAPURIAH: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to anticipate the expenditure. (17)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make cash subsidies effective as incentives for export. (18)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding 8,72,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to consider the effect of forced exports like that of sugar, in short supply, on the internal price level. (19)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to postpone a new expenditure when tax returns are falling in spite of taxes being raised to very high levels. (20)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,75,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enforce economy after the large increases in the last budget. (21)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to avoid expenditure on the political aspirations of other countries, the repercussion of which on our own interests is not clear. (22)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,28,000 in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make use of the reports already submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission. (23)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduccd by Rs. 100."

[Failure to foresee the expenditure arising from causes which should have been known at the time of the budget from loss from working of the projects. (24)].

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Financing of public sector undertakings in view of the indifferent performance of some of them. (25)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise foreign trade. (26)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,00,000 in respect of Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to boost exports. (27)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay adequate attention towards removel of difficulties of students of the Indian School of Mines Dhanbad. (28)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expansion of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. (29)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,75,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the excessive expenditure on General administration. (30)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,75,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt a more anti-imperialistic policy. (31)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,75,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to discontinue vacillating attitude some times adopted in our foreign policy. (32)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give adequate assistance to African National Congress. (33)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,28,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Excessive delay in publishing the report of Administraive Reforms Commission. (34)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,28,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the expenditure of Administrative Reforms Commission. (35)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 in respect of Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant adequate allowances to artists. (36)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special safety measures for Border Security Force personnel. (37)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make all arrangements for the residential accommodation for Border Security Force personnel. (38)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give adequate compensation to farmers while acquiring their lands. (39)].

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,00,000 in respect of foreign trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make cash subsidies more effective for export. (40)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary expenditure on the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. (41)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,75,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curtail the expenditure on the Indian Missions abroad. (42)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,28,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of the Administrative Reforms Commission. (43)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 in respect of Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having Commercial Broadcasting over A.I.R. (44)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary expenditure on the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation. (45)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortfall in the internal resources of O.N.G.C. (46)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 in respect of other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more funds for accommodation of Border Security Force personnel. (47)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Machinery of the Indian Explosives Ltd. (48)].

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,00,000 in respect of foreign trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop malpractices in export of jute goods. (49)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,72,00,000 in respect of foreign trade be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory role of State Trading Corporation in purchase and export of jute. (50)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to coordinate admissions to Indian School of Mines and Employment opportunities. (52)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb mining and other engineers of jobs. (53)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,75,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Extravagant expenditure by Indian Mission abroad. (55)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,75,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to establish diplomatic relations with German Democratic Republic. (56)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,28,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in the work of the Administrative Reforms Commission. (58)].

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 in respect of Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve an agreed code for political broadcasts. (60)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 in respect of Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve security of service of All India Radio Staff artists. (61)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb surplus employees of Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited. (62)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unfair labour practices by management of Rajabagan Dockyard and discrimination between Unions. (63)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate rates of compensation paid to retrenched employees by Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. (64)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mismanagement of the Corporation's operations in Assam. (65)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,00,000 in respect of Loans and Advances by the Central Government be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in finalising collaboration agreement for Haldia refinery project. (66)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Use of Border Security Force to maintain law and order in Calcutta. (68)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,50,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Harmful concessions to foreign collaborators in fertilizer industry. (69)].

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,09,447 in respect of Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to adopt a rational and consistent scheme of taxation. (1)].

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 59,875 in respect of Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to provide food to the people at reasonable cost. (2)].

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 59,875 in respect of Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Production and distribution of sugar in the country. (3)].

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 38,86,675 in respect of Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inefficiency of the Government in making the country self-sufficient in production of foodgrains. (4)].

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 19,05,440 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient irrigation facilities to boost food production. (5)].

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 19,05,440 in respect of other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Ministry to complete the Rajasthan Canal and Gandak Irrigation Projects in time. (6)].

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,31,72,511 in respect of Geological Survey be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government in making a quick geological survey of the country in order to find out the mineral wealth of the country. (7)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): It is indeed a pity that within six months of presenting the budget this year the Finance Minister has once again come with these Demands for Supplementary Grants, and it is indeed a pity that out of a total budget of nearly Rs. 5,000 crores this government could not have a saving of nearly Rs. 31 crores for which they are now coming forward with these supplementary demands. As one sees the various observations and statements made by the Finance Minister time and again, both in this House and outside, a picture flashes into the mind's eye, a picture of a bold and helpless Finance Minister sitting by the side of a sea of bottomless deficiency wishing for a boat. Within six months if this is the state of affairs, if in spite of the bold proclamation that this government will not resort to deficit financing he has to change his stance, and we all know that in the present state of affairs there may be deficit financing of nearly Rs. 350 crores, it is indeed a sorry state of affairs.

When we look at the Supplementary Demands we notice that out of Rs. 31 crores, Rs. 20 crores have been asked for loans and advances for the public sector undertakings. Time and again we have been speaking about the bad functioning of public sector units, and still if we go on wasting this money, it is going to land us into disaster. Just to cite an example, out of nearly Rs. 1,000 crores invested in the steel plants, not a single of the three steel plants has a General Manager today, the Chairman of the steel plant has retired, they could not find a substitute or replacement and his term has been extended.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not extended.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: It has been extended by one year. It goes without saying that all the public sector undertakings must be run on commercial lines and wherever you find talent forthcoming, even if it be from the private sector, use it, because it is the talent of the country, the talent of the nation; it does not belong to the public sector or the private sector. Since we have accepted mixed economy, since we know that the public sector is going to say, let us see that the public sector undertakings are run properly and, if you can't, hand them over back to the private sector.

About deficit budget and deficit financing to which the Deputy Prime Minister has now yielded, all we can say is that would also lead to increase in prices. After his bold statements, it is indeed sad that he has to retrace his steps. But, under the circumstances, we believe that if deficit financing is resorted to for developmental expenditure, it can possibly be tolerated; but, it should not be used

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

at all for expenditure. These demands clearly show that all the government loans and all the deficit financing that will take place this year is only for expenditure. We know that the revenue from excise and customs etc. are falling this year, from income-tax and corporation tax will be static, whereas expenditure has not come down at all and the only saving that may be there would be to the tune of about Rs. 8 crores only from January next year on account of the foodgrains subsidy which is being withdrawn.

The question comes as to what can the Finance Minister alone do in this matter. Finance, Industries and Commerce—these three ministries have to be very closely interlinked and all three have to work to see that we stick to our Budget. Unfortunately, the Industries Ministry has done nothing to check the recession. The only one good thing that I can think of is the order that has been placed by the Railways. A climate has not been created to stimulate investment in production and that is the reason that your revenue from excise, income and corporation taxes is going down.

Coming to the Commerce Ministry, in spite of the undesired and ill advised devaluation our exports have not pulled up. We have done nothing to increase our exports and rather than send our goods abroad, all we hear is that our Commerce Minister just manages to get himself out of the country at every conceivable opportunity.

To cover up for these failures both of the Industries Ministry and of the Commerce Ministry they try to raise up all sorts of bogeys. They try to find out the Alladin's magic lamp in the bogey of monopoly, in the shape of privy purses or bank and insurance nationalisation. It is a really a very bad habit that they try to divert the people's attention from the mistakes that they have committed, from the malady that the economy suffers from. They try to raise up new issues time and again to divert attention or to show that they are trying to do something to correct it.

About the bogey of monopoly the only sentence that I will say is that we are unnecessarily suffering from the phobia of big size. The American magazine, *Fortune* survey every year says that even the largest Indian company does not find a place among the 200 top large corporations of the world. Is that the size that we are worried about? If we do not find a place anywhere in the world what are we worried about big size? Why are we worried about the Tata phobia or the Birla phobia?

When we talk of exports we talk about our goods competing with other countries. If we want our goods to compete with other countries' products, why do we not see whether our corporations or manufacturers are at par with that of other countries? What is the size of General Motors, of ICI and of General Foods? Let us project the picture that if we are to compete in the export market with these companies, we do not talk of today's size but after 100 years what should be the size of TELCO, Tata Iron and Steel or Hindustan Motors.

I would sum it up by saying that the state of the economy will remain as it is until you make a modification of our tax structure. Although the Finance Minister may say that we have not reached the saturation point for taxation, I am sure that he will agree that our tax structure is not suitable or conducive to the economy as it remains today.

The two suggestions that I would like to make at this stage are, firstly, why not link up the income-tax with turn-over. We talk a lot about evasions and about people not paying income-tax in time. We talk of evasion and avoidance. But just as we have excise duty and sales-tax linked up with turn-over, why do we not

have income-tax linked with turnover? Our present income-tax system is out dated, wrong and a British legacy.

The second suggestion is about personal income-tax. The savings are not there and savings have to stimulated, if you want larger revenues. Let us have a more rational taxation system. As the hon. Minister has been saying time and again about outstandings and workload on the Income-tax Department, in view of the difficulties faced by the poorer people, the lower sections of the people, we would suggest that the income-tax at the lower two brackets up to Rs. 7,500 should be removed. The figures to substantiate this argument are that if you remove income-tax up to Rs. 7,500, you will lose nearly two-thirds of your assessment cases whereas the loss of revenue will only be one-fifth of your total income-tax revenue.

I will finsh by saying that whatever we in the Opposition say, as we have been saying for the last so many years about Plan holiday and so many things, falls on deaf ears. Our position in this Government is that they just try to ignore what the Oposition says even though it may be a constructive argument and our eyes and ears may be more close to the ground and the people. We, the people speaking from this side, find ourselves in the same position as Hillaire Belloc's Matilda, who said in a final extremity that every time she shouted fire they only answered "A little lie". They may ignore us but ultimately they will have to yield as they yielded for the Plan.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though the Government have taken several steps to improve the economy of the country, still there are a lot of things to do. The Government has to improve the quality of export items to other countries. There is a complaint in foreign countries that whatever we export is not upto the standard and that the goods exported are inferior in quality. In the beginning, we show them some good quality products but, when we export, the quality is not the same. Due to this, the foreigners are not anxious to import any goods from our country.

In the agricultural field, the Government is not showing much interest. Though the Government policy is to have enough foodgrains by 1971 and not to import any foodgrains from 1971 onwards, they have not taken enough steps in this direction.

About the minor irrigation schemes, though they have allotted some funds, they are not enough even to maintain the present minor irrigation schemes. The Government must allot more funds to extend facilities to agriculturists to have electricity and to have more minor irrigation schemes for agriculture. There are some projects which are at the stage of completion. But due to deficient finances, the Central Government is not able to allot enough funds to complete these projects. If the Government can allot enough funds to complete these junasagar project and give some more loans to the State Government, they will be in a position to complete the project and they can produce more foodgrains and export them to other States. The Government is importing only about 2 lakh tonnes of rice from other countries. The Andhra Government is in a position to give an additional amount of 2 lakh tonnes of rice to other States if proper funds are given to them and the Nagarjunasagar project and other minor irrigation projects are completed.

The Andhra State is experiencing drought conditions and they have frequent famine conditions in some districts. Though they have got some irrigation projects or some canals in some districts, the other districts are under drought conditions and they are suffering continuously every year. I would request the Government to allot some funds for the permanent type of relief for the famine and

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

drought-affected areas. The only thing the Government can do is to sanction some funds for the extension of electricity in rural areas. In Andhra for every district, they have got estimates sanctioned worth Rs. 2 crores but for want of funds. they are not able to execute them. In my own district from which I come, that is, Chittoor, there is drought for the last three years and, every year, the people are going out for their livelihood. They are not able to get employment and they have to go out to Mysore State or to Madras State. If the Government can give, instead of starting some relief work or giving some other assistance, some funds for a permanent type of relief, that is, giving them electricity and giving them deep bore drills. If the water is tapped from underground and the electricity is given, that will be a permanent relief.

I would appeal to the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to allot funds for the extension of electricity in Andhra Pradesh, in every district, not only in Andhra Pradesh but in the whole of south. There are so many States in the south which are dependent on lift irrigation. Only the electricity can help them to produce more foodgrains. Unless the agricultural economy is improved, unless we produce more foodgrains, the country's economy as a whole cannot be improved. So, I request the Government to sanction enough funds for minor irrigation, and specially for electricity extension, as a permanent measure to give relief to the drought-affected areas.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* MR. HAROLD HOLT

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The hon. members are aware of the tragic circumstances in which the Prime Minister of Australia, Right Hon. Harold Holt, disappeared off Port Sea. It appears that the vigorous efforts for a search have been of no avail. We share the anxiety of the Government and the people of Australia and more specially of Mrs. Holt and her family.

Mr. Harold Holt was the Prime Minister of Australia for two years. Even in this short period, he has left an impress of his personality, his dedication and vision on the policies of his country.

We in India have particular reason to remember him, for, we had in him a sincere friend who had understanding of our problems. Last year, when we were passing through an extremely difficult phase, he came forward to help us, and encouraged by his gesture, various organisations and institutions in Australia also came to our assistance. We shall remember him with gratitude. We have always believed that the future of Australia is linked with the future of Asia. Today this is also realised in Australia. It will be recalled that, on our part, we had invited Australia to participate in the Asian Relations Conference and the Conference on Indonesia. Since then, our relations have grown closer and the area of our mutual co-operation has been expanding. I was looking forward to meeting this distinguished leader next month.

It is tragic for any country to lose its leader in such circumstances. The loss is not only to Australia but to the entire Commonwealth. We are deeply distressed and we wish to convey our deep sympathy to the people of Australia and particularly to Mrs. Holt and her family. It is for this purpose that the Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri B. R. Bhagat, has left for Australia this morning. Tomorrow he will participate on our behalf in the Memorial Service being held in Melbourne.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : We associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House fully shares the sentiments.

12.43 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1967-68, AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS, 1964-65—*Contd.*

SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): As my hon. friend said, after the submission of the General Budget six months ago, the Finance Minister has come forward to ask for a Supplementary Demand to the tune of Rs. 31,07,00,000. The additional expenditure incurred is to the tune of about of Rs. 31 crores. Out of the items shown on the debit side is an item on the expenditure incurred on account of gross negligence of Government. For instance, I would say this. An official of the Government of India Mint at Alipore was charge-sheeted on certain grounds, I think, for gross negligence of duty, insubordination, indiscipline and misconduct. These words are commonly used by the officialdom against the employees even when they discharge their duties very faithfully and loyally. This case went to the level of High Court and then the Government lost the case and the employee won the case. Now the Government has to pay not only his salary but also the cost of the suit.

Another point is: a major portion of this Supplementary Demand amounting to Rs. 20 crores has been allotted to public undertakings as loans and advances. In a recent study the Economic Research Foundation have found that the public sector returns are not good. This is what they say:

> "Public sector undertakings are expanding in size more rapidly than the private companies in the country. However, their performance in terms of returns is still relatively unsatisfactory."

Instead of investing this amount as loans and advances, it will be better if you divert it to some other purposes. They may be given for agricultural purposes to boost food production.

Always we raise slogans like 'Grow More Food'. Sir, as far as Tamilnad is concerned we were able to produce 5 lakhs tonnes of paddy whereas the previous Government would have produced only 2 lakh tonnes.

In regard to development of irrigation also, our State is very backward compared with northern States. We propose to spend about Rs. 100 crores for development of irrigation in Tamilnad. We appealed to the Finance Ministry here for more financial assistance which they have turned down. As far as Tamilnad is concerned, the hon. Finance Minister has no soft corner though he has got every respect. If we can complete all the minor irrigation works, we would be in a position to produce 80 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains in a year. For example, in my constituency, in Palani taluk, a scheme by name, Palaru Porundalaru scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 2½ crores was not taken for consideration. In the same Taluk other minor irrigation works like Varadamanadhi scheme and another in Ottanchatram Ayakkudi area are yet to be taken up for consideration. If these schemes are taken up and completed, then our Palani taluk will become one of the Tanjores in Tamilnad. So, these things must be considered in detail.

At the same time, as far as Central Government employees are concerned, the Central Government have announced a rise in Dearness Allowance. At the same, in our place in Coimbatore District most of the employees working in the textile industry are rendered jobless on account of financial difficulties in the textile industry. Our Chief Minister, Arignar Anna, has been generous enough to give a compensation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the employees affected in that industry. Now the Central Government should come forward to give some compensation to the affected employees also. Our State Government asked the Finance Ministry as well as the Industries Ministry for a loan of Rs. 2 crores to re-open the closed mills in our place. That is not considered by the Ministry.

[Shri Dhandapani]

Another thing is: in nearby Coimbatore there is a machinery manufacturing company, by name, Textool Company. That has been closed since 4 or 5 months. That also should be looked into. We want assistance from the Government and also the Central Government should come forward to give compensation to the affected employees in that industry. Because the State Government itself with its limited resources gave Rs. 2 lakhs as compensation, the Central Government should come forward to give some more compensation to the textile employees because I am asking this Government this assistance not as a gesture but as this Government derives revenues from companies by way of corporate taxes, so it must come to the help of employees affected in that area.

There is another thing that I would like to tell the Finance Ministry. Whenever we ask for assistance from them, they start printing currency notes. Some four or five months back they had printed currency notes to the tune of Rs. 90 crores. In fact, not only Government but even private people are doing that business. Printing of forged or counterfeit notes has now become one of the cottage industries in this country because of the ineffective measures of Government. I submit that effective measures should be taken by Government to check this. During 1966-67, 3233 such notes in all denominations were detected by the State Bank and other commercial banks. I request Government to stop printing notes and also take effective measures to find out the people who are indulging in printing forged notes.

Finally, I want to say something about the present situation in our Tamil Nad. Our Government have opposed the Official Language (Amendment) Bill. But the Central Government have failed to understand the feelings of our people in Tamil Nad. About three days back, our students in Tamil Nad, all over the State went around and shouted slogans against Hindi. I would submit that the Central Government should realise and understand the feelings of the people of our State. If they really want to preserve peace and also the unity and integrity of the country, they should come forward to have a comprimse....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member should understand that this is not a general debate on the general budget.

SHRI DHANDAPANI: I am referring to this because Government have allotted some money for the development of Hindi, whereas they have not allotted an equal amount for the development of the other languages. Government should come forward to realise our feelings also. If they are very particular about imposing Hindi and developing Hindi, then they would have to meet the consequences in the future. So far as our Government in Tamil Nad is concerned, they are very particular about their stand on this issue. Now, the students are going around the Madras city reciting a Tamil poem which runs as follows:

'Engal Vazhvum Engal valamum
Mangada Tamizhenru shangey muzhangu
Tingalodum, sezhum paruti thannodum udukkalodum
Maangul kadal invatrrodum piranda thanmai
Shingatthin koottamendru chiriyorkku jnapakam chei muzhangu shangey,
Engal pagaivar engo maraindar
Ingulla tamizhargal ondrudal kandey
Pongu tamizhalarkku innal vizhaithaal
Jankaaram vanjamenachchangey muzhangu."

I shall give the meaning of the last two lines of this poem. If the Tamilians are ruined by any people, we shall retaliate in the same manner. If anybody does harm to the Tamil nation, we shall not tolerate it, and we shall be prepared to shed blood.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee. He will have just five minutes only. He will not get even a minute more. We have to conclude this in two hours' time.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE (Howrah): While speaking on the Supplementary Demands....

SHRI M. AMERSEY (Banaskantha): Government is spending such a lot of money and you should give us time to move our cut motions and speak on them. We do not want that Government should spend our money in this manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those who have moved their cut motions would get time. If I were to find time for everybody it is not possible unless every Member confines himself to just five minutes only. Otherwise, it would not be possible to finish the discussion in two hours.

SHRI M. AMERSEY: But do not finish it in two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not possible now. It was decided yesterday by the representatives of the various parties in the Business Advisory Committee, and so we have to abide by their decision.

SHRI M. AMERSEY: But do give up some time, so that we could move our cut motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: While speaking he can cover those cut motions also.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE: While speaking on these Supplementary Demands some hon. Members on the other side have found fault with the Finance Minister for carrying on deficit financing.

It is quite evident from our past experience that if a country which is in abject poverty in every sphere of its national life has to develop—and it has to develop in any case—then deficit financing becomes a necessity when there is not sufficient financial resource in the hands of the Finance Minister. Deficit financing is not always bad. When there is inflation in the country, deficit financing counterbalances that inflation and brings it down to reasonable proportions.

One other thing that we have to bring to the notice of the Finance Ministry is that in the allocation of funds certain important aspects of our national life have not received proper attention. India, is predominently an agricultural country. The prosperity and progress of this country very much depends on how far conditions are created for the prosperity and progress of millions of our poor peasants. Unfortunately, millions of our peasants are yet landless. There has been no systematic attempt made to enable these cultivators to produce the maximum for the benefit of the country. We have to create sufficient incentive in them to produce for the country. For this, certain facilities have to be made available to them.

So far as irrigation and power projects are concerned, sufficient attention has not been bestowed to them. Unless we pay attention to small irrigation projects in the rural areas, it is not possible to help our agriculturists to increase production and thus attain food self-sufficiency. In irrigation, we have taken up certain big irrigation projects, but we have so far neglected small irrigation projects.

Even in the matter of supply of electric power, the peasantary has not been benefited because cheap power is not available to them. In my State, there has been quite a considerable attempt on the part of the peasantry to produce more in the field, but for want of proper irrigation facilities and cheap electricity, it has not been possible for them to take to modern methods of agriculture.

So far as the small industries are concerned, there also we find that electricity is supplied to them at such a high rate that they cannot have greater production in their areas.

There is another aspect that has not received adequate attention. That is in the matter of community development projects. Less and less funds are now devoted to community development works and co-operation. Unless we allocate more funds for efforts

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee]
in this direction our social services will suffer immensely and our social and political objectives will also suffer a great deal.

There is another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister. That concerns the allocation of funds to broadcasting. We have seen that after the achievement of independence, broadcasting has assumed a national importance. If we allocate more funds to this service, we can broadcast our national attempts to develop our country not only within our country but also outside. The attempts made in this country to develop and prosper and the progress registered in this field should be sufficiently publicised outside also so that when we go in for further aid from foreign countries, they will feel fortified and encouraged to assist us.

13 hrs.

One thing more we have to remember when we are dealing with these financial problems. We have neglected the question of displaced persons. They have not been rehabilitated so far and that has created a condition in which West Bengal is finding it difficult to carry on with the ordinary management of her affairs. Therefore, I would remind the Finance Ministry that the displaced persons who had to come here not only to get shelter but food and ordinary amenities of life, have not been able to get them. In fact, they are leading a life of subhuman existence in this country, and that stigma has to be removed. Certain allocation of funds is also necessary for this purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I must inform the House—everybody must have read the Bulletin—that yesterday a decision has been taken that there will not be any lunch hour today, tomorrow and the day after, and the House shall be sitting till 8 p.m. everyday.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट पेश करने के अवसर पर जब कि मोरारजी देसाई से यह पूछा गया कि वह इकानोमी क्यों नहीं करते हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं इकानोमी कर के दिखाऊंगा, बजट में यह बात कहनें का कोई फायदा नहीं है। उस बात को करीब करीब नौ महीने हो गए हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज तक उन्होंने क्या इकानोमी की है। श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने यह भी वादा किया था कि डेफिसिट फ़िनांसिग नहीं किया जाएगा। लेकिन क्या वह आज भी यह बात कह सकते हैं? स्थिति यह है कि आज भी वह डेफ़िसिट फ़िनांसिग में जा रहे हैं।

1966 में जब श्री मोरारजी देसाई वित्त मंत्री नहीं थे तो उन्होंने आल-इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी में कहा था कि प्रशासन में दो सौ करोड़ रुपए की इकानोमी हो सकती है। आज देश की बाग-डोर उन के हाथ में है। मैं उन से यह सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि जब उन्होंने इस सदन में यह वादा किया था कि किसी कीमत पर भी डेफ़िसिट फ़िनांसिग नहीं किया जाएगा, तो आज वह उस रास्ते पर क्यों चल रहे हैं। इसके अलावा जिस दो सौ करोड़ रुपए की इकानोमी का उन्होंने ज़िक्र किया था, उस में से कितनी इकानोमी उन्होंने की है?

सरकार इमरजेंसी को हटा रही है और श्री शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ा जा रहा है—करीब करीब छोड़ दिया गया है। अगर सरकार समझती है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला का एटीच्यूड बदल गया है, इस लिए उन को छोड़ दिया जाए, तो मुझे उस में कोई एतराज़ नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इस सरकार को चार्ज करता हूं कि वह रशया के दबाव में आकर काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता करने जा रही है। वह एक गलत बात कर रही है। यह ठीक है कि रशया ने हमें बहुत मदद दी है और उस के लिए मैं उस को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन जो देश हमें मदद देता है, वह किसी प्रश्न पर हम पर दबाव डाले और हमारे अन्दरूनी मामलों में इन्टरफ़ीयर करे, यह हम बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

इस के बाद सवाल यह है कि सरकार शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ने के बाद भी उस के लिए बंगले और खाने-पीने के इन्तजाम में बीस हजार रुपया क्यों खर्च कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन से हेड में उसका खर्च होगा। जब उस को रिहा कर दिया गया है, जब वह दिल्ली में कहीं भी घूम-फिर सकता है, तो सरकार क्यों उस पर खर्च करती है? मैं सरकार से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि किसी के दबाव में आकर काश्मीर के प्रश्न पर समझौता नहीं किया जाएगा। आज ऐसा नजर आता है कि सरकार काश्मीर को इंडिपेंडेंट बनाने की तरफ़ कदम बढ़ा रही है। वह काश्मीर प्रश्न को फिर से खोलने और भारत में उस की मौजूदा स्थिति में परिवर्तन करने की बात सोच रही है। मैं इसका सख्त विरोध करता हूं।

मानोपलीज़ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने आ चुकी है और अगले सेशन में उस पर बहस होगी। इस बारे में इतनी चर्चा होने के बाद भी इस मामले में सरकार का रवैया वैसे का वैसा ही है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि अप्रैल, 1966 से ले कर 27 मई, 1967 तक, लगभग एक साल में, सरकार की तरफ़ से दस फ़र्मों को 165 करोड़ रुपए के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिज़ दिए गए हैं। अगर यह मानोपोलीज़ को प्रोत्साहन देना नहीं है, तो और क्या है? यह सरकार समाजवाद का ढंढोरा पीटती है, देश में लाखों लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, लेकिन बिड़ला टाटा आदि उन्हीं लोगों को बराबर लाइसेंस आदि दिए जाते हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर फूड ज़ोन्ज़ को खत्म कर दिया जाए, तो मौजूदा स्मगलिंग और बेईमानी भी खत्म हो जाएगी और देश की एकता को भी बल मिलेगा। मैं दिल्ली का एक मजेदार उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में एक हफ़ता पहले मटर कहीं से नहीं आ सकती थी। वह दिल्ली में पैदा भी नहीं होती है। लेकिन आप पिछले तीन महीने के आंकड़े देखें, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि रेलवे से ढाई लाख मन मटर दिल्ली से बाहर गई है। यह है स्मगलिंग और बेईमानी। इस तरह यह सरकार लोगों का कैरेक्टर खत्म कर रही है। इसलिए यह अच्छा है कि फूड ज़ोन्ज़ खत्म कर दिए जाएं।

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत) : क्या स्मगलिंग के ये आंकड़े माननीय सदस्य को दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से मिले हैं?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : ये आंकड़े मुझे रेलवे से मिले हैं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय कुछ और पूछना चाहते हैं?

सरकार जो सबसिडी खत्म कर रही है, मैं उसके खिलाफ़ हूं। सरकार को ग़रीब लोगों को सबसिडाइज्ड फूड देना चाहिए। देश में लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं। यह सबसिडी खत्म करना मरे हुए लोगों को लात मारना है। केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली के प्लान में जो रुपया दे रही है, उस ने उसको आधा कर दिया है। मैं उसके खिलाफ़ प्रोटेस्ट करना चाहता हूं। इनकम टैक्स का जो हिस्सा दूसरी स्टेट्स को दिया जाता है, उसी अनुपात से दिल्ली के प्लान को भी दिया जाना चाहिए।

यह सुना जाता है कि सरकार दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को सुपरसीड करने की बात सोच रही है। हम लोग कारपोरेशन में मार्च में मैजारिटी में आए थे। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसी महीने मीटिंग करके षडयन्त्र रचा कि कारपोरेशन को सुपरसीड कर दिया जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कारपोरेशन को सुपरसीड करने की बात कर सरकार आग के साथ न खेले। वह यह न समझे कि यह चीज आसानी के साथ जनता के गले के नीचे उतर जाएगी। मैं वार्न करना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार इस प्रकार का कोई कदम उठा कर जनतन्त्र की हत्या करेगी तो जनता उसको यहां नहीं बैठने देगी और वह इसके विरुद्ध आन्दोलन करेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have only two hours for both these items. The time-limit has been fixed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Four hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have the time-table here. So far as the supplementary demands and the excess demands are concerned, jointly, the time allotted is two hours.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: For both the items?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. I have read out from the Order Paper. Therefore, only five minutes for each speaker. There would not be any separate discussion on the token cuts and therefore you will have to cover them in your speech. I will try to accommodate as many as possible. The five minutes will be according to my watch and not according to Mr. Gupta's watch.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yesterday, I was present at the Business Advisory Committee. It was decided, and we definitely agreed to sit through the lunch hour and also up to 8 p.m. daily. But it was on the definite understanding that for both these items—supplementary demands and excess demands—four hours will be given. I do not know how it has been reduced to two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. arguments. If there is any mistake in this, you can argue with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I cannot do anything about it.

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी (मंदसौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कट-मोशन्स के लिये एक-एक, दो-दो मिनट दे दिए जायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time permitting.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): What about lunch hour?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No lunch hour: I have already announced. It is good for your health!

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, the scope of the discussion on the supplementary demands is very much limited. Therefore, I would try to bring to the notice of the Government certain specific points for consideration. I may be excused if I transgress a little into one or two more points.

Firstly in Demand No. 120, which refers to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Rs. 20 crores have been asked for. You will find that Rs. 5.30 crores were provided as loan to the ONGC. Now an extra sum of Rs. 3.21 crores is being provided in this budget. It has been mentioned here that,

> "According to the latest assessment, there will be a shortfall in the internal resources of the Commission to the extent of Rs. 3.21 crores due to lesser production of crude oil and lower offtake of gas by Gujarat Power House than anticipated."

This situation has arisen because there was no foresight and there were defects in the agreement with Government of Gujarat. The loss in production of Gujarat Refinery is to the extent of Rs. 3 crores and this loss is being met by the supplementary demand. With the Dhuvaran powerhouse, there should have been a specific agreement guaranteeting the minimum offtake of gas, so that this loss might have been averted. But no proper care was taken.

Regarding the Indian Oil Corporation also, there are different items. There is shortfall in production and in internal resources. Whatever amount was expected to be generated from the public sector undertakings, for which we fight here, such generation of new income has not accrued. The Government should look into these things and the working of the public sector undertakings should be streamlined. I am not going into details about the working of the ONGC, but I know much about it. I would just submit in a limited way

that the work of exploration of oil is not commensurate with the amount of investment we have. We have invested more than Rs. 185 crores in oil exploration so far as ONGC is concerned. The Government is short of funds. The entire fourth plan has been given a decent burial, nobody mourning for it. At this stage, we have to depend more and more on the public sector undertakings, because the private sector has already tried to sabotage whatever progress we made and they intend to sabotage it further. They are happy that the fourth plan had been scuttled. In view of all these things, the minister must streamline the working of the ONGC, so that we may get a proper return from the investment and there may not be any shortfalls.

13.13 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA *in the Chair.*]

The Government of India is fully aware that in Orissa today there is a third year of serious drought affecting almost 9 districts out of 13. Good standing paddy crops have been damaged to the extent of 75 per cent. But in these demands, the Government has not taken any note of the calamity in Orissa and no provision has been made to give taccavi loans and to advance sufficient loans to the State so that drinking water and other minimum facilities may be provided in those areas. All the water sources have been dried up. I hope the Minister will take note of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should conclude now.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The major port at Paradip is languishing. Because of the silting of the port mouth, 9 ships have been diverted to other ports.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling Shri Banerjee, but I may suggest that the usual procedure in the matter of discussing Supplementary Demands for Grants is this that the speeches will be related to one or other of the Demands for Grants included in the list.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, why do you presume that I will be irrelevant?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I make the presumption for your convenience.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : From my past conduct? But it is not always the case.

Sir, I would like to confine my remarks to the various Demands. First is the Demand relating to Defence Services—Demand No. 8. There what happened was this. A particular retired army man was to be granted some pension and, naturally, he was not granted his proper pension. A dispute arose and he won in the arbitration with the result that Government had to pay a lump sum amount. An appeal filed by the Government in the appropriate court against the decision of the lower court was dismissed with costs and an amount of Rs. 1,469.50, representing the costs of the original suit, appeal, cross objection and also execution became payable by Government. As the decretal amount had to be paid by the 26th October, 1967 and as no 'charged' provision existed in the Grant, an advance of Rs. 1,470 was obtained from the Contingency Fund of India. The amount was very meagre. But I would only like to tell the hon. Minister in the Ministry of Defence, Shri L. N. Mishra, who is here to be very cautious about certain things in granting pensions. What happened was this. Even civilian employees in the defence establishments were asked whether they would opt for the Provident Fund Scheme or for pension. The illiterate workers numbering 2,33,000 throughout the country have wrongly or rightly opted for the Provident Fund. Now they have realised that pension is a beneficial scheme and therefore another option should be given to them. Secondly, to discuss certain matters it is but necessary to revive the Permanent Negotiating Machinery which has been denied to us. The Defence Minister agreed to give it. Unfortunately, the Home Minister has

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

come in the way. Shri Chavan when he was the Defence Minister said that we should get it but when he has become the Home Minister he says that we should not get it. I do not know what is happening. I would request Shri L. N. Mishra, who is a very good friend of ours and whose heart really bleeds for the defence employees or defence workers—I hope his heart has not changed after coming to defence—to do something in the matter.

Then I come to Demand No. 16 and that is about Chandigarh. We want some amount for Chandigarh. Chandigarh is a Union Territory. It is neither in Punjab nor in Haryana nor in Himachal Pradesh. It is Chandigarh. All the government employees in Chandigarh want the Chandigarh allowance which has been unfortunately discontinued. They met the Finance Minister and presented a memorandum. I would request the Finance Minister to consider whether that demand is feasible.

SHRI K. C. PANT: That does not actually arise out of this Demand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly read this.

Then, some amount is needed for the commercial broadcasting. I do not want to discuss the merit of it. For that you want some staff, Deputy Director General in the grade of Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2000, Officer on special duty in the grade of Rs. 1100 to Rs. 1400 and so on—it is a long list and I have no time at my disposal to read the whole thing. But I would like to know whether there is any proposal to make the staff artistes working there on a temporary or casual basis or on contract basis on a permanent basis. It is a shame on our various pronouncements that we are heading towards socialism. If socialism means instability, if socialism means contract service, my hats off to such socialism. I would request the hon. Member to kindly consider the various demands put forward by the Guild of the All India Radio artistes. They should be made permanent and they should not remain temporary. It should be considered in all fairness.

13.20 hrs.

Then I come to the Demands of Transport of Shipping, that is, Demand No. 86. A letter has been written by the union of the employees of the RSN Company, which is being taken over by Government, on the 20th December, 1967, to the hon. Minister, Dr. Rao. They write:

> "We feel obliged to learn that the Government of India have appointed two officers to pursue the matter of absorption of the unabsorbed employees of RSN Co. in different Public Sector undertakings and that payment of compensation will be made to the employees on a liberal basis."

I would request the hon. Minister kindly to convey the sentiments of the employees to the hon. Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, so that he also may take note of it. Their demands are:—

> "Relaxation of age and educational qualification with special reference to non-Matrics who should be equated with Matrics in view of their past experience in clerical job.
>
> The employees should not be subjected to any test or departmental examination.
>
> Opening of absorption opportunities in departments and undertakings of different Ministries such as the Shipping Corporation of India, Calcutta Port, Dock Labour Board, Calcutta etc."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (SHRI BHAKT DARSHAN): May I inform Shri Banerjee that all these demands are under consideration?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I must thank him from the very core of my heart.

Then there is Demand No. 121 which is a scandalous affair. What happened is this :—

"A firm at Calcutta was appointed as transport contractors for transporting foodgrains for a period of two years from the 1st November, 1962. Due to their persistent failure to implement the programmes allotted to them, their contract was terminated by Government with effect from the 15th April, 1963 and another contractor was appointed at the risk and cost of the former firm in terms of the agreement. The firm contested the termination of the contract and put in claims aggregating Rs. 11,39,992.14, including the security deposit of Rs. 50,000. The matter was thereupon, referred to an Arbitrator in terms of the agreement."

The arbitrator gave an award in favour of the contractor.

Another one is that a dispute arose between the Government and a contractor in the matter of clearance and transport of foodgrains and fertilizers at Kandla.

I would like to know who was the officer responsible and whether the Minister had any hand in it as we knew the previous Minister had a hand in the shipping contract. That is a scandal on record. Was it another scandal? Was the contract given to those contractors who would never fulfil it? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. If he is unable to answer now, let him take time. We would like to know the names of the contractors. Are they concerned with big firms like Aminchand Peareylal and their brothers; or, were they ordinary contractors who were given the contract without checking their antecedents and past performance? This is a very serious matter and I would request the hon. Minister to throw some light on it.

Last but not the least is the fertiliser factory at Kanpur. That is my constituency. I am happy that the fertiliser factory is being started now. At least we have acquired the land. I have seen the bulldozers functioning there; so, I have an idea that this factory will begin production. I would like to know when this factory will begin production and whether during the Fourth Plan, despite the Plan holiday, this factory will go into production or not.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, I would draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to page 4 of the Demands for Excess Grants. This shows how casually the Defence Ministry works. The Defence Ministry should be the most efficient ministry in the Government of India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : It is so.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : If you read page 4 you will find that the Defence Ministry does not anticipate anything. It does not even anticipate the attack of China or of Pakistan on our country. It lives in an atmosphere where nothing is anticipated and they get ready only when something happens. Here are three items of expenditure which make me ashamed of reading.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We are always prepared.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : You are always prepared, I know, because you are paid for it.

Adjustment of an amount of more than half the expenditure was carried out because people consumed more rations. Have the armymen, the soldiers, become gourmands? Have they become gluttons? Are they using more rations than necessary? All this, I should say, is a thing which makes me very, very unhappy. I hope the Government of India will look into it.

My second point is this. The Ministry of International Trade, here is another Minister, a big name but

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

small output or no output. What is the performance of this Ministry, so far as exports is concerned? Fut here you find larger expenditure under the head 'delgations going abroad'. This Ministry should be called the "Ministry of Delegations which are to be sent abroad"; it should not be called the Ministry of International Trade. What is our export performance? Nothing, because our Ministers are not as alive to their duties as they should be.

Again, it says:

"Unforeseen adjustment in accounts of debits aggregating to Rs. 37,602 pertaining to telephone charges, purchases made through the DGS&D...."

The telephone charges come to Rs. 37,000 odd. To whom were these telephone calls made? Why are the telephone charges so high and so excessive? This Ministry of International Trade is a Ministry which makes anybody sick unto death and the Ministry of Defence is a Ministry which does the whole thing in a perfunctory manner.

Then, Sir, when the Administrative Reforms Commission was appointed, I called it a white elephant and some members took objection to that. Because, whenever you say something which is true, which is correct, which is going to be prophetically true, people take objection to it. Now, here is the Administrative Reforms Commission which proves the Parkinson's law much more than any other body that we have formed. Parkinson's law is a law of proliferation, multiplication, addition; it says go on multiply yourself, go on, divide, sub-divide and sub-sub-divide yourself. That is what we find here—fragmentation of work so that more persons can be accommodated. They have set up so many Study Teams, 12 Working Groups and four Expert Groups What are these? What is the amount of money spent by us? About Rs. 4.11 crores. And what is the net gain to this counry of mine, so far as administrative reforms are concerned? Practically nil. Therefore, I say that this white elephant should be sent to the zoo which we have built up in Delhi. I know the members of the Commission are my very good friends and I respect them. But what is the work that they have done?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Which white elephants are you referreing to? Of the Congress?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: You are a black elephant. What can I do? I am a brown elephant.

Coming to broadcasting, they have a pilot project, so far as commercial broadcasting is concerned. It is very good. Because, you see, we are going the way of America. There is no commercial broadcasting in some other countries of the world, but there is commercial broadcasting *galore* in USA. We are going that way. Now, what are we doing? They say. We want Rs. 2,75,000 but the gains will be Rs. 8 lakhs. The gain may come or may not come but this money will go. Therefore, I say that this commercial broadcasting, which is going to make our nation in a way more exposed to those influences which are not necessary and which are not essential and which are not important should be given a second look whether we should have this battalion of officers. Whenever some project is mentioned, something may happen or may not happen but you find that an army of officers is appointed—from the Deputy-Director General to the chowkidar, farash and sweeper. Of course, they might be necessary. But a list of an army of officers is mentioned on page 60. I do not think that for this pilot project you need so much money and you require so much personnel. I think the Finance Minister, who is in charge of the finances of the country, will have a second look at it and not go about it in a blindfolded manner.

Then hon. Member who spoke first tried to pick holes in our economy. I want to say only one word to him.

What is said about our economy could have been said about the economy of United Kingdom and of West Germany. It is because our economy is of growth that we have some of those difficulties which were referred to by my hon. friend. But I am proud of the fact that our economy is an economy of growth. I also want that the economy of growth should also be matched by introducing economies in expenditure. Otherwise, growth is out-balanced by expenditure and we stand where we are.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन् का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं क्योंकि जो बातें मैं रखना चाहता उन का उल्लेख मेरे मित्र श्री बनर्जी ने कर दिया है। मैं इस समय सिर्फ 2, 3 चीजों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं।

यहां जो विदेश मन्त्रालय की तरफ़ से एक मांग है और वह है ऐच्छिक व्यय में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि होने के कारण। विदेशी दूतावासों में जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है उस में यह भी बताया है कि कुछ रुपया जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति में परिवर्तन आया है और जो हाल की घटनाएं घटी हैं उन के कारण खर्च हो रहा है। मैं प्रारम्भ में ही यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम अपनी विदेशी नीति के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारी विदेश नीति ऐसी है कि हमारा चेहरा जो है भारत का उस को वह उज्जवल रखती है लेकिन जो पैसा खर्च होता है उस की दृष्टि से अगर देखा जाए तो आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उन पैसों के खर्च होने के बाद भी परिणाम जो आना चाहिए था वह नहीं आता है और हमारी जो साख है वह दिनों दिन गिरती जा रही है। अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का कोई विवरण मिला नहीं है। बस इतना लिखा हुआ है कि 43,75 लाख रुपए की अतिरिक्त रकम की आवश्यकता (क) बजट के बाद घटनाओं के कारण ऐच्छिक व्यय में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि होने (42 लाख रुपए) और (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति में हाल की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों से सम्बन्धित अप्रत्याशित दायित्वों (1.75 लाख रुपए) के कारण हुई है। बाकी वह डिस्क्रिशनरी है और यह पता नहीं चलता कि वह जो 42 लाख रुपया खर्च होता है वह दरअसल किस लिए लगा और उस से विदेशी दूतावासों की कार्यक्षमता में क्या फर्क आया है ? अभी कुछ दिनों के पहले मुझे एक मित्र मिले थे ऐडन के और मुझे उन्होंने यह बात बतलाई थी कि जब भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच युद्ध हुआ था तो वहां के ऐडन के मुसलमानों ने भारत को मदद करने के लिए रुपया, पैसा दिया और पाकिस्तान की तरफ़ से वहां जो एक आदमी कोशिश कर रहा था उस को उन्होंने वहां टिकने नहीं दिया। तब मैं ने पूछा था कि वहां का तुम्हारा दूतावास क्या कर रहा था ? जब वहां के मुसलमानों ने भारत का समर्थन किया और उस के लिए रुपया, पैसा दिया तो उस का कोई उन्होंने प्रचार किया और भारत सरकार के विदेश मन्त्रालय को इस की क्या कोई उन्होंने इत्तला दी ? एक नहीं बहुत सारे लोग जो वहां उन दूतावासों में काम करते हैं मैंने देखा है कि उन को उस देश की ज़बान तक मालूम नहीं है और वह वहां के लोगों में मिलते जुलते नहीं हैं इसलिए हमारा काम कोई अच्छा नहीं होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस के बारे में हम को कोई जानकारी मिले कि यह जो ऐच्छिक व्यय है यह क्यों हुआ और वह दरअसल किस मद में खर्च हो रहा है ?

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह आकाशवाणी से सम्बन्धित है। मेरे मित्र श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने उस का कुछ जिक्र किया। मैं इस के उसूल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां यह तिजारती प्रसारण होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। बाकी वहां पर उस के लिए 'वाणिज्य' शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है जबकि मेरी समझ में 'व्यापारिक' शब्द अच्छा रहता। उस को हम आसानी से समझ सकते हैं व उच्चारण भी सरलता से कर

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

सकते हैं। यह जो तिजारती प्रसारण है उस की जरूरत है या नहीं इस में मैं नहीं जाऊँगा क्योंकि उस पर फैसला हो गया है और उस मद में अब यह खर्चा भी हो रहा है लेकिन मैं एक चीज जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मीडियम वेव पर प्रसारित होने वाली चीज है। वह मीडियम वेव पर पहले विविध भारती कार्यक्रम चलता था। अब जब यह कार्यक्रम वहां से शुरु हो जाएगा तो मैं जानना चाहता कि विविध भारती कार्यक्रम के द्वारा लोगों को जो प्रोग्राम मिलता था उस में कमी होगी या नहीं? हमारे देश में अभी जो आकाशवाणी की तरफ से लोगों की सेवाएं होती हैं उस में इस से कमी होगी या नहीं और अगर कमी होती है तो उस कमी का मुआवजा क्या होगा? उस का कोई दूसरा प्रबन्ध हो रहा है या नहीं? इस के साथ साथ मेरे मित्र श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज उस चीज को देख रहे हैं लेकिन मेरे मित्र बनर्जी साहब ने बतलाया कि हमारे जो कलाकार हैं उन कलाकारों की स्थिति कुछ अच्छी नहीं है और उन लोगों को नौकरी के बारे में जो एक सिक्योरिटी होनी चाहिए वह उन्हें प्राप्त नहीं है और परिणामस्वरूप जिस कार्यक्षमता की उनसे अपेक्षा की जाती है वह उन में नहीं आ पाती है। सरकार उस के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचे।

आखिर में एक 8 नवम्बर की मांग है और जोकि रक्षा मन्त्रालय की तरफ़ से है। कहा गया है कि वह विषय उस मांग में बराबर नहीं आता है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय इस की तरफ ध्यान दें।

मेरे पास एक खत आया है। जो आर्मी क्लर्क ट्रेनिंग औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र में है, उसके एक टीचर ने मुझे वह पत्र भेजा है। मुझे वह खत पढ़ कर इतना गुस्सा आ गया कि उनको एक पाई भी नहीं देनी चाहिए मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एक ट्रेनिंग स्कूल है। वहां जो सभी स्नातक हैं वह शिक्षक हैं लेकिन वहां का जो कोई आदमी है, कमांडेंट है, वह वहां पर जो हिन्दी भाषी लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ प्रचार करता है और इतना ही नहीं अपितु उनको कोर्टमार्शल करने की धमकी भी देता है। कई लोगों की पिटाई होती है चुनांचे उस खत में लिखा है कि एक आदमी की पिटाई भी हुई। अगर इस तरह से यह अंग्रेज़ी और मराठी का मामला चला तो पता नहीं यह कहां जाकर थमेगा? वह अफसर यह कहता है कि इस देश की भाषा अंग्रेज़ी है, हिन्दी नहीं है और आज वहां पर जो हिन्दी भाषी लोग हैं वहां शिक्षकों के ऊपर इस तरीक़े की ज्यादतियां हो रही हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसे लिख लें कि यह मामला औरंगाबाद के आर्मी क्लर्क ट्रेनिंग स्कूल का है। उसके बारे में उन्हें सोचना चाहिए। यह हमारी जो भाषा सम्बन्धी कटुता है यह आर्मी तक नहीं पहुंचनी चाहिए और वहां के जो अधिकारी हैं उनको इस तरीक़े का बर्ताव नहीं करना चाहिए। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

श्री फ० गो० सेन (पूर्णिया): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौक़ा दिया। यह भी संयोग की ही बात कही जा सकती है कि जब-जब मुझे बोलने का मौक़ा मिला है तब तक आप ही इस कुर्सी पर विराजमान रहे हैं।

सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फौर ग्रान्ट्स, 1967-68 के तहत हम डिमांड नम्बर 121 में देखते हैं कि वह परचेज आफ़ फ्यूल्स एंड फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिए है। सप्लीमेंटरी ऐस्टिमेट इस मद के लिए चार्जड: 3,39,000 रुपए है। यह 3,39,000 रुपए का सप्लीमेंटरी एप्रोप्रियेशन उन दो कोर्ट डैक्रीज को मीट करने के लिए है जोकि गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ दी गई हैं। मैंने इनका इसलिए जिक्र करना मुनासिब समझा है ताकि सदन को यह मालूम हो सके कि यह फ्यूल्स और फर्टिलाइजर्स की जिसकी कि

हमारे देश में अत्यधिक मांग है उसके लिए उसकी स्वीकृति रक़म में से इस तरह की चीजों के लिए और भी कितनी तरह से जो रुपया निकाला जा रहा है उसकी कोई इन्तहा नहीं है । अभी स्वेज नहर बंद हो जाने के कारण हमारा माल जो काफ़ी घूम कर आ रहा है उसके लिए भी हम इसमें से काफ़ी पैसा निकाल ले जा रहे हैं वैसे मैं मानता हूं कि वह लेना ही पड़ेगा बाक़ी मेरा जो सवाल उसमें था और जो मैंने सदन के सामने निवेदन भी किया था कि इतने फर्टिलाइजर्स मागने के बावजूद भी आज हमारी जो फर्टिलाइजर्स की ज़रूरत है उतनी हम पूरी नहीं कर पाते हैं और जबकि हमारे यहां के किसान भाई वह जलावन की कमी की वजह से वह सब से बढ़िया खाद जो गोबर है जिसको कि सोना खाद का आप नाम दे चुके हैं, उस गोबर को जलाते हैं तो क्या सरकार उनकी जलावन के लिए कोई अन्य व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकती है ताकि वह गोबर खाद अन्न उपजाने के काम में लाई जा सके ? सभापति महोदय, आप यहां से जब कालका मेल में कलकत्ते जाते होंगे तो आप रास्ते में सारे मैदान में टैम्पू बने देखते होंगे । वह जो सारे टैम्पू है वह सब यह मैन्योर ही तो है । इसलिए क्या सरकार इस बात पर थोड़ा गौर नहीं कर सकती है कि जब हमारे यहां कोयले की भी कमी नहीं है और इस सैकेंड रेट, थर्ड रेट कोयले को कोई पूछता नहीं है । बढ़िया कोयला खानों से निकाल ले जाते हैं और जो घटिया होता है वह पड़ा रह जाता है । आप किसानों की बात तो कहते हैं । लेकिन उसकी जो आवश्यकतायें हैं उनको तो आप पूरा करें । सैकिंड ग्रेड और थर्ड ग्रेड जो कोयला होता है कम से कम उसको ला कर अगर आप स्टेशन पर पहुंचा दें तो वह अपने आप उठा कर ले जाएगा । सैकिंड ग्रेड और थर्ड ग्रेड कोयला खान मालिकों का जो उलाहना है कि उनका यह कोयला नहीं बिकता है उससे भी आप बच जायें । वे कहते हैं कि सब कम्पनियों को आपने इकट्ठा कर दिया है इस वास्ते ये दिक्कतें पेश आ रही हैं, इससे भी आप बच जायेंगे और साथ-साथ जो सोना खाद है जिसको वह जला देता है वह खाद अपने खेत का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए वह काम में लायेगा ।

मैं कोसी एरिया से आता हूं । कोसी नहरी क्षेत्र है । बड़ी खूबी के साथ कोसी नहर बना दी गई है । मैं आपका इसके लिए आभार मानता हूं । लेकिन अभी वहां जो एक समस्या पैदा हो गई है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । वहां पर ज़मीन लैवेल नहीं है । अब पानी चढ़े तो कैसे चढ़े । पानी जहां का तहां रह जाता है और परकोलेट करता रहता है । किसान के पास वह पहुंचता नहीं है । किसान के पास पैसा नहीं है कि वह लैवेल को ठीक करके पानी से लाभ उठा सके । आपने एक ट्रैक्टर आर्गेनाइजेशन बना रखा है । मुझे पता लगा है कि बिहार गवर्नमैंट को कहा गया कि हर जिले में यहां से पचास ट्रैक्टर भेजे जा सकते हैं और उसका जो रेकारंग एक्सपेंडीचर है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के और बाकी का सारा खर्चा सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दे । मालूम नहीं यह मामला आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ता है । जहां का तहां यह पड़ा हुआ है । हमारे यहां लैवलिंग आफ दी लैंड नहीं हो रहा है ।

बड़ी-बड़ी नहरें बनाई गई हैं । उनमें से माइनर निकली है । एक मैं आपको मिसाल देता हूं । हमारे यहां एक श्रीनगर माइनर है । चौतीस मील के इलाके की यह माइनर इरिगेशन सिचाई करती है । उसके बाद वहां एक बाइफरकेशन निकाला गया है और उसका नाम लालगंज माइनर रखा गया है । उसमें पानी चढ़ता ही नहीं है । पुल वगैरह बनाया गया है लेकिन पानी चढ़ता ही नहीं है । हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि उसके

[श्री फ० गो० सेन]

लिए जिस तरह से हमारे इंजीनियर लोग, हमारे ओवरसीअर लोग काम करते हैं। पानी उसमें से ऊपर ही नहीं चढ़ता है। गेट वगैरह बनाए हैं जिस पर 27,000 रुपया खर्च हुआ है। लेकिन पानी चढ़ता ही नहीं है। अब तोड़कर उसको बनाना पड़ेगा। जो अफसर लोग हैं उन्होंने किसानों को कहा कि तुम्हें पानी दिया जायेगा, तुम खाद खेतों में डालो, बढ़िया बीज डालो। किसानों ने फर्टिलाइजर खरीद कर खेतों में डाला। हाई यील्डिंग वैराइटीज़ के बीज डाले। किसान लोग लरमारोहो, आई० का० 8, सुनारा 64 वगैरह सब खरीद कर ले गए लेकिन पानी नहीं आया। परिणाम यह हुआ कि उनकी सारी फसल जल गई। जहां आप और प्रोजेक्ट्स को हाथ में लेते हैं वहां जिन को पुरा आप कर देते हैं उनके बारे में यह भी तो आपको देखना चाहिये कि उनसे पुरा लाभ भी पहुंच रहा है या नहीं पहुंच रहा है। जहां जहां आप नहरों को ले गए हैं और वहां जो इरिगेशन माइंडिड लोग हैं, वे लोग हैं जो चाहते हैं उन्हें पानी पहुंचा दिया जाए, कम से कम वहां तो वाटर कोर्सिस को आपको ले जाना चाहिये।

आपनें बहुत ही जगहों पर बिजली दौड़ा दी है, बिजली की लाइनें बिछा दी हैं। लेकिन किसानों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है। बेचारे दौड़ते-दौड़ते परेशान हो जाते हैं लेकिन इलैक्ट्रिसिटी उनको नहीं मिलती है। आपने कहा था कि आप चौथे प्लान में या तीसरे प्लान में इतने प्रांतों को इलैक्ट्रिफाई कर देंगे, उनको बिजली दे देंगे, तो आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये था कि उन गावों को आप बिजली दे देते। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक बढ़िया सीड्ज़ का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे यहां पुर्णिया में जो नई वैराइटीज़ निकलती हैं, जैसे शरबती सुनारा 64 है, लरमारोहो है उनको तब तक नहीं दिया जाता है जब तक वे आप के पास फालतू नहीं हो जाती हैं। जब उनको लेनें वाला कोई नहीं रह जाता है तब उनको आप हमारे यहां दे देते हैं। जो बचा हुआ बीज होता है उसको आप हमें दे देते हो। कम से कम आप इस मामले में तो इक्वैलिटी बरतें। सीड्ज़ कारपोरेशन को कहें कि वह बीज को इक्विटेबली डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करे। जो नई-नई वैराइटीज़ हैं जो बढ़िया वैराइटी का सीड आप निकालते हैं उसको आपको चाहिए कि आप सीड मल्टीफिकेशन फार्म्ज़ को दें ताकि सभी जगह पर इनका इक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो सके।

हमारा जो एरिया है वह जूट ग्रोइंग एरिया है। जूट जो है वह फारेन एक्सचेंज अर्नर है। बढ़िया माट के लिए स्लो फ्लोइंग वाटर चाहिए। इतना रुपया आप रेंटिंग टैंक्स पर खर्च करते हैं। आपने इरिगेशनल कैनाल्ज़ इतनी बना दी हैं। कम से कम आप पैसे को थोड़ा डाइवर्ट करके स्लो फ्लोइंग वाटर हमें दें ताकि बढ़िया माट पैदा हो। हमारे यहां पर रास्तों का भी अभाव है। इस कारण से भी काश्तकार पांच रुपये या सात रुपये मन कम दर पर पटावा बेच देता है, उसको विवश हो कर ऐसा करना पड़ता है। फिर डिस्ट्रैस सेल भी हो जाती है। उसके पास रुपया नहीं रहता है। कोआप्रेटिव्ज़ फंकन नहीं करती हैं। बेचारे को वीडिंग के समय में काम करने के वक्त पैसा नहीं मिलना है। उसको मजबूर हो कर पचास रुपये का अगर भाव हो तो पंद्रह रुपये में पटावा बेचना पड़ जाता है। यह जो डिस्ट्रैस सेल होता है, इसका भी कोई उपाय आपको करना चाहिए।

इन सप्लीमंटरी डिमांड्ज़ की मैं ताईद करता हूं। ये पास कर दी जानी चाहिये। लेकिन आपको देखना चाहिये कि हम लोगों को जिन चीज़ों की कमी है और चूंकि

इस कमी के कारण खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो पा रही है, इस वास्ते इस कमी को आप दूर करें। जो बातें मैंने कही हैं इनके ऊपर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Within a period of nine months after the general budget, Government have come forward before us with Supplementary Demands totalling to about Rs. 31 crores. During the last budget session an assurance was given to us that economy would be practised and inflation would be checked and notes will not be printed in the Nasik Press. But today after about nine months we find that these assurances have had no meaning. All our hopes have been belied, and Government have gone back on their assurances. This is the tragedy which has enveloped all of us. It is indeed a great tragedy for the country.

These Demands have been put forward at a time when unemployment is rising, when prices are spiralling sky-high, planning is in doldrums, recession has set in the industry and there is total chaos in the Indian economy. Shri D. C. Sharma who is an old Congress Member has rightly said that the Ministers have become white elephants. But he exercised a slight caution when he said......

MR. CHAIRMAN: He did not exactly say that. He said that with reference to the Administrative Reforms Commission only and not with reference to the Ministers.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Even if he did not say that he meant it.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): Perhaps, the hon. Member had understood like that.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I entirely endorse the sentiments which he has expressed. He could not possibly say it because he is a Congress Member. But he has spoken a very vital truth. He has said that only Ministers are white elephants, but I would say that the entire Congress party has become a white elephant, and they must be bundled up and sent not to the zoo because that is not the right place for them but to the forests.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What about the circus?

SHRI S. KUNDU: When we are in such a critical time, we cannot support these Supplementary Demands.

We remember that it was said before that the economy of the country would "take off" by 1970. But, now, as we are in 1967 we find that far from it taking off, the country is lost in a quagmire of economic stagnation.

Of course, the Finance Minister has come forward and said that he has granted some dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. That is good. We all welcome it. But the fact is that the price rise remains unchecked. A monster is sitting inside the room, the monster of price rise, the monster of unemployment and the moster of inflation, and you cannot feed that big monster through the chinks of the wall by just granting an increment of Rs. 5 or 10 in the dearness allowances. In the totality of things, Government have miserably failed to tackle the situation.

Can you imagine that in an under-developed or developing country about 60,000 engineers are sitting idle? It is something very strange. In my State of Orissa, young overseers and Engineers numbering over 1,000 are sitting idle and during the last few years they have been pining for some work somewhere." This is the miserable spectacle in our country. At the same time we find that Government are coming forward and saying 'Give us more funds' and they want more funds for some luxurious and useless expenditure.

Could I not ask them that they should find some means to meet and check this kind of expenditure? If

[Shri S. Kundu]

they really wanted they could have taken a bold step. Let us practise austerity for a period of at least ten years, and let us decide that nobody will draw a pay of more than Rs. 1,500 and nobody will draw less than Rs. 200 p.m. If we ensure the measures we will be saving about Rs. 1000 crores. Could there not be a check on extravagant expenditure by Government? Could they not check at least lavish expenditure, expenditure on tours abroad, on construction of buildings etc?

There is a Demand here for giving money to the public undertakings I have full sympathy for the public undertakings. In the interests of the nation, such public undertakings should grow. But the public undertakings should not become a miserable substitute for Tatas and Birlas. What we want is that our public undertakings should become a real vibrant forum where the dedication and aspirations of the people and the workers could be fructified and reflected.

While I am referring to public undertakings, I should not fail to mention that I have seen some of their guest-houses, which are most luxurious by furnished and such luxury I have not seen in the best hotels of Europe and Japan, the places where I had visited.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: They are for the hon. Member's use; he can used them as a visitor.

SHRI S. KUNDU: This is the miserable spectacle in our country. Take the case of the steel plants again. We have invested in them about Rs. 1000 crores. The return is hardly 1.5 to 2 per cent. Is it for this small return that the poor tax-payers have had to pay so much of tax? So, we have to think over these things in a very serious manner.

If Government are serious to maintain the democratic structure of our country, then they should realise that democracy can only be sustained when the poor people, the people who have no homes and no hearths and no clothes to wear who cannot send their children to schools and who cannot spend for medicine etc. could have the assurance that they can get it within a period of two, three or four years. They cannot wait beyond that, if they do not get these things within a short period, frustration will set in among them and when frustration grows, faith in democracy will start crumbling down.

We have been hammering all along that there is growing imbalance in our planning. I have been telling here ever since I have come to this House that if we want the unity and integrity of India to be preserved we must see that there is balanced planning. In Orissa, there was a techno-economic survey, and it has said that if Orissa should be brought on a par with Maharashtra or Bengal and other developed States, then for eleven years in succession it is required to invest at the rate of Rs. 110 crores per year in Orissa. But what have our Government done? I shall give just one shocking example. During the last twenty years, nearly Rs. 3000 crores has been spent on these public undertakings. I am not speaking about their profitability at the moment. Not even 5 per cent of this money has been invested in the less developed industries such as the railway industry, the ordnance industry, steel, fertiliser and so on.

In the State from which I come, nearly one-tenths of the waters of the entire river system of India flows, and if we could have dams constructed on the rivers there, several millions tonnes of foodgrains could be grown there and this State will be able to serve the whole of India. I would like to ask Government whether they have that much of courage and that much of initiative and drive to go ahead with such schemes? I am sorry that Government have no initiative, no drive and no understanding of the problems. The most shocking thing is that they have no vision.

In these circumstances, I would strongly object to the passing of these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

श्री बसवन्त (भिवंडी) : सभापति महोदय, आप नें सप्लीमैंटरी ग्रान्ट्स पर बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

महाराष्ट्र में कोयना नगर में भूकम्प से जो हानि हुई है, वह ज़बर्दस्त हानि है । वहां के सात सौ गांव इस हानि से ग्रस्त हुए हैं और इस वर्षा से पहले उन का पुनर्वास करना ज़रूरी होगा । जो आध घंटे की चर्चा आज साढ़े छ: बजे के लिए रखी गई है, शायद वह कोरम के अभाव में ख़त्म हो जायेगी । इस लिए उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं अपनी राय अभी दे देना चाहता हूं । उन सात सौ गांवों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था खुद महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमैंट कर रही है, लेकिन उसके लिये सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की बहुत मदद की ज़रूरत है और वह मदद दी जानी चाहिये ।

हम हमेशा बाहर से खाद मंगाते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में काफ़ी नमक पैदा होता है, जिस से खाद बनाया जा सकता है । लिक्विड एमोनिया से बनाए जानें वाली खाद का कारखाना पब्लिक सैक्टर में बने या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में, वह कहां से कितना मंगाया जाये, वह डिस्कशन चल रहा है । मैं फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में जो भी फ़ैसला हो, लेकिन चूंकि देश को खाद की बहुत ज़रूरत है, इस लिये कुदरत से जो नमक पैदा होता है, अगर उससे खाद तैयार की जाये, तो वह सब से सस्ती होगी और इस लिए उनको इस तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

फ़िशरीज़ के सम्बन्ध में आज जापान सारे संसार में अग्रसर है । उसके जहाज़ बहुत दूर-दूर तक जा कर मछली पकड़ते हैं । हमारे देश में बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और केरल मछली का इस्तेमाल करने वाले राज्य हैं । महाराष्ट्र के मछुओं ने हमेशा यानमार इंजिन की डिमांड की है, लेकिन फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज न दिये जाने के कारण वह इंजिन उनको नहीं दिया जा सका है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यद्यपि रेयन इस देश में पैदा होता है और नाइलोन और रेयन में बहुत मामूली फ़र्क है, मगर फिर भी नाइलोन के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपये का फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज दिया जाता है । नाइलोन बाहर छ: रुपये किलोग्राम के भाव पर मिलता है और यहां पर 56 रुपये किलोग्राम के हिसाब से बेचा जाता है । प्राइस में यह जो डिफ़रेंस है, वह सोने में भी नहीं है । इन सब बातों के बावजूद सरकार नाइलोन का इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देने के सम्बन्ध में बहुत चुस्त है । इस प्रकार हमारा सारा फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज लक्सरी गुड्स पर खर्च हो जाता है । सरकार फ़िशिंग की प्रगति के लिये फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज देने के लिये राज़ी नहीं है, ताकि यानमार इंजिन मंगाया जा सके, यद्यपि फ़िशरीज़ जो हमारे ग्रो मोर फूड की योजना का भाग है । चूंकि हमारे देश में डीप सी फ़िशिंग नहीं होती है, इसलिये बहुत कम मछली पकड़ी जाती है, और वह पांच रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिकती है । सरकार नाइलोन के लिए तो फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज देती हैं, लेकिन वह यानमार इंजिन के लिये फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं देती है । यह ठीक नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र, उल्हासनगर, मैं पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए विस्थापितों की लगभग डेढ़ लाख की आबादी है । अभी उनके प्लाटों का मामला तय नहीं किया गया है । फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में झगड़ा होने के कारण वे लोग बीस साल के बाद भी पक्के मकान नहीं बना पाए हैं । मैं फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनके प्लाटों के प्रश्न को हल कर दिया जाये, ताकि वे लोग उन पर अपने मकान बना सकें ।

[श्री बसवन्त]

आप ने मुझे जो समय दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूं ।

14 hrs.

SHRI M. AMERSEY (Banaskantha): Rs. 31.07 crores have been demanded, of which Rs. 20 crores are for the public sector undertakings and Rs. 8.72 crores are for export promotion; Rs. 43,75,000 for an unexplained demand of the External Affairs Ministry and Rs. 10,28,000 for the Administrative Reforms Commission. This forms the bulk of the demands. These demands have to be viewed taking into consideration what was said during the last budget. Certain promises and/or proclamations were made that there would be no deficit financing. It can be now very safely said that by the time the year ends, a deficit to the tune of anything between Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores is a certainty. The Government also was going to take a very firm stand on the Central Government employees' D.A. issue. We know what has happened to it. Annuity deposit was going to be done away with. We know what has happened to it. Now, a very brave statement has been made that there will be no devaluation, and if there is devaluation, the Minister concerned will resign. I want to warn this Government that if the present policies are pursued and continued, we shall lose a very great and good man within a year's time. Because devaluation is certainly round the corner. If there sort of policies are pursued, nothing oan stop it.

Loans of Rs. 20 crores are being given to the public sector. The Indian Oil Company gave a six per cent dividend. Now this has to be covered with a loan. Supposing, a similar thing had happened to a private company, what would have been the position? Company 'X' would have paid six per cent dividend on which it would have had to pay some dividend tax. The dividend would have been taxable in the hands of the shareholder and if the company then somehow found that it did not have internal resources to pay this dividend, it would have borrowed at the rate of 10 to 11 per cent from commercial banks. The shareholder would have taken notice of this and the managing agency concerned would have really found it difficult to run the company. The Government can certainly window-dress its account; yet nothing happens. Huge sums can be wasted on the public sector. A total amount of 12,650 million rupees is now being spent on the public sector undertakings, and what is the return? Zero. If this is the sort of financing which is resorted to, if we are going to tax the country all the time, bleed it white by all sorts of taxation and fill this monusterous pits that is of the public sector undertakings, well, any brave statement that the Deputy Prime Minister has made—I am really sorry—he has made it,—would become genuinely foolhardy and he will have to resign. Devaluation is round the corner.

Now, Rs. 8,72,000 have been given for export promotion. Export promotion in a full year will account for roughly Rs. 22,59,00,000 as cash subsidy over and above import entitlements. This is a form of debasing your exports, and debasing and devaluing your currency. If this is going to be resorted to in a larger way, perhaps the gentleman can save himself, but taking into consideration what is happening in the world—the mighty dollar is under great pressure and the pound sterling has collapsed—to make a statement that we are not going to devalue—like King Canute who wanted to stop the waves—appears to be rather foolhardy.

I would like to say a word about enforced exports. I shall give a glaring instance. Sugar earned about Rs. 13,80,00,000 in the current year or last year. A subsidy to the tune of Rs. 7,50,00,000 was granted to earn a foreign exchange of Rs. 13,80,00,000 a subsidy for the export of a scarce commodity for which people are shouting in Parliament every day as

well as the people in the country who are suffering because of the lack of sugar. A proper evaluation of our exports by the Finance Ministry—not the Commerce Ministry—has to be made, whereby a study is initiated which will give some sort of guidelines to the Commerce Ministry where to give subsidies and where not to. Subsidies, if continued as presently, are bound to debase our currency still further. Rs. 43.75 lakhs have been asked by the External Affairs Ministry, the demand being unexplained. If we try to make this Ministry reasonable and alive to our defence requirements, we shall see that the Finance Ministry will be able to save a lot. The entire sightings of this ministry are towards West Asia, where the only problem, as far as this country is concerned, is the reopening of the Suez Canal, instead of which we are dablling in the affairs of other people, wasting the time and money of this nation. If meaningful arrangements are made with countries which are interested in containing China in the east and I don't mean America—I mean countries like Japan, South Korea, Phillippines, Malayasia, Formosa, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand and perhaps Cambodia—the Finance Ministry will be able to slash the defence budget substantially.

The Administrative Reforms Commission wants Rs. 10.28 lakhs more. If a moratorium is put on any more commissions and committees, it will save the ministry a lot. We have known what the Mahajan Commission has done. It does not solve any issue. No committee has ever solved any issue. It is just a method by which the members can travel and have a nice time at the tax payer's cost and move about. It does not give any solution to any problem. All these committees certainly postpone issues, but once the report is made, none bothers to know whether or not it is implemented. The report of the Administrative Reforms Commission is expected shortly. We hope that this commission really reforms for a change and brings in certain savings whereby such demands are no more made.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेत्तिया) : सभापति महोदय, अभी कुंदु साहब ने कहा कि इधर के जो मेम्बर हैं उन को जू में भेज देना चाहिए। हमें एक बात याद आती है जब हम अपोजीशन को देखते हैं कि कहीं का ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानमती ने कुनबा जोड़ा। कुछ समझ में ही नहीं आता कि कब यह 63 हो जाते हैं और कब 36 हो जाते हैं। खैर, इस वक्त को छोड़िये।

मुझे गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन यह करना है कि जितने अनावश्यक विभाग हैं या जो भी काम नहीं करते हैं उन में जो खर्च होता है उस में कमी करनी चाहिए और उन को तोड़ देना चाहिए।

एक बात कुंदु साहब ने बहुत अच्छी कही और उस तरफ हम गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान दिलाना चाहते हैं कि जो टेक्निकल आदमी हैं, जो पढ़े लिखे आदमी हैं उन में अनएम्प्लायमेंट बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा हुआ है और यह गवर्नमेंट झूल रही है पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बीच में। मैं उन आदमियों में हूं जो इस बात का विश्वास करते हैं कि चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो, इस से हम ज्यादा मतलब नहीं रखते। हम पब्लिक सेक्टर के खिलाफ नहीं हैं लेकिन हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर पैदावार करता है तो उस में बाधा नहीं पड़नी चाहिए और उस को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए। प्रोडक्शन जिस में हो सके, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर में और ज्यादा से ज्यादा देश का मुनाफा हो सके, लोगों का अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम साल्व हो सके वह काम करना चाहिए। बड़ी गंभीरता के साथ गवर्नमेंट को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि जो खासकर के एक टेकनिकल आदमी और पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उन लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले।

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

एक खास बात की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और वह है गंडक प्रोजैक्ट जो हमारे बिहार में और हमारे जिले में चल रहा है। 135 करोड़ की वह स्कीम है और बिहार गवर्नमेंट की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी है कि दिवालियापन अगर कहा जाय, बिहार गवर्नमेंट दिवालिया हो गई है ऐसा कहा जाय तो इस में कोई अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। 19 करोड़ रुपया उस को चाहिए। और अभी चार पांच साल लगेगा, तब जा कर वह प्राजैक्ट पूरा होगा। बिहार गवर्नमेंट के पास रुपया न होने के कारण वह बन्द होने जा रहा है। अगर यह गण्डक प्रोजैक्ट पूरा हो जाय, तो बिहार की जो 12 से लेकर 13 लाख टन की अनाज की कमी है, उस में हम सेल्फ-सफिशियेन्ट हो जायेंगे। उस कैनाल से हम करीब 26 से लेकर 28 लाख टन अनाज पैदा करेंगे--उस से हमारी कमी तो पूरी होगी ही, लेकिन दूसरे प्रान्तों को भी हम दे सकेंगे।

थोड़ा सा मैं लिफ्ट इरिगेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। बिहार में छोटी-छोटी पहाड़ी नदियां काफ़ी हैं, लेकिन अभी तक जिस तरह से महाराष्ट्र में लिफ्ट इरिगेशन का प्रबन्ध है, जिस तरह से वे ऊंची से ऊंची जगह पर ले जाकर पटवन करते हैं--वैसी व्यवस्था हमारे यहां नहीं है। इन नदियों का इस्तेमाल हम तभी कर सकते हैं जब कि वहां पर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था हो। लेकिन इस के लिये जो सबसिडी आप देते थे, वह विद्ड्रा कर ली गई है, खाद के लिये जो सबसिडी देते थे, वह विद्ड्रा कर लिया है, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी के लिये जो सबसिडी देते थे, वह भी विद्ड्रा कर लिया है--किसानों को अब इन चीजों की काफ़ी कीमत देनी पड़ती है, इस लिये जो सबसिडी आप देते थे, उस को बहाल कीजिये ताकि वे लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा कर सकें।

किसानों को रिम्यूनरेटिव प्राइस देने के लिए आपका कोई कमीशन आज तक इस निर्णय पर नहीं पहुंच सका है कि उन की उपज की लागत क्या होती है। धान के उपज की और दूसरे खाद्यान्नों के उपज की लागत क्या होती है। आप आर्बिट्रेरी ढंग से प्राइसेज़ तय करते हैं, नतीजा यह होता है कि आजकल फूड शार्टेज हो जाने से तो थोड़ा अच्छा भाव उन को मिल रहा है, लेकिन अगर अनाज के भाव सस्ते हो गये और उस वक्त सबसिडी आप विदड्रा कर लेते हैं, तब जैसा आप चाहते हैं कि पैदावार बढ़े, वह नहीं बढ़ सकेगी।

आज आप कहते हैं कि इतनी पैदावार इस साल में होगी, लेकिन यदि सूखा पड़ जाय या मौसम खराब हो जाय, तो फिर उतनी पैदावार नहीं हो पाती है। 50 साल के बाद भी रूस 99 करोड़ टन या 100 करोड़ टन अनाज बाहर से मंगाता है और चाइना भी जो कि कृषि प्रधान देश है, पांज मिलियन टन अनाज अमरीका, कैनाडा या आस्ट्रेलिया से खरीदता है, इस लिये यह कहना कि हम सेल्फ़-सफिशियेन्ट हो जायेंगे, मुझे इस में सन्देह है, क्योंकि अभी तक यहां का इरिगेशन सिस्टम इतना परफैक्ट नहीं हुआ कि जितना खाद्यान्न हम चाहते हैं, उतना पैदा कर सकें।

मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन सब समस्याओं की तरफ़ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this morning, during Question Hour, when the question of loans to States was being answered, the Finance Minister said that he will not be like a stingy money-lender but that the States should not be bankrupts. The whole approach of the Finance Minister is something into which we have to investigate. What is this kind of approach "States going bankrupt"? What is bankruptcy? A person whose assets and liabilities are just equal or the liabilities are a little more than the assets is said to be a bankrupt.

The Central Government, with the Nasik Press behind it and with so much deficit financing and loans from foreign countries, accuses the States that they should not become bankrupts. It is the assets of the Government of India that are reflected in the States, it is the bankruptcy of the Central Government that is reflected in the finances of the States. This is a thing which the Finance Ministry should carefully study. There is no use hurling stones at States. Reserving all elastic sources of revenue to the Central list, making the States to live from hand to mouth, compelling the States always to come to the Centre for this loan or that loan, then say that the States should not become bankrupt, saying "I will not act like a stingy moneylender, but I will act like a moneylender", it is this approach of the moneylender that must be stopped forthwith. The Finance Minister should have an altogether different approach. He must realise that the Centre and the States are equal partners in the building up of the economy of this country. Until that attitude is adopted, the States can never prosper and the country will, therefore, lag behind all your expectations.

Talking about the States, I must say that one of the objects of the Planning Commission, one of the objectives always adumbrated by the Centre has always been that they will take every step to remove the regional imbalances. I come from the State of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is industrially very backward and several times the Central Government was approached to make public sector investments in Andhra Pradesh. In the first three plans not more than Rs. 48 crores was invested in Andhra Pradesh. In order to set right the imbalance to some extent they promised the fifth steel plant. They made that promise then broke that promise. Not only did they break that promise but when people asked for it, they ordered firing and 32 people were killed and more than 1,000 people were injured. Now they say that the fifth steel plant is not going to be either at Visakhapatnam or anywhere "we are not going to consider it at all". This is the way in which they seek to set right the regional imbalances.

Then, there is the food question, which is the most important question. All debacles are due to debacles in the food front. Now, are you seriously interested, is the government seriously interested in food production or is it interested only in spending Rs. 714 crores in the production of food throughout India, or investing nearly Rs. 366 crores this year in purchasing food from foreign countries? If they are interested in food production, then I ask the Central Government immediately to give all its financial strength, all its resources to complete projects which are in an advanced stage of construction and completion. Take, for example, Nagarjunasagar project.

14.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

If only the Finance Ministry had more imagination, it would have allotted funds for projects of this type in a better manner than it did all these 7 or 8 years. The Nagarjunasagar project, when completed, can cater to 20 lakhs acres of paddy-growing lands and to stabilise another 11 lakhs acres of land delta. Because of the stinginess of the Finance Minister, it could not be completed all these years. The Finance Minister says that he will not act as a stingy moneylender. But he is stingy; he has no imagination. If he does not feel he is stingy, if he has imagination, the tardy financing of the Nagarjunasagar project is an index of the mind of the Finance Minister. So, I would suggest to the government not to play with the stomach of this country. Let the waters flow into the areas where waters can be used better, where food-grains can be grown quickly, extensively and cheaply, and then they can settle all disputes. If you are not interested in food production and making India self-sufficient,

[Shri Tenneti Wiswanatham]

then you may ask people to have conferences and prolonged conferences. But if you are really interested in food production, give the money that is necessary to complete the projects which will produce food more quickly, more extensively and more cheaply.

You have already rung the bell and you say that there is only one minute. It is a huge country with a Budget of Rs. 3,000 crores and you say, "One minute".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: These are the Supplementary Demands. There will be ample opportunity next time.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Even in that case I would conclude by saying that so far as the food front is concerned, I once again appeal to the Finance Ministry to exercise imagination and give all the funds that are necessary to complete the projects which are in an advanced stage and see that we do not suffer from this food shortage in the way in which we are suffering.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार यह विदेशों के दबाव में आकर जो कुछ कार्य कर रही है यह एक बहुत खतरनाक चीज़ है। इन में सब से अधिक खतरनाक चीज जिसे सरकार आगे लेकर बढ़ रही है वह है परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम। परिवार नियोजन का कार्य हमारे देश के लिए मेरी समझ में एक घातक काम है और उसे खत्म करना चाहिए। परिवार नियोजन पर 75 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया लेकिन नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला। मेरा कहना है कि अगर यही 75 करोड़ रुपया परिवार नियोजन पर न खर्च किया जाकर बचाया जा सके तो हमारा कृषि उत्पादन काफ़ी बढ़ सकता है और बाहर से अनाज मंगाने के लिए उसे अनुपूरक अनुदान मांगने की भी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

हमारी सरकार कहती है कि हमारे यहां पर्याप्त अनाज नहीं है। अब मैं आप लोगों को अनाज के बारे में कुछ आंकड़े बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में कितना अनाज पैदा होता है या नहीं होता है और हमारी जनसंख्या कितनी होती है? इसके बारे में कुछ थोड़े से आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं :

1950-51 में जनसंख्या थी 35 करोड़ 9 लाख।

1955-56 में जनसंख्या हुई 39 करोड़ और 4 लाख।

1960-61 में जनसंख्या हुई 43 करोड़ 9 लाख।

1965-66 में जनसंख्या हुई 50 करोड़। और

1966-67 में जनसंख्या बढ़ कर 51 करोड़ के करीब हो गई है।

इसी तरीक़े से आप कृषि उत्पादन सम्बन्धी आंकड़े देख लीजिये :—

1950-51 में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ 540 लाख टन।

1055-56 में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ 650 लाख टन।

1960-61 में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ 780.5 लाख टन।

1965-66 में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ 800 लाख टन; और

1966-67 में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ 760 लाख टन।

अर्थात् 18 अरब रुपया लगा कर भी '66-67 में 760 लाख टन अनाज का उत्पादन हुआ है। अगर हम कृषि उत्पादन के और जनसंख्या के दोनों आंकड़े मिला कर देखें, तो पता चलता है कि 20 किलो प्रति व्यक्ति अब ज्यादा होता है। मेरा कहना कि सरकार ने यह व्यर्थ का परिवार नियोजन का एक ढोंग रच रखा है और इस समय बस परिवार नियोजन के पीछे पड़ी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस पर खर्च होने वाला रुपया बचाया जाय, अनाज

के वितरण के ढंग को सुधारा जाय और यह फूड जोंस ख़त्म की जायें। यह परिवार नियोजन पर जो हमारी सरकार 75 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रही है वह कृषि उत्पादन पर लगाया जाना चाहिए और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि देश खाद्यान्न की दिशा में आत्मनिर्भर बन जायेगा।

हालत यह बन रही है कि रेलवेज़ में टी० टी० से गार्ड बनने के लिए उसे कहा जाता है कि वह परिवार नियोजन करेगा तभी उसे प्रमोट किया जायगा। इसी तरह जूनियर क्लर्क को सीनियर क्लर्क तभी बनाया जायगा जब वह परिवार नियोजन का पालन करेगा। इसी तरह सिपाही को जमादार तभी बनाया जायेगा जब वह परिवार नियोजन करेगा। सरकार नें आखिर यह परिवार नियोजन, परिवार नियोजन, का क्या तमाशा बना रक्खा है ?

इसी तरह से मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि 18 अरब रुपया आप नें सिंचाई के लिए खर्च किया है लेकिन हालत यह है कि 40 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन की ही आप सिंचाई कर सके हैं जबकि सिंचाई का हमारा लक्ष्य था 400 लाख एकड़।

हम ने पेपर में देखा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता इसी नवम्बर 1967 से बढ़ा दिया है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों का क्या बनेगा ? इस के अलावा गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अगर हम 100 के अंक को लेकर चलें तो मंहगाई सूचक अंक 208.4 जाकर बैठता है और इसलिए यह महंगाई भत्ता पिछले साल ही बढ़ जाना चाहिए था जबकि सरकार ने उसे इसी साल नवम्बर महीनें से बढ़ाया है जोकि आंसू पोंछनें के समान है। खैर, आप केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा देते हैं लेकिन क्या आप नें यह भी सोचा है कि राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों का क्या होगा ? केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की तादाद कोई 27 लाख के लगभग है। जबकि राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों की तादाद 38 लाख है। उन के अलावा जो दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं इंडस्ट्रीज़ आदि संस्थानों में जो काम कर रहे हैं ऐसे कोई 17 लाख कर्मचारी हैं। साथ ही जो आप को पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज़ में लोग काम कर रहे हैं वह कोई साढ़े 13 लाख के हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उन तमाम कर्मचारियों का क्या होगा ? राज्य सरकारों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से 11 अरब रुपये की मांग की थी जबकि आप ने उनको केवल 590 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया है। आप ने उन को कह दिया है कि बाक़ी कमी टैक्स आदि लगा कर पूरी करें, इस के लिए वह कृषि कर आदि टैक्स लगायें। इस बात को लेकर राजस्थान के अन्दर हमारे वहां के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने सुधार कर लगा दिया। वह कहते हैं कि उन के पास रक़म नहीं है और वह अपने वहां के कर्मचारियों को पैसा कहां से दें ? आज हालत यह है कि राज्य सरकारें 200 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने में भी असमर्थ हैं। आप ही बतलाइये कि वह कैसे इस को पूरा कर पायेंगे और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर अपने कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता दे सकेंगे ? मैं चाहूंगा कि आप राज्य सरकारों को इस के लिए पूरी रक़म दें ताकि वह भी अपने वहां के कर्मचारियों को उसी तरह से महंगाई भत्ता दे सकें जैसे कि आप ने वहां कर दिया है वरना इस से राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों में व्यापक असन्तोष फैलेगा, गड़बड़ी होगी और वह एक झगड़े की जड़ बन जायगी।

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा पुलिस के सिपाहियों के लिए वरदी सप्लाई करने के बारे में मैं ने कुछ दिन हुए एक प्रश्न किया था। वह बड़े शर्म और अफसोस की बात है कि हमारी सरकार चाहती है कि सिपाहियों की वर्दी के लिए हमारे पास गरम कपड़ा नहीं है। कल मुझे प्रश्न के जवाब में बतलाया है कि 20,000

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

यहां पर पुलिस कर्मचारी हैं। मैं ने उन से कहा कि आप उन को गरम वरदी सप्लाई करने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम ने 15,000 कमीज़ों और 29,000 पतलूनों की प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय से मांग की है। हम नें यह प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय से उधार ली हैं बाक़ी गरम कपड़े का हम ने आर्डर दे दिया है। लेकिन बाज़ार में वह उपलब्ध नहीं है। अब इन को शर्म आनी चाहिए कि यह तो गरम कपड़ा पहन कर और हीटर लगा कर बंगलों में बैठे रहें और वह बेचारा सिपाही जो खुली सड़क में ड्यूटी पर तैनात खड़ा है उस को सरदी में गरम कपड़े की वरदी न मिल पाये गृह मंत्रालय का फर्ज था कि सरदी आने से पहले वरदी का इंतज़ाम कर लेना चाहिए था, समय से आर्डर दे देना चाहिए था ताकि इस कड़ाके की सर्दी में उनको गरम वर्दी मिल जाती। अब होगा यह कि जब सरदी निकल जायेगी और गरमी आ रही होगी तब यह गरम कपड़े उन्हें सप्लाई होंगे। कितने शर्म की बात है कि हम इस तरह का व्यवहार उन के साथ कर रहे हैं ?

पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के लिए जो रुपया इस में मांगा गया है तो वहां पर हालत यह बन रही है कि वह बेचारे लोग जोकि नेपाल और बर्मा से आये हैं उन को न तो दुकानें ऐलाट हुई हैं और न ही ज़मीन व मकान उन्हें मिले हैं। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि पुनर्वास मंत्रालय रुपया मांग कर बेकार के कामों पर खर्च कर रहा है बर्बाद कर रहा है। में चाहूंगा कि वह मंत्रालय उन गरीब लोगों को बसाने की तरफ समुचित ध्यान दें। उन्हें दुकानें, मकान, ज़मीन व रोजगार दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करे। इस के बाद में आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में सिंचाई के जो आंकड़े दिये हैं वह बिलकुल बोगस आंकड़े हैं अब पाकिस्तान द्वारा इस मंगला बांध के निर्माण पर हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव भेजा था उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं। क्या हमारी सरकार ने सोचा है कि राजस्थान में इस से कितना नुकसान होगा ? दरअसल इस मंगला बांध के बन जाने से सतलुज और रावी नदी का पानी जो हमारे राजस्थान में आने वाला था वह अभी से बन्द हो गया है। इस राजस्थान नहर के बारे में वैसे तो दुनिया भर की बातें होती हैं लेकिन 100 करोड़ रुपया नहीं दिया जाता है जिससे राजस्थान ही नहीं बरन् सारा देश हरा भरा हो सकता है। अगर वह 100 करोड़ रुपया राजस्थान को इस के लिए दे दिया जाय तो उस से राजस्थान को ही नहीं सारे देश को ही वह अनाज खिला सकते हैं। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान नहर के काम को अपने हाथ में ले या वह 100 करोड़ रुपया राजस्थान सरकार को दे।

तकनीकी शिक्षा के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। इस में तकनीकी शिक्षा के बारे में रुपये की मांग की गई है। राजस्थान में हमारे यहां कोटा में आई० टी० आई० और टी० टी० सी० ट्रेनिंग मिलती है, पोलिटैकनिक खुले हैं लेकिन वहां पर लड़कों को वज़ीफा देने का साधन नहीं है। उन्हें केवल 20, 20 रुपये वज़ीफ़े के तौर पर दिये जा रहे हैं जबकि उन्हें मंजूर 40 रुपये हुआ है। कई हज़ार रुपया छोड़ा हुआ है लेकिन उसे देते नहीं हैं। तर्क यह है कि वह जो 20 रुपये दिया जाता है वह भी रैगुलरली नहीं दिया जा रहा है, 6, 6 महीने नदारद रहता है। 1,200 रुपया उन लड़कों द्वारा जमा करने पर ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। फिर भी सिंचाई मंत्रालय उन्हें काम नहीं देता हैं। वह बेचारे 1,200 रुपया जमा करा कर डेढ़ साल तक की ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं और आप उनको जवाई बांध पर या और किसी डेम पर भेज देते हैं और उन्हें वह 160 रुपये की तनखा देते हैं जो क्लर्की में मिलती है।

इस तरह का एक मजाक और खिलवाड़ इस ट्रेनिंग सेंटर के लड़कों के साथ किया जा रहा है। यह बर्दाश्त नहीं होगा। इसलिए अगर आप को उस की व्यवस्था करनी है तो ठीक से व्यवस्था कीजिये नहीं तो उस ट्रेनिंग को बंद कर दीजिये।

आदिमजातियों के कल्याण कार्यों के लिए इस में उन्होंने रक़म की मांग की है। हमारे यहां कोटा के शाहबाद क्षेत्र में उन्होंने जो 200 मकान बनाये हैं ज़रा उन की हालत तो जाकर आप देखिये। वह सारे गिर गये हैं। सात, आठ लाख रुपया खर्च किया था जिसमें से डेढ़ लाख बीच में से खा गये और फिर वह सारे मकान गिर भी गये। कुएं हांलाकि 200 उन्होंने वहां पर खुदवाये हैं लेकिन पानी एक में भी नहीं है, सारी पानी यह पी गये हैं। यह इन का शासन है

यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि जब वित्त मंत्री ने बजट पेश किया था तब यह कहा था कि हम घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे लेकिन आज 9 महीने बाद ही वह 350 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखलाया है तो क्या वह देश के साथ खिलवाड़ करना नहीं है ? आप कहते हैं कि किसानों पर टैक्स लगाइये। सन् 1951 में यानी आज से 15 साल पहले 6 अरब रुपया टैक्स था लेकिन आज 28 अरब रुपया टैक्स देना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए यह किसानों पर जो आयकर टैक्स के लगाने का सुझाव है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं और वह न लगाया जाय। आप अपने खर्चे में कटौती करें।

सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि इस में सरकार ने गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ़ स्वीकृति इंक्रीज के लिए काफ़ी रक़म ली हुई है। आखिर यह इंक्रीज आप ने क्यों करवाई ? भरतपुर में बनी हुई बिल्डिंग पोस्ट एंड टैलीग्राफ के ठेकेदार ने नहीं दी। दो साल हो गये। दो साल बाद जब पेमेंट हुआ तो सरकार ने उस बिल्डिंग को सम्हाला। कहीं ऐसा मेरे कोटा में न हो जाय। ऐसा हमारे पोस्ट आफिस के लिए कहीं मत कर देना वरना बनी बनाई इमारत बन्द हो जायगी।

मैं इन तमाम आपत्तियों के साथ इन सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri G. S. Reddi.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। सदन में कोई भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर मौजूद नहीं है। यह उचित नहीं है और उन्हें आप बुलवाइये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not fair. The Minister of State for Finance is here and the concerned Ministers are here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने कैबिनेट रैंक के मंत्री की उपस्थिति के लिए कहा है...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आठ, आठ मंत्री लोग सदन् में बैठे हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Defence Minister Minister here; the Foreign Minister is here. Shri G. S. Reddi.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda): I rise to support the Demands of the Finance Ministry. The Demands made are so unforeseeable that we cannot at any time say that these would be the Demands. Unforeseen circumstances do arise which necessitate the Government to put up the Demands. For example, there are the drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh today. You may realise that usually Andhra Pradesh is a State where food is available in plenty, but from the reports received from the Andhra Pradesh Government we can see that in so many districts drought conditions prevail. I shall give the names of some of the villages where these drought conditions are pre-

[Shri G. S. Reddi]

valent. In Srikakulam district, Visakhapatnam district and East Godavari district, the upland taluks are affected; in Krishna district, 81 villages of Nuzkid taluk have been affected; in West Godavari, 40 villages of Eluru, Chintalapudi and Tadapalligudam taluks; in Guntur, 435 villages of Narsaraopet, Vinukonda, palnad, Ongole and Bapatla taluks; in Nellore district, 431 villages of Kanigiri, Podili and Darsi taluks; in Kurnool district, Markapur taluk and Yerragundapalem sub-taluk; in Anantapur, Madakasira, Hindpur, Rayadurg and Dharmavaram taluks; in Chittoor, 476 villages; in Nalgonda to which district I belong, 870 villages; in Cuddapah, Rajampet and Royachoty; in Chittoor, Vayalapadu, Madanapalli and Chandragiri Taluks, have been affected.

These drought conditions necessitate the Government to spend more and more money. The Government have already planned to spend about Rs. 15 lakhs for construction of new wells and deepening of existing wells; Rs. 8 lakhs for formation of roads in factory areas: Rs. 125 lakhs for minor irrigation works and repairs to tanks; Rs. 15 lakhs for excavation of Nagarjunasagar project canals; Rs. 200 lakhs for loans for sinking of wells and land improvement works through Land Mortgage Banks; and Rs. 33 lakhs for releases from the Famine Fund for relief measures.

Now, all these measures necessitate more and more demands being made from the Consolidated Fund. Because these drought conditions prevail, it is but necessary that the Finance Ministry should come to the House and ask for these Demands. Therefore, I support these Demands.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, Shri K. C. Pant, as a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee and on the basis of my own experience, to two matters.

I would suggest to him that the institution of financial advisers should be revitalised; instead of acting as lap-dogs of the Ministry to which they are posted, as they appear to be doing now, they should act as watch-dogs, as the eyes and ears of the Finance Ministry. This has become very important in the changed context in which a lot of expenditure is being incurred and sanctioned. Even the performance is not being properly looked into by the financial advisers. I would suggest that he may kindly direct his attention to this aspect and if he does so, I feel that it should lead to a reduction in expenditure and more fruitful utilisation of the moneys that are sanctioned.

Regarding my Cut Motion—financing of public sector undertakings in view of the indifferent performance of some of them—I would only point out to him that in regard to moneys given out to these enterprises, there should be rationalisation. If he gives money to those which are functioning very well like the HMT, I for one would support and endorse the move, but if he gives further money to an undertaking which is losing heavily, I would not support it. I would suggest that he may ask them to produce performance budgets and only after scrutinising the performance budgets, he should give them more money. If he effects such a rationalisation, I feel that it will produce the desired results.

These are the two constructive suggestions that I would like to make.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं मांग नम्बर 109 के बारे में कुछ कहूंगा। सरकार की ओर से अकसर मितव्ययता की बात चलाई जाती है। लेकिन यह मितव्ययता बताई जाती है मजदूरों को, सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम करनें वाले मामूली जो किरानी लोग हैं उनको, बाबुओं को लेकिन मांग नम्बर 109 में एक कार की खरीद के लिये 42 हजार रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

हमारे देश में कारें बनती हैं, एम्बेसेडर, फीएट आदि कारें देश में बनती हैं और वे सत्रह अट्ठारह हजार में मिल जाती हैं लेकिन यहां 42 हजार रुपये एक कार के लिये खर्च किये गये हैं। हमारे देश में बनी हुई कार से काम चल सकता था लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। आप यह भी देखें कि हमारे देश की अवस्था बिल्कुल बिगड़ गई है, विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत भारी कमी अनुभव की जा रही है और मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि ऐसी अवस्था में सरकार को 42 हजार रुपये की कार की मांग करना शोभा देता है। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। यह जो 42 हजार रुपये खर्च किया जा रहा है यह एक दिशा की ओर संकेत करता है, यह बताता है कि सरकार का दिमाग किस ओर काम कर रहा है।

यह कार किसके लिये ली जा रही है, इस बहस में मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। जिस किसी की भी मांग हो कोई भी इस तरह की मांग नहीं करता है कि कैसी उनको कार चाहिये। सरकार के दिमाग और दिशा का यह एक नमूना है कि 42 हजार रुपये वह एक कार पर खर्च करने जा रही है। इस तरह से अगर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के खर्च का हिसाब लगाया जाये तो वह करोड़ों में जायेगा, अरबों में जायेगा। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इस तरह की मांग को यह सदन ठुकरा दे और हमारे देश में ही बनी हुई कार जो 17-18 हजार में आ जाती है, उसको खरीदा जाये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the debate has been a wide ranging one although, strictly speaking, as you yourself pointed out at one stage, in this general debate on the Supplementary Demands for Grants it is usual to confine oneself only to matters arising from the Demands and not even to go to policy matters that lie behind those demands unless there is something new, some new policy involved in the demand itself.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Who has said it?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Nevertheless, since you have permitted a wide-ranging debate, it will be the effort of the Government to take advantage of all the suggestions made and the many very useful ideas that have been thrown into the debate.

Sir, I would not be able to take up each and every point, but, certainly, I shall try to take up as many points as possible. If I may begin from the end, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sorry that this matter of staff car for Vice-President was raised. It is well known to the House and to the country that the Vice-President enjoyes a particular position, a special position which should not be equated to that of other Ministers as his functions involve certain ceremonial aspects also in which it becomes necessary for him to represent the country in certain functions, to go and receive foreign dignitaries and so on and I would have wished that this particular matter had not been raised. But, since it has been raised, I would only explain that because of these ceremonial occasions in which the Vice-President has to participate, I think there is every justification for a big car for him.

Now, coming to other matters that have been raised, I would like to say, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that various speakers have taken advantage of the occasion of this debate to put forward claims on behalf of their own States. Of course, they have always raised them as examples, as a broad formulation of their ideas. And some of these speeches have been full only of the examples. But I can quite understand that the House does not often get an opportunity to debate the difficulties of individual States. So, I can understand their reason. But it is difficult for me to reply to each and every point raised in relation to States. There are only two broad points which I would like to take up.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

I listened with great respect to Mr. Viswanatham and I am afraid that I do not quite see why he should object to the advice given to the State Governments not to go bankrupt. I thought that he himself would advise them not to go bankrupt. That is the very foundation on which financial discipline is based, and even he knows that if the Centre also goes bankrupt as he said, it will be reflected in the States. If he understands this basic position, then I would have hoped that he would have appreciated the Centre's efforts not to go bankrupt because if the Centre goes bankrupt, the States have nowhere to look to. If a State overspends occasionally, the Centre can dole it out in those circumstances. But it is obligatory on the Centre to observe financial discipline and to see to it that the finances of this country are in good shape and that we are afloat; and it would be a sad day if the Centre also became lax in its watchfulness in regard to these matters and really went the way of bankruptcy. That I shudder to think happening.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : You are paving the way for it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri Viswanatham also chided the Finance Minister for lack of imagination. If imagination could produce money, then we would furnish it as easily as Shri Viswanatham would want it done.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Imagination will enable them to spend properly, wisely and in time.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad that proper, wise and in-time expenditure can only be incurred in Andhra Pradesh. I did not know.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Throughout the country.

SHRI K. C. PANT : But hard resources are needed. Imagination alone cannot do the trick. Otherwise, we would have certainly fulfilled all the various demands that have been made on our resources.

I appreciate the urgency in the States. Gandak, Nagarjunasagar and other projects have been named. They are important projects and they are national projects—there is no doubt about it. But surely you cannot get round the limitation of resource. And to each State you can only give what is its due. I can only repeat what the Finance Minister said this morning that in no case is there discrimination as between States by the Centre in the matter of giving loans, grants or any other financial assistance. In fact, he threw out a challenge to the critics to show one instance where we have discriminated in any way. I can only draw the attention of the House to that.

The second broad point which emerged in the debate is that a number of hon. Members had some unkind things to say about the public sector. I can understand the remarks of Messrs. Tapuriah and Amersey who take a certain view in this matter, who are opposed to the public sector, perhaps in principle. But I was surprised to hear my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi, attack the ONGC as an undertaking which had not done good work. I was amazed at it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I correct him? I said get over the shortcomings and streamline the organisation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He made some sweeping remarks. I wish he would read the report of his speech.

ONGC happens to be one of those undertakings which have done extremely good work over the years. I must say that it has gone a long way in paving the way for self-sufficiency in this country in the matter of oil and petroleum. Therefore, I was sorry that this particular undertaking should have been singled out by him for criticism.

Other members also referred to the functioning of the public sector. I agree with Shri Taupriah that we should use the talents available in the private sector for these public sector undertakings as well. I can assure him that we certainly do try to make use of all talents available inside the country in this matter. We have set up panels in which we include names not only from the public sector but also from the private sector for manning top posts in the public sector. But I wish that this same approach of treating the public sector as a national sector in which the money of the nation has been invested and which should now produce results for the sake of the millions in this country who are today in need of much greater assistance to enable them to live a reasonable life had permeated the thinking of his Party and of others who are critical of this sector.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Though our Party stands for free enterprise, we take the public sector as a *fait accompli*. That is why our deliberations have always been aimed at correcting the things and streamlining them. We do not say that we should scrap the public sector altogether.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am glad he suports the public sector. I hope he will support it with greater vigour. I hope he will also persuade his friends to fall in line—if I have understood him correctly.

May I also point that these who complain of crores of rupees of loss in the public sector need to be reminded that this is not exactly the position. The public sector consists of plants which are necessarily of a long gestation period. They are capital intensive. It takes time for them to show results. The second reason is that in many of these plants, expansion work is going on simultaneously, and capital invested is partly in the expansion work and partly in the basic plant functioning today. Therefore, if you take the total capital invested, then the figure is inflated; if you only take the effective capital invested and on that basis work out the rate of return, then on 31st March 1966, the average rate of return comes to something of the order of 3.6 per cent.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Less than the rate available for even fixed deposits.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have already given the figures. It is found that out of 40 running concerns on that day, 31 including HSL made profits. These are not high profits, certainly not; but neither are they losses to be sniffed at.

These are very big projects serving a national purpose and if these projects were not there, the nation would have been suffering in many ways. If we did not have the steel plants, God alone knows now much steel we would have had to import from outside and at what cost.

Therefore, all these various factors should be kept in mind when criticising the public sector. As to improving its functioning, I certainly agree that all attention should be paid to that aspect. Government are in fact doing so. The Administrative Reforms Commission has recently submitted a report on the public sector, which is under the consideration of Government. We shall certainly try to profit by that report. Apart from that, attempts are being made to strengthen the marketing organisations in the public sector.

Another point made was concerning deficit financing. Some hon. Members unfortunately imported an air of pessimism into the debate by doubting the capacity of our economy to make up in the future also. One hon. member referred to the fact that the country had before it the target of take-off in 1975-76 and the target of achieving food self-sufficiency by 1970-71, and said that these could not be achieved. Whatever our difficulties in the present—and there is no doubt

[Shri K. C. Pant]

that the last two years have been extremely difficult—I would beg of them not to create this air of pessimism in this House and in the country without being sure of their facts. This year the situation has definitely improved with the present crop, and on the basis of this crop, one can look forward to the future with a certain amount of optimism. Even this year, the growth in national and *per capita* income, about which there was a question this morning, will be substantially higher than in the last two years; it will perhaps be higher than the higest we have achieved in the past. I do not know; I am not prepared to give any figures at the moment, but it certainly looks very much better than the last two years. So even on that basis, if we have a couple of good crops, certainly we shall be in a very much better position to face the future with confidence. It is this confidence which lies at the base of all our efforts and I hope that not even unwittingly would this House create the impression that we are at all doubtful about the future of this country. We are going to see that we achieve self-sufficiency not only on the food front but overall self-sufficiency and the take-off. But self-sufficiency does not mean that we won't import anything, that we do not have to import anything, but that we shall be able by our own efforts and without own resources to see to it that we can progress and go at a reasonable rate and can save enough to ensure that our growth continues over a long period of time. It is in this perspective that we function, and it is this perspective that we have to keep always in front of us.

There was reference by Mr. Tapuriah to the need to boost exports. We are very much aware of the need to boost exports, and we have in the recent past taken various measures to boost our exports. They cover a wide field, and I will not go into all that now, but I can only mention to him some of the main highlights. For instance, certain credit facilities have been given to those who export, priority has been given to them in the matter of supply of raw materials, some of the industrialists have been supplied raw materials at international price levels, and in some cases cash subsidies have also been given to them, particularly in cases where new ground has been broken in the field of exports. These are some of the measures that we have taken, and I am glad to say that exports have looked up a little in the last few months, but of course very much more needs to be done, but I can assure hon. members that the steps already taken have yielded some results, and we are hopeful that even in the export field, the coming year will show better result than the year gone by.

There was a suggestion by Mr. Tapuriah to link income-tax to turn over. He knows better than anybody else that there is a conceptual difference between turnover and income. The ratio of income to turnover is not necessarily the same in all cases. How can one take income-tax on turnover? That conceptual gymnastics I am not capable of.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : If there are losses?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Then he suggested that we need not charge income-tax to anyone below Rs. 7,500. If he is agreeable to shifting the tax to the higher income groups, we will agree with him.

Mr. Naidu referred to minor irrigation, and the need for minor irrigation and rural electrification. I fully agree with him on the need to put emphasis on these two basic ingredients of our scheme for agricultural progress. Mr. K. K. Chatterji and Mr. Naidu both emphasized this and various other speakers also supported this.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Permanent famine relief fund.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He said that instead of giving immediate relief, we

should put the money into a permanent relief fund. I hope he appreciates that we give immediate relief only when it is necessary, and we have to divert it from somewhere else. If it were possible for us to escape the need for giving immediate relief. I assure him we would not divert it from other fields where it can be usefully spent. In certain cases the situation becomes such that it necessitates the diversion of money, and it is only in those cases that we do so.

Shri Dhandapani referred to the fact that some employee won a case against Government and Government has to provide for payment in the demands for grants. My hon. friend Shri Banerjee also referred to another case of a similar nature. One can of course examine and look into this fact as to why the Government lost the case, but I think that would be losing the wood for the trees. Really speaking, these are excellent examples of the functioning of our democratic structure in which a single individual can pit himself against the State, and the judiciary sees to it that if the single individual is in the right, the State cannot trample upon his rights and he gets his dues.

14.54 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI *in the Chair.*]

These are examples of that kind, and I would have thought that hon. members would have lauded the particular cases in which the judiciary has stood up for the rights of individuals even against the State, even in cases where they happen to be employees of of the State. I think this is an excellent example of the wisdom of the balances which have been introduced in our Constitution by the fathers of the nation.

Then, Mr. Dhandapani asked, "Why do you put in so much money into industry? You divert, these loans that you are going to give to the ONGC and the Madras Fertilisers and the Fertiliser Corporation and the Indian Explosives into agriculture. Produce more." All I can tell him is that without investing in fertilisers, without investing in the ONGC and the IOC which produce diesel oil, how are you going to increase agricultural production? There is split thinking on these matters in another case but really speaking one is related to the other and you cannot possibly take away the investment from fertilisers and hope to produce more food.

Then, I was sorry to hear Mr. Dhandapani speaking about the Tamil nation. I presume he was translating from something which he read from Tamil and he was carried away by his own translation, and he used that phrase. I sincerely hope that he did not really mean it and that he realises that today there is no room for two nations in this country. There is no room for two nationals. There can be only one national and only one nation, and that is the Indian nation.

SHRI SAMBASIVAM (Nagapattinam) : Sir, I am also a Tamilian but I have nothing to do with it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I had never expected that he would, but I am very glad that he has confirmed it. Now, I want to take up one remark made by Mr. Chatterji. He said that we have neglected the displaced persons in this country. I join issue with him on that. If the record of this country and this Government is looked upon in the last 20 years, what we have been able to do in the matter of rehabilitation of displaced persons and refugees is an example, I think, to many of the advanced countries. Even they have found it so difficult to rehabilitate even those who were displaced during the last war: even prosperous countries like Germany and France, even they have found the difficulty, and with all our limitation on our resources we have managed somehow to rehabilitate millions of people in this country. I do not think we need be ashamed of that record.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, Mr. Kundu, Mr. K. N. Tiwary and various other

[Shri K. C. Pant]

speakers referred to the need for economy measures. I fully appreciate their concern but may I point out to them that some of them are not quite right when they said that the Deputy Prime Minister had promised economies but did not effect any. As a matter of fact, after the presentation of the interim budget in March 1967, a detailed review was undertaken as a result of which economies to the extent of Rs. 36 crores including Rs. 6 crores under defence outlay and Rs. 7 crores under subsidy on export of sugar were made. After that, we have introduced a large number of other measures like restriction on travelling allowances, on all routine transfers and telephone expenses, continuation of the ban on upward revision of salary scales, reduction in expenditure on staff cars, deputation allowances, furniture, and so on. The staff assessment studies have also yielded certain economies. So, I would like to assure them that even now the scheme in which no vacant posts can be filled until a three per cent reduction in the sanctioned strength of the department is secured still holds good. So, taken all together, we have not really relaxed and we have in fact achieved a certain measure of economy. But if you really are objective about considering the increase in expenses under general administration in the current year rather than over the last year, that is not very much. It is only about half a crore of rupees —Rs. 50 lakhs—and it is even less than the normal increase due to annual increments. If I may say so, this indicates that it is a measure of success of our economy drive. So, I would like to say that the increase has not been substantial and if the objective view is taken of it, the need for economy has not only been recognised but it has been implemented with some measure of success. Shri K. L. Gupta is not here and I think I can skip over his other points.

Shri Panigrahi referred to the guarantee of minimum off take by the Dhuvaran power plant from the ONGC. I hope he realises that that power plant is also a Gujerat State Electricity Board plant and I do not see really how a guarantee is going to help. You cannot really force a power plant which is not in a position to take this gas to take it.

Mr. Banerjee referred to the Chandigarh matter. That, of course, does not arise. About staff artistes Mr. Joshi—I am sorry you are in the Chair now, Sir....

AN HON. MEMBER : Why sorry?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Because otherwise he would have been able to interrupt me. Now he is disciplined by the Chair. You are probably aware of the various steps that have been taken in the course of the last few years in giving greater security to the staff artistes. As a matter of fact, today the staff aristes enjoy a very great measure of security. There is not much of difference between them and Government servants except in the matter of pensionary benefits. But the real point is, if the staff artistes are given exactly the same kind of amoluments and terms of service as other Government servants, the disciplines that attach to other Government servants will naturally attach them. It is to be considered how far the staff artistes should be placed under these disciplines and what should be the relationship between those disciplines and their salaries, etc.

Mr. Banerjee referred to the R.S.N Company taken over by the Government and the absorption of retrenched employees. My colleague, Mr. Bhakt Darshan has already answered it. Since he is not here, I do not think I should waste the time of the House on it now. Mr. Banerjee also referred to the Kanpur fertiliser factory. I can assure him that work on the factory is progressing well and it is likely to be commissioned by 1970.

Shri D. C. Sharma referred to the Administrative Reforms Commission and the fact that its work was being

delayed. He said a few unkind things about it. But I hope he and this House appreciate that what the ARC has attempted is something unique in this country at any rate. It has tried to survey the whole field of administration in all its implications and has set up a large number of study groups. It is collecting information from all kinds of sources. It has gone round the country and has taken upon itself a task which is very, very big. If in the course of performing that task, there is a delay of a few months, we should not grduge that.

SHRI M. AMERSEY : No one grudges that. It is a question of taking cognizance of its recommendations. Does this Government ever take cognizance or put into effect any sensible recommendation of any commission including this one? We want an assurance that this commission's recommendations will be reasonably put into action. There is a great leeway between words and action.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since he has qualified the statement by saying "sensible recommendation", I can assure him that Government will accept all sensible recommendations. So far the commission submitted three reports. One relates to the public sector. That is under consideration at the moment. The Bureau of Public Enterprises is examining it. It has prepared some papers. These will go up to the Cabinet shortly. This examination is nearing completion. The second report is in relation to the Planning Commission. If Shri Amersey had been alert he would have known that the Prime Minister made a statement on this subject accepting, at any rate, the recommendations of the Commission and has put those recommendations into effect. Today the Planning Commission is more or less set up on the lines which the Commission has recommended.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : It is not.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would be glad to be corrected. In what respect it is not?

SHRI NATH PAI : Chairmanship. Am I right?

SHRI K. C. PANT : On the chairmanship matter my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai had views which I think are not on all fours with the Commission. If he denies that I am prepared to answer him.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What about the size of Cabinet?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not quite correct. The size of Cabinet is something which will come up. Any man with commonsense will see that the Cabinet is not very large considering the size of the country.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I am asking about the recommendation of the ARC and your acceptance.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The recommendations of the ARC are not very wide on this. I was a member of the Study Group on the Government machinery. I am not, of course, in a position to reveal what it has said. But I do know because I was one of those people sitting in that Committee.

My hon. friend, Shri Sharma objected to commercial broadcasting and asked us to take a second look at it. All I can say is, this has followed the recommendations of the Chanda Committee. It is a pilot project. Why should he object even a pilot project. One can see the effects of a pilot project, the results of it and then take a final decision. But I think it would be incorrect to dismiss the whole thing at this stage.

You, Sir, referred to discretionary expenditure in external affairs and you asked for the details. I am sure that you appreciate fully that there are certain expenditures incurred by the External Affairs Department which respond to certain particular international situation and which therefore have got to be undertaken in a hurry and which we are not in a position to divulge the details of. Since you

[Shri K. C. Pant]
know these things fully well I do not think you would insist on my furnishing the details.

Shri P. G. Sen made a very useful speech on agriculture but it was so wide ranging that I would recommend the usefulness would increase if you give him a chance in the debate on the General Budget in the next session Really speaking, it is very much wider than I am competent to handle now. All I can say is that I am fully in sympathy with many of his sentiments, particularly his emphasis on the need to prevent burning of dung which serves as excellent manure. But this is a matter which can be taken up later and I hope the Ministry of Agriculture will examine his suggestion to help the farmer by supplying him cheap coal so that this dung can be used as manure. It is a very useful suggestion.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is an old story.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Dung is very old.

Shri Kundu referred to a limit on salaries at the level of Rs. 1500 and said that it would lead to a saving of Rs. 1000 crores. This matter has been gone into in details in this House and the Deputy Prime Minister has given a reply to this. I do not think this figure of Rs. 1000 crores can be sustained. He complained of ministers making foreign tours. He was very eloquent on that, I must say, but he punctured his own eloquence when he referred to his visit to Japan. I do not know how that slipped out. He himself referred to his visit to Japan and Europe. I was surprised that he has strange double standards. I can assure him that ministers do not make less use of their visits than he does.

Regarding Shri Baswant's point on the need to help the people suffering in Koyna, I can only say that is something on which everybody in the country will share his anxiety and share his sympathy, and whatever is possible will certainly be done. But I did not quite understand his suggestion to manufacture fertilizers from salt. I did not know this could be done. But I will be glad to be educated.

My hon. friend, Shri Amersey, referred to the possibility of the defence budget being cut if we could have an understanding with Japan and other countries in South East Asia, but he added "not America". Obviously, he was very anxious not to give a wrong impression.

SHRI M. AMERSEY : Because of your allergy.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he is so sensitive, I appreciate his anxiety for me and my allergy. But, then, he should not pamper us too much in these matters. One has to say what one feels. Then, basically, I just do not understand this anxiety to get into league with all kinds of countries in order to save our defence expenditure. In the ultimate analysis, India is not a country which can depend on somebody else for its defence. We have seen it in 1962 and 1965. We must ultimately have faith in the future of this country. One has to appreciate that this country cannot be a second rate power. As Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, our late Prime Minister, used to say: this country will either be a first-rate power or a third-rate power; it cannot be a second-rate power.. (*laughter*) Instead of laughing, I hope my hon. friends will join me in thinking that this country can only a first-rate power and it can never be a third-rate power. If it is to be a first-rate power, it has to take care of its own defences. No country in the world becomes a first-rate power unless it takes care of its own defences. Therefore, I strongly suggest that these suggestions must be made in the light of what each member wants this country to be, not now but 20 years or 50 years hence. I hope these suggestions will not be repeated.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अरब बहुत ललकार रहा था लेकिन इज़रायल ने उसे ऐसी चपत लगाई कि उस को जिंदगी भर याद रहेगा ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इसीलिये हम नहीं चाहते कि वैसी हमारी हालत हो । हम इसीलिये अपने डिफेंसेज को मजबूत से मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि कल को कोई हमें एक चपत लगाये तो हम उसे दो लगा पायें ।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : This claim can never be achieved by that party remaining in power. It is all wild hope.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope he nourishes his dreams. I have no objection to that.

My last point is with reference to Shri Berwa. Surprisingly enough, he took up the case of anti-family planning in this debate, although there is no demand relating to family planning. Since personally I am one of those who believe in family planning I can only say, with all the statistics he quoted notwithstanding, I cannot accept his contention that family planning is not necessary for this country.

Shri Kothari made two suggestions. One was that the institution of Financial Advisers needs to be revitalised. We are always considering this. He referred in this connection to his experience in the Committee on Public Undertakings. I was also in that Committee before him, and I fully appreciate his anxiety in this matter. I can assure him that the recommendations of both the Committee on Public Undertakings and the Administrative Reforms Commission will received our most sincere consideration.

I also appreciate his suggestion for a performance budget for the public sector undertakings. But that idea needs to be spelt out a little more to see how far it can be put into immediate effect.

I think, I have tried to cover as many points as I could in the short time available to me. I thank you for giving me this chance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You have not replied to my points.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You were not here.

सभापति महोदय : अभी मैं सदन की अनुज्ञा से अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों (सामान्य) के ऊपर जो सारे कटौती प्रस्ताव हैं उन्हें मैं एक साथ रखूंगा और मैं समझता हूं कि किसी को उस पर उज्र नहीं होगा ।

I will put all the cut motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) together to the vote of the House I hope, nobody will have any objection.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों (सामान्य) को सदन की स्वीकृति के लिये रखता हूं ।

The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands No. 2, 10, 15, 50, 55, 61, 86, 109, 120, 124, 125, 131 and 137."

The motion was adopted.

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांगों (सामान्य) के ऊपर आये हुए सारे कटौती प्रस्तावों को सदन द्वारा वोट करने के लिये पेश करता हूं ।

Now I will put all the cut motions to the Demands for Excess Grants (General) to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

सभापति महोदय : अब मैं पूरी डिमांड्स आप के सामने रखता हूं और उन पर आप की राय लूंगा ।

The question is :

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10, 12, 19, 35 to 37, 42, 45, 55, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 78, 80, 85, 88, 91, 94, 106, 112, 114, 120, 122, 124, 132, 134, 135, 137, 138 and 145."

The motion was adopted.

15.18 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1967*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir I introduce† the Bill.

15.19 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1967*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduced a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1965, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1965, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce the Bill.†

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Can we speak on this Bill?

सभापति महोदय : कानून यह है, नियम ये हैं कि जिन्होंने पहले चिट्ठी लिखी होती है वे ही बोल सकते हैं । चिट्ठी किसी ने नहीं लिखी है ।

श्री नाथपाई (राजपुर) : आपको गलतफहमी है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप दूर कर दीजिये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आज तक इस चीज़ को कभी माना नहीं गया है । अब दो दिन सैशन के बाकी रह गये हैं । उनको अगले सैशन से अच्छी तरह से माना जाये । इस वक्त हमें बोलने की इजाज़त दे दी जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : अभी तक आप ने अगर गलती की है तो आगे उसको चलाना मेरे लिये शोभा की बात नहीं है ।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-12-67.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

15.21 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 1967 —*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.22 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1967 —*contd.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Morarji Desi, I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1965, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1965, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.23 hrs.

†DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT (MANIPUR), 1967-68

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget of the Union Territory of Manipur for the year 1967-68. There are no cut motions.

Motion moved :

DEMAND NO. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FLOOD CONTROL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the President out of the consolidated fund of the Union Territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Flood Control'."

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very rare that Manipur is discussed in this House. A simple problem is being discussed today, that is, about the supplementary demand for grant of Rs. 3 lakhs. I am getting this opportunity to refer to the problems of Manipur when this particular demand for grant is taken up in the House. The amount of demand for grant is not so big. It is only Rs. 3 lakhs. The purpose for which the amount is demanded is an important one. So, as for me, I do not want to oppose the demand. But what I fear is whether this particular amount of Rs. 3 lakhs will be able to solve that particular problem.

There is the problem of flood control works. It is stated that there is already a provision for Rs. 4 lakhs. Now, it is also stated that there is a scheme drawn up for Rs. 14.75.900. But the supplementary demand for grant is only for Rs. 3 lakhs. I am not sure how the expenditure will be met. It is said that further Demand for Grants will come before this House if the expenditure so demanded is not met.

I take this opportunity to raise before this House the point as to why the Demand has come at all before this House. This Demand has come before the House! This is a Demand which should have been discussed and which should have been passed in the Assembly of Manipur. I want to assert that such a Demand could be properly discussed only in the Assembly there because the people in the Assembly will know what is the programme, what is the work and what is the amount needed. But here, in the Parliament, the hon. members will not be able to know what is the work and whether the amount of Rs. 3 lakhs will be enough.

What has necessitated bringing the discussion of this Demand here? In this connection, I beg to refer to the President's Order of 25th October. That Order has suspended some provisions of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The Order has suspended, not all, but only some of the provisions. It has suspended the Assembly for some purposes but it has kept the MLAs of the Manipur Assembly as such without any work for them. This has done some harm to the cause of Manipur. I submit that the suspension of the Assembly as such has not done any good to democracy, to the honest working of the Government. The President's Order suspending the Assembly only helps—and—only helps a particular thing which I shall explain.

Why was the Assembly suspended? The Assembly was suspended because there was a tie between the Congress Party and the United Front. Out of 32 members, 16 belonged to Congress and 16 to the United Front. When there was a tie, what was the course to be adopted? The course to be adopted was not suspending the Assembly. The Order of the President of 25th October has given a way; the way is that it encourages defections. After the 25th October, you will find that there have been defections, there has been this wave of defection going on. This process has been there and as a result of that, now the Congress Party says that they have a majority. But my submission is that this temporary gain made by the Congress Party will not end, what is called, defection and defection is going on. There has been a degeneration in the political life of Manipur and the wave of defection is still going on. There will be no end to this defection even when the Congress Party claims a majority. As a

result, there will be no stable democratic Government responsible to the Assembly and responsible to the people. The people feel demoralised because there has been this defection not once, not even twice, but three times to the credit of some MLAs. If defection like this goes on, then I am sure the democratic life cannot function and as a result, people will not have faith in the working of democracy. I feel that the President's Order of 25th October does not do any good to the cause of the people, to the honest working of democracy. The suspension of the Assembly is not the way-out. The way-out is that the Assembly should have been dissolved, it should not have been suspended, and there should have been mid-term elections, a reference to the people, so that there will be a stable Council of Ministers, responsible to the Assembly. In that case, the supplementary demands for grants which have been brought in this House sohuld have been discussed and passed in the Assembly of Manipur and that opportunity should have been given. Today because the Assembly has been suspended, the matter has been brought in this House. I submit, Sir, this particular order of the President of 25th October must be vacated and the way out is the dissolution of the Assembly and a reference to the people should be made so that these things might be taken up in the Assembly of Manipur. With these few words I do not want to oppose the particular demand.

SHRI SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Manipur is a Union Territory and like all Union Territories it was formed for the express purpose of accelerating the development in those areas. But, in effect, the rules and procedures that have been adopted do not help the acceleration that the Government of India once felt necessary in the development of these areas. I will give examples from my own Union Territory because I am not familiar with Manipur as I would have liked to be. Sir, the budget of the Union Territory is discussed with the Central Government right down to the last comma and full stop and only when it has been so approved, is it placed before the legislature of the Union Territory and passed. Again one would take after this that the Union Territory would be free to spend the money, but that is not so. There are provisions in the Union Territories Act for Rules to be made for spending out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory. But, in effect, these rules have not been drafted and what have been adapted are the rules of the Central Government which are not suitable for a territorial administration. For example, if you have a medical college and say, you have a Rs. 1 lakh demand passed by the Parliament and by the Territorial Assembly, in that one lakh, Rs. 30,000 is for the purchase of a bus. Now one would think that whoever is responsible in the territorial administration would be able to sanction this purchase, but he cannot. He has to come back here and get it sanctioned from here. That results in delays and very often in the lapse of the grants.

Then, Sir, for example, on the question of electricity, there is the budget, there is the power, but, on one occasion, there are no poles because the DGS&D which has been asked to buy them 8 months ago, has done nothing about that. Then, on the question of medicines, there are hospitals run by the Government, but there are no medicines. Why are there no medicines? Because they have to be bought by the Central Drugs Organization. You ask them, they take 4 months to give a certificate that medicines are not available. Once you have that certificate, the Lt. Governor, who usually has got the status of a Secretary to the Government of India, has got permission to buy, but he has powers to buy upto Rs. 1000 or 3000 worth of medicines which may not last even for 10 days. Then take the question of tenders. I learnt to my surprise the other day that some tenders in my Union Territory have

[Shri Sequeira]

not been opened because the documents could not be printed because they have to be printed by the central printing organization in Calcutta. No purchases can be made In my territory, of course, we have an added disadvantage of an inefficient Government—of course, that has to be solved there, not here. But, as far as the matter of decentralisation of powers is concerned, I would like to make with reference to Union Territories the following concrete suggestions:

(i) Initially only the total amount to be granted to the Union Territory should be approved by the Central Government with the Territorial Administration being left free to allocate it in detail within the general principles discussed.

Secondly, once this grant has been made, whatever further sanctions are required for the spending of the money should be given not by the Central Government but by the officers in the territorial administration and its administrator. All powers necessary should be available within that group.

Thirdly, in the case of supplementary grants, only in case additional funds are required and only to the extent of those additional funds should Central sanction be required. If it is merely a question of transferring from one head to another, the Territorial Assembly should be fully competent to do this and the Government there should be competent to introduce a Bill and get it passed.

As the hon. Minister is aware, there is a study team which is going into these matters, and I have had occasion to speak before them. But I would like him to think about making these changes even before the report is available, because the difficulties that are being experienced are quite genuine, and if these changes are made, the money that is available will be much better utilised and fully utilised.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I have had the benefit of listening to two hon. Members. The purpose of this Demand is one with which no one can quarrel. In 1966 there were floods which washed away part of the town of Imphal and flooded the surrounding agricultural area. As a result of that, and in order to forestall the recurrence of this, a scheme was evolved to protect this area. In the Fourth Five Year Plan a certain amount of money was kept apart for it. In the current year a sum of Rs. 14.76 lakhs is likely to be required for this purpose. It envisages a number of schemes. Out of this, Rs. 4 lakhs were appropriated in 1966-67, and Rs. 4 lakhs for 1967-68 when it was found that this amount of money was not sufficient; then, there was an expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs committed, and it is as a result of this that now the House is called upon to sanction this extra Rs. 3 lakhs for this purpose, with which, as I said, no one can quarrel. So, as far as the Demand goes, I am sure that I shall have the support of the House.

My hon. friend Shri M. Meghachandra raised the general issue of why this Demand was being discussed in the House. He went into the history of what happened in Manipur, which led to the President issuing that Proclamation. This is an old story really and I need not go into it. But I think he himself has argued in very strong terms in favour of the steps that the President had taken, when he has said that there have been so many defections, and democratic life could not function in these circumstances. He has said that people lose faith in democracy in these circumstances. He was really arguing my case when he said all this. I would only remind him that the step taken by the President was taken most reluctantly and it was taken under circumstances which I shall briefly recall.

The Congress Ministry was functioning in Manipur, and then it came in a

minority, and another Government formed by the Opposition was set up, and the Congress Party moved a no-confidence motion, and that no-confidence motion was taken up for discussion. On that day, the Deputy-Speaker resigned, and all the members of the Panel of Chairman also resigned. The discussion was to be taken up the next day. The Speaker also resigned. So, there was nobody to take the Chair. After that, the commissioner called the leaders of both the parties and asked them if they could suggest the name of a Member for the Speaker's post so that the House could meet. Both of them expressed their inability to do so. In these circumstances it was impossible for the Assembly there to function, and it was only after that this Proclamation was issued, and, therefore, we are today called upon to vote upon this Supplementary Demand. If the situation is normalised there and if it is seen that Government and the Assembly can function there normally, I am sure this Government will be only too happy to see the normal situation restored.

My hon. friend Shri Sequeira has made various suggestions, and he has criticised the existing rules in relation to Union Territories. Really speaking, that does not strictly arise from the Demand we have before us. But since he had given a cut motion on the Demands (General), I would like to enlighten him on some of the steps that have been taken more recently.

Over the years, the Union Territories have been given more and more powers, but particularly, more recently, these powers have gone up. In March, 1965, the financial powers delegated to the administrators were considerably enhanced, and the power to sanction expenditure on schemes other than works was enhanced to Rs. 25 lakhs, on works up to Rs. 15 lakhs, on purchases up to Rs. 10 lakhs, and for contracts up to Rs. 10 lakhs with the approval of the Works Advisory Board. Some powers were also delegated to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi who is now the Lt. Governor here. On a reference from the Lt. Governor of Goa, the question of delegating further powers to the administrators of Union Territories with legislatures was taken up recently. As a result of this review, enhanced powers have been delegated to the administrators on a number of items. The powers for sanctioning schemes have been enhanced up to Rs. 50 lakhs. Powers for creation of posts, reappropriation of funds, conveyance allowances, write-off of losses, grant deputation allowance etc. have been enhanced.

Apart from this, I may point out that the earlier administrators of Union Territories did not have the power to convert temporary posts into permanent ones. Recently, the Ministry of Finance have delegated the necessary powers in this regard also to the administrators. So, this matter is constantly under review and as the hon. Member himself has stated, a study team is going into it, and, therefore, I do not think that I need add anything more at this moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : प्रश्न यह है कि :

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Demand No. 38—Capital Outlay on Flood Control.".

The motion was adopted.

14.52 hrs.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION BILL,* 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21-12-67.

introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of a further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the service of the financial year 1967-68.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of a further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the service of the financial year 1967-68.".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce* the Bill.

I beg to move* :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of a further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the service of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of a further sum from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur for the service of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.45 HRS.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission. Hon. Members will have observed from the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill that it seeks to continue protection to the Dyestuffs and Automobiles industries for a further period of one year beyond 31st December, 1967, as an *ad hoc* measure.

Sir, Tariff Commission's regular reports in respect of both these industries which are at present protected only upto 31st December 1967, were in the normal course, due to be submitted to the Government this year. The Commission has, however, reported that owing to its pre-occupation with certain other more urgent enquiries entrusted to it by Government, it has not been possible for it so far to finalise these two Reports. They hope to do so well before the end of 1968. The Commission has, therefore, recommended that pending submission of the two reports, Government may take steps to continue protection to these industries for a further period of one year *i.e.* upto 31st December, 1968, as an interim measure. The Bill before the House seeks to give effect to this recommendation.

Hon. Members must have already gone through the Review of Work of the Tariff Commission which was circulated to them. Section IV of this Review contains brief factual data regarding development in these two industries, the period of protection to which is now sought to be extended by another year pending the further

*Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

detailed report of the Tariff Commission, I, therefore, do not propose to take further time of this House by going into those details at any length. Briefly put, as the Hon'ble Members would have noticed, in both these industries there was a marginal increase in their capacity while actual production was well below the installed capacity. There has been some increase in production also, as well as in sales, and some of the dyestuffs produced were also exported. Fuller details about both these industries are contained in the two Notes relating to these industries which have also been circulated to Hon. Members.

In any case, the House will have an opportunity for a much fuller discussion when the reports on these two industries become available next year.

There is no doubt that dyestuffs and automobiles are both important and developing industries with considerable potential primarily from the point of view of import substitution and also, to some extent, for export promotion. But, having regard to their unutilised capacity which has been partly, I am sure, accentuated by the general economic recession, it would not be proper to withdraw tariff protection therefrom without the further detailed examination by the Tariff Commission. That is why Government have accepted the interim recommendation of that Commission and has come up before this House with this Bill.

With these words I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved: "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I should like to take this opportunity to review the working of the Tariff Commission. May I submit that the process of denigration of the Tariff Commission has gone far enough? It is desirable that there should be an extension in the scope of its operations and a change in its method of functioning. The recent relaxation in import licensing indicates that the importance of the Tariff Commission should again increase, and in my opinion, the Government should have less recourse to quantitative restriction of imports and depend more upon tariffs in the interests of industrial recovery.

In regard to the Tariff Commission, I should like to make certain suggestions so that its usefulness may increase, and it may render the services that are expected of it, and that it may also acquire the degree of importance that is necessary and due to it. Its functioning must improve. The leisurely manner in which it usually proceeds with its enquiries, that is taking anything between six months and 18 months or even two years for the completion of its enquiry into an industry, should be replaced by expeditious enquiry and report to Government. The relevance of these recommendations is greatly reduced owing to the fast-changing economic situation through which the country has been passing in recent years. What happens is that delays occur. The Government fixes a price on an *ad hoc* basis and the recommendations are received later. And they do not have so much of importance then. If the Commission does not improve its functioning, I feel that all efforts at what I would call resuscitation would fail and it will be setting a stage for its own burial. I am, as I said earlier, in favour of increasing its status and ensuring that it functions effectively.

The Rao Committee had recommended that a cost accountant should be a full-time member of the Board. It is an expert body and if the cost accountant becomes a full-time member, it means that it would acquire greater importance; and its recommendations would be technical in nature and they would be treated as of an expert body. But it is to be regretted that even the recommendations of expert bodies are not accepted *in toto* by the Government. The Rao Committee recommended that the price structure recommended by the Tariff Commission should be accepted by the Gov-

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

ernment unless there are exceptional circumstancs to warrant a deviation from such suggestions, from such recommendations of the Commission.

Besides, the Tariff Commission, in the fixation of prices, should take into account certain factors which it has so far been neglecting. One of these factors is contingency allowances.

There should be an escalation clause in order that in the prices of components or costs increase to a certain extent, involuntarily, that is, on account of factors over which the industry has no control, the escalation clause would automatically take effect and such cost increase would be reflected in the prices that the industry is to realise for its products. Such an escalation clause and the provision for a contingency allowance must be there in the recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

Another point is, the Tariff Commission should also provide for a fair return on the capital employed. A fair return is a concept which would vary with the industries and with the circumstances then prevailing. On that account, no fixed fair return can be indicated, but the Commission must adopt a pragmatic, practical and realistic view. It must take into account all the considerations and then provide for a fair return. I must also, as far as possible and consistent with the interest of the consumers, in the public interest, provide in the price a rehabilitation allowance. The machinery gets old and if the rehabilitation of machinery is not provided for in the prices realised by the industry, the result is that the industry is not able to compete in the world markets. For instance, that is what is happening to the cotton textile industry today. Its costs have gone up, the machinery has become old, and it does not have enough funds for rehabilitation, the Government also does not provide anything for such a purpose, and the consequences are only too obvious.

Besides, I would suggest that the Tariff Commission should undertake certain fresh functions. I would indicate those functions. Firstly, it should look into and examine the progress of import substitution in the country. The importance of import substitution hardly needs to be emphasised. The Tariff Commission can very well study *suo motu* from time to time as to how far import substitution has progressed in the country and make suggestions to the Government for further improvement.

Secondly, I would point out that the Tariff Commission should also enquire, which may be on a reference by the Government or *suo motu* into the cost of production of the public sector industries or enterprises in selected industries. This is of the utmost importance and even the Government has accepted the concept that public sector enterprises must earn profits, since profits constitute sinews of growth; and if the money that is invested in the public undertakings does not yield proper return owing to the high cost of production, then it is a loss to the economy, I would go a step ahead and say that you can never realise democratic socialism or any other socialism or ism which would contribute to the prosperity of the country if your public sector enterprises do not earn a proper return on the capital employed. The Tariff Commission can very well undertake the function of looking into the cost of production of certain export industries. It should examine whether the raw materials for selected export industries could be imported duty-free. Export industries have various problems. The Tariff Commission could be asked to look into those problems and advise Government how best those industries could be made to run so that their products can face competition in the international market.

The tariff structure in the country has become a little lop-sided because tariffs are being imposed on account

of revenue considerations and in deference to the commitments to GATT. The whole tariff structure should be reviewed by the commission with a view to rationalising it. The commission should also evaluate the benefits of international agreements, whether they are on a bilateral or multilateral basis.

The Tariff Commission should also review whether those industries which have been deprotected have been progressing satisfactorily after deprotection. It is not as if it can deprotect any industry and not worry about its progress. The commission should look into the working of such industries and the economies of their working and production and advise Government whether those industries need any further help or not.

I should like to draw the attention of the House to an important matter —alloy steel industry. This industry was given protection in 1947-48 and deprotected in 1955. According to Rao Committee's figures, the annual production of this industry had declined by 56 per cent. Why then was it deprotected? Alloy steel is not available for defence and various other purposes. I understand that for the Vijayanta medium tanks that are being manufactured, alloy steel for the chains is not available in the country. This is a serious state of affairs. The foreign manufacturers of alloy steel are not prepared to yield the secret. Therefore, this basic industry must be fully developed and research encouraged. Government must examine this and see what other factors are militating against the growth of this industry.

Despite the existence of an expert body like the Tariff Commission, the central ministries avoid taking advantage of its services and appoint their own departmental committees, which give reports in deference to the wishes of the masters who appoint them. Very conveniently an advance decision is taken and it is confirmed later by such departmental committees. Wherever prices have to be fixed in respect of any commodity, the ministry concerned should refer it to the Tariff Commission. Let it decide in an expert manner on a fair and equitable basis the price of any commodity. Once that is decided, it is the duty of the government to accept the recommendations of such an expert body. The tendency these days is that even expert bodies' recommendations are not accepted. Then, why should expert bodies exist?

16 Hrs.

In conclusion, I would say that the Tariff Commission has an important role to perform and its status, powers and functions should be rationalised. The Rao Committee has made valuable suggestions. These suggestions may also be followed. And, if the various suggestions I have made are looked into and the Tariff Commission is entrusted with additional duties I feel it should again gain its old preeminence and should become a valuable aid to Government in its decision making exercises.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to Shri Kothari for having made certain suggestions, and it appeared from his speech that he is not at all opposing this amending Bill.

As hon. Members know, the Tariff Commission while granting protection to any particular industry takes into consideration all the factors which have been mentioned by the hon. Member, because before any protection is given to any particular industry it is the duty of the Commission to investigate into the manner in which protection in relation to an industry has been working with particular reference to certain things which the Commission has to look into. It has to look into the cost of production of the protected commodity. That is the point which the hon. Member, Shri Kothari made. He said that the Commission should look into the cost of

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

production of the commodity which is coming under protection. Then, the scale of output of the protected industry, the quality of the protected commodity, the prospects of future expansion of the protected industry etc., have all to be looked into. Future expansion includes the export potential and also the import substitution which has very rightly been suggested by the hon. Member. Then the Commission has also to look into the relative competitive position of the industry and the factors entering into it as also other factors having a bearing on the usefulness of the industry to the country's economy. All these are very broad features which are taken into consideration by the Commission before protection is given to any particular industry.

In this case, unfortunately, the report of the Commission could not be available to us in time. In order to get the Commission's report it has been suggested by the Commission itself that it would take another year for them to complete the report. Therefore, up to that time it had become necessary to grant the protection to both dyestuff and automobile industry because, as I have earlier explained in my speech, protection to these industries is very necessary.

Without making any long speech, I quite agree with the suggestions the hon. Member has made and I can assure him that the Commission taking into consideration all these factors while granting protection to any particular industry.

With these words I commend the motion to the acceptance of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is one amendment to clause 2 but the hon. Member who has tabled it is not present in the House. There are no other amendments. I shall put all the clauses together. The question is :

> "That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 an 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.05 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (HARYANA), 1967-68

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the budget for the State of Haryana for 1967-68.

DEMAND NO. 16—28-EDUCATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,60,810 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of '28—Education'."

DEMAND NO. 42—78 A EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH NATIONAL EMERGENCY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of '78-A Expenditure connected with National Emergency'."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 44—96-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 52,37,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of '96—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

DEMAND No. 47—103-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of '103—Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 49—114-CAPITAL OUTLAY OF ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of '114—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 52—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY STATE GOVERNMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State Government'."

All the Demands are before the House now. Hon. Members may not move the cut motions, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN : I beg to move :

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,60,810 in respect of 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Proposed enchancement in the fees charged by students up to middle standard. (2)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,800 in respect of expenditure connected with 'National Emergency' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make adequate arrangements for urban security. (4)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,37,500 in respect of 'capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up new small and medium industries. (6)].

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 in respect of 'Capital outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Construction of new roads. (10)]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10 in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State Government' be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to utilise the funds allotted for the Harijan welfare. (12)].

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARTI : I beg to move :

[Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti]

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,60,810 in respect of 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Education policy. (13)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohatak) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it gives me genuine pleasure to speak about the State of Haryana on the floor of this august House. I feel as if I am speaking in the Haryana Assembly, because this is for the first time that by good fortune I have been allowed to speak entirely about my own State, about my own constituency, about my own taluka and about small villages of Haryana State on the floor of this august House.

Haryana is an internationally known State for its bravery, for its hard-working peasants and for its gallant soldiers. If a Pakistani comes to hear the word 'Haryana' or if a Chinese comes to hear the word 'Haryana' he takes to his heels. He will think hundred times before he takes a step infront of a Haryana soldier.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak here about my own State. It is unfortunate that so for this State has not received the treatment which is its legitimate due. Unfortunately, the same position continued even after our country become independent. This state of milk and honey, this state of gallant people, it has been treated all along as a colony. Hundred years prior to our independence, this State, which is within a distance of 100 miles from Delhi, rose in rebellion against the strongest imperialist power of the world, the British. For that, a sort of punishment was meted out to the people of this region and the State was split into 4 or 5 different States. Unfortunately for us, the people of Haryana, who number about 7 million or 8 million, absolutely against their will, they were attached with the Punjabi region.

My hon. friends from Punjab are here and I have to say with apologies to them that for over 100 years or so we were treated like untouchables, like people who are *persona non grata,* people who are not at all wanted. In every field of activity, whether it was industry or agriculture or any other sphere of life, everywhere we were given discriminatory treatment. That is why within a span of near about 100 years we were relegated to the background and we were in such an oblivious condition that we lost all initiative. We were treated like slaves by the people of the Punjabi region.

You will be surprised to know that during the span of near about 100 years not a man from Haryana rose to the peak of the office of Chief Minister, not a man from Haryana ever became a Governor, no man from Haryana ever rose to the High Court Bench as a judge. This is something which will surprise you. This is notwithstanding the fact that the people of this region are mentally very alert, well equipped, very intelligent and competent people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : You are a good example.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We had a representation of only 4 or 5 per cent in the Punjab and Central services. Not a single person from Haryana was a DC as far back as half a dozen years. There were a dozen SPs but not a man was IG or DIG.

It was good luck that for the last one year we are separated from our elder brothers, the Punjabis. I praise my hon. friends on the Treasury Benches and I am very appreciative of this fact. But even after that I have a grouse and that grouse is that the Centre is treating us in a very discriminatory manner. We have been meted

out stepmotherly treatment. People who are so alert from every point of view are being ignored. Please allow me to quote from this report which is before you.

सभापति महोदय : अनुपूरक मांगों पर इस वक्त चर्चा हो रही है । इन पर कुछ बोलिये ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: I am taking up only these items which are here in this. 'Education' is there, 'community Development' is there, 'Harijans' is there. I will be taking up only these three or four items. This was a sort of a prelude or an introductory speech and I am grateful to you that you allowed me that.

I am taking first of all education. In the matter of education, so far as Haryana is concerned, our people have not been getting their due. You will be surprised to know that we have spent lakhs of rupees on such schools—very good buildings, very fine buildings of high schools—but there is no recognition even for a primary school.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about children?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: We have children in plenty. There are so many children that you cannot count them. We are very industrious people and we do not lag behind even in producing children.

You will be surprised to know that there are first class buildings and first class fences but no recognition for the schools. That is entirely due to the Government. Unfortunately for us we had a government for the last six months which did nothing absolutely. That was a slur on Haryana that we had type of Government. I am grateful to the Treasury Benches that that government is dismissed now.

Now, because this august House is functioning as the Haryana Assembly and because this Government has taken over the administration of Haryana, I feel that within a span of 5 or 6 months which, I should say, should be extended—the President's rule, I say with all emphasis at my command, should not be less than two years... (*Interruption*).

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) Why?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: My hon. friend has asked, "Why". The administration had gone to such a level that all the leaders of political parties and the so-called ministers who were there are being mocked at by the people. Those people are trying their utmost to come back to gadi. God save Haryana if those people are returned. So, you should give sufficient time to the people of Haryana to think over about those turn-coats, about those Ayarams and Gayarams. They have become very rich; they have got money and they would like to grab people. What I meant say is that at least two years time is needed for the President's rule in Haryana. Not only I say this but the people also say. The important Opposition leaders like Mr. Lahri Singh of Jan Sangh—he did not contest this time—and Mr. Sriram Sharma have given articles in the press that in Haryana, at least for two years, the President's rule is needed. We feel that if those people of that calibre are brought to power or they have a chance to come back, they will eat up my State again. It is a slur that these type of people should be there.

Sir, as I was speaking about education, we do not have even primary schools. If you go to Punjab region, every big village has a college; every big village has a girls school and every big village has an I.T.I. But for us, even in a big village, we do not have even a primary school. Our people have contributed so much, we have produced I.N.A. people and we have fought in the jungles of Burma and we have fought against the British people. You know what our Haryana regiments have done on Dograi front, on Burki front and all that. So far as military is concerned, we are the top-most people from every point of

[Shri Randhir Singh]

view in the country. But we are no where. We do not get any recognition from the Government. I feel that the Treasury Benches should make note of these facts. In the matter of education, it should be taken note of seriously because, so far as Haryana is concerned, we are much backward and that backwardness must be made up.

Now, a word about the community development. The Haryana State was the first State which made a recommendation to the Central Government to do away with the community development, to wind up the Community Development Department. These BDOs, these officers, have become a scandal of jeeps. The D.C. does not have a jeep; the S. P. does not have a jeep; the S.D.M. does not have a jeep but a B.D.O. has got a jeep and he is roaming about freely in the villages with a jeep doing absolutely nothing. This Community Development Department is a liability and we have said that it should be scrapped. Not only that. I make an appeal to the Treasury Benehes that the sevaks and the sevikas have also become a scandal and I would say that the Community Development Department is a sort of parasite department doing absolutely nothing, eating into the very vitals of Haryana society. Our people do not like this. Why? They have not been able to have participation of the people in the movement. In fact there is no movement. It is a sort of imposition, a sort of liability, and I want the hon. Minister to take note of this. Recently, the Minister of Community Development made a strong recommendation and, I think, you should take serious note of that. We do not want the Community Development Department. The S.D.M. can do the job; the tahsildar can do the job.

Now, I want to say a few words about Harijans. I fully endorse and support the demands which are mentioned here. Take, for instance, the demand about the purchase of land scheme, on p. 17.

They have demanded about Rs. 5 lakhs. This is something which should be encouraged. This is a good sign; it augurs well that they are taking to cultivation. Now here is the case of Harijans who want to purchase lands. They were given a subsidy of about Rs. 2,000 each and they were asked to arrange for themselves Rs. 2,500 each, but because they could not do it, Government has thought it fit to grant a loan of Rs. 2,000 to each family. I appreciate the Government for having made this move and I endorse it fully.

The second thing is about students. Some provision has been made for the poor people to purchase books, etc. They are all poor people. This is something which will be very beneficial to the poor Harijans. So, this Demand should be accepted.

The third thing is about grant of loans to Harijans, about Rs. 5,70,000. This is for their business. This is a very good thing that is contained in these Demands for Grants and it should be accepted. I would like my hon. friends to support this.

Another thing is grant of loans for purchase of shares in weaving mills, textiles mills. There are 5,000 shares worth Rs. 5,80,000. Our Harijans should be enabled to participate in the running of sugar mills, textile mills, etc. This is a revolution. I appreciate the Minister for having put forward this item.

Another thing—of course, a small exception—is payment of debt amount to State Land Mortgage Bank. The amount given is only Rs. 85,000. This is nothing. After all, what is Rs. 85,000? This is something ridiculous. In my tehsil alone, there are more than 85,000 Harijans. Then what about the whole State? This is rather ridiculous. I therefore, make an appeal that this should be at least Rs. 85 lakhs; in fact, it should be more than Rs. 1 crore.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for having allowed me to speak. I request my hon. friends on the Opposite to sup-

port my cause for Haryana. Haryana is Haryana. It is a place of milk and honey. I would appeal through you to the hon. Minister to give us more money. We will not only give you soldiers but will also give you ghee, chees, honey, milk, etc., at a very cheap rate. Give us more and more money. We will give you grains, ghee, milk, protective food, etc. will feed the entire nation. Haryana is the Denmark of India. Please exploit it and develop it.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ): सभापति महोदय, श्री रणधीर सिंह ने हरियाणा और पंजाब का सवाल खड़ा कर के कोई अच्छी परिपाटी नहीं डाली है। हरियाणा में जो लोग रहते हैं, वही पंजाब में रहते हैं, किसी ने दाढ़ी रख ली, कोई सिख हो गया, लेकिन वे एक ही मां-बाप की औलाद हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की बातें करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आनरेबल मैम्बर ने तो मुझे सपोर्ट करने का वादा किया था।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं बुद्धि-विरोधी बातों का समर्थन नहीं करूंगा।

हरियाणा हमारे देश का करीब-करीब सब से छोटा सूबा है—इस मायने में कि जनसंख्या के हिसाब से यह मेरठ जिले से सिर्फ तीन गुना बड़ा है। आगे चल कर वह अकेला रह सकेगा या नहीं, यह आगे की बात है।

हरियाणा की दो-तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं और इस बजट के देखने के बाद उन का ध्यान आता है। श्री रणधीर सिंह ने ठीक कहा है कि हरियाणा ने फौज को बहुत अच्छे-अच्छे नौजवान दिये हैं। फौज के सम्बन्ध में इस समय क्या कहा जाये ? मैं यह जानता हूं कि पिछली लड़ाई के समय भी हरियाणा के लोगों को फौज के सिपाही के तौर पर भर्ती होने के लिये रिश्वत देनी पड़ी थी। लेकिन अब उन की चर्चा करना बेकार है।

जहां तक पशु-पालन का सम्बन्ध है, मजेदार बात यह है कि छोटा-सा हरियाणा तो गाय-भैंस पालता है और दूध पीती है दिल्ली। मुझे यह देख कर हैरत हुई कि श्री रणधीर सिंह हरियाणा में दिल्ली वालों का राज लगातार दो साल तक जारी रखने का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। हरियाणा में कांग्रेसवालों की एक मजबूरी तो यह थी कि चूंकि वहां पर बहुमत दूसरों का था, इस लिये इन की कोई सरकार नहीं बन सकती थी। मजबूर हो कर उन्होंने वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन कायम किया। इन की दूसरी मजबूरी यह है कि अगर वहां पर नये चुनाव हों तो ये लोग साफ हो जायेंगे। लेकिन इस दूसरी मजबूरी का सामना करना इन के लिये बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। इस लिये अब इन को हरियाणा के लोग, वहां की जनता, घटिया लगने लगे हैं। अब ये हरियाणा की जनता को दो साल तक गुलाम रखने की बात कर रहे हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, दूध तो पैदा होता है हरियाणा में और श्री रणधीर सिंह उस को पीते हैं यहां दिल्ली में बैठ कर। हरियाणा का प्रमुख उद्योग है पशु-पालन और दूध, लेकिन इस बजट में उस का विकास करने के लिये एक धेला भी नहीं दिया गया है। उस की गाय-भैंसों, पशुओं और कैटल-फीड आदि का विकास होना चाहिये। लेकिन दूध तो दिल्ली पी जाये और क्या पशुओं का विकास हरियाणा करेगा ? वह क्यों करेगा ? इस काम के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से हरियाणा को स्पेशल फंड में से रुपया दिया जाना चाहिये। यह जो रुपया दिया जा रहा है, यह तो हरियाणा का ही है। वह तो डेढ़ जिले का सूबा है। उस के पास क्या रुपया रखा है ?

यह सूबा ऐसा है, जिस में लोगों की अधिक तादाद शाकाहारियों की है। वे बड़ी अच्छी खेती करने वाले लोग हैं। लेकिन अफसोस है कि इस छोटे-से सूबे में ऐसा कोई दरिया नहीं बहता है, जिस में बारह महीने पानी बहता हो। वहां पर सब बरसाती नदी-नाले हैं।

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

वहां जमुना पड़ती है किनारे पर, जो उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के बीच में है । जमुना की एक शाख, टोंस नदी, पर उत्तर प्रदेश में किष्मऊ बांध बनाने के लिये काफी अरसा पहले एक समझौता हो गया था । उस बांध के शुरू के काम हो चुके हैं । अगर वह बांध पूरा हो जाये, तो हरियाणा को पानी मिलेगा, उस को और कहीं से पानी नहीं मिलेगा । उस बांध से दिल्ली को भी पानी मिलेगा ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह आज हरियाणा के लोगों को बड़ा घटिया बता रहे हैं, कह रहे हैं कि 'आयाराम' और 'गयाराम' वहां पर कोई स्थायी सरकार नहीं बना सकेंगे । आज श्री रणधीर सिंह को उन लोगों पर शर्म आ रही है । लेकिन उन को इस बात पर रत्ती भर भी शर्म नहीं आई है कि दिल्ली सरकार ने इस बजट में किशाऊ बांध के लिये एक पैसा भी नहीं रखा है, ताकि हरियाणा में सिंचाई का इन्तजाम हो जाये । क्या श्री रणधीर सिंह उसी राज को लगातार दो साल तक कायम रखना चाहते हैं, जो किशाऊ बांध को मुकम्मल करने की तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहता है ?

हरियाणा की जमीन का ढाल इस प्रकार का है कि अगर वहां पर अतिवृष्टि हो जाये, तो उस के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में पानी भर जाता है । इसी कारण इस साल वहां पर हजारों एकड़ जमीन में रबी की फसल नहीं बोई जा सकी । वहां के गर्कीवाले इलाके का पानी घुमा-फिरा कर उत्तर प्रदेश से निकालने की बात चल रही है, लेकिन अभी तक उस का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हो पाया है । मुझे हैरत होती है कि इस बजट में गोवर्द्धन ड्रेन को बड़ा बनानें और उस पानी की निकासी का सही इन्तजाम करनें की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है । फिर भी श्री रणधीर सिंह कहते हैं कि इस राज को दो साल और चलाने की इजाजत दी जाये ।

एक तरफ तो श्री रणधीर सिंह नें यह कहा कि हरियाणा में शिक्षा का इन्तजाम नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ इस दिल्ली के हजारों लड़के रोज रेल में बैठ कर स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ने के लिये हरियाणा जाते हैं ।

16·29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैंने यह जाननें की कोशिश की कि हरियाणा के जिन कालेजों में दिल्ली के बच्चे पढ़ने के लिये जाते हैं, क्या दिल्ली की सरकार ने उन को कोई विशेष ग्रान्ट दी है । मुझे पता चला है कि उन कालेजों को कोई ग्रान्ट नहीं दी गई है और अगर दी गई हो, तो मंत्री महोदय बतायें । हरियाणा सरकार के खाते से जो पैसा दिया जाता है, उस का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । वह तो हरियाणा का अपना पैसा है । लेकिन दिल्ली के बच्चे जहां पढ़ते हैं, क्या उन कालेजों को ग्रान्ट देना दिल्ली सरकार की ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं है ? दिल्ली के बच्चे पढ़ें और खर्च हरियाणा सरकार दे ! बच्चे जो थोड़ी-सी फीस देते हैं, उस से कालेज नहीं चलते हैं । दिल्ली सरकार की तरफ से उन कालेजों को विशेष अनुदान दिया जाना चाहिये था और इन डिमांडस में उस की चर्चा की जानी चाहिये थी ।

यह भी हैरानी की बात है कि जिस क्षेत्र में सब शाकाहारी लोग रहते हों, जो इतने अच्छे गाय-भैंस रखते हों, वहां पर मरनेवाली गाय-भसों की तादाद कम नहीं है । लेकिन मरी हुई गाय-भैंस का किसी को एक धेला नहीं मिलता है । मुद्दत हो गई, एक स्कीम इस मुल्क में चालू की गई थी लोथ यूटिलाइजे· शन स्कीम के नाम से कि मरी हुई लाश जो होगी जानवरों की उस को सरकार खरीद लेगी अपने केन्द्र में और उस के बाद वैज्ञानिक ढंग से उस की खाल उतारी जायेगी । उस की हड्डी और गोश्त की खाद बनाई जायेगी और उस के लिये हरियाणा सब से उपयुक्त जगह है । वहां यह स्कीम पूरी तरह से कारगर हो सकती थी लेकिन आज उस स्कीम को चलाने के ऊपर रत्ती भर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । इसी तरीके

से बांधों के ऊपर इस में ग्रान्ट है । लेकिन कहीं इस बात का जिक्र नहीं है कि कम्पोस्ट बनाने के लिये विशेष प्रयास किया जायेगा । इतनी गन्दगी वहां उपलब्ध है चारों तरफ कि जिस से गांव की सफाई भी हो सकती है और कम्पोस्ट भी हो सकती है । तो इतना सब देखने के बाद वह आयाराम और गयाराम से बनी हुई सरकार तो घटिया थी लेकिन उस की जगह जिन लोगों नें ली है वह उन से सौ गुने घटिया हैं और अगर छः महीनें भी यह बने रह गये तो हरयाने के लोगों को शकल दिखाना और भी मुश्किल हो जायेगा । पता नहीं कैसे लोग जिन्दा रहेंगे ? इस वास्ते वहां जल्द से जल्द चुनाव की तारीख रख कर और चुनाव करा कर रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव सरकार को सारी जिम्मेदारी दे कर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनें सिर पर से सारा बोझ उतार दे ।

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डिमांडस आप के सामने पेश हुई है मैं उन को सपोर्ट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । जिस वक्त हमारा पंजाब सारा इकट्ठा था, हिमाचल का पहाड़ी इलाका था वह भी पंजाब का हिस्सा था और जो हरयाना प्रान्त था वह भी पंजाब का हिस्सा था, उस समय एक ही शिकायत दोनों हिस्सों की तरफ से पंजाब से रहती थी । हरयाना के भाई समझते थे कि हरयानावालों को न तो पूरी तरह से जरूरियात के मुताबिक पैसा मिलता है, न उन को नौकरियों में हिस्सा मिलता है और न किसी चीज में हिस्सा मिलता है । जहां तक हमारे पहाड़ी इलाके का सवाल था वहां पर भी यही शिकायत रही । इन के यहां तो कुछ इन को हिस्सा रुपये में से चार आने मिल भी जाता था लेकिन जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक था पहाड़ी इलाके वालों का उन को तो एक आना भी पल्ले नहीं पड़ता था । इसी वास्ते यहां से डिमांड उठी कि यह जो इलाके हैं इन को अलग-अलग कर दिया जाये । आज हरयाना प्रान्त यह ठीक है कि छोटा सूबा है लेकिन इस में काफी से ज्यादा ऐसे हलात मौजूद हैं चाहे खेती के लिहाज से देखा जाये चाहे इंडस्ट्रिअलाइजेशन के लिहाज से देखा जाये यह इलाका जो है वह बहुत जल्दी आगे बढ़ सकता है । लेकिन उस को बढ़ाने के लिये जब यह पंजाब में इकट्ठा था उस वक्त एक कमीशन बैठा था और उस कमीशन ने एक रिपोर्ट दी थी । उस में यह दर्ज था कि इस के लिये स्पेशल ग्रान्ट हिन्द सरकार दे तो यह इलाका आगे बढ़ सकता है । लेकिन आज हमें जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड पेश है उस में कोई पता नहीं चलता कि हिन्द सरकार भी इस इलाके को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये, कुछ करने के लिये तैयार नहीं । अभी आप के सामने हर व्यक्ति यह सवाल उठाता है कि यहां पर जो इलाका है उस में हमेशा पानी भरा रहता है । अगर फसल अच्छी भी हो जाये तो उस के बावजूद भी वह फसल तबाह हो जाती है पानी के जोर से । तो बड़ा जरूरी है कि यहां पर जो ड्रेनेज का इंतजाम है, वह बहुत नाकिस इंतजाम है, उस को ठीक किया जाये । अगर हिन्द सरकार उस के लिये कदम नहीं उठाती तो हरयाने का जो इलाका है वह आगे उन्नति नहीं कर सकता । और दिल्ली जो है वह हरयाने से घिरी पड़ी है तो अब जो उन का क्लेम यह है, आज विशाल हरयाना वाले क्लेम करते हैं कि उस के अन्दर दिल्ली भी मिल जाये । लेकिन यह एक बड़ी जरूरी बात है कि हिन्द सरकार वहां के ड्रेनेज के सवाल को हल नहीं करती तो वहां जितनी पैदावार हो सकती है वह नहीं हो पायेगी और वह अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा नहीं सकते ।

जहां तक हमारे पहाड़ी इलाके का सवाल है वहां के लोगों का एक पेशा रहा और वह था दरअसल फौज की नौकरी । डोगरे थे वह भी फौज की नौकरी से अपना गुजारा करते थे और हरयाना के जाट थे, उन का भी गुजारा फौज की नौकरी से ही था । उन्होंने बड़ी बहादुरी भी दिखाई । चाहे चाइनीज ऐग्रेशन हुआ चाहे पाकिस्तानी ऐग्रेशन हुआ सब से ज्यादा जो शहीद हुए, हाइएस्ट नम्बर रहा

[श्री हेम राज]

वह मेरे जिले का रहा और नम्बर 2 पर शायद हरयाना होगा । तो मैं समझता हूं कि इन दोनों ने जो कुर्बानियां की हैं, चूंकि डिफेंस के लिये उन्होंने जानें कुर्बान की हैं इसलिये उन को उस के बदले में कुछ न कुछ उन का हिस्सा जो उस में आता है वह तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को देना ही चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो रुपया रखा है उस के अलावा और रुपया हरयाना के डेवलपमेंट के लिये दे ताकि वह इलाका आगे बढ़ सके ।

एक और बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि कहा गया कि यहां मेरठ का इलाका गोवर्धन भूमि है तो मैं इस को भी गोवर्धन भूमि का इलाका समझता हूं क्योंकि यहां पर गऊओं की और बैलों की सब से बेहतरीन नस्लें हैं । उस को बेहतरीन बनाने के लिये जितना ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा उतना ही देश के लिये लाभदायक होगा । भारती जी कह रहे थे कि दिल्ली को हरियाणा से कुछ नहीं मिलना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि पड़ौसी को भी देना अच्छा ही है । खुद खावें और पड़ौसी को न दें तो वह हज़म नहीं होगा । इस लिये पड़ौसी को भी देना चाहिये । हम और आप सभी यहां बसते हैं तो अगर वहां से दूध यहां आता है तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं । यह इलाका जो है वह बेहतरीन तौर पर दिल्ली को भी और दिल्ली के आस-पास के बाकी इलाकों को भी सारी चीजें चाहे वह खुराक की हों, चाहे मिल्क की प्राडक्ट्स हों, सप्लाई कर सकता है । इसलिये इस की उन्नति की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स को सपोर्ट करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि हिन्द सरकार अपने खजाने से इसकी बेहतरी के लिए और ज्यादा पैसा देगी ।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज लोक सभा में हरयाना की ऐडीशनल ग्रान्ट का मामला क्यों आया है, मैं इस संबंध में एक शायर की शायरी के लफ्ज़ों की थोड़ी तबदीली दे कर रखना चाहता हूं :

भंवरे ने तो इक फूल की निघत लूटी ।
अफलास ने मुफलिस की मुसर्रत लूटी ।
श्री चह्वाण ने गवर्नर का सहारा लेकर,
हरयाने में जम्हूर की अज़मत लूटी ।

गवर्नर साहब की रिपोर्ट पिछली बार हम ने पढ़ी । उस में दो-तीन वजूहात लिखे थे कि इन की बिना पर हरयाना की असेम्बली को तोड़ा गया । इन में से एक दल-बदल है । दल-बदल को मैं भी बुरा समझता हूं । लेकिन दल-बदल के कारण हरयाने की असेम्बली तोड़ी जाती है और पंजाब में दल-बदल करनेवालों को गद्दी दी जाती है, बंगाल में दल-बदल करनेवालों के सिर पर ताज रखा जाता है । यह डबल स्टेंडर्ड क्यों अप्लाई किया जाता है । दूसरी वजह यह कही गई थी कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कमी है । चौधरी रणधीर सिंह कह रहे थे कि वहां का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बहुत खराब और बहुत बदतर हो चुका था । ऐसी बात नहीं है । अगर कहीं का ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन खराब है तो वह आज काश्मीर का है जहां कोई भी हिन्दू मर्द या हिन्दू देवी सिर उठा कर नहीं चल सकती । वहां पर प्रेज़ीडेंट का रूल क्यों नहीं लागू किया गया ? हरयाने में क्यों लागू किया गया ? तीसरी वजह यह भी कही गई थी कि वहां पर वज़ारत बड़ी थी । हरयाने की वज़ारत बड़ी होने का कारण क्या था ? राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह ने वज़ारत बनाई । सिर्फ पन्द्रह आदमी उस में थे । किन्तु वज़ारत बड़ी उन्हें इसलिये बनानी पड़ी कि कांग्रेस के भाइयों ने राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह की टांग पकड़ कर खींचना शुरू कर दिया । इस की ज़िम्मेदारी हमारे कांग्रेसी भाइयों पर है । और किसी पर नहीं । यह वजहें हैं जो गवर्नर साहब ने दी हैं । लेकिन असली वजह क्या है ? असली वजह यह है जिस की तरफ गवर्नर साहब ने भी इशारा दिया है कि कांग्रेस अपोज़ीशन पार्टी का रोल ठीक तरह से अदा नहीं कर सकी ।

और दूसरी वजह जो अन्दरूनी वजह है वह यह है जो मैं बताना चाहता हूं । हरयाना के एक वज़ीर, उन का नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता, वह असेम्बली में गये थे । उस से पहले वह अपनी धर्मपत्नी को कार में अपनी ससुराल छोड़ कर आये और यह कहा कि यह कार वापस आयेगी लेने के लिये । लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वज़ारत टूट गई । कार दोबारा मिली नहीं और उन की धर्मपत्नी अब भी वहीं बैठी हैं । दूसरी वजह यह है कि वह लोग वहां रीं-कंसाइल नहीं कर पाये अपोज़ीशन का रोल अदा करने के लिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर गवर्नरी रूल लागू किये जाने की असल वजह यह थी कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में खुद इस बात पर समझौता नहीं हो सका कि उन का लीडर कौन हो । प० भगवत दयाल, देवी लाल और रिज़क राम में अगर फैसला हो जाता तो वहां पर कांग्रेस की वज़ारत बनती, चूंकि वहां फैसला नहीं हो सका, इस लिये वहां की असैम्बली को तोड़ दिया गया ।

जनाब, मैंने यहां पर एक सवाल पूछा था कि हरियाणा के पिछले इलेक्शन पर कितना खर्च आया । मुझे जवाब में बताया गया कि 9 लाख एक हज़ार रुपये खर्च हुए । उम्मीदवारों के खर्चे की बाबत भी मैंने पूछा था, जो कि नहीं बताया गया । अब दोबारा इलेक्शन होने पर लाज़मी तौर पर सरकार को 10 लाख रुपये खर्च करने होंगे । इस मरकज़ी सरकार की यह इन्टेन्शन है कि सरकारी खज़ाने से 10 लाख रुपये खर्च कर के हरियाणा में कांग्रेस पार्टी को फिर से बरसरे-इक्तदार लाया जाये, लेकिन मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने इस ख्वाब को पूरा नहीं कर सकेगी । चौधरी रणधीर सिंह जी ने अपनी तकरीर में कहा कि अभी वहां पर गवर्नरी राज को दो साल तक चलाया जाये—अपनी बात की ताइद के लिये उन्होंने कुछ भद्र पुरुषों के नाम भी लिये—जिनमें पं० श्री राम शर्मा और चौधरी लहरी सिंह का उन्होंने नाम लिया, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि उन्होंने ऐसे नाम लिये कि जिनकी इलेक्शन लड़ने की हिम्मत ही नहीं हो सकती इस लिये मैं उनकी इस बात को कोई अहमियत नहीं देता । हरियाणा की जनता इस गुलामी से तंग आ चुकी है और वह चाहती है कि जल्द से जल्द वहां पर इलेक्शन हों ताकि उन के चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे वहां आ सकें । वह इन आया-रामों और गया-रामों को समझ चुकी है और वह दोबारा इन को वहां हरगिज़ नहीं लायेगी । इस दल-बदल की रवायत को इसी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने डाला है और वह ऐसे लोगों को भेज कर फिर से उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहती ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असेम्बली का टूटना उस सूबे के लिये बहुत दुखदायी है । जिस वक्त चह्वाण साहब महाराष्ट्र से सैन्टर में आये थे और उन्होंने आते ही इस बात का ऐलान किया कि वे देश के बार्डर से हमारे देश के दुश्मनों का सफाया कर देंगे, इस से लोगों के दिलों में उन के प्रति बहुत श्रद्धा पैदा हुई थी और जब तक वह डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर रहे, उन्होंने कुछ हद तक देश की उम्मीदों को पूरा भी किया । जिस वक्त वह गृह मंत्री बने और उन्होंने कहा कि वह देश से देश-विरोधियों का सफाया कर देंगे, इस से भी लोगों के दिलों में कुछ उम्मीदें बंधनी शुरू हो गई थीं, लेकिन बाद में उनकी उम्मीदों पर पानी फिर गया, जब उन्होंने देखा कि देश-विरोधियों का सफाया करने के बजाय वह देश से जमहूरियत का सफाया करने में लग गये । मैं इसे भी एक शेर में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—

जा रहा है इक जनाजा दोश पर चह्वाण के,
ए दोस्त, देखना कहीं जम्हूर का मैयत न हो ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं कुछ प्रोब्लम्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । मैंने अभी अर्ज किया था कि हरियाणा एक बहुत बैकवर्ड इलाका है—

[श्री सूरज भान]

अम्बाला इसी बैकवर्ड इलाके का एक जिला है। आज तक उस जिले के डेवल्पमेंट के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया। चूंकि मुझे यह पहला मौका मिला है जब कि मैं हरियाणा के बारे में कांस्टीचूएन्सी वाइस भी इस पार्लियामेंट में कुछ कह सकता हूं, इसलिये मैं उस मौके का फायदा उठा कर कहना चाहता हूं। हरियाणा के हर जिले में एक गवर्नमेंट कालिज है। रोहतक जिले में पहले ही तीन कालिज थे और इस साल एक कालिज और खोल दिया गया है, लेकिन अम्बाला जिले की यह बद-किस्मती है कि वहां एक भी गवर्नमेंट कालिज नहीं है। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस ग्रान्ट में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है कि वहां पर भी एक गवर्नमेंट कालिज दे दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरो यूनाइटेड पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उन में बहुत सी बुराइयां थीं, लेकिन एक बात उन्होंने बड़ी समझ की की थी—उन्होंने सब की मिडिल तक की फीस माफ कर दी थी। बाद में जब राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह की सरकार आई, हालांकि जन संघ का उन को समर्थन था, हम ने उस वक्त भी इसका विरोध किया था, लेकिन उन्होंने मिडिल स्टैन्डर्ड तक फिर से फीस लगा दी। मैं इसको बुरा समझता था, लेकिन जब उन से कहा गया तो उन्होंने कुछ इन्कम ग्रुप रख दिया, कि 150 रु० माहवार तक की आमदनी वालों को इससे बरी रखा जाये। इससे घाटा किसको होता है? जो दुकानदार हैं, जिनकी आमदनी एक हजार रुपये माहवार है, वे मजिस्ट्रेट से जाकर 100 रु० माहवार की आमदनी का सर्टिफिकेट ले आते हैं, लेकिन जो गवर्नमेंट मुलाजिम है, वह अपनी आमदनी को कम कर के नहीं दिखा सकता, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि इन लोगों को यह नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर फिर से गौर किया जाये। एक बात और बड़ी दुखदाई है, जिसका जिक्र इन ग्रांट्स में नहीं किया गया है—मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है, कि वहां के गवर्नर महोदय वहां के जो स्कूल हैं, उन की फीसों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं—यह बहुत बुरी बात होगी। कम से कम वहां पर 9वीं जमायत तक की फीस माफ होनी चाहिये, लेकिन अगर आप माफ कर नहीं सकते, तो उसको बढ़ाना तो नहीं चाहिये।

अब मैं एक बात एजूकेशन के सिलसिले में और कहना चाहता हूं। मैं नाम तो नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन वहां पर एक डाइरैक्टर आफ लैंग्वेजेज हैं। उन के खिलाफ कितने ही इल्जामात हैं, मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि उन साहब ने कुछ एजू-केशनल इम्तिहानात पास किये थे। जब प्राज्ञ और विशारद का इम्तिहान दिया तो उस में अपनी डेट आफ बर्थ 11-2-1907 लिखी, जब शास्त्री तक इम्तिहान पास किया तो उसमें डेट आफ बर्थ 6-2-1907 लिखी, जब संस्कृत में एम०ए० पास किया तो कोई डेट नहीं लिखी, लेकिन जिस वक्त नौकरी में दाखिल हुए तो उस वक्त अपनी डेट आफ बर्थ 20-9-1916 बताया यानी सात साल का फर्क डाल दिया। बाद में जब यह वाकया सर-कार के सामने आया तो राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह की सरकार ने उन के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया, लेकिन अब मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उनकी फाइल को दबाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर पूरा ध्यान दें।

मैंने यह भी सुना है कि हरियाणा में आबि-याने का रेट बढ़ाने की बात की जा रही है। यह बहुत गलत कदम होगा। यह बात अखबारों में आई है, चुनांचे मैं आपके जरिये हरियाणा के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से और फाइनेंन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि जमींदार आज वहां पर पहले ही पिसा हुआ है, उस के ऊपर आबियाने का रेट हरगिज न बढ़ाया जाये, ताकि अनाज पैदा करने की उन की शक्ति कम न होने पाये।

हरियाणे में कुछ जगहें ऐसी हैं, जहां पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। अम्बाला शहर में पीने के पानी की गर्मियों में बहुत दिक्कत होती

है, इसी तरह से झझर ग्रौर भिवानी तहसीलों में भी पीने के पानी का कोई साधन नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन जगहों पर पीने का पानी जरूर मिलना चाहिये ।

हरिजनों के बारे में यहां पर कुछ कहा गया है, इस ग्रनुदान में भी जिक्र किया गया है । लेकिन एक बिटर-फैक्ट ग्रापके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । जिस दिन से हरियाणा एक्जिस्टेन्स में ग्राया, उस दिन से ले कर ग्राज तक हरिजनों के लिये एक पैसा भी वहां पर खर्च नहीं किया गया है । उनके वेलफेयर की जितनी भी स्कीमें थीं, सब गवर्नमेंट के कागजों में पड़ी हुई हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन स्कीमों पर लाजमीतौर से ग्रमल किया जाय ।

हिन्दुस्तान भर में क्लास 4 से क्लास 3 में ग्राने के लिये प्रमोशन का रिजर्वेशन है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हालांकि क्लास 1 ग्रौर 2 के लिये भी इजाजत दी थी वह तो होम डिपार्टमेंटने उड़ा ही दी, लेकिन हरियाणा ही एक ऐसा सूबा है, जहां पर हरिजनों के लिये तीसरे और चौथे दर्जों के प्रमोशन की रियायत को भी उड़ा दिया गया है। मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि क्लास 4 से 3 में ग्राने के लिये उन के प्रमोशन को रेस्टोर किया जाये ।

मैंनें ग्रभी ग्रर्ज किया था कि ग्रम्बाला काफी बैकवर्ड जिला है । हमारे यहां ग्रभी हाल में कपाल-मोचन का मेला हुग्रा था । उस मेले में जमनानगर स्टेशन पर ग्राउटगोइंग टिकटस जो रेलवे ने बेचे, वह 50 हजार रुपये के थे, अगर दोनों तरफ से लगायें तो रेलवे को एक लाख रुपये की ग्रामदनी हुई ग्रौर यह ग्रामदनी हर साल होती है । जमनानगर के ग्रलावा हरियाणा में ग्रौरभी स्टेशन्ज हैं, जहां से रेलवे को काफी ग्रामदनी होती है, लेकिन रेलवे ने वहां के लोगों की सुविधा के लिये कुछ नहीं किया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जगाधरी-यमुनानगर को चण्डीगढ़ से रेलवे लाइन के जरिये लिंक जरूर कीजिये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रभी हरियाणा के बारे में रणधीर सिंह जी ने भाषण दिया, मैं उनकी बहुत सी बातों की ताइद करता हूं। हरियाणा के बारे में बोलने का मुझे भी ग्रधिकार है, क्योंकि मैं ग्रम्बाला में पैदा हुग्रा था, मेरी माताजी करनाल में पैदा हुईं ग्रौर नानाजी पैदा हुए ग्रम्बाला में । .... (व्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरा भाई इधर ग्रा जाय तो ग्रकल ग्रा जायगी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मुसीबत यह है कि हरियाणा उधर है, लेकिन ग्रकल इधर है ।

तो मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि उस वक्त हिन्दू मुस्लिम, इत्तहाद इतना ज्यादा था कि ग्रम्बाला में जिस स्कूल में मैं पढ़ता था उसका नाम "हिन्दू मोहमडन हाई स्कूल" था । उसके बाद उसका नाम कैन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड हाई स्कूल रखा गया । चौधरी साहब की एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राई कि जब राष्ट्रपति शासन का उन्होंने स्वागत किया, उस को वहां पर दो साल तक रखने की ताईद उन्होंने कैसे की । उनकी यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राती है । कोई भी प्रान्त हो—चाहे वह हरियाणा हो, पंजाब हो, बंगाल हो, ग्रगर वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया जाता है ग्रौर वहां के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि उनके द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार वहां पर हो, तो उसको उससे वंचित कैसे किया जा सकता है । उन्होंने ग्रपने भाषण में कहा कि राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां पर इसलिये जरूरी था कि राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह की सरकार के 6 या 8 महीने के जमाने में इतनी करप्शन ग्रा गई थी, कि ऐसा भ्रष्टाचार चौधरी साहब को कभी नजर नहीं ग्राया ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 20 साल के कांग्रेसी शासन के बाद क्या वह समझते थे कि जो भी सरकार वहां बनेगी वह सारे भ्रष्टाचार का निसारण करेगी ?

ग्रभी ग्राया राम ग्रौर गया राम की बात कही गई 20,000 ग्रौर 40,000 का भी जिक्र किया गया । वैसे ग्राप तो यह चाहेंगे कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन तब तक वहां हरियाणे में

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

बना रहे, 2 साल बना रहे जब तक वहां की जनता, पूरी जनता जयजय राम या जय जय चहुाम न हो जाय और उसके बाद वहां पर सरकार बनेगी। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि यह बिलकुल गलत है। यह डबल स्टैन्डर्ड बिलकुल गलत है। अगर आपको हरियाणे में राष्ट्रपति का शासन करना है तो फिर बंगाल में भी राष्ट्रपति का शासन करिये, और वहां पर चुनाव करिये। वहां पर आखिर चुनाव क्यों नहीं करवाया जाता ? मेरा कहना है कि आज अगर हरियाणे में 2 साल के लिए राष्ट्रपति का शासन रहेगा तो हरियाणे की वह बहादुर जनता, वहां के वह बहादुर लोग जिन्होंने कि डोगराई के इलाके में, बर्की के इलाके में या खेमकरण के इलाके में जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला किया, संगीनों का मुकाबला किया तो हो सकता है कि प्रजातंत्र के उसूलों की हिफाजत करने के लिए वह राष्ट्रपति के शासन का भी मुकाबला करेंगे। बाकी मैं समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति का शासन वहां पर चलने देना गलत चीज है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने दल की ओर से व अपनी ओर से दुबारा कहना चाहता हूं कि हम चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति के शासन का जितनी जल्दी संभव हो सके उसका खात्मा हो और वहां पर चुनाव हो ताकि चुनी हुई सरकार वहां पर बने। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर चुनाव वहां पर हो गये तो जितने कांग्रेसी आज नजर आ रहे हैं उतने भी वहां पर उसके बाद नजर नहीं आयेंगे। मैं चौधरी रणधीर सिंह को डराना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि मिडटर्म एलैक्शंस में पालियामेंट के मैम्बर्स एफैक्टेड नहीं होते हैं और इसलिए वह तो यहां पर मैम्बर रहेंगे लेकिन दूसरे वह एम० एल० एज० जो इस्तीफा दे रहे हैं, मुझे विश्वास है कि हरियाणा की जनता उनको भी कभी नहीं चुनेगी।

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांडस और ग्रान्ट्स हरियाणे के लिये सदन के सामने पेश की गई है मैं उनकी ताईद करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं।

हरियाणे की तरक्की और विकास के लिए स्वर्गीय कैरों साहब ने काफी कोशिश की थी और उन्होंने यह चाहा था कि उसे हम जितना बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं वह बढ़ावा दें। लेकिन नतीजा उस वक्त यह हुआ कि वहां पर अलग अलग विचारधाराओं के लोग हो गये और जिसका कि परिणाम यह हुआ कि वहां पर जो कार्य होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि हरियाणे के विकास की तरफ सरकार अधिक ध्यान दें और अधिक पैसा उसके लिए जुटायें। अगर आप अपने डिफैंस डिपार्टमेंट की ओर नजर डालेंगे तो देखेंगे कि आपकी सुरक्षा सेनाओं में सबसे ज्यादा तादाद हरियाणे के लोगों की है। अभी हाल में पाकिस्तान व चीन के साथ भारत का जो झगड़ा हुआ था उस युद्ध में हरियाणा के लोगों ने काफी बड़ी संख्या में चीन व पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध भारत की मदद की थी और दुश्मनों का मुकाबला किया था। यह भी ठीक है कि जिस तरीके से हमें उन लोगों की मदद व उनकी तरक्की का काम करना चाहिए था वह अभी पूरी तरह से नहीं हो पा रहा है बाकी मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार उस ओर से गाफ़िल नहीं है। आज वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन कायम है लेकिन यह निश्चित बात है कि वह राष्ट्रपति का शासन ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं रहेगा क्योंकि कोई भी चीज जो जनता की होती है और जनता के लिए बनाई जाती है उसमें ज्यादा दिन तक किसी एक खास व्यक्ति का, चाहे वह सभापति हो या चाहे वह राष्ट्रपति हो, या गवर्नर हो, उसका रूल वहां पर चल नहीं सकता है। मुझे आशा है कि हरियाणे में राष्ट्रपति के शासन का अंत शीघ्र संभव हो सकेगा और जो अभी वहां पर नये चुनाव होने वाले हैं उनमें जनता अपने मताधिकार का प्रयोग करेगी और जाहिर है कि वह जिस पार्टी अथवा उम्मीदवार को चाहे वह चुन कर असेम्बली में भेज सकती है। लेकिन लोगों के लिए अर्थात जनता के लिये यह देखना उचित होगा कि वह इस चुनाव में केवल ईमानदार, अनुभवी व योग्य व्यक्तियों को ही अपने वोट देकर

दिखाये जो कि इस ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को अच्छे तरीके से चला सकते हों। ऐसे ही लोगों को इसमें आना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं हरियाणे की जो बजट डिमांड्स हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, so far as the demands are concerned, there is nothing much for me to say, because there really has been no opposition to these demands from any of the speakers who have taken part in this debate. They have accepted the demands and those of them who have referred to specific demands have lent their support to them. I am grateful to them for this.

There has naturally been some reference to the problems of Haryana and to the need for taking certain measures to accelerate the growth and developmental process in Haryana. I am sure we can all have sympathy with this expression of views and I am sure the Government will also try to do its best to help in this matter. We are all aware of the glorious martial traditions of Haryana and of the part played by Haryana not only in the freedom struggle but also in the re-construction of this region of the country. After independence they have contributed signally in many spheres of our life. Now that they have formed a separate State I think this House should take this opportunity to wish this new born State all success and all prosperity.

Many of the problems to which reference was made are really a throwback on the time when Haryana was a part of a larger State. Without going into the merits of the question of whether or not Haryana was happy in the larger State, what was the degree of progress achieved by the various constituent units of the erstwhile Punjab State, because my hon. friend Shri Hemraj referred to the difficulties of the hill area, I would only like to say now that since Haryana is a State and it has the powers of a State it will itself look into the various problems like education, irrigation and community development, to which a reference was made during the debate and which will now come entirely within the purview of the Haryana State Government, and attend to the needs of the people.

I would only say that Shri Randhir Singh's reference to the low place given to education in the budget of Haryana is not quite correct. These are only Supplementary Demands. The main budget provides for a fairly large amount under the head 'education'. Over Rs. 10 crores is being spent on education in the current year out of a total revenue budget of Rs. 57 crores. This amounts to 18 per cent of the revenue spent on education. I hope the House will agree that this is a fairly reasonable allocation to education.

So far as the reference made by Shri Randhir Singh to the facilities being given to Harijans is concerned, I am sure all sections of the House will welcome these Demands as they are only doing what is a matter of historical justice to this section of our community.

Shri Bharati referred to various points. He referred to the fact that no reference was made in these Demands to animal husbandry. Again I would remind him that these are only Supplementary Demands. In the main budget Rs. 34 lakhs have been provided for animal husbandry. So far as his reference to the dam on the river Tons is concerned, this is a matter which concerns the various State Governments and this can only be looked into after consulting the various State Governments. This is already being done (*Interruption*).

I was a little surprised when Shri Bharati referred, somewhat unexpectedly, to the fact that children from Delhi go to Haryana colleges. He

[Shri K. C. Pant]

said that Haryana should get compensation for that. I think he spoke in a moment of heat. Surely, in this country, children of Delhi are also children of Haryana and also children of Uttar Pradesh. We cannot possibly differentiate between the children of one State and another and if educational facilities are available in any State they should be happy to make these facilities available to the children of neighbouring States or even for off States. Then only national integration and national existence can have any meaning and any sense.

17 Hrs.

So far as the point raised by Shri Randhir Singh, about holding the elections again after two years, or continuing President's Rule for two years is concerned, for a moment I thought that Shri S. M. Banerjee agreed with all that Shri Randhir Singh has said because I found him lending support to the speech of Shri Randhir Singh. But, then, he corrected himself in time and said in fact what we have been saying all along, namely, holding these elections as early as possible and feasible. In any case, the Constitution provides that President's Rule can continue for a certain period of time after which, again, certain measures have to be taken, and that period of time happens to be only six months. So, I can assure Shri Banerjee and other friends that the government is not keen to prolong the state of affairs in Haryana, which is an unfortunate state of affairs.

This is no time for me to go into all that has happened in Haryana that caused the imposition of President's Rule. A debate has taken place in this House on that, all sections of the House have expressed their views on this matter and it is hardly proper or necessary for me to go into all that. But I do think that we all appreciate the fact that what happened in Haryana did not add to the dignity of democratic process and, in fact, it brought it into contempt. The crossing of the floors and defections went on to a point where perhaps the true intentions of the electorate in giving their verdict was nullifid. So, in this situation there was really no remedy available except to go back to the people, and hence this step was taken and it is now for us to decide early these mid-term elections can be held.

Shri Banerjee expressed the view that the Congress MLAs would not come in large numbers in the reconstituted Haryana Assembly. He is entitled to hold that view. He was good enough to concede that Shri Randhir Singh will continue for the next four years. For that, I think Shri Randhir Singh should be grateful to him.

SHRI NAMBIAR: That is because there is not going to be any bye-election for his seat.

SHRI K. C. PANT: For this explanation also I am grateful to the hon. member.

But if Shri Banerjee is entitled to his views, I hope he will not mind if I express my views, and it so happens that my views are entirely contradictory to his. I think the Congress Party alone is capable of giving a clean and capable administration to the State of Haryana.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Question.

17.05 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of State of Haryana to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the following demands

entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 16, 42, 44, 47, 49 and 52."

The motion was adopted.

17.05½ hrs.

HARYANA APPROPRIATION BILL* 1967

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana for the services of the financial year 1967-68.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana for the services of the financial year 1967-68."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move‡ :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : हरियाणा की मांगों पर बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली की कुछ अजीब नीति है। दिल्ली एक ऐसी जगह है जहां पर पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की आमदनी को बैठ कर खाया जाता है। दुनिया भर में तो टैक्स लगते हैं लेकिन वह सब रुपया इकट्ठा हो कर यहां आ जाता है और यहां दिल्ली की सरकार उसको खर्च करती है। अगर आप यह जानना चाहें कि किस सूबे में वहां के लोगों की हैसियत क्या है तो आप चीनी का हिसाब देख लो। प्रति व्यक्ति जहां-जहां जितनी चीनी खपती है वहां वहां के लोग उतने ही सुखी होते हैं। यह आज के जमाने की बात है। अगर आपने इसको देखा तो आपको पता चल जायगा कि दिल्ली कितनी सुखी है।

दिल्ली की अपनी कोई सीमा है नहीं। दिल्ली के पास बसने के लिए जगह है नहीं। दिल्ली के चारों तरफ यहां के बच्चे पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं। दिल्ली को पानी पीने के लिये चाहिए होता है तो उत्तर प्रदेश वालों को कहते हैं कि आप अपने यहां पचास ट्यूब वैल लगा दो। बच्चे दिल्ली के पढ़ने के लिये दिल्ली के चारों तरफ जाते हैं। दिल्ली के बच्चे मेरे अपने बच्चे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जायें, हरियाणा में जायें, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इन बच्चों से मुझे कोई द्वेष नहीं है। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे पढ़ें-लिखें, मुझे खुशी होगी। दिल्ली के बच्चे खुशी से किसी भी सूबे में जाकर पढ़ सकते हैं। कोई रोक नहीं है। लेकिन इस वक्त यह प्रश्न नहीं है। इस वक्त प्रश्न यह है कि दस करोड़ रुपए का बजट आप शिक्षा का हरियाणा के लिए बना रहे हैं। दिल्ली के लिए तो आप बना नहीं रहे हैं। बजट बना रहे हैं हरियाणा के लिए और उसी बजट में से एक बड़ा हिस्सा खर्च किया जाएगा उन कालेजों और स्कूलों के लिए जिन में दिल्ली के बच्चे पढ़ने के लिये

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‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

जायेंगे। यह पैसा खाते में तो लिखा गया है हरियाणा के, खर्च इसको हरियाणा करेगा, असैम्बली वहां होती तो वह खर्च करती, असैम्बली नहीं है तो आप उसको करेंगे। पैसा हरियाणा का है, उन्हीं के हिस्से का है, पूरे हरियाणा प्रान्त के हिस्से का है। लेकिन उस पैसे का एक बड़ा हिस्सा आप खर्च करेंगे उन कालेजों, स्कूलों आदि पर जहां दिल्ली के हजारों बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। गाजियाबाद में भी वे पढ़ने जाते हैं, हरियाणा में भी जाते हैं, चारों तरफ जा कर पढ़ते हैं। लेकिन कभी किसी भले आदमी ने यह नहीं सोचा कि कहां तो हरियाणा के गरीब लोग और कहां दिल्ली के अमीर लोग। ये दिल्ली के जो अमीर लोगों के बच्चे हैं वे वहां सिर्फ फीस दे कर पढ़ लेंगे। लेकिन दिल्ली वाली सरकार उनको बिल्डिंग बनाने के लिये, उनको विज्ञान का सामान खरीदने के लिए, प्रयोगशालायें बनाने के लिए कुछ नहीं देगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केवल फीस में से स्कूल चल जाते हैं ?

नतीजा यह निकलता है कि दिल्ली के समर्थ लोगों के बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये हरियाणा के गरीब लोगों को अपने बच्चों को पांचवीं क्लास से भी वंचित करना पड़ता है, अपने बच्चों को वे पांचवीं क्लास तक भी नहीं पढ़ा सकते हैं। उन प्राइमरी स्कूलों पर जो खर्च होने वाला था वह अब आपके बच्चों के ऊपर खर्च होगा। यह होता आ रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को शर्म आये या न आये हम को तो बहुत शर्म आती है। मालदार आदमियों के बच्चे गरीब आदमियों के बच्चों के सिर पर पढ़-लिख जायें, गरीब आदमी अपने बच्चों को बे-पढ़ा-लिखा रख कर मालदार आदमियों के बच्चों को पढ़ा दें, यह तो बहुत ही शर्म की बात है।

मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि दिल्ली के बच्चे पढ़ें न। गाजियाबाद, मेरठ और उनका बस लगे, तो पूरे हरियाणा में जा कर पढ़ें, खूब पढ़ें, कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन आप करोड़पति लोग हैं, बड़े मालदार लोग हैं। आपके बच्चे वहां पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं तो जरा उतना ही पैसा भी आप दें, दिल खोल कर दें। हरियाणा के खाते में से पैसा अगर आप खर्च करते हैं तो कोई बहुत बड़ा एहसान आप नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। अपने खाते से अलग से आप रुपया दें, ताकि आपके बच्चे पढ़ सकें। दस पांच करोड़ रुपया आप उनको दें ताकि वे शान से काम चला सकें, शान से बिल्डिंगें बना सकें, शान से होस्टल बना सकें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री भारती, ने अभी जो बातें कही हैं, उन का एक तरह से जवाब तो मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूं। लेकिन इस वक्त उन्होंने दो बातें दोहराईं।

पहली बात तो उन्होंने यह कही कि दिल्ली ज्यादा खुशहाल है और दिल्ली में सारे हिन्दुस्तान का पैसा आता है। यह बात सही है कि दिल्ली ज्यादा खुशहाल है, लेकिन यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली में आस-पास के इलाकों से ज्यादा पैसा है। दिल्ली की खुशहाली का पता लगाने के लिए चीनी के आंकड़े देखने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह बात सब को पता है। लेकिन क्या यह बुरी बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में खुशहाली हो ? अगर हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी आस-पास के इलाकों से ज्यादा गरीब होती, तो क्या यह अच्छी बात होती ?

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : दिल्ली अमीर है और कंजूस भी है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कुछ हद तक दोनों बातें साथ-साथ चलती हैं।

माननीय सदस्य गम्भीरता से सोचें कि अगर एक प्रदेश के बच्चे दूसरे प्रदेश में जा कर पढ़ें और दूसरे प्रदेश वाले कहें कि पहले प्रदेश को उन बच्चों के पढ़ने का खर्च देना चाहिए, तो यह भी तथ्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश

के बच्चे बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और यह दिल्ली में भी पढ़ रहे हैं। अगर यह बात आगे बढ़ाई गई, तो उस का अन्त क्या होगा, कहां जा कर यह बात खत्म होगी और किस हद तक इस देश की एकता को कायम रखने में मददगार होगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Haryana for the services of the financial year 1967-68, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, *the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI K. C. PANT: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.11 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and to continue the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964, for a further period, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the Bill was referred to the Select Committee on the 6th December, 1967. The Committee's Report was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 1967; no changes have been suggested by the Committee in the original Bill.

I am extremely grateful to the Chairman and the Members of the Committee for having given their very careful consideration to this important Bill and making available their recommendations in such a short time.

I would, however, like to touch on the observations made by the Committee with regard to clause 3 of the Bill, namely, that some time limit should be fixed for the return of the Account Books that are seized to the parties concerned. I have assured the Committee that this will be done by suggesting to the State Governments and other concerned authorities that suitable provision should be made in the orders to be issued under the Act.

Another point stressed by the Select Committee by way of caution is that care should be taken to see that innocent persons are not harassed on purely technical grounds while exercising powers under this Bill. I may assure the House that Government are in full sympathy with this view and shall take all possible care to see that the enforcement staff of the Centre and the State Governments bear in mind this advice of the Select Committee while discharging their functions. The concerned authorities would be appropriately addressed in this connection.

The country has passed through two continuous years of drought causing acute shortage. This year a bumper crop is expected. We propose to take advantage of this good year to put the food economy of this country on a firm and stable basis. In view of the continued necessity of maintaining the public distribution system to serve the vulnerable sections of the

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society, buffer stocks have to be built by maximising internal procurement. The provisions of enhanced penalties and the effective implementation of the Act will greatly assist in the matter by discouraging hoarding.

As the House is aware, prior to its amendment by the Ordinance of 16-9-1967, a period of 3 years imprisonment had been prescribed under the Essential Commodities Act as penalty for certain offences committed under the Act. This was based on the Report of the Commodities Controls Committee set up in 1953.

It has been found that offences in respect of essential commodities have been on the increase. Hon. Members will agree that in view of the need to deal with such offences effectively, Government should be armed with necessary powers to check hoarding and profiteering in respect of all essential commodities. With a view to making the provisions of the Act more stringent, Government have therefore proposed in this Bill, as was provided under the Ordinance of 16-9-67 to increase the maximum period of punishment for certain offences under the Essential Commodities Act from 3 years imprisonment to 5 years imprisonment.

From the statistics provided by the Central Bureau of Investigation, it is seen that from January to September, 1967, out of 10,072 cases sent for trial under summary procedure, 6,625 cases ended in conviction while during the same period, out of 57,702 cases sent for trial under normal procedure, 20,972 persons were convicted. It will be seen, Sir, that the performance under summary trial has been better than under the normal procedure. The provision for summary trial was originally incorporated in the main Act in 1964 and was available upto 31st December, 1966. This was extended by an amendment of the Act in 1966 upto 31st December, 1967. In view of the urgent need for speedy disposal of cases, it is now proposed in the present Bill to regularise the action taken under the Ordinance of 16-9-1967 to have powers under this section extended upto 31st December, 1969.

When the Essential Commodities Act was amended last year, it was done with a view to have powers under that Act for the procurement of foodgrains, edible oilseeds and edible oils. Even at that time Government had under consideration the question of acquiring similar powers in respect of all essential commodities declared under the Act. Cases of contravention of orders issued under the Act have to be dealt with more severely in the present day circumstances. It is, therefore, proposed in the present Bill, as was provided under the Ordinance of 16-9-1967, to amend sections 6A, 6B and 6C of the Act in order to extend the provision regarding confiscation by District authorities to cover all essential commodities, whenever contravention of an order under the Act has taken place.

As the House is aware, during the debates in the Lok Sabha last year, hon. members had advised the Government that the confiscation provision should not be applied to producers of foodgrains and edible oilseeds. This suggestion was accepted by Government and a proviso to the relevant section in the Act was included for the purpose. However, Government are of the view that such an exemption is not necessary in respect of essential commodities other than foodgrains and edible oilseeds. I may add that the existing Act provides for appeals to a judicial authority against orders of confiscation by District authorities of essential commodities seized for contravention of orders and in cases where the judicial authority sets asides the orders of confiscation, provision has been made for payment of compensation along with reasonable interest.

Prior to the issue of the Ordinance of 16-9-1967, the enforcement staff was authorised only to inspect the books of accounts, etc., and not to seize them. It has been brought to our notice that delinquent traders often take the plea in the courts of

law that their registers or books have either been stolen or lost. The copies of records taken by the enforcement staff are not admissible as evidence. It thus becomes difficult to substantiate a case against such traders. Almost all the State Governments, therefore, suggested that powers should be provided under the Act to seize books of accounts, etc. This suggestion was accepted and a necessary provision was made by the amending Ordinance. Such a provision has also been included in the present Bill. As pointed out by me earlier, in the enforcement of this provision, suitable provision will be made for the return of the documents seized, fixing a time-limit therefor.

The courts had the discretion to award punishment within the limits prescribed by the main Act, which, however, did not provide for mandatory minimum punishment. Most of the State Governments desired such a provision. Having regard to the serious implication of the offences committed in respect of essential commodities and the social need to curb them, it was considered necessary that there should be a minimum deterrent punishment under the Essential Commodities Act for the second and subsequent offences. It was accordingly provided in the Ordinance for a mandatory minimum sentence of one month's imprisonment for the second and subsequent offences and the present Bill provides for it. This, combined with the provisions inserted by the Ordinance of 16-9-1967, and also included in the present Bill for suspension of business for a period of six months in the essential commodity in respect of which an order has been contravened, will, it is hoped, have a deterrent effect on those traders who are habitually inclined to be dishonest.

Prior to its amendment by the Ordinance, the main Act did not declare offences punishable under the Act as cognizable. To remove this difficulty, it is proposed to include in this Bill a provision, as in the Ordinance of 1967 to make offences under the Act cognizable. At the same time, with a view to allowing smooth functioning of business and trade, offences have also been declared 'bailable'.

Sir, according to the provisions of section 7 of the Act before issue of the Ordinance of 16-9-1967, only the property in respect of which an order has been contravened could be forfeited to the Government, the order of forfeiture being one for discretion of the courts. The coverings, packages etc. containing the contravened property and vehicles, lorries, animals etc. carrying the essential commodities unauthorisedly were not liable to forfeiture. Certain State Governments desired that a provision should be made in the Act to provide for forfeiture of packages, coverings, vehicles etc. involved in the smuggling of prohibited goods. It has been found in practice that a lot of surreptitious movement takes place in the case of foodgrains where movement control has been imposed. With a view to avoiding smuggling of not only foodgrains but other essential commodities also on a large scale, it was considered necessary to accept the recommendations of the State Governments to provide for forfeiture by a court of packages, coverings, vehicles etc. involved in carrying the essential commodities. The present Bill includes such a provision as was made by the amending ordinance of 16-9-1967.

Prior to the issue of the Ordinance of 1967, in respect of offences committed under the Act, during prosecutions launched before a court of law, offenders very often put forward the plea that they were not aware of the provisions of the Act and the offences were not, therefore, committed by them deliberately. Government therefore, felt it necessary to make contravention of orders under the Essential Commodities Act punishable whether the order was contravened knowingly, intentionally or otherwise.

Sir, the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption had recommended that the Essential Commodi-

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ties Act should be amended to make violations of the directions issued under orders issued under the Act also punishable. This was accepted and a provision therefore made in the Ordinance of 16-9-1967 and in the present Bill for enlarging the definition clause of the main Act.

Sir, coming to the Ordinance of the 21st October 1967, I may say that this was promulgated with a view to enable the Government to implement its policy of partial control on sugar for 1967-68 announced on the 16th August 1967. As the House is aware, the present control over prices and distribution of sugar applies to the entire sugar production and stocks with the factories and is exercised under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. With a view to augmenting sugar production during the year 1967-68 the Central Government have decided on a policy of partial control and to procure 60%, or such higher percentage as may be necessary, of sugar production of factories in 1967-68 so as to make up the quantity of sugar procured to a minimum of 13 lakh tonnes.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : How will you distinguish the sugar which is in the decontrolled quota ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I am coming to that. Sugar will be procured under clause (f) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Act and will be at fixed prices. The quantity so procured will be utilised for distribution through regulated channels mainly to domestic consumers. The sugar factories will be allowed to sell the balance production anywhere in India in the free market subject to periodical releases to be sanctioned by the Government. To enable the Government to procure a part of the production of sugar from factories at fixed prices, it was necessary to lay down the manner in which the price of such sugar will be fixed. This has been done by an amendment of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 by addition of a new sub-section 3C.

Sir, the House will agree that it is necessary to ensure regular supply of various essential commodities to our Defence Forces. In order that there may be no difficulty in this, a simple amendment of section 3 of the main Act for the purpose has been included in the present Bill.

In view of the urgent need for acquiring the powers mentioned earlier, Government had to promulgate the two Ordinances of 16th September and 21st October 1967. The present Bill seeks to replace these two Ordinances and to meet the requirements of Defence as mentioned above.

Finally, with your permission, I would like to briefly touch upon the minutes of dissent submitted by some of my hon. friends who served on the Select Committee. The exclusion of *mens rea* as an ingredient of an offence in this Bill has been objected to. I may say that persons committing offences under this Act sometimes escaped punishment for contravention of orders made thereunder on the plea that the offences were not committed by them deliberately. It was felt necessary to amend the Act so as to make contravention of an order made thereunder punishable whether the order was contravened knowingly, intentionally or otherwise. Objection has also been taken to the enlargement of the scope of the original Act to enable confiscation and forfeiture of all essential commodities including packages, coverings and receptacles and vehicles etc. and to make the offences cognizable, as also the provision of a minimum sentence of imprisonment for habitual offenders.

May I submit that under present-day living conditions there are commodities other than foodgrains and edible oils which are also very essential ? It is with great care that Government agree to notify any commodity as an essential commodity. It is but logical that once a commodity is considered as an essential commodity all the provisions of the Act should apply. So far as the provision of minimum sentence etc. is concerned, the very purpose of the Act is to make

the penal provisions more stringent so that it works as a brake on the people who would normally be tempted to indulge in any antisocial activity and those who choose to flout it would pay for it in adequate measure.

I would not like to take more time of the House since most of these points including the *'vires'* of the Bill have been considered by the Select Committee.

I am sure that this measure will have the support of the entire House. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Shakespeare wrote an entire play in so many words.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and to continue the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964, for a further period, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Before I call any hon. Member to speak, I would like to say one thing in advance. We are going to have a half-an-hour discussion today and then we have got two motions, one relating to the earthquake and the other relating to floods. It is not as though this Bill has come up here straightway, but it has come from the Select Committee. It is not much of a controversial thing.

I know that some hon. Members have tabled some amendments also to this Bill.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): There is a half-an-hour discussion also today.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, that is there, and then will come the motions relating to the earthquake and the floods. I think if we spend less time on this Bill, it would be helpful.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is it possible to finish those motions today or they could be postponed for tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: We must take them up today and finish them. Tomorrow, we have got some other business. We are having the foreign affairs debate tomorrow and then the non-official business and then we have something else in the evening. Therefore, these motions cannot be postponed for tomorrow, but we shall have to finish them today.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about Saturday?

MR. SPEAKER: Saturday also we have some other business. The business is so fixed that the programme is very tight.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What is your suggestion, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I am saying that we may try to conclude this Bill as early as possible. There are only two Members who have tabled amendments. One of them is Shri V. Krishnamoorthi who wants to have it referred to the President for reference to the Supreme Court under article 143. There are some other amendments in the name of Shri B. S. Sharma. By all means let them move their amendments, but I would only say that let them not make long speeches, so that we shall be able to finish this by 6 P.M. and then take up the other work.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that the Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1967, be referred to the President for obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution on the question of constitutional validity of the Bill.(1)

I had expected that the Select Committee would have pondered over the suggestions made when we discussed the motion for reference of the Bill to it. I had taken a long time on the last occasion by quoting so many judgments. I had also pointed out particularly regarding the procure-

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

ment of 60 per cent sugar from the sugar factories at fixed prices and allowing them to sell the remaining 40 per cent in any manner they like that that would offend article 31 of the Constitution. One quintal of sugar is being sold today at about Rs. 300 to 350, whereas Government want to procure one quintal for Rs. 160 to 170. There is big price gap between the two. Under article 31, when Government are acquiring anything, the owner of that property must be given just and reasonable compensation. Even if Government acquire anything from the factory owners under the Essential Commodities Act, it is open to the factory owners to sue the Government for the balance of the amount on the ground that it offends article 31 of the Constitution. Even if Government may be protected by this Bill, yet it would offend articles 31 and 13 of the Constitution.

Since you, Sir, are in a hurry to rush through this Bill and moreover it is an ordinance which has got to be approved because otherwise the Bill will lapse, I would not like to take more time of the House. I would only suggest to Government to kindly examine it after this Bill is passed, during the next session. At the Select Committee stage a suggestion was made to call for the Attorney-General's opinion, but somehow or other that matter was dropped.

I would particularly point out that the proposed sub-section (3) of section 3 is unconstitutional because it violates articles 13 and 31 of the Constitution in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Bela Banerjee case* and also *Vajravelu Mudaliar case.*

Therefore, I move that the Bill be referred to the President for obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court thereon.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the consideration motion to vote....

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : My amendment is there.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that he was not pressing it, because he was saying that Government could examine it later on.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : I was saying that after the Bill was passed it was open to Government to have the opinion of the legal experts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to seek your guidance in regard to one thing. The usual practice is that after the general discussion, even if it lasts for ten or twelve minutes, the hon. Minister replies and then only voting takes place.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to put only this amendment to vote. At some stage, all those who want to speak will get a chance. The only question is at what stage hon. Members want to speak. I am sure that he is not speaking on this particular amendment moved by Shri V. Krishnamoorthi. So, I wanted to dispose of this amendment first and then allow hon. Members to talk on the amendments later on. If they want to say something during the general discussion then this is the stage. Anyway, it makes no difference when they make their speeches.

Now, Shri N. Shivappa.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : I am entering into this discussion with my tooth-and-nail opposition. I am going to concentrate on certain very vital points which carry the letter of the law with them, which go to the root of the right of the citizens of this country and also into the question of the violation of the constitutional guarantees given to them. It is this which I want to make the headline of my argument.

First, I would take up the objects and reasons of this Bill. The introduction of the terms 'cognizable' and 'bailable', the question of confiscating contraband articles as property subject to part investigation in any manner, the introduction of certain beautiful

words against the carrying out of the general law of this country, whether procedural or penal, such as 'intentionally, knowing or otherwise', and particularly the use of the word 'otherwise' are going to prove one important thing namely that this Bill which seeks to replace the ordinance, if passed by this House will result in the establishment of a police raj in this country, and the judiciary and the sanctity of the judiciary will be whittled down.

I would recall that the original Act itself was challenged. The entire nation has got its own opposition to this Bill, and has been making a repeated demand for the repeal of the Act of 1955 itself, especially in view of the fact that this country is not facing any emergency now. No doubt, every citizen has got his own patriotism, and he has got his own concern for the security of the country and for the facilities for defence which have to be given to his fellow beings even if it be at the cost of some lives. There can be no two opinions on this, but that does not mean that there is the political circumstance now also. The original Act had provided for sufficiently deterrent punishment of three years, which is now being enhanced further.

I would like to compare the hon. Minister to a doctor. He has a particular prescription for a particular disease, but that does not cure the patient, but on the contrary makes the disease worse, and then the doctor prescribes two doses, instead of one dose, of the same medicine. The fate of the patient will be nothing but his complete end. Likewise, the very purpose of the Act will be defeated by enhancing the punishment.

What has been the achievement of the law in operation so far? The hon. Minister was praising himself by referring to certain convictions which have been secured, and he feels that the entire nation should be converted into a nation of convicts. They do not want the judiciary to operate, that judicial discretion should be allowed to the Judges, and so everywhere the word "shall" has been used in the Act; they are going to confiscate the right of the judiciary and the mouth of the judiciary will be closed, no option will be given to them. I would refer in this connection to sections 516 and 517 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

I do not know why the word "cognizable" has been introduced, why it should not be non-cognizable. If it is the intention of the legislation that there should be a fair trial, that good conscience has to be accorded, that equity and legal sense have to be there, to give an opportunity for fair justice to the man, the word "cognizable" should not be there, because if it is cognizable, he can be arrested any time. Nowadays, there is the psychology of jealousy prevalent everywhere in the country. Because of my jealousy if I give information to a police officer that such and such a person has done such and such a thing, it is sufficient, and the police officer will arrest him, and thus vengeance can be easily wreaked on anyone, and the man will not get an opportunity to go to court, though he may be able to get bail, because it is made bailable, but he may have to get the bail through the influence of a friend who is corrupt etc. If it is non-cognizable, the man will go to the court, the investigating authority must submit a report, and he must take the permission of the court.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it your intention that it should be made non-bailable?

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : No. I am only pointing out the effect of its being cognizable.

The purpose of this legislation is only to take the entire law into the hands of the Government and see that no judicial discretion is left for a fair trial; a mere investigating officer, who may be a highly corrupt man, can behave in any manner. If the original

[Shri N. Shivappa]

Act has been enforced properly, there is absolutely no necessity to enhance the punishment.

Consequently, I wish to appeal to the hon. Minister to see that this must be made a non-cognizable offence because a person who is going to be alleged as the accused will get an opportunity and the police officer will get an opportunity to submit a report and if there is a *prima facie* case then only the court will give him the opportunity to investigate. Otherwise, this weapon of law can be utilised or used against any innocent man. When there is an intention, the *mens rea* is expected to have been proved and which is accepted as a principle of law in this country for all these ages, unless and until the intention is proved, the *mens rea* is going to be proved, the alleged person is presumed to be innocent. So, when he is presumed to be innocent, how can you confiscate the entire thing? Why this word "otherwise" is being used is the question.

Supposing I am having some article, unintentionally or unknowingly for certain reasons, when I am travelling in a train, somebody comes and keeps some article by my side and goes away, then, according to this provision, that article will be confiscated and I will be prosecuted! The question is, why should it be done.

MR. SPEAKER: He must conclude now. This must be finished before 6 O'Clock. There are others also who want to speak for two or three minutes. You are giving a major speech. Much has been said on the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill already.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: This happens to be a very technical Bill with legal implications. Permit me to take another five minutes. I am just explaining the legal position. No option has been given anywhere in the Bill, much less to the citizen. The citizen is not given an opportunity for a fair trial. The only thing is, you just hand over the man to the police! Experience in the country about so many State laws in all the other fields has proved that the Government have utterly failed in enforcing these laws. Without proper enforcement there is no necessity to enhance any conviction or sentence as the case may be.

The final point that I would touch is the question of summary trial. This is another very peculiar thing which the law-maker has introduced here, for the approval of the House. I am sorry to say that a punishment of one month's conviction is given without any provision for appeal. If a summary trial is made, there is no option for a cross-examination on vital problems and the judge's hand will be tied. It will relate only to a specific question. No cross-examination is provided on such a vital issue; no investigation. When so many records are produced, when the opportunity is not there for the alleged accused, how can he cross-examine to come to a conclusion that a case is proved or disproved? The person has to seek redress in the high court. There is no question of appeal at all here, if there is a summary trial. So, in the interests of justice, in the interests of giving a proper law to the country, a regular trial must be given for these vital problems.

Therefore, I feel that everyone of these amendments—and I may say that these are all odd amendments,—sections 3, 7 and 11—should go. It is a bad omen. Every law that has been brought ever since the present authority came into power has contributed a bad omen and the person who has brought this measure before the House also contributes a bad omen to the country. I appeal to the House that this kind of law should be dropped and any other better amending measure, if necessary, may be brought. I feel that there is no necessity at this present juncture to bring in such a measure. through an ordinance. If necessary, a better amending Bill may be brought at any time.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, I am in general support for this

measure. I am one with the Government on this measure. There is however one thing which must be mentioned. I have no hope, rather confidence, if they will be in a position to execute it properly and see that the essential commodities are supplied to the public. That fear is there. My difficulties are already well known. I wanted to focus your attention on the question of sugar and sugar prices. Here, the hon. Minister just now said that 60 per cent is now allotted to the rationing system and 40 per cent goes to the millowners for their own distribution. Even the other day, with the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, I had a controversy on this point. He said this system will work and sugar price will come down. In Delhi today in the so-called white market of the black section....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : There is a crash in the Bombay market.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Maybe, but sugar is not available in Delhi for less than Rs. 5.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gupta said it has come down to Rs. 3.50.

AN HON. MEMBER : Rs. 4.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I am getting reports from Madras also that we are not getting sugar. The Minister was threatening the other day that there was danger of a further fall in production due to difficulty about cane price, etc. When there is shortage, how can the prices come down ? They will only legalise the blackmarket. How are you going to implement the provisions of this bill. There is a white market, black market and there is a legal market. How will you find out the stocks ? If I am given 100 bags for fair distribution at Rs. 1.80 per kilo, I can mix it up with the white market and sell it at Rs. 4 making a lot of money in the process. How can you stop it ? You might say there is checking of stocks, etc., but all the mechanism is corrupt. Once the black market is legalised, there is no meaning in the rationing system. It will collapse. The two cannot go together. You are undoing whatever provisions you have brought in here by the opening of the white market in this way.

In Madras there is short-supply of black gram, Bengal gram and *tur* dal. There is a ban order in UP against moving dal and pulses outside. In Agra a businessman entered into an agreement with a supplier at Madras, but the UP Government refused to give a permit. We have large quantities of khandsari and black sugar in Madras and we will release it on a reciprocal basis if we get dal and other items from here. The two States are quarrelling. There are reports in the press, but the Centre is helpless.

Control is necessary, but it should be done properly and efficiently so that the people can get the necessary commodities. Otherwise, there is no purpose of control. I request that these essential food articles may be supplied at a quicker pace and without difficulty to the common man.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : Sir, in this Bill which has been so ably moved by the Commerce Minister, I suggest that the word 'otherwise' must be eliminated from clause 7. This seeks to restrict the very fundamental right of a citizen, irrespective of considerations like social justice, etc. Clause 7 provides for punishment for a person who contravenes the provisions of this law "whether knowingly, intentionally or otherwise". This 'otherwise' will create serious hardship to the trading community especially from the rural sector. I, therefore, submit that this must be very seriously considered. I am also of the opinion that the Bill will not deliver the goods but will only increase corruption which is already there in the country. I request the hon. Minister to delete the word 'otherwise' and also to eliminate the 51 essential commodities from the Bill.

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

If he can confine it to the essential food articles and oils it will be quite all right. There is no need for all other commodities to be included because the markets are coming down, we are having very good crop prospects inside and there will be no difficulty. I submit, therefore, that this may be done.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक सदन के सामने है, प्रवर समिति में उस में कोई सुधार नहीं किया गया है । सरकार जीवनोपयोगी वस्तु कानून, 1966 में संशोधन करना चाहती है । और अधिक अधिकार लेना चाहती है । इस बिल में अधिक सजा देने की और गैर-दखलंदाज़ी वाले जुर्मों की दखलंदाजी वाले जुर्म बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई है । सरकार यह भी चाहती है कि जरूरी वस्तुओं की सप्लाई उचित मूल्य पर होती रहे । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक में उचित मूल्य की परिभाषा नहीं दी गई है । क्या वह मूल्यों पर कोई इस तरह का नियंत्रण करेंगे, जिस से उत्पादनकर्ताओं और उपभोक्ताओं पर असर न पड़े ? क्या सरकार अपने टैक्स और व्यापारी के मुनाफे में कोई कटौती करने जा रही है ? सरकार को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

देश में जब भी मूल्य बढ़ते या घटते हैं, तो उन का असर उत्पादनकर्ता और उपभोक्ता पर पड़ता है, सरकार के टैक्स और व्यापारी के मुनाफे में कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है । मैं समझता हूं कि महत्व अधिक अधिकार लेने का नहीं है । बल्कि उस के पालन का है । पिछले बीस वर्ष में सरकारी मशीनरी नाकामयाब रही है आज स्थिति यह है कि निजी क्षेत्र लालची हो गया है और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र अयोग्य हो गया है । इस सरकार के रहते हुए अधिक अधिकार लेना या न लेना, अधिक कानून बनाना या न बनाना एक ही बात है ।

अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए तो सरकार की तरफ से कई योजनायें चल रही हैं, लेकिन फसल की हिफाजत के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई कानून नहीं है । अगर कोई किसान की पांच एकड़ की फसल काट लेता है और वह थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखाता है, तो वह रिपोर्ट ताजीरात-हिन्द की दफा 426 के अन्तर्गत लिखी जाती है और उस में लिखा होता है कि यह अपराध पुलिस के हस्तक्षेप योग्य नहीं है । अगर कोई बदमाश किसी किसान की फसल काट लेता है, तो उस पर पुलिस के हस्तक्षेप वाला कानून लागू नहीं होता है । तो फिर फसल की हिफाजत कैसे की जा सकती है और देश की खाद्य समस्या कैसे हल हो सकती है ? मेरा संशोधन है कि ताजीराते-हिन्द की दफा 426 में यह संशोधन कर दिया जाये कि फसल की चराई-कटाई पुलिस के हस्तक्षेप-योग्य अपराध है । इस सरकार का तो वही हाल है कि जो बच्चे पैदा नहीं हुए हैं, उन के लिए तो सब प्रकार की स्कीमें बन रही हैं और जो बच्चे पैदा हो गये हैं, उन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । जब तक फसल की चराई-कटाई बन्द नहीं होगी, तब तक अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम बनाने का कोई लाभ नहीं है । जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, फसल की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए तो सब स्कीम्ज हैं लेकिन जो फसलें पैदा हो गई हैं, उन की रक्षा के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं है । इस लिये फसल की चराई-कटाई को पुलिस के हस्तक्षेप-योग्य अपराध बना दिया जाना चाहिए ।

इस के अतिरिक्त आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमत निर्धारित होनी चाहिए । जब तक इस बारे में कोई सीमा नहीं बांधी जायेगी, तब तक कानून बनाने से कुछ लाभ नहीं है ।

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब 14 नवम्बर को यह बिल प्रवर समिति के सुपुर्द किया गया, तो हमने

समझा था कि हमारा काम बहुत आसान हो जायेगा, क्योंकि जो एमेंडमेंट्स हम देना चाहते थे, वे वहीं मन्जूर हो जायेंगे । लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह बिल ज्यों का त्यों, अक्षत रूप में, बिना किसी सुधार के, बिना किसी कामा या फुलस्टाप को बदले वापस आ गया है ।

जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

> "While the Committee appreciate the laudable object underlying the Bill, *viz.*, curbing of activities of unsocial elements, nevertheless, they would like to sound a note of caution to the Executive who should, in the course of the exercise of the powers under the proposed legislation, ensure that innocent persons are not subjected to harassment on purely technical grounds."

मेरे पास एक पुस्तिका है "दि एसेंशल कामोडिटीज़ एक्ट, 1955--ए फ़ेक्चुअल स्टडी आफ़ इट्स वर्किग" । इसमें कहा गया है :

> "The Bill is not designed to regulate industry, this Bill is not designed to regulate the economy of the country."

लेकिन हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि इन आश्वासनों के बावजूद किस तरह से हमारे जीवन की सब उपयोगी वस्तुयें इस एसेंशल कामोडिटीज़ एक्ट के शिकंजे में जकड़ी हुई हैं । हमारी आवश्यक वस्तुओं का कोई ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं है, जो कंट्रोल से अछूता हो, जिस पर कंट्रोल न हो । इस कानून के सैक्शन 2 में एक लम्बी-चौड़ी लिस्ट दी हुई है । मैंने अपने एमेंडमेंट में यह मांग की है कि चावल और गेहूं को छोड़ कर बाकी के खाद्यान्न (foodgrains) आयरन एंड स्टील गुड्ज़ और टेक्स्टाइल आदि अन्य चीज़ों पर कंट्रोल उठा दिया जावे ।

जहां तक खाद्यान्न का सवाल है, हम चावल और गेहूं का कंट्रोल थोड़े समय के लिये मान भी लें तो जैसा श्री नम्बियार ने कहा है, मोटे अनाजों पर तो कंट्रोल की क्या आवश्यकता है ? मैं कल ही रेडियो पर सुन रहा था कि चने का भाव उत्तर प्रदेश में 65.70 रुपये क्विंटल और मद्रास में 150 रुपये क्विंटल है । हम सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न सोसायटी के अन्तर्गत आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन एक ही चीज़ का भाव एक जगह 70 रुपये क्विंटल और दूसरी जगह 150 रुपये क्विंटल है ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को अर्ज़ करूंगा कि वह कम से कम मक्का, चना, बाजरा, जो आदि मोटे अनाज की छूट दे दें और उन का खुला व्यापार होने दें । हम गेहूं और चावल बड़े लोगों के लिए छोड़ देंगे और हम अपना पेट मोटे अनाज से ही भर लेंगे । जब फ़सल अच्छी हुई है, तो कम से कम मोटे अनाज से कंट्रोल हटा लिये जायें । आप जानते हैं कि कंट्रोल से बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों का तो कुछ नहीं बिगड़ता, लेकिन छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी उसके शिकंजे में आ जाते हैं, उन पर तरह-तरह की मुसीबतें ढाई जाती हैं । उनको जेल तक भेजा जाता है । हर एक व्यापारी को जीने का हक है, व्यापार करने का हक है, लेकिन वह व्यापार करे तो किस चीज़ का, क्यों कि हर एक चीज़ पर तो कंट्रोल है, ।

जहां तक बड़े आदमियों का सवाल है, ऐसे कानूनों से उन्हें लाभ ही लाभ होता है । लाइसेंस और परमिट सब बड़े-बड़े आदमियों को ही दिये जाते हैं । हम मानोपली को खत्म करने और हज़ारी रिपोर्ट की बातें तो करते हैं लेकिन मानोपलिस्ट्स और बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी घरानों को उसी तरह लाइसेंस बहुत बड़ी तादाद में दिये जा रहे हैं । हम कंट्रोल से यह आशा रखते हैं कि हम उनके द्वारा देश में सोशलिस्टक पैटर्न आफ़ सोसायटी बना सकेंगे और हर एक मनुष्य को उसकी आवश्यकता की चीज़ उचित दाम पर बराबर प्राप्त होगी, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बड़े आदमियों को और बड़ा बनाया जा रहा है और गरीब

[श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा]

और ज्यादा गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। मैं ऐसे आदमियों को जानता हूं, जो सेकेंड वर्ल्ड वार के जमाने में सिर्फ दस रुपये महीना पाते थे और कंट्रोल और परमिट की वजह से आज दस करोड़ रुपयों की एक नहीं, कई कम्पनियां चला रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अब मैं इस विधेयक की कुछ बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इसमें पेज ५ पर कहा गया है :

> "any property in respect of which the order has been contravened or such part thereof as to the Court may seem fit including any packages, coverings or receptacles in which the property is found and any animal, vehicle, vessel or other conveyance used in carrying the property, shall be forfeited to the Government :"

18 Hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बहुत ही खतरनाक क्लाज है। आप एक उदाहरण लीजिए। आप कार में मद्रास जा रहे हैं, आपका ड्राइवर भी है, नौकर भी है और वह पांच किलो चावल ले जाता है। आप उसको जानते नहीं। लेकिन इस क्लाज के रहते हुए आपकी गाड़ी उस पांच किलो चावल के कारण जब्त की जा सकती है। हम लोग जानते हैं, जितना बड़ा और जैसा अपराध होता है, उसी के मुताबिक सजा होती है। आप कार के मालिक हैं और इस क्लाज के मुताबिक बिना किसी अपराध के आपकी यह कार जब्त की जा सकती है क्या यह उचित है मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे कम से कम इस क्लाज को तो हटा दें।

मेरे जो अमेंडमेंट हैं उसमें मैं खास ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सब-क्लाज 6, 9, 10 और 11 को हटा दिया जाय। इन चीजों पर आज कंट्रोल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इनके ऊपर कंट्रोल का मतलब होता है कि हम बड़े आदमियों को लाइसेंस देते हैं, उन्हें परमिट देते हैं। अगर बाजार में कम्पीटीशन हो तो बहुत से आदमी उसमें काम करेंगे। उसमें उस कम्पीटीशन के अन्दर जितना मुनाफा हो सकेगा वही वह कर सकेंगे। मैं ऐसे-ऐसे व्यापारियों को जानता हूं जो लड़ाई के पहले कपड़े का काम करते थे और जो केवल बारदाना के मुनाफे पर काम करते थे। सैकड़ों आदमी कारोबार में लगे थे। आज आप एक आदमी को लाइसेंस देते हैं। वह अपने टर्म्स पर बिक्री करता है और आप के जो आफिसर्स हैं उनकी खुशामद से आगे बढ़ता जाता है। आज यहां सप्लाई आफिसर्स का और कंट्रोलर्स का राज फैला हुआ है। यह जितने सप्लाई आफिसर्स हैं और कंट्रोलर्स हैं वह किस कैरेक्टर के आदमी हैं, किस मेटल के बने हुए हैं यह आप देखिए। एक ऐसा विशस सर्किल बन गया है कि वह घूस लेते हैं जो व्यापारियों को देनी पड़ती है और उसके कारण वह ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करते हैं क्योंकि अगर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग न करें तो कहां से लायें? इस प्रकार एक यह विशस सर्किल बन जाता है और उसके कारण यह ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता रहता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम लोग इस कंट्रोल को हटायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट और लूंगा। मैं और मेरी पार्टी आप जानते हैं कि कंट्रोलों के विरुद्ध है। हम केवल एक ही कंट्रोल चाहते हैं और वह श्रीमती इन्दिरागांधी के उस परिवार पर, मेरा मतलब उनके मंत्रिमंडल के परिवार से है · · · · ·

SHRI NAMBIAR : Family of ministers!

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : Yes, family of ministers. I did not mean her family.

जब हमारे यहां भुखमरी है, हमारे यहां अकाल है उस स्थिति में यह मिनिस्टरों की फौज क्यों बढ़ायी जा रही है? अगर कंट्रोल किसी चीज पर होना चाहिए तो केवल एक

इसी चीज पर होना चाहिए न कि ग्रौर किसी चीज पर । इस सिलसिले में मुझे एक छोटी सी कहानी याद ग्राती है । एक बुढ़िया के बहुत दर्द हो रहा था । उसने ग्रपने लड़कों से कहा कि मुझे किसी मिनिस्टर के पास ले चलो । लड़कों ने पूछा कि मिनिस्टर के पास ले चलने से क्या होगा ? उसने कहा कि तुम ले तो चलो । वह किसी तरह ले गए । बुढ़िया ने वहां पहुंच कर कहा कि मेरे यहां पर दर्द हो रहा है तुम जरा हाथ लगा दो । मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि मेरे हाथ लगाने से क्या होगा ? किसी डाक्टर के पास जाग्रो । उसने कहा कि नहीं, बेटा तुम जरा हाथ लगा दो । तुमने केरोसिन पर हाथ लगाया, वह बाजार से गायब हो गया, कपड़े पर हाथ लगाया वह भी गायब तो ग्रगर तुम मेरे दर्द पर हाथ लगाग्रोगे तो वह क्यों नहीं गायब होगा ? ग्रौर यह कहा जाता है कि उसके छूनें से बुढ़िया का दर्द भी गायब हो गया ।

MR. SPEAKER: There are three or four speakers more—Shri Srinibas Misra, Shri Dhireswar Kalita, Shri Sharma and Shri R. Barua. If each one of them takes two minutes, I can call all four of them.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Sir, I have no difference about this Bill; they can take more powers provided, as Shri Nambiar has said, the essential commodities are supplied. But we do not get them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : हाफ ऐन ग्रवर का भी है । वह कब होगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that they must finish quickly. It will be finished in 10 or 15 minutes. Then the half-an-hour discussion can be taken up.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: During the last 15 years the profiteers have been earning more and more. Blackmarketeers have become big black marketeers; hoarders have becombe big hoarders. That is what has happened during the last 20 years. You want take more powers provided you can control them. But I see there is no such intention.

Some days back, when Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu raised the question of some wagons of dal lying unloaded at Howrah station, we heard the hon. Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, saying that he would take proper action if they do not unload the wagons in proper time. But no action was taken. The wagons of dal were in the name of one Mr. Aggarwal, a foodgrains merchant, and it is the same Mr. Aggarwal who garlanded Mr. P. C. Ghosh on becoming the Chief Minister. Is it the intention of the Government to control prices? I want to know from the Government. You can have more powers—that does not matter—to bring to book those hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers. Panditji wanted to hang black-marketeers at the nearest lamp post. Panditji is dead; Shastriji is also dead. Now, a new Prime Minister has come and she wants more powers to control this. I think, they will not control this. Mr. Aggarwal garlanding Mr. P. C. Ghosh is not the way. This is not the way.

About sugar, it is being sold at Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 or Rs. 8. Mr. Shinde is present here and he knows that. I submitted a Short Notice question which was not accepted; the Call Attention was also not accepted. In Assam, sugar price is Rs. 8 a kilo. Now, 60,000 tonnes of sugar have been given for open sale from 23rd November, 1967. I do not know how many crores of rupees the mill-owners are earning. Have the prices come down? You have brought sugar under this Act. Have you controlled the price of sugar. In Assam, we are having sugar at Rs. 8 a kilo. In Delhi, the price of sugar is Rs. 4.50 p. or Rs. 5 a kilo. It is not their intention to control the price. You can take more powers provided you can control it. You do not intend to control it. You are only deceiving the public by enacting this measure. You want to show to the public that you are against corruption. But, really, you are not against corruption. You

[Shri Dhireswar Kalita]

are helping the corruption to grow. You are not fighting corruption. You are only helping those corrupt officials by giving them executive powers and machinery to earn more money under the garb of this Act.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : I want to make only two points. The hon. Member from that side just said that so and so was garlanded by some black-marketeer. He does not know that when we win elections, the first person to garland us is the person who has been opposing us tooth and nail. What can we do about it ? That is so all over India.

Let us take the positive aspect of the Bill. The first positive aspect is that if we pass this Bill, we guarantee every citizen of India, be it a class 4 man or a class 1 man, all the essential commodities at reasonable prices. There will not be any difference between Delhi and Madras, that the gram is sold at Rs. 65 a quintal here and at Rs. 145 a quintal there. That is the first guarantee that you get by passing this Bill. If the Government is not able to give that guarantee, I think, it is no use passing the Bill.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : The Ordinance was there; they could not control the price.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Then the second one is this. We give guarantee to our military personnel that they will not run short of their rations. I do not want to go into this question. I know much more about it than many other persons do. In any case, whether they are fighting acitvely or they are somewhere else, certain guarantees are given.

The third guarantee that we are giving by means of this Act is this. At present there are three types of markets. There is the free market, then there is the legal market which our friends have set up and then the most effective, the most serious and the most dangerous market is the thrice black-market. It is not black-market. We can put up with the black-market. The English people talked of black-market in the Second World War. But now the market is getting blacker, blacker and blacker. By means of this Act, the Government guarantee to the people that the black market will be wiped off, that there will not be any anti-social elements left, that the hoarders and the profiteers will be wiped off.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He may try to conclude.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are a gentleman of very enlightened understanding....

SHRI NAMBIAR : The latest definition of Speaker !

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : They have imposed penalties on all those persons who carry them on vehicles or bullock-carts. They have imposed penalties on all those who indulge in anti-social activities. They have included all kinds of essential commodities in the list of commodities. They have done very well by that. But they have forgotten to do one thing. They have forgotten to penalise these persons—they should have been a part of this. I do not know what the Select Committee was doing. Of course, I have respect for them, I have respect for everybody. But I do not know what the Select Committee was doing. They should have penalised also those persons who encourage or abet or advise or aid or supply anything or supply something to the black-market. I do not find that class of people in this Bill. As long as this clause is not put, they will say that it is not there. If you do not put that clause here, I tell you, the whole of this Bill becomes a house of cards, the whole of this Bill becomes infructuous.

MR. SPEAKER : He may conclude.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : You are kind to me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, he must also be kind to me.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I will just conclude.

Anybody who is indulging directly or indirectly in any kind of anti-social activity will be punished drastically, but, Sir, I will tell you one thing. It is not legislation that will do that. It is public opinion that will do that. You know, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir. You are a very great reader of books; you must have read his memoirs. When the Second World War was being fought, in Great Britain, I think, they were giving per week two eggs per family or per man; I do not remember. But, if they found that anybody was getting eggs from the black-market, nobody would speak to him. Here is my friend who says that somebody garlanded the Chief Minister of his State. I say, it should become an article of faith with these persons. It should be an essential part of the code of conduct of Ministers and M.Ps. also that they will not shake hands, why shake hands, they will not even nod to those persons who indulge or are reputed to have indulged in any kind of black-marketing activity.

Now, my friend from Kashmir is one of the innocent sons of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sharma, we are losing time. Please conclude.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I wish that the Raja Saheb was here because I would have then posed it to him eloquently. He is a good man. Who knows India as well as I do? He has not been able to do all this. They should feel that the Bill should be such as it can assure the common man that he will get all essential goods at equitable prices whether he is living in Pathankot or Cape Comorin, in Dibrugarh or in some other place. Unless that is there this Bill is of no use.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Sir, while extending the general support to the purpose of the Bill on behalf of my Party I have to observe that this Bill is an attempt, rather a half-hearted attempt to do something in the right direction. It is perhaps the result of pulls from opposite forces on the Ministry that has led to the Bill

being a truncated one. Sir, you will see that the purpose of the Bill is to take sugar within its fold, 60% of which will be controlled and 40% de-controlled. Black-market flourishes when there is shortage, but there is no black market without control. That black market high price becomes the price, which is not black market price. But two types of sugar are being sold, one at Rs. 2.50, side by side, the same vendor selling it at Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 or Rs. 8 as one hon. Member narrated. How is the Government going to control this? This will encourage black-market more. Is the Minister conceiving of any idea to collar one type of sugar as in petrol so that one is Rs. 5 and another is controlled sugar. How is he going to give effect to this ?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: Even for Vanaspati they have not done so far. How are they going to do it here?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The second thing is : an attempt is made to make the person who unintentionally also contravenes the provisions to be convicted. But there is some inconsistency.

We see the purpose that led the Government to add these words "intentionally, unintentionally or otherwise' is defeated because the hon. Minister would kindly see 'if any person contravenes' is there. 'Intentionally' or 'unintentionally' the person must contravene. Therefore, in spite of all your attempts, the question of *mens rea* is not taken away. Perhaps the Government will face the court when they will say that 'a person contravenes that' means a policy on his part which will again bring in *mens rea*.

Now the third point is about the amendment regarding animals. I would advise the hon. Minister to open a pinjra pole because animals shall be taken. So now persons who will try to contravene, even those persons who are lover of cows and cattle, will put all sorts of contraband articles on decrepit, old, diseased cows and hackneyed horses and just put them before the authorities. What is the effect? 'Shall be forfeited to the Govern-

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

ment'. Therefore, the hon. Minister must try to open a pinjrapole to take control of these animals.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : The provisions of the Bill are made applicable to technical offences also. There is no harm in enhancing the penalty in cases of real offences in charging higher prices or for secreting commodities. But if a man does not show the price on the notice board or does not enter the stock in the records almost immediately he also comes within the mischief of this penal section in the same way. That being so, the penal provision becomes very severe in his case. The result is that the very intention of the Act is defeated. When the case comes before the magistrate and he finds that the offence is a clearly technical one, his sympathy goes to the accused.

Moreover, the Act is being extended to a large number of commodities which are not really essential in the sense of foodstuffs or things like that. It is now going to be extended to motor parts and various other things. Therefore, the provisions that have been made really become very oppressive. The result will be that business people dealing in these commodities will make payments to the inspectors and others and add that to the price of the article. What has been happening at present is that there is a regular arrangement by which payments are made to inspectors who come to inspect.

MR. SPEAKER : That goes on in a routine way !

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Unless the Act is properly applied, it can never be effective. There is no correct policy in this regard.

I will cite an instance. 200 wagons of maize were despatched with the permission of the Haryana Government to Calcutta. But they have been seized by Central Government. But the commodity has not been released into the market. If that had been done, the price would have come down. It has been seized and will remain in the custody of the police for a number of months, perhaps years. The result will be that the consumers would be denied that commodity.

Therefore, there must be some method devised of making the commodity available to the consumers so that the prices may go down. Otherwise, the Act will become meaningless and will stand in the way of the achievement of the objective we have in view.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : My reply will be very short. The *vires* of the Bill were questioned in the Select Committee also and we had a discussion there on that. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member who raised this point here also to art. 31(5) which says :

> "Nothing in clause (2) shall affect the provisions of any law which the State may hereafter make for the purpose of imposing or levying any tax or penalty. ."

So the confiscation will be a penalty on the person from whom the property has been taken away. So it is not *ultra vires* the Constitution.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI : Cl. 5 does not apply to the clause we are making. It applies to the Act which was in force before 1950.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : That ruling was also discussed. It would not come in the way of the present Bill.

One or two points ought to be replied to. One point made was that we have been harsh in giving punishment to certain people who contravene this Act. I want to make it clear that we do not mean any harshness to the general public as such. For instance, so far as the confiscation clause is concerned, we cannot confiscate foodgrains from the producer. So any-

body who produces foodgrains is exempt from confiscation. When the authorities think of confiscating a particular commodity declared an essential commodity under Act, they have to give notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so. Then he is given an opportunity of making a representation within such reasonable period of time as may be specified in the notification. He is given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter. Then against this order, he can go in appeal. So this particular clause is not very harsh.

The other point made was that the poorer sections of the community who owned some packages or horses or mules would also be troubled. In the amended Act, it has been very clearly provided that it is left to the discretion of the court. It says :

> "any property in respect of which the order has been contravened or such part thereof as the court may seem fit including any packages, coverings or receptacles in which the property is found and any animal......"

So every care has been taken to see that the law should not become a harassment or botheration for the general public.

Regarding the sugar question raised by Shri Nambiar and others, there was a discussion on that here some time ago when my hon. colleague, Shri Shinde, explained government policy. I think there has been no change since then. I think we should be hopeful that conditions will improve and the measures taken in the matter of control will prove to be in the interest of the community without causing any hardship.

MR. SPEAKER : There is an amendment by way of a motion for circulation. The question is :

> "This House is of opinion that the Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Bill 1967, be referred to the President for obtaining the opinion of the Supreme Court under art. 143 of the Constitution on the question of constitutional validity of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act 1955 and to continue the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 1964, for a further period, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The amendments are not being moved. So I shall put all the clauses together. The question is :

> "That clauses 1 to 11, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 11, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall start the half hour discussion sought to be raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri now. Let us all continue sitting till 8 P.M. and dispose of all the three items on the agenda.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How can we finish it? At 7 P.M. the discussion regarding the recent earthquakes will start.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless earthquakes comes here, we will continue sitting and devote half an hour to each of the remaining items on the agenda.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I fully endorse the plea made by Shri K. L. Gupta that the destruction caused by

[Shri Nath Pai]

the floods is a very serious matter on which the House should have the opportunity of a full discussion. We can do that day after tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different matter. I have no objection. But we will try to finish it because day after tomorrow something more serious may crop up. Therefore, to the extent possible, we shall clear the agenda of today by giving half an hour to each item. Tomorrow something is already on the agenda.

18.23 hrs.

RE : COMMON CIVIL CODE*

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : देश के सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान आचार संहिता या कामन सिविल कोड बनाने के सम्बन्ध में आधे घंटे की जिस चर्चा को मैं उठा रहा हूं वह चर्चा उस समय भी उठी थी जिस समय भारत का संविधान तैयार हो रहा था। उस समय कुछ लोग इस प्रकार के थे संविधान सभा में जिन्होंने इस बात का विरोध किया था कि संसद को इस प्रकार की समान आचार संहिता सभी देश के नागरिकों के लिए बनाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन उस समय के जो न्याय शास्त्री थे जिनमें प्रमुख डा० अल्लादी कृष्णस्वामी अय्यर, श्री के० एम० मुंशी और स्वयं उस समय के विधि मंत्री डा० अमबेदकर थे, इस बात का समर्थन उन्होंने किया कि संसद को इस विषय में पूर्ण अधिकार है। उसी आधार पर इस संसद ने हिन्दू कोड बिल के सम्बन्ध में भी आगे चल कर विचार किया गया। इस प्रश्न को लेकर जिस पर संविधान सभा में एक लम्बी चर्चा चली थी, इस सदन में भी समय-समय पर कुछ प्रश्न उठते रहे हैं जिनका उत्तर विधि मंत्रालय की ओर से जो आया उसमें और अब जिस प्रश्न पर मैं चर्चा उठा रहा हूं उसमें एक बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है।

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair]

सब से पहले एक प्रश्न इसी प्रकार का आया था 17-5-1964 को जिसका उत्तर उस समय के उप विधि मंत्री श्री बिभुधेन्द्र मिश्र ने दिया था और उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा था कि ला कमिशन की पंद्रहवीं और बाईसवीं रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जो उन्होंने हमको सुझाव दिया है कि ईसाइयों के विवाह कानून के सम्बन्ध में संसद को परिवर्तन के लिए विधेयक लाना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार के एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए 17 मई 1967 को उस समय के विधि मंत्री श्री पट्टाभि रमन नें यह कहा कि यह हमारी हार्दिक इच्छा है कि एक समान संहिता देश के सभी नागरिकों पर जो लागू हो उस प्रकार का एक विधेयक हम इस संसद में लायें लेकिन उसके लिए अभी कुछ समय की अपेक्षा है। फिर उसके बाद 25 जुलाई 1967 को उप-विधि मंत्री श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण नें एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि हमनें इस संबंध में प्रांतीय सरकारों से कुछ परामर्श मांगें हैं कि विवाह और उत्तराधिकार के बारे में सबके लिए एक समान कानून बनाने के बारे में उनकी क्या सम्मति है? उसमें मैसूर, आसाम, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, दादरा नगर हवेली, इनकी इसके पक्ष में सम्मति आई और काश्मीर, नागा लैण्ड, राजस्थान और केरल विपक्ष में थे। महाराष्ट्र का कहना यह है कि एक कमीशन इस काम के लिए नियुक्त किया जाय। उड़ीसा सरकार भी इससे सहमत थी लेकिन उसका कहना था कि अभी इसे बहुत शीघ्रता न की जाय। इस समय के जो विधि मंत्री हैं श्री गोविन्द मेनन उन्होंने स्वयं 11 जुलाई 1967 को इसी प्रकार के एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा कि इस संबंध में मुस्लिम महिलाओं के विचार जानने के बाद संसद में आवश्यक कानून पेश करेंगे। पहले उनकी राय जान लें। भारत सरकार नें पहले इस संबंध में एक समिति गठित करने का भी निश्चय किया था लेकिन सभापति जी कुछ राजनैतिक

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

दबावों के कारण वह समिति गठित होने के पहले ही वह विचार स्थगित कर दिया गया।

आज मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि अब जो उत्तर विधि मंत्री ने दिया है वह पहले विधि-मंत्रियों के और स्वयं वर्तमान विधि-मंत्री के उत्तर से सर्वथा असंगत उत्तर है। इस उत्तर में वह कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार का कानून न बनाने का कारण यह है कि विवाह और उत्तराधिकार आदि के बारे में भारत के सभी नागरिकों पर एक समान विधि संहिता लागू करने के लिये भारत के नागरिकों के सभी वर्गों में मतैक्य नहीं है। इसलिए इस प्रकार का कानून नहीं बनाया जा सकता। सभापति जी ! संविधान सभा के एक प्रमुख न्याय-शास्त्री श्री अल्लादी कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर के शब्दों को यहां मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। जब उनके सामने यह प्रश्न आया तो उन्होंने उस समय जो लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे थे मिस्टर पोकर और मिस्टर हुसेन इमाम आदि उनको उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा था। यह संविधान सभा की कार्यवाही का हिन्दी अनुवाद है जिससे मैं पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूं :—

"भारत की भावी संसद् के लिए ऐसे कानून बनाने का कोई निषेध नहीं है। अतएव, अभिप्राय एकविध व्यवहार-संहिता बनाने का है। यूरोप के विभिन्न देशों में मुसलमान हैं, हिन्दू हैं, कैथोलिक हैं, ईसाई हैं, यहूदी हैं। मैं मिस्टर पोकर से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या फ्रांस में, जर्मनी में, इटली में और यूरोप के सारे देशों में विभिन्न निजी कानून स्थायी रूप से लागू हैं ? क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में उत्तराधिकार के कानूनों को अनियमित तथा एकविध नहीं किया गया है ? उन्होंने तो मुस्लिम न्याय-शास्त्र का सविस्तार अध्ययन किया होगा और पता लगाया होगा कि इन देशों में न्याय की एक ही प्रणाली है या विभिन्न प्रणालियां हैं।

वहां के लोगों को भी छोड़ो। आज यदि देश के अन्य भागों के लोगों के पास यूरोप महाद्वीप में सम्पत्ति हो जहां जर्मन व्यवहार संहिता अथवा फ्रांसीसी व्यवहार संहिता लागू हो तो उन लोगों पर कई विषयों में उस स्थान का कानून लागू होता है। अतएव यह कहना गलत है कि हम धर्म के क्षेत्र में हस्तक्षेप कर रहे हैं। मुस्लिम-कानून के अंतर्गत विवाह एक व्यवहार संविदा है, जैसा कि हिन्दू कानून में नहीं है। मुस्लिम न्याय शास्त्र के अनुसार विवाह की कल्पना में पवित्रता का आशय नहीं आता, यद्यपि इस संविद के प्रसंग में कुरान तथा बाद के न्यायशास्त्रियों के कथन लागू होते हैं। अतएव धर्म के जोखम में होने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।"

यह अल्लादी कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर का संविधान सभा में कथन था। इसीसे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि स्थिति क्या है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक धर्म का संबंध है धर्म और रीति-रिवाज में बड़ा अंतर होता है। धर्म में कुछ इस प्रकार के सिद्धांत हैं कि जिनको आसानी से नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। लेकिन रीति-रिवाज इस प्रकार के होते हैं कि जिसके अंदर संसद को परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार होता है। यह केवल हमारे ही देश में नहीं, बल्कि मुस्लिम देशों के कुछ उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने इस प्रकार के रीति-रिवाजों में परिवर्तन किए। लेबनान में 1932 में, सीरिया में 1953 में, ट्यूनिशिया में 1956 में, ईराक में 1959 में बहु-विवाह के ऊपर उन्होंनें प्रतिबन्ध लगाये। अभी पिछले 1 सितम्बर 1967 को ईरान की संसद ने एक कानून पास किया है जिसमें बहु-विवाह प्रथा पर रोक लगानें के साथ साथ सपत्नी प्रथा जो वहां थी, यानी जो रखैल रखनें की आदत थी, उस पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है। उसमें यह भी उन्होंनें व्यवस्था रखी है कि केवल इच्छा मात्र ही संबंध विच्छेद का कारण नहीं हो सकता। ईजिप्ट के अंदर बहुविवाह पर रोक तो नहीं लगाई लेकिन दूसरा विवाह करने के

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पहले विवाह करने वाले को यह सिद्ध करना पड़ता है कि मैं इसका बोझ उठाने की क्षमता अपने में रखता हूं। लेकिन सभापति जी ! इन सब से अधिक निकट का और प्रामाणिक उदाहरण जो हमारे लिए आदर्श हो सकता है, वह है पाकिस्तान का। पाकिस्तान ने 1961 में फेमिली लाज़ आर्डिनेंस नाम से एक अधिनियम बनाया। इस अधिनियम के द्वारा पाकिस्तान ने यह नियम बनाया कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अगर एक के बाद दूसरा विवाह करना चाहेगा तो पहली पत्नी और होने वाली पत्नी दोनों की लिखित सहमति देनी पड़ेगी। और इस लिखित सहमति पर निर्णय के लिए एक मध्यस्थ परिषद् बनेगी जिसमें पहली पत्नी का एक प्रतिनिधि होगा और एक होने वाली पत्नी का प्रतिनिधि होगा तथा एक सरकारी प्रतिनिधि होगा। वह अगर इस निश्चय पर पहुंचे कि दूसरा विवाह करने की जरूरत है तब दूसरा विवाह करने का अधिकार होगा। पाकिस्तान के इस अधिनियम के हिसाब से वह सारे का सारा निर्णय लिपिबद्ध होगा और उस निर्णय को पाकिस्तान के किसी न्यायालय में चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती। न्यायालय भी उसको बदल नहीं सकता। इसी नियम के अंतर्गत यह चीज आती है कि कभी अगर वह संबंध विच्छेद करना चाहेगा तो भविष्य के लिए सारे जीवन-निर्वाह की व्यवस्था करनी होगी और दहेज की सारी सम्पत्ति उसे लौटानी होगी। ऐसा पाकिस्तान ने भी अधिनियम बनाया है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम यह सोचें कि हमारे यहां इसी प्रकार की सब के लिये समान संहिता नहीं बन सकती, जब कि पड़ौसी देश इस प्रकार के सुधार रीति-रिवाजों में कर रहे हैं, कहां तक ठीक है। हम रीति-रिवाजों के संबंध में इतने पिछड़े रह जायें, यह उचित नहीं है। जिस देश के संविधान में सेक्यूलर शब्द लिखा हुआ है, वहां हम यह अपेक्षित परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकते, यह बात कुछ समझ में आने वाली नहीं है। सभापति जी, आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि अभी बम्बई में सेकुलर फोरम का अधिवेशन हुआ था। पहले उप-विधि-मंत्री श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण ने पीछे संसद में बताया कि उसके सामने मुस्लिम महिलाओं ने प्रदर्शन किया बहु-विवाह के खिलाफ। प्रदर्शन करके यह मांग की कि यह प्रथा समाप्त होनी चाहिए। उसी प्रश्न के उत्तर में श्री डी० आर० चव्हाण ने यह भी बताया कि कलकत्ते के कुछ मुसलमानों की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री को यह तार आया कि इस प्रकार के बहु-विवाहों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए।

पर अब यह सरकार डरती क्यों है ? सब से पहला कारण यह है कि सरकार यह समझती है कि कुछ जो हमारे रिजर्व वोट हैं, इस प्रकार के रीति-रिवाजों में परिवर्त्तन करने से निर्वाचनों में वह वोट छिन जायेंगे। दूसरा कारण वह यह समझते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को हमारे खिलाफ प्रोपेगैंडे का अवसर मिल जायगा। कोई यह कहे कि इस प्रकार के कानूनों में हाथ डालने का या कानून बनाने का काम पहली बार भारत में किया जा रहा है सो बात भी नहीं है। जैसा मैंने आपको बताया, संसद को प्रदत्त अधिकारों द्वारा अगर हिन्दुओं के उत्तराधिकार और तलाक व्यवस्था संबंधी रिवाजों में यह संसद परिवर्त्तन कर सकती है तो कोई कारण नहीं कि देश में दूसरे जो इसी प्रकार के वर्ग हैं उनके लिए इस प्रकार का कानून क्यों संसद न बनाए ? स्वतंत्र भारत की संसद ही नहीं सबसे पहले भारतवर्ष में शरियत के खिलाफ अगर किसी ने परिवर्त्तन की आवाज उठाई तो वह पहला मुसलमान बादशाह था। जिसने मुसलमानी सल्तनत की नींव डाली थी, उसका नाम था अलाउद्दीन खिलजी। उसने सब से पहले ऐसा परिवर्त्तन किया। जब शरियत के खिलाफ उसने निर्णय दिया तो काजी लोगों ने उसके खिलाफ फतवा दिया। तब अलाउद्दीन खिलजी ने कहा कि अल्लाह की अदालत में जब मैं पहुंचूंगा, अगर मैंने सद्भावना से काम नहीं किया है तो उस अदालत में मुझे गुनहगार ठहराया जायगा। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो जो सजा मुझे मिलेगी वह भोगने के लिए मैं तैयार रहूंगा। लेकिन

मेरा निर्णय सद्भावना के साथ है, उसमें मैं किसी प्रकार का परिवर्त्तन नहीं कर सकता। जब संविधान सभा में यह प्रश्न उठा कि मुस्लिम रिवाजों में परिवर्त्तन नहीं हो सकता तो सभापति जी ! उस समय के विधि मंत्री डा० अम्बेडकर ने उसको चुनौती दी और कहा कि ऐसा परिवर्त्तन तो जब सेंट्रल असेम्बली हिन्दुस्तान में थी तब एक बार 1935 में हुआ, दूसरी बार हुआ 1937 में, और तीसरी बार 1939 में सेंट्रल असेम्बली ने इस प्रकार का परिवर्त्तन किया। यह कोई नई बात नहीं कि इस प्रकार के कानून में परिवर्त्तन करने के लिए हम पहली बार सोच रहे हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि संसद को अधिकार नहीं है, यह बात गलत है।

अब इससे हानियां क्या हो रही हैं ? सभापति जी, मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए केवल दो तीन बातों की विशेष चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। सब से बड़ी हानि जिसके बारे में पहले विधि मंत्री पट्टाभिरमन ने एक बार उत्तर देते हुए संसद में कहा था वह यह है कि हमारे देश में इस प्रकार का कानून न होने से जिनके धर्म में बहु-विवाह की प्रथा नहीं है वह थोड़े समय के लिए धर्म-परिवर्तन कर लेते हैं और दूसरा विवाह कर लेते हैं। दूसरा विवाह करने के बाद फिर अपने धर्म में आ जाते हैं। डा० पट्टाभिरमन ने इसी संसद में यह कहा कि यह बड़े दुख के साथ हमको सदन को सूचित करना पड़ रहा है। दूसरी हानि यह हो रही है कि हमारे देश में जो जनसंख्या का जो बैलेंस है वह बिगड़ गया है। पिछले 1961 की जनगणना के आंकड़े कुछ मैं आपके सामने रखता हूं। कुल मिला कर हमारे देश में जो प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है वह 21.5 है। लगभग 21 प्रतिशत वृद्धि समझ लीजिए। इसमें हिन्दुओं का प्रतिशत बढ़ा है 20 प्रतिशत और गैर-हिन्दुओं का प्रतिशत जो संसद में एक ही प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया वह बढ़ा है 30.3 प्रतिशत। मैं .3 को भी छोड़ता हूं। 30 प्रतिशत वृद्धि इस प्रकार उनकी हुई है। अगर यही अनुपात बढ़ता चला गया और सरकार ने देश के लिए कोई समान आचार-संहिता न बनाई तो मैं गणित का कोई बहुत बड़ा कुशल विद्यार्थी तो नहीं रहा हूं। लेकिन थोड़ा-बहुत जो हिसाब जोड़ सकता हूं वह यह है कि आज से 150 साल के बाद हिन्दुओं और गैरहिन्दुओं का यह अनुपात समाप्त हो जायगा। फिर उसी प्रकार की स्थिति आने लगेगी जैसा 1947 में हुई थी।

इस लिये मेरा विधि मंत्री से कहना यह है कि जब संविधान सभा में न्याय शास्त्रियों ने इस बात की अनुमति दे दी थी और संसद को यह अधिकार दे दिया था कि संसद को इस प्रकार के कानून बनाने का अधिकार है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में विधि मंत्री की ओर से यह उत्तर दिया जाना कि विभिन्न वर्गों में मतैक्य नहीं है, इस लिये ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया जा सका। क्या यह संविधान निर्माताओं की भावनाओं की अवहेलना करना नहीं है ? अथवा जिस पृष्ठभूमि में संसद को यह अधिकार दिया गया था उसकी भी जानकर अवहेलना करना नहीं है।

यहां मैं विधि मंत्री से तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं। पहली यह कि इस प्रकार की समान आचार-संहिता सभी नागरिकों के लिये बनाने के लिये उन्हें चाहिये कि एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति का निर्माण करें, जिसकी चर्चा मैंने पीछे की है कि पहले बनाने का निश्चय भी किया गया था, लेकिन राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण सरकार ने उस निर्णय को बदल दिया। उस उच्चस्तरीय समिति को कोई अनिश्चित अवधि न दें, बल्कि एक निश्चित अवधि दें। उसका प्रतिवेदन आने के बाद सरकार कानून बनाये। जिससे यह मालूम पड़े कि संविधान के प्रति सरकार निष्ठावान है और देश के सभी नागरिकों को समान मान कर चलती है तथा सरकार की दृष्टि में रीति रिवाजों के पालन करवाने में किसी प्रकार का कोई भेद-भाव नहीं है।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

दूसरी बात यह कि कानून बनाने से पहले सरकार को यह चाहिये कि दूसरे देशों के इसी प्रकार के कानूनों का अध्ययन करे। विशेषकर उन देशों के कानूनों का अध्ययन करे जिन देशों ने ऐसे अपने रीति-रिवाजों में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन किये हैं और उन देशों में उसके प्रति किसी प्रकार का कोई विरोध नहीं हुआ है। अध्ययन के पश्चात उन कानूनों की पृष्ठभूमि में अपने कानून का प्रारूप तैयार करे।

तीसरे यह कि इस प्रश्न पर मुस्लिम महिलाओं के विचार भी लिये जाये। जैसा कि एक बार स्वयं विधि मंत्री कह चुके हैं कि पाकिस्तान में मुस्लिम महिलाओं ने विरोध किया। तुर्की में मुस्लिम महिलाओं ने विद्रोह किया, ईरान में इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटीं। इस प्रश्न की बजाय पुरुषों पर छोड़नें के महिलाओं पर छोड़ा जाय और मुस्लिम महिलाओं से इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी ली जाय—उनकी अपनी राय क्या है? और उनकी राय है कि इस देश में ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिये, तो उस से विधि मंत्री के हाथ और मजबूत हो जायेंगे और इस प्रकार का कानून बना कर वह एक निश्चित रूप से सबल विधि मंत्री होने का परिचय देंगे।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत): सभापति महोदय, हमें इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार से कई प्रश्न पूछने हैं। क्या सदस्यों को प्रश्न पूछने की आज्ञा होगी या नहीं?

श्री श्रीचंद गोयल (चण्डीगढ़): आधा घन्टे की बहस में साढ़े दस बजे से पहले जो सदस्य नाम भेज देते हैं, उनको प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): Under rule 55(5):

"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

So, they may ask a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 6 names were balloted and 4 names were taken. They are Shri B. S. Sharma, Shri Raghubir Shastri, Shri Y. D. Sharma and Shri P. C. Verma. I will allow them to put questions.

श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा (हमीरपुर): सभापति जी, सिर्फ उन्हीं आदमियों को प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर मिले, जिनके नाम बैलेट में आये हैं, यह तो ठीक नहीं है। जिन्होंने नाम नहीं दिये हैं, उन्होंने क्या गुनाह किया है। जब वे कोरम-मेन्टेन करते हैं, तो फिर सब लोगों को मौका मिलना चाहिये। इस लिये जो प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं, उनको आप इजाजत दीजिये।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, Shri Yajna Datt Sharma is not here. I may be allowed to put a question in his place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can substitute the hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's name in place of Shri Yajna Datt Sharma.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल: सभापति महोदय, मैंने भी अपना नाम दिया था।

सभापति महोदय: अगर कोई और गैर-हाजिर हुआ, तो आपको भी मौका मिल जायगा।

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा (बांका): माननीय सदस्य शास्त्री जी ने अभी जो कुछ कहा है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं केवल एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि आज पौपुलेशन एक्सप्लोजन का सवाल हमारे सामने है और हमारा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय यह विज्ञापित करता आ रहा है—"दो या तीन बस", ऐसी स्थिति जब आप एक सम्प्रदाय को, जिसे माइनौरिटी कम्युनिटी कहते हैं, तीन-

चार विवाह करने की अनुमति देते हैं, तो यह पौपुलेशन एक्सप्लोजन को कैसे रोक सकता है।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : सभापति जी, स्वतन्त्रता के बाद हमारे देश में जो एक संस्कृति बनी है, जिसको हम सामासिक संस्कृति कहते हैं, जिसका विकास करने हम जा रहे हैं, उसके साथ साथ हमने अपने राष्ट्र को धर्म निरपेक्षता (सेक्यूलरिज्म) के आधार पर भी खड़ा किया है और वह पार्टी जिसके हाथ में आज शासन को चलाने की बागडोर है, वह समय समय पर धर्म निरपेक्षता के सम्बन्ध में बड़े बड़े दावे करती रही है—उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक वर्ग के लिये तो उन्होंने कानून बनाया है, लेकिन दूसरे वर्ग के लिये कानून बनाने में उनको क्या हिचकिचाहट है, तथा यह जो हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति है, हमारा सैक्यूलरिज्म का नारा है, उसमें इस बात का समन्वय कहां तक बैठता है।

साथ ही जैसा शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि किसी समय एक कमेटी बनाने का निश्चय किया गया था लेकिन बाद में कुछ राजनीतिक दबाव पड़ने के कारण वह आइडिया ड्राप कर दिया गया—तो क्या यह सत्य है कि उस समय दबाव डालने वालों में हमारे उस समय के उपराष्ट्रपति, जो आज राष्ट्रपति हैं, भी शामिल थे और उन्होंने भी इस बात के लिये जोर दिया था, जिसके कारण आपको कमेटी बनाने का निश्चय बदलना पड़ा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, एक यूनीफार्म सिविल कोड बनाया जाय या न बनाया जाय, इसमें सरकार का कोई डिस्क्रीशन नहीं है और न ही उनको फैसला लेने की जरूरत है। क्योंकि विधान के आर्टिकल 44 में जो डाइरैक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज हैं, उनमें स्पष्ट तौर से लिखा है—

> "The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India."

तो हमारे संविधान में यह स्पष्ट है और सरकार इससे पीछे नहीं हट सकती। आज हो क्या रहा है? यह जो वीकर सैक्शन है, खास तौर से मुसलमानों में कम्पैरेटिवली जो एक बैकवर्ड कम्यूनिटी है, विशेषकर उस कम्यूनिटी की जो महिलायें हैं, उनके अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात होता है। आप कुछ बैनिफिट्स कोडिफिकेशन कर के हिन्दुओं को तो दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अपने आपको मुसलमानों के पक्ष में कहनेवाली सरकार जो अधिकार उनको दिये जाने चाहिये, जो प्रकाश उनको दिखाया जाना चाहिये, उस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी करना नहीं चाहती। किस लिये कि कुछ अनपढ़, बिगौटेड मुल्लाओं की इसमें मुखालिफत है। इस कम्यूनिटी का जो वीकर सैक्शन है, जो महिलायें हैं उनकी ओर ध्यान न देते हुए, कुछ अनपढ़ लोगों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आता है, क्योंकि इसमें पोलिटिकल कन्सीड्रेशन है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार डिस्क्रीमिनेशन न करे, इस कोडिफिकेशन का लाभ देश के हर शख्स, हर व्यक्ति को मिलना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इन 20 सालों में यूनीफार्म सिविल कोड बनाने के बारे में कौन से स्टेप उठाये हैं?

क्या यह सही है कि सरकार के अन्दर जो मुसलमान हैं, जिनका कहना मिनिस्ट्री में है, वे स्वयं इसकी मुखालिफत करते हैं? क्या उन्होंने सरकार के पास लिख कर भेजा है कि आप इस प्रकार का सिविल कोड मत बनाइये, नहीं तो मुसलमान बिगड़ जायेंगे।

तीसरे मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस के बारे में लोगों की राय जानने के लिये क्या कदम उठायेगी ताकि यह सिविल कोड बन सके?

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : सभापति महोदय, अभी पिछले दिनों ईरान के सम्राट यहां पर आये हुए थे। उन के देश में भी इस प्रकार की समस्या थी। लेकिन चूंकि वह अपने देश को वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार मौरडरनाइज

(श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल)

करनें का विचार रखते हैं इसलिये उन्होंने उस में से एक रास्ता निकाला और उन्होंने कहा कि एक विवाह के बाद यदि उन के मुसलमान धर्म का कोई व्यक्ति दूसरा विवाह करना चाहता है तो जो उस की पहली पत्नी है वह अगर किसी कचहरी में जाकर इस बात की दरख्वास्त देती है कि बिना उस की अनुमति के दूसरा विवाह नहीं हो सकेगा तो वहां पर वह विवाह नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए जब ईरान जैसे खालिस तौर पर मुस्लिम देश ने ऐसी व्यवस्था अपने वहां की हुई हो तो मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारे यहां उस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जा सकती ? मैं नहीं जानता कि विधि मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में दूसरे देशों की आचार संहिता का अध्ययन किया है अथवा नहीं और यदि किया है तो फिर उस के अनुरूप वह यहां भारत के अन्दर उस प्रकार की आचार संहिता क्यों बनाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Law Minister.

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South) : Sir, I have given notice of my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It should have come before.

SHRI MOHSIN : I had given before also. Somehow or other, it is missing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is very difficult. Everyday we should not make an exception to the rule. We must observe the rule. I am sorry, I cannot allow him. Now, the Law Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : This is a matter on which there is very little difference of opinion between me and the hon. Member who has raised the discussion. I was about to quote article 44 of the Constitution, which Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta mentioned. That article says :

> "The State shall endeavour to secure for he citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India."

Please mark the words "the State shall endeavour" and "throughout the territory of India". The framers of the Constitution themselves knew the complexities of the question and, therefore, they introduced this particular article in the Chapter on Directive Principles and said that the State should endeavour to have a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India. The word "territory" is also very important. It would be beyond me to say that this shall not be the ideal which the State should place before it. But, there are complexities; please listen to them. Even with respect to Hindus, who constitute about 90 per cent of the population of India, we have not been able yet to provide a uniform civil code. Please do not forget that. In 1939 started the endeavour to have the Hindu Code Acts, but there was such opposition that government, both before independence and even after independence, thought that in a measure like this some sort of consent of the community is necessary before legislation is enacted. The four Hindu Code Acts were enacted in 1955 and 1956. Even after these enactments, there are large fields, of Hindu law which remain different in different parts of India even today. For example, take the law regarding family, the law regarding partition. In Bengal even today the *Dayabaga* system prevails, whereas in other parts of India the *Mitakshara* system prevails. We have not unified that system.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Do not forget *Marumakkattayam* system in your home State.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Yes, there is *Marumakkattayam* system in my home State, as reminded by Shri Nath Pai.

Then there is the *aliyasanthanam* system in the Karnataka areas. Even in the Hindu Suocession Act which was passed by Parliament in 1955 it

has been provided that the rules of succession will be different for the *Marumakkathaya* and the *aliyasanthanam* people from those provided for the other sections of the Hindus. I shall be very happy if it were possible for me to bring all the Hindus under one common Code by one sweep of legislation. I stand for it.

Then there are the Christians. In the Third Lok Sabha a Bill was introduced regarding Christian marriages. I was a member of the Select Committee. The volume of protests which came from even the most enlightened among the Christians in various parts of India was simply terrifying.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Are they enlightened at all if they oppose it ? Can you call them enlightened ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : They opposed it and because they opposed it, it does not follow that they are not enlightened. I do not also concede that the conception of a secular State means that all communities in the country, all followers of all religions should follow the same law.

Now, Shri Shastri and Shri Goel referred to certain steps taken in certain Muslim countries in order to restrain the right of Muslims to have more than one wife. Suppose, those arrangements are introduced here. Then, would we be conforming to article 44 of the Constitution ? So far as the Hindus and the Christians are concerned, the law says that there shall be monogamy. The rule cited as existing in Pakistan, Lebanon, Syria and other countries provides that if a Muslim, who has one wife, wants to marry another wife, certain formalities have to be gone through and consent has to be taken from certain authorities.

After the last occasion on which this question was raised, I think, by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri himself, I collected all this material—and please do not think that the Law Ministry is sitting idle over this matter—and I am studying the material so collected. Even if those provisions are introduced here, I wish to point out, still we would not be conforming to the ideal placed by the Constitution before the State to emulate. So, these are matters on which we have to go slow.

Then, I refute the suggestion that it is on account of fear on the part of Government that something is not being done. It is because in matters of social reform it is an accepted principle that a certain measure of support from the persons to be affected should be obtained. Parliament does not sit here, because there is a majoriy in Parliament of enlightened people, to impose certain things personal upon different communities in the country.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : What efforts have you made up till now ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have collected all these things.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You have not made a beginning so far in the last 20 years.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Shri Shastri made a reference to the increase in population. That is a very relevant consideration. I wish to point out that this matter was examined by the Health Ministry and it has been found form the Census Report of 1961 that for every 1,000 Mohammedan males in India there are only 935 females. So, if some Mohammedan male, marries two women, it would follow that there would be as many males without wives. That is what it would come to and the population would not increase on account of polygamy. This is on account of the ratio between males and females among the Muslims. That is the finding of the Health Ministry. A statement was made by the Health Minister, Dr. Chandrasekhar, when a question was put to him on this matter the other day. Therefore the number of female who will conceive and bring forth children do not increase on account of polygamy, because of the ratio between

[Shri Govinda Menon]

men and women in that community. But certainly there is increase in population as pointed out. I fear that that increase is not on account of birth on Indian soil of more Muslims; it may be due to other reasons.

SHRI NATH PAI : Such as?

19 hrs.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It may be due to infiltration and other things. That is a known thing. One of the States in which there is very significant rise in population noted during the last census is Assam. That is something which the Members should note.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : In Rajasthan also.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In Rajasthan also.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Such a large infiltration in Assam?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That should be the reason.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Ask Mr. Chavan if he agrees with that.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That should be the reason. I need not ask the Home Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is a very serious statement that he is making.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There has been infiltration. You all know that. That should be the reason, not because of polygamy among Muslims or that there have been more women bringing forth children on the Indian soil. That is the position.

SHRI NATH PAI : How many women Hindus have in a thousand?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It is 942. Hindus also cannot afford to have polygamy. There are only 942 women for a thousand men. In India, as a whole, there are more males than females. In Kerala, there are more females than males.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : What about Sikhs?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Only 849. That is the position. So, all that acceptable recommendations which Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri and other friends have been making is only this that we should make an attempt, as laid down in article 44 of the Constitution, and even otherwise, to punish or prohibit polygamy altogether in our country. I completely agree with them and all attempts will be made in that direction. But it can be done, I want to repeat, only with a certain consensus of opinion among the communities concerned.

I wish to point out that among the Muslims, marriage is a contract and I am told, by the text-books, what happens in a marriage is that a Muslim woman makes an offer to the bridegroom, "I am prepared to marry you provided you give me a dower of a certain value. Are you accepting?" I am sure, as time passes on and as women become more and more free, they would not consent to marry a man who has another wife. We must move in that direction also. More of education and more of social consciousness will also put a stop to this polygamy among Muslims.

I am also told by the Health Minister that the number of persons who resort to polygamy is very insignificant now. No modern man would like to have more than one wife.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : हिन्दुओं से मुसलमान ज्यादा माडर्न हैं आपके खयाल में?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Even modern men who are educated and modern women who are educated will themselves come forward and we will support them and we will help them by legislation. But we cannot do before consulting them. Therefore, this is a matter on which public opinion in the community concerned should grow.

In 1937, an Act was passed in India called the Shariat Act in which it was stated that the law governing Muslims should be as laid down in the Shariat Act. Even a writer like Mulla—he is not a Muslim Mulla—says that the Muslim law is based upon the Koranic principles. Please also don't forget that there is a section of people among the Muslims who say that this is a matter affecting religion, although I do not think it is so.

Let us, in this matter, go forward but slowly wihout creating any explosion of opinion in the country. I am completely one with the hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, that we should make an attempt as laid down in the Constitution to see that polygamy does not continue to exist in our country. I have nothing further to say.

श्री कुंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या किसी मिनिस्टर ने आपको लिखा है कि इस तरह का कानून नहीं बनना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No question please.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Some Muslims have done that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I say, Ministers.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I do not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not without the permission of the Chair. This is very bad.

Now we pass on to the next item.

19.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE EARTHQUAKES IN WESTERN INDIA AND RELIEF MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : दिसम्बर की ११ तारीख को पश्चिम भारत में जो भूकम्प आया उससे सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र को ही धक्का नहीं लगा बल्कि पूरे भारत में उसको लेकर काफी चिन्ता पैदा हो गई है । जब वह खबर यहां आई तो हमारे गृह मंत्री वहां पर थे और वह भी वहां पहुंच गये । उनके वापिस आने पर हम कई लोग यहां से वहां गये । सौभाग्य से मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री नाथपाई और हमारे मित्र जो कि मिनिस्टर हैं श्री आनन्द राव चह्वाण वह भी वहां आये थे । हम लोगों नें वहां का दौरा किया और जो कुछ देखा उससे पता चला कि समाचारपत्रों में जो आता है उससे कई गुना ज्यादा वहां नुक्सान हुआ है । सौभाग्य एक बात का है कि वहां जो बांध है, बंधारा है उसकी जो मौलिक रचना है उसको अभी तक खतरा पैदा नहीं हुआ है—

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : महाराष्ट्र में ज्यादा पुण्यशाली लोग रहते हैं ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : इसलिये तो खतरा बार-बार आता है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां का जो पावर हाउस है जो कि भूमिगत है और वहां जो आठ जेनरेटर हैं वे बन्द तो हुए लेकिन कोई ऐसा नुकसान नहीं हुआ जिससे आगे चल कर बिजली न मिलनें की सम्भावना पैदा हो । यह इंजीनियर लोगों ने हमें बताया है । लेकिन जन-धन की बहुत ज्यादा हानि हुई है । करीब दो सौ आदमी मरे हैं । यह संख्या इससे ज्यादा भी हो सकती है । जो लोग बेघर हो गये हैं उनकी संख्या का अभी तक ठीक-ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सका है । लेकिन मेरा अपना खयाल यह है कि डेढ़ लाख से ले कर दो लाख के करीब लोग बेघर हो गये हैं । कई गांव ऐसे हैं कि शब्दार्थ से चिराग हो गये हैं, जो मिट्टी के घर थे वे गिर गये हैं । दुख इस बात का है कि कोयनानगर जो कि रास्ते पर है उसका भी पता तब चला, जब एक पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारी नें कुशलता और सावधानी से काम किया । दूर-ध्वनि नहीं चलती अगर वह एक

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

मामूली जो तार है उसके साथ सम्पर्क जोड़ कर पूना में खबर न करता । मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों की हमें कद्र करनी चाहिये और हकूमत से उसे उसके लिये पुरस्कार भी मिलना चाहिये ।

हमने वहां यह भी देखा कि लोग बहुत ज्यादा भयभीत थे । इसका कारण यह है कि 13 सितम्बर को इसी तरह का एक भूकम्प का झटका वहां अनुभव किया गया था । उस वक्त एक दरार सी पड़ गई थी लेकिन नुक्सान इतना नहीं हुआ था । कुछ घर गिर तो गये थे और तब भी कई लोगों नें कहा था कि हमारे लिये कुछ किया जाये । हमारे मित्र श्री आनन्द राव चह्वाण और वहां के उप-मुख्य मंत्री जो उसी इलाके से आते हैं उन्होंने उस वक्त वहां का दौरा किया था । एक नौजवान ने उनको यह बताया उस जगह जहां पर एक पहाड़ में दरार सी आ गई थी कि हमारी जान को खतरा मालूम होता है, हमारे लिये जीवन की शाश्वती नहीं है, इसलिये कुछ किया जाये । अफसोस इस बात का है कि जब हम लोग वहां गये, तो उन के पिता नें बताया कि जिस लड़के ने यह बात कही थी, वह अब जिन्दा नहीं है । उस लड़के को ऐसा सपना हुआ था कि उस के जीवन के लिये कोई खतरा पैदा हुआ है ।

वहां पर जो इंजीनियर साहब हैं, मैं उन को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं । वहां जो भूमिगत पावर हाउस है, वहां जाने की किसी की हिम्मत नहीं हो रही थी, लेकिन श्री मूर्ति और मानें साहब वहां चले गये और उन्होंने दूसरे लोगों को भी कहा कि उन को वहां जाना चाहिये । बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ वे चले गये और उन्होंने वहां के जेनीरेटर को शुरू किया । मैं ऐसे सब लोगों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंनें बहादुरी का काम किया, देश के लिये बड़ा अच्छा काम किया ।

वहां के लोग अभी भी भयभीत हैं । वहां पर दो सरकारी नौकर मुझे मिले । एक ने मुझे पूछा कि हम को क्या करना चाहिये, हुकूमत से यह आदेश आया है कि हमें नौकरी पर जाना चाहिये । मैंने उस को जानें के लिये कहा । उसने कहा कि मेरी पत्नी जानें नहीं देती है । मैंनें जा कर उसकी बीवी को भी समझाने की कोशिश की । जब मैंनें उस को दूसरे लोगों की बहादुरी और साहस के उदाहरण दिये, तो वह भी समझ गई और उसने कहा कि उस के पति को जाना चाहिये । ऐसे जिन लोगों ने अच्छे काम किये हैं, हमें उन को पुरस्कृत करना चाहिये, उन को धन्यवाद देना चाहिये । वहां के इंजीनियरों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है ।

जब 13 सितम्बर का भूकम्प आया, तो उस वक्त उन को बताया गया कि फिर भूकम्प नहीं आयेगा, मगर 11 दिसम्बर को उस से भी ज्यादा ज़ोर का भूकम्प आया । अब उन लोगों को डर लगता है कि आगे क्या होगा, क्या इस के बाद भी कोई दुर्घटना होगी । कौन उन को बता सकता है कि नहीं होगी ? मेरा सुझाव यह है कि यहां के कुछ एक्सपर्ट लोग वहां जायें और वहां के लोगों को दिलासा दें कि आगे चल कर ऐसा भूकम्प आने का इमकान नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं कि वे खुदा नहीं हैं, वे नहीं कह सकते हैं कि आगे कुछ नहीं होगा, लेकिन अपने ज्ञान के कारण वे वहां के लोगों को आश्वस्त कर सकते हैं ।

इस के बाद प्रश्न यह है कि वहां के दुखी बेघर लोगों को हम कैसे सहायता पहुंचायें । सहायता दो किस्म की है : एक तात्कालिक और एक स्थायी । तात्कालिक सहायता तो पहुंचाई जा रही है और सब जगहों से उन के लिये अनाज आदि आवश्यक चीजें भेजी जा रही हैं । महाराष्ट्र सरकार भी यह काम कर रही है और आगे भी करेगी । लेकिन स्थायी सहायता बहुत महत्व की है और मैं समझता हूं कि वह महाराष्ट्र की हुकूमत की शक्ति के बाहर का काम है । जहां तक मैंने हिसाब लगाया है, उन लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिये

कम से कम दस करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत होगी। जब कभी ऐसा नैसर्गिक, कुदरती, हादसा हो, तो सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र के लोगों की सहायता करना केन्द्रीय हुकूमत का फ़र्ज होना चाहिये। राज्य सरकारें अकेली उस काम को नहीं कर सकती हैं।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि जब हम उन बेचिराग गांवों का पुनर्वास करें तो वह कुछ कायदे के साथ होना चाहिये। हमारी हुकूमत आश्वासन देगी, लेकिन आश्वासन कभी-कभी पूरे नहीं होते हैं। जब कोई दुख का समय आता है, तो आदमी कहता है कि हम कुछ करेंगे, लेकिन करता नहीं है। मुझे अनुभव है कि जब पूना में पंचशेट की दुर्घटना हुई, तो केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री ने, जो उस समय वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, कहा था कि हम पुनर्वास के लिये योजना बनायेंगे और उस समय एक करोड़ रुपये का कमिटमेंट किया गया था। लेकिन बाद में वहां की हुकूमत एक रास्ता निकाल कर उस कमिटमेंट से हट गई। अब उस पर हमारा भरोसा नहीं है। अगर केन्द्रीय हुकूमत सहायता नहीं करती है, तो यह काम नहीं होने वाला है।

हम लोगों को दूसरों के अनुभव से भी सीखना चाहिये। मैंनें ताशकंद के बारे में एक फिल्म देखी थी। वहां पर एक नया ताशकंद बनाने का प्लान बनाया गया था। जब कोयनानगर के क्षेत्र में नये गांव बसाने हैं, तो उन का ले आउट तैयार करना चाहिये। इस काम के लिये यहां के इंजीनियर्स और वहां के शासन के इंजीनियर्स की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये। केन्द्रीय हुकूमत की तरफ से इस सम्बन्ध में वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये। इस प्रकार एक ऐसी स्थिति बनाई जाये कि विध्वंस से एक अच्छा काम हो जाये। अगर अब वहां पर नमूनेदार गांव बसाने की व्यवस्था की जाये, तो इस दुखद घटना से भी कोई अच्छी बात निकल सकती है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय हुकूमत को यह घोषणा करके वहां के लोगों को दिलासा देना चाहिये कि उन को सहायता देनें में वह ज्यादा हाथ बंटायेगी और उस सहायता में बड़ा हिस्सा उस का होगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के समक्ष एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। जब जब देश पर इस प्रकार के प्राकृतिक कोप आये हैं, तब-तब देश के सभी भागों की जनता नें पीड़ित लोगों की सहायता के लिये पूरा योगदान दिया है। आपको याद होगा कि जब क्वेटा और बिहार में भूकम्प आये थे, तो देश के अन्य भागों के साथ मिल कर महाराष्ट्र के लोगों नें अपनी भरपूर शक्ति से सहायता की थी। अभी पीछे जब हमारे देश पर आक्रमण हुआ था, तो संसद् की ओर से सारे देश को अपील की गई थी कि वे प्रधान मंत्री के कोष को भरे। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस अवसर पर भी संसद् की ओर से देश के नाम अपील की जाये कि इस प्राकृतिक कोप से पीड़ित लोगों की सहायता की जाये।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : सभापति महोदय, कोयना से पाटन तक के तीन-चार सौ मील के क्षेत्र में भूकम्प का जो इतना बड़ा धक्का आया, उस का ज्यादा असर कोयनानगर के इर्द-गिर्द हुआ। इस भूकम्प से जो नुक्सान हुआ है, उस की अधिकृत इन्फर्मेशन तो मेरे पास नहीं है। न्यूज पेपर की इन्फर्मेशन के अनुसार उस क्षेत्र में पांच सौ गांव बेचिराग हो गये हैं। शायद और भी होंगे, जहां हम बरसात की वजह से नहीं जा सकते हैं। सभापति महोदय, आप वहां से हो कर आये हैं और वहां की सारी स्थिति को जानते हैं। करहाट-पाटन तालुके में, जो कोयना नदी के किनारे है, सैंकड़ों गांव खत्म हो गये हैं। कोयना से पाटन तक जितने पुल थे, वे सब खत्म हो गये हैं। रत्नागिरि, सतारा, सांगली और शोलापुर इन डिस्ट्रिक्स में ज्यादा इस का असर हुआ है। कम से कम लगभग पन्द्रह बीस करोड़ तक का तो नुकसान हुआ है। 30 हजार मकान गिर गये हैं और 197 आदमी मरे हैं। 4 हजार

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

तक लोग ज़ख्मी हुए हैं। वहां के लोगों नें अपनी ताकत के अनुसार बहुत मदद की है। बालासर देसाई जो रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर हैं, भागवत राव देसाई, कलेक्टर पद्मनाभन और वारवरकर इन सब लोगों को बहुत धन्यवाद है, सब के नाम तो मैं गिना नहीं सकता, इन लोगों ने बहुत काम किया है। सतारा केन्द्र के जो स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट के ड्राइवर और कंडक्टर हैं उन में से करीब 300 ड्राइवरो और कंडक्टरों ने बहुत भारी मदद की है। अखबारों से मालूम हुआ है कि करीब 50 हज़ार के उन का खर्च आया है। हो सकता है कि इससे भी ज्यादा खर्च आया हो। पैसे की बात नहीं है। वहां के लोगों के दुख और दर्द का सवाल इस समय है। 32 केन्द्र वहां खोले गये हैं जो कि बहुत ही कम हैं। और ज्यादा केन्द्र खोलनें की ज़रूरत है। वहां जो कोआपरेटिव शूगर फैक्ट्री है और उन की सोसायटी है उन्होंनें एक करोड़ रुपया दिया है। उन के चेयरमैन हैं बसंत राव पाटिल जो महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष हैं उन्होंनें इस में लीडिंग पार्ट ले कर बड़ा अच्छा कार्य किया है।

लेकिन यह सब कुछ होनें के बाद हम को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह कहना है कि वह इन की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे। मैं उन लोगों को धन्यवाद देता हूं, पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से भी और देश की तरफ से भी जिन्होंनें वहां मदद की है। आप भी वहां गये। श्री डी० आर० चह्वाण डिप्टी मिनिस्टर यहां हैं सेंटर के उन्होंने वहां सब देखा था और दो महीने के पहले ही उन्होंनें दिल्ली सरकार को इस भूकम्प के बारे में इत्तिला दी थी। वह अभी भी वहां गये हैं। यशवंत राव जी चह्वाण, उन का तो जन्म स्थान है वह। वह भी वहां पर गये हैं। वह भी वहां पर गये थे। काम का तकाजा होने से उन का दिल उधर था और शरीर इधर, यह भी हम जानते हैं। लेकिन इतना होते भी आज वह इसी दिल्ली सरकार के होम मिनिस्टर हैं और उन से हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप जरा जोर दे कर मोरार जी भाई से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद इस के लिये मांगें। यह कहा जायेगा कि वह वहां के एरिया के हैं लेकिन यह होते हुए भी आपका वहां के लिये मांगना फर्ज़ है। वह भी किस हिसाब से मांगना है कि बरसात आने से पहले, मार्च से पहले रिहैबिलिटेशन हो जाना चाहिये। बिहार के भूकम्प के समय जैसी मदद बिहार में की गई थी वैसी ही मदद यहां भी करनें की ज़रूरत है। दिल्ली सरकार का फर्ज़ है कि इस समय पैसे की तरफ वह न देखे। जितना पैसा लगे उतना वहां देना चाहिये यह हमारी विनती है। पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजी आते हैं तो उन के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिये करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं। ऐसे ही इन के लिये भी रिहैबिलिटेशन करने की ज़रूरत है।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा। इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इन लोगों के लिये महाराष्ट्र के लोगों ने तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम किया है और वह कर भी रहे हैं। लेकिन भूकम्प के कारण वहां के लोगों की जो दुर्दशा हुई है उस को देखते हुए दिल्ली सरकार का फर्ज़ है कि जितना पैसा लगे उस के ऊपर जरा भी सोच-विचार किये बिना उतना पैसा वह दे। यही हमारी बार-बार विनती है।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I shall be very brief, because you, Sir, based on your personal experience, an unfortunate experience which we share together, have given the House already the gruesome details of this targedy that struck western India. Not only have we toured the area, but Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee also has toured the area extensively, and so, we shall not be depending on press reports but on our personal experience the details of which I shall not go into now. My approach remains what it was when I read the matter, when we first heard of this tragedy that had befallen Western Maharashtra. The tragedy is too big to strike any partisan note or to indulge in any apportionment of blame between Government's failure and the achievement of the opposition. I was very much dis-

tressed to see a report in national daily where I was completely misrepresented, because, I think, I was misunderstood.

In the midst of the ruins which surrounded us wherever we went—and I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the grimness and dimensions of the tragedy are for more than the most eloquent pen of our smartest journalist can convey to this House or to the country—three things were standing, and though our hearts were heavy with sorrow and sympathy for what had befallen our people, there was an element, even in the mist of sorrow, of pride in our hearts, and these three redeeming features, the three things which stood in the midst of those ruins were these. Firstly, the morale of the people. In spite of the tragedy that had befallen—every family in the vicinity had lost either relative or a member of the family or suffered heavy loss—the morale of the people remained very high. Not one person wanted to desert his hearth, home or post of duty. They wanted to continue to serve there, and this becomes matter of pride when we remember that for three months this area has been suffering tremours of one intensity or other

The other thing that stands out in the mist of the ruins was the unity of our people. Here we make appeals for integrity and unity, but there we were seeing moving demonstration of the unity of our people. Food, aid, clothes and medicines were coming from all over the country. Differences were forgotten, and what Satara, Karar, Ratnagiri and Koyna was suffering was felt by the rest of the people as their suffering. It was a moving sight. We noticed that food was cooked 300 miles away and sent. When I was going down the ghats, I was moved to see women working overnight to make chappatis to send to the affected people. This was something hopeful.

And the third thing that stood in the midst of the collapse everywhere was a Koyna, a symbol that India has arrived as a modernisation. The epicentre of the earthquake was only a few kilometres from the dam, but the dam had defied it. I, as an Indian, though I was having the pain of the suffering which I was sharing with my fellow countrymen, was having this element of pride. There stood Koyna, a tribute to the skill of our engineers, those who had toiled and sweated there. This is perhaps something of which the whole of the Indian nation should be proud.

Imagination boggles at the thought of what would have been the dimension of the tragedy that would have befallen not only Karar, Sangli, etc., but a large number of townships and villages in Karnatak and Andhra, had the dam collapsed. What an achievement it is.

Having said that, I wish to make some suggestions. It is not Maharashtra only. My friends from Bengal and Orissa will be talking about the floods there. This country did not know that 800 Oriyas had lost their lives; that our fellow countrymen's bodies were being eaten by dogs and vultures we did not know for two months. Nature is often cruel in its blow against man, and then we find ourselves in this country completely helpless. That was the story of Bengal, that was the story of Orissa, and now that is the story of Western Maharashtra. I would like that Mr. Chavan tries to press into service his vast experience and the resources of this Government. The division of work must be like this. The State Government, when struck with a natural calamity, must be given the task of organising relief, but the aid, the resources, the material, must be made available by the Union Government. It is the only way that the country can grow. Today the tragedy is of Maharashtra, yesterday it was Orissa, the day before it was Bengal, but as Shri Prakash Vir Shastri rightly pointed out, in the hour of tragedy the response must be not only of the people of Maharashtra, Bengal or

[Shri Nath Pai]

Orissa, but of the whole nation. Therefore, the Union Government must ask the State Government to use its machinery, but the aid must go from the Union Government. Twelve to 15 thousand houses have collapsed, and it is estimated that the damage would be Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 crores. The Government are trying to under-estimate the damage for obvious reasons because it is they who are supposed to foot the bill. I think this time Mr. Chavan will resist this kind of tendency on the part of the bureaucracy and the State Government to underestimate the damage because then they can come and say,—I am not ridiculing them—"We have done all that could have been done." Let the Rehabilitation Ministry's resources be pressed into service; let the apparatus of the Defence Ministry be pressed into service and let the course of rehabilitation not be on the pattern, namely, where there was a hut we built another hut. Where a hut has collapsed let not another hut be substituted. Let us learn from the experience of what had happened in London. London was burnt by fire and Christopher Wren came and then a new London was built. Let us take this challenge from Nature and try to take a lesson from it, try to create a new Satara, a new Koynanagar. Let not those people who have suffered from the ravages of Nature and man be again condemned to live in the same old hovels, huts without sunlight. That is one-thing.

Then, I hope the aid from the Centre will be massive. I am not claiming one amount or another amount. But it must be massive, adequate and enough, not only to give a hut for a hut, tile for a tile, but the hope of a new life for the people who have suffered, and the Union Government must not be miserly or stingy.

Finally, after having made this appeal, I still harbour—I give credit where it was due—and I have still this fear in my mind, which is a haunting suspicion and doubt still gnawing at my mind. I wrote a letter to Mr. Chavan. I never said that all the personnel ought to have been evacuated from that area. What I said, when I raised the issue when you came from Koyna, was perhaps the non-essential personnel could be evacuated. After the warning of three months, after the warning of so many tremors, and after the massive earthquake of 13th September, on the basis of which Mr. D. R. Chavan wrote a letter, perhops we could have activised the machinery and perhaps the bureaucracy could have been alerted, and they could have then acted. I did not want the engineers to be evacuated. How could they leave their post, when death was everywhere? We cannot run away from the challenge of life and death. But the non-essential personnel who were mainly the people who died there could have been saved. Mr. Chavan needs to give a reply; what was the action taken by the Government of India, after Mr. Chavan wrote a letter to the Union Government mentioning the earthquake and the intensity of the stroke of 13th September?

These are some of my observations. I hope he wil take them in the spirit in which I have made them and the Government of India will respond in the manner I make them. May I now endorse the plea that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri made? Let a beginning be made. I am a little constrained; he wanted me to endorse it.

मैं आपकी जो मांग थी और प्रार्थना थी, उस को दोहरा रहा हूं। इस लिये नहीं कि मैं महाराष्ट्र में पैदा हुआ हूं, बल्कि इस लिये कि मुझे आपकी बात में गुण लगता है। आपने जो प्रस्ताव संसद के सामनें रखा है कि पूरे देश को इस में शामिल करना चाहिये, यह बहुत उचित है। यह ठीक है कि यह जो आपत्ति आई है, उस में महाराष्ट्र शिकार बन गया है, मगर यह संकट पूरे देश का है। यदि इस दृष्टि से हम देखें तो आगे के लिये हम कुछ मार्गदर्शन दे सकेंगे।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know you are short of time and I shall not take up much time of the House. Shri Nath Pai, before me, has described most vividly his experiences to his visit to Ratnigiri and to Satara. The strange thing is, when the first news of the Koynanagar earthquake came here, we did not know the extensive area over which the earthquake had spread, because most of the villages which have been affected badly are in the mountains where there are not sufficient roads from which news does not come. Now, I would like to suggest here to the Government that admittedly the Koyna Dam and Koynanagar require a considerable amount of help, but also that when such help is given, they must see that adequate help is also given to those villages where perhaps the loss of life has not been so great, because the houses were of mud whereas the houses in Koynanagar were made of stone and so on. So, when mud crumbles, it does not kill the people. The loss of life in Koynanagar was far higher than the loss of life in the villages. But what we must remember is this. When the people in the villages have lived there for generations and have to live there for some more generations, it is the confidence of these people that we must safeguard, and therefore, help must be given to them in adequate quantity. Many years ago I was in Quetta and for months I lived while these tremors were going on. When I reached the areas of Ratnagiri district three days after the first shock, the tremors were going on every two hours and we heard the sound as if a bomb was exploding. But the people are not afraid. The people have stayed there because their lands, their souls are there and they belong to that place. Of course, in Quetta we had to live there because of work, though we did not belong to that place.

The people of those areas are going to live there. All that they need from us is not merely timely sympathy or timely aid, but long-term aid and a regeneration of confidence. When I went there, I found that no press people had been able to reach there. Some of them care with me. My suggestion is, first of all aid in sufficient quantities should go to the villages of Satara and Ratnagiri. Secondly, the aid we are going to give must be distributed in a proper manner. Already I understand that the Commissioner and others have sent the requirements of the people. It is no use my going into details over that.

Here I must express my deep appreciation of the very good work both the army and the engineers are doing in Koynanagar. When the whole township is absolutely deserted, they are living in tents there. This is really a tremendous thing. I realise that it is not possible that massive aid must come from the Central Government. A large part of the responsibility may have to be taken by the people of India. Mr. Nath Pai said Rs. 15 crores. That is possible. In one district alone, as I could assess it, the requirement was Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 crores. In Satara district, it would be much more. Whether the Central Government can give this much money, I am not sure. It is for the Home Minister to say. Only today the Finance Minister has come to this House with some supplementary demands. I think the people of India must be made aware of the situation and provided with a channel whereby they can also subscribe to the fund for rehabilitating the people in the affected areas.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे भी इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना है ।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे बताया गया है कि वह बहस आधे घंटे की है ।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : ऐसी स्थिति में दूसरा विवाद नहीं लिया जा सकेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : अगर दूसरा विवाद नहीं लिया जायगा, तो मैं आपको यह आश्वासन नहीं दे सकता कि आइन्दा—कल या परसों—

[सभापति महोदय]

वह विवाद आ सकेगा । अगर वह खतरा आप मोल लेने के लिये तैयार हैं, तब तो ठीक है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : हमारी पार्टी को भी 5-10 मिनट दीजिए । कांग्रेस की तरफ से तो लोग बोल चुके हैं, अब हम को मौका दीजिए ।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, उन के लिये तो दो-दो मिनट दीजिए ।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : सभापति महोदय, पिछले 150 वर्षों के अन्दर इस तीव्र गति से भूकम्प अपने देश में इस के पूर्व नहीं आये थे ....

एक माननीय सदस्य: आपको इतिहास मालूम नहीं है, 1934 में बिहार में आया था ।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : कोई बात नहीं है, मुझे अपनी राय रखनें दीजिये जहां तक गति का सवाल है, मुझे बिहार का मालूम है, कोयटा का मालूम है, असम का मालूम है, कलकत्ता का मालूम है, गति की दृष्टि से यह सब से तीव्र था ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस भीषण भूकम्प से जो हानि जानोमाल की हुई है उस के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात सामने आई है कि उस के पूर्व जो यह धारणा थी, कल्पना थी कि दक्षिण की जो भूमि है वह इन भूकम्पों से बिलकुल फ्री है, वहां भूकम्प नहीं आ सकते—यह धारणा आज गलत सिद्ध हुई है, वहां भी भूकम्प आ सकते हैं, यह नई बात आज जूलोजिस्ट्स के सामने आई है और मैं समझता हूं कि आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि जो दूसरे देशों के विशेषज्ञ हैं, चाहे वे जापान के हैं, जर्मनी के हैं, इटली के हैं, इन को ले कर तथा हमारे देश के भी प्रमुख जूलोजिस्टों को लेकर एक समिति बनाई जाये, जो इस बात की खोज करे कि आगे भी कोई इस प्रकार के भूकम्प आ सकते हैं या नहीं ।

विशेष कर यह जो इतना बड़ा भारी डेम है इस डैम के सम्बन्ध में अभी इस प्रकार की धारणा है कि उस को कोई हानि नहीं हुई है परन्तु एक डैम की हानि अपने देश को कितनी हानि पहुंचा सकती है उस में गहराई में जाने की जरूरत है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूं कि इस प्रकार की विपत्ति, आपदा, देश के किसी भी कोने में क्यों न आये, उस के लिए हर एक देशवासी का परम् कर्त्तव्य बन जाता है कि विपत्तिग्रस्त और क्षतिग्रस्त लोगों की पूरे तौर पर और भरसक मदद करें । इसके लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली का जो नगर निगम है उन्होंने उसमें सहायता देने का वचन दिया है । हमारी अपनी संसद् की तरफ़ से भी उस के लिए एक सहायता कोष इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी इस बात की अपील करूंगा कि उन का जो सहायता कोष है उस में भी सारे देशवासियों से उस में चंदा देने का आग्रह करें । जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त श्री नाथपाई नें सुझाव दिया है जो वहां पर झोंपड़ियां थीं उन के स्थान पर अच्छे मकान बनाये जायें । जो लेबर कालोनी है जो वहां के रहने वाले हैं और जो बम्बई और पूना के लिए बिजली तैयार करते हैं उन की सब से अधिक हानि हुई है । उस का भी विचार करके उन के लिए अच्छे मकान बनाये जायें । वहां पर भूकम्प से जो हानि हुई है उस के लिए मैं अपनी ओर से, अपने दल की ओर से क्षतिग्रस्त लोगों को सहायता पहुंचानें का प्रयत्न करूंगा और मैं तमाम देशवासियों से भी इस काम में सहायता देनें की अपील करना चाहता हूं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, भारत की स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् पश्चिम भारत में हाल में आया हुआ भूकम्प

सब से बड़ा भूकम्प है। वैसे स्वतंत्रता के पूर्व बिहार में सबसे बड़ा भूकम्प आया था जिसकी जानकारी मैं समझता हूं आप में से ज्यादातर लोगों को होगी। उस समय हमारे देश के ऊपर अंग्रेजी सरकार का शासन था। बिहार के और देश के अन्य बड़े-बड़े नता उन दिनों जेलों में बंद थे। जब बिहार में वह बड़ा भूकम्प आया तो उस समय अंग्रेजों ने उन तमाम नेताओं को जेलों से छोड़ दिया था। उस समय की भयंकर स्थिति को देखते हुए अंग्रेज़ों ने तमाम नेताओं को रिहा कर दिया था। मैं भी उस समय जेल में था। कोई 12-13 वर्ष की मेरी अवस्था थी। मैं अपने अनुभव से जानता हूं कि भूकम्प का कितना विनाशकारी असर होता है। बिहार पूरे तरीक़े से उस से आक्रान्त था और तब के प्राप्त अनुभव से मैं भली-भांति समझ सकता हूं कि हाल में पश्चिमी भारत में आये हुए भूकम्प ने वहां क्या प्रलय मचायी होगी और वहां के लोगों की क्या दुर्दशा हुई होगी। उस की भयंकरता मैं समझ सकता हूं। क्योंकि मुझे बिहार के उस भूकम्प का अनुभव है। इस स्थिति में हम सब भारतवासियों का यह परम् कर्तव्य है कि हम अपने तमाम मतभेदों को भुला कर वहां की जनता की हर संभव मदद करें। सब लोग अपने-अपने विचारों व मतभेदों आदि को थोड़ी देर के लिए भुला दें और समझें कि हम तमाम लोगों पर यह विपत्ति आई है, इस देश की 51 करोड़ जनता पर यह विपत्ति आई है और वैसा समझ कर हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करें। इस काम में मदद के लिए गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं को भी आगे बढ़ना होगा। यहां की सरकार और वहां की सरकार तो हर संभव सहायता देगी ही, लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा, सभी प्राइवेट संस्थाओं को भी इस काम में हाथ बंटाना होगा। यह बहुत बड़ा काम है और इस में बहुत पैसे की ज़रूरत है। हमारे दल के अध्यक्ष और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री डांगे ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि इस के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। बहरहाल जितने भी रुपये की आवश्यकता हो उसे जुटाने में कोताही नहीं होनी चाहिए। क्या मैं ऐसा विश्वास करूं कि सरकार इस मौक़े पर आवश्यक धन की व्यवस्था करने में कोई कोताही नहीं करेगी ?

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने सुझाव दिया है कि इस सदन् की ओर से देशवासियों को भूकम्प से पीड़ित व क्षतिग्रस्त लोगों की सहायता करने के लिए अपील करनी चाहिए तो सदन् को राष्ट्र के नाम अपील तो निकालनी ही चाहिए, लेकिन साथ ही मेरा उस में एक यह भी संशोधन है कि हम संसद् सदस्य जोकि यहां पर 700 से अधिक संख्या में हैं, हम लोग भी एक टोकॅन के तौर पर एक दिन का अपना भत्ता सहायता कोष में दे दें तो उस का महत्व कम नहीं होगा और देशवासियों पर व जनता पर उसका एक अनुकूल मनोवैज्ञानिक असर पड़ेगा। और वहां की जनता को भी इस से भरोसा होगा कि पूरा देश उन के पीछे है क्योंकि संसद् के तमाम सदस्यगणों ने राष्ट्र के नाम सहायता करने की अपील निकाली है और उस के साथ ही संसद् सदस्यों ने स्वयं भी इस काम में धन से मदद की है। उन में विश्वास आयेगा, उन्हें राहत मिलेगी और कोई दिक्त नहीं होगी। उन्हें भरोसा हो जायगा कि उन का पुनर्वास होगा और सब तरह से मदद मिलेगी। सरकार भी उन्हें पूरी मदद देगी और देश की जनता भी पूरी-पूरी मदद उन को करेगी।

बिहार के बारे में मैं बतलाना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर बुरी आर्थिक हालत हो रही है। वहां बाढ़ आ गयी थी जिसने काफ़ी वहां पर तबाही मचायी। उसके लिए जो रिलीफ़ कमेटी है उस ने 50,000 रुपया सहायता कार्य करने के लिए भेजने का फैसला किया है। उसके अध्यक्ष आप जानते ही हैं कि हमारे श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हम सभी लोग अपने तमाम मतभेदों को भुला कर वहां की जनता को बचायें, उन को अपने विचार के मुताबिक ढालने की कोशिश हम बाद में करेंगे लेकिन अभी उन को इस विपत्ति से बाहर निकालें।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस सदन को सूचित करते हुए बड़ा हर्ष हो रहा है कि इस काम में आर्य समाज ने भी सहायता देने का निश्चय किया है और वह हर सहायता शीघ्र ही, देगा ।

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, पश्चिम भारत में हाल ही में आये भूकम्प के कारण महाराष्ट्र का कोयनानगर, जो एक बड़ी विद्युत् प्रोजैक्ट का केन्द्र था, बरबाद हो गया । लेकिन यह जो संकट वहां पर आया देवी आपदा आई तो वह उस क्षेत्र का ही नहीं रहता है बल्कि वह राष्ट्र का संकट माना जाता है और जाहिर है कि अगर उस संकट को हल करना है तो बड़ी हिम्मत के साथ और दृढ़ता के साथ सब को मिल कर काम करना है व सहायता कार्य में मिल कर हाथ बंटाना है । इसलिए इस विषय पर चर्चा उठाने का मैं नें प्रयत्न किया ।

आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के इस भुकम्प के परिणाम पर समस्त देश की जनता व केन्द्रीय सरकार पूर्ण रूप से ध्यान दे और सभी मंत्रालयों से सहायता कार्य का प्रवाह तत्काल आरम्भ हो जाय जिससे भूकम्प पीड़ित जनता को कुछ राहत मिले । कुछ धैर्य प्राप्त हो और उसके सामने भविष्य का अंधकार हट जाए । यह विपदा एक क्षेत्र की नहीं पूरे राष्ट्र की है । इस का सामना भी हमें दृढ़ता तथा साहस के साथ ही करना पड़ेगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह एक नीति हो गयी है कि वह ऐसे मामलों में यह कह दिया करती है कि वह तो राज्य का सवाल है और उसे सम्बन्धित राज्य ही हल करे तो उसे यह नीति त्यागनी होगी और इस को समूचे देश का सवाल मान कर हल करने का सभी को प्रयत्न करना होगा ।

वैसे हमारे महाराष्ट्र राज्य पर इस बार संकट की परम्परा सी हो गयी है । अब के वहां पर लगातार वर्षा होती रही है । दस दिन तक लगातार वर्षा हुई है और परिणामस्वरूप हमारे वहां अनाज को नुकसान हुआ । जहां भूकम्प आयाने और उस भयंकर तबाही की वहां इस बार की लगातार वर्षा उसने में और बढ़होतरी की । मैं आज ही अपनी कांस्टीटुएंसी से होकर आया हूं और मैं अपने साथ नमूने के लिए ज्वार के भुट्टे यहां पर लाया हूं । लगातार १० दिनों की वर्षा से विदर्भ में ज्वार की फसल को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है । जहां तहां से फसल नष्ट होने के चिंताजनक समाचार अभी भी प्राप्त हो रहे हैं । इस वर्ष अच्छी समझी जाने वाली ज्वार की फसल को सब से ज्यादा धक्का पहुंचा है । ज्वार के खेत पानी की मार से न केवल चौपट हो गये हैं बल्कि भुट्टों में दानें काले पड़नें के अलावा उन में एक से डेढ़ इंच लम्बी कोम्प फूट आई है । भूकम्प और यह लगातार बारिश के रूप ने हमारे प्रदेश में दुहरी मार पड़ी है । अनुमान है कि इस लगातार वर्षा के कारण विदर्भ में 25 प्रतिशत फसल को नुकसान हुआ है । इस लिए जैसा मैंनें पहले कहा इस संकट को केवल महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश का समझ कर वहां की राज्य सरकार पर ही इसे हल करने का भर सोंप कर निश्चित नहीं हो जाना चाहिए । केन्द्रीय सरकार और अन्य सभी लोगों व गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को इस काम में आगे बढ़ कर हाथ बंटाना होगा ।

बिहार का जब संकट आया था और 70 लाख से ज्यादा मदद देने की जरूरत थी उस वक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 50 प्रतिशत मदद सेंटर से दी थी । मुझे आशा है और विश्वास है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और खासतौर पर हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई अपनें कर्तव्य के प्रति सजग होंगे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसे की मदद देंगे । करीब 20 करोड़ की मदद देने की आशा है । बाक़ी मैं पुनः इस बात पर ओर देना चाहूंगा कि वहां के बारे में होनें वाले नुकसान के बारे में पेपर्स में जो इनको इनफोरमेशन आती है वह गलत इनफोर-

मेशन है और दरअसल बहुत अधिक नुकसान हुआ है। इसलिए मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूं और पुनः अपील करता हूं कि यह कोई एक क्षेत्र विशेष का सवाल नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए बल्कि यह एक समूचे राष्ट्र का सवाल है और इसी दृष्टि से हम नें इस पर यह चर्चा चलाई है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे केवल एक मिनट का समय आप दें। मुझे अपने होम मिनिस्टर से एक बात निवेदन करनी है।..

सभापति महोदय : बहुत संक्षेप में कह डालिये।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे उन पीड़ित और क्षतिग्रस्त भाइयों से बड़ी हमदर्दी है। हमारे इन मरहठे भाइयों का, शिवा जी के इन वंशजों का हमारे देश पर पड़ा अहसान है। शिवाजी की औलाद का बड़ा भारी ऐहसान है हम पर और हम उस एहसान का बदला उतारेंगे। आप नैशनल फंड बनाइये और उसमें आप हरियाणा को भी जोड़िए।

नाथपाई जी ने कहा है कि जो काजिज हैं उनका आप पता लगाइयें। जिस जगह से मैं आता हूं उस जगह पर पिछले चार साल से लगातार एक-एक दिन में छः-छः जलजले आते हैं। सोनीपत जगह का नाम है। वहां से मैं खुद आता हूं। मेरे खुद के मकान में दरार आई हुई हैं। वहां की एक लाख की आबादी है। पचास परसेंट वहां मकान ऐसे हैं जिन में दरार आ गई हैं। कुओं का पानी सूख गया है, नलकूपों में पानी सूख गया है। यह तीस मील का इलाका है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जैसे कोयना के लिए हम मातम मना रहे हैं वैसे सोनीपत के लिये भी एक हफ्ते या दो हफ्तों में खड़े हो कर मातम मनायें। काजिज को आप डिटैक्ट करें। आपकी एक्सपर्ट टीम सोनीपत जाए।

महाराष्ट्र पर जो दुख आया है उस में हम भी शामिल हैं। शास्त्री जी की जो प्रोपोजल है उससे मैं सहमत हूं। उसका हमें पालन करना चाहिये। एम० पीज० का जो शेयर है वह हम भी देने को तैयार हैं। इस में हम सब साथ हैं।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (Shri Y. B. Chavan) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this debate I do not think I can be as objective as I should be because there is a lot of subjective element involved in it. I entirely share the feelings that you expressed in this matter. I would certainly like to give some information but I would say that this is not the last word of the information because I have found from the State Government that they are still compiling some information as information from places which were not very easily approachable is still coming in at the State level. Most of the information is coming at the district level but it is taking some time to reach here.

Sir, what you said was very much right because there is a large number of casualties. I thought I should share with the House the confirmed information that I have got so far. As far as deaths are concerned, in Satara District there were 150 deaths, in Ratnagiri District the information so far confirmed is about 9, and in Sangli District it is one. About persons injured the information is that in Satara District the number is 3,500, and in Ratnagiri District it is 210. About houses damaged and collapsed, in Satara District 20,000 houses were damaged or collapsed, in Ratnagiri District 3,500 houses were completely damaged and 4,500 partially damaged and in Sangli District about 400 houses were damaged or collapsed. Besides this, damage to public property, such as, roads, bridges and institutions, is also there. The number of people affected is slightly over 2 lakhs of people. What you said is right.

About damage in terms of money, it is a very controversial matter. I have received some calculation about it from the State Government but I am not going to mention it because it is still very doubtful. But there is no doubt that it is likely to run into

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

crores of rupees. They have said that it is about Rs. 7 crores, but I am myself not prepared to believe in it, because possibly these calculations are made in terms.... (Interruption)

SHRI NATH PAI: You do not believe in it because you think it is much higher.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is likely to be much higher than that. I do not believe it because it is not likely to be less but it is likely to be more. Therefore I am not mentioning any figure. There is nothing final about it.

As you very rightly said, there are two aspects of the problem. One is the rehabilitation problem and the other is the technical examination. The damage that is already done is certainly incalculable. But the fear in the minds of the people of a potential danger is something also very incalculable because people still think whether there is danger to the dam. It is very difficult to rid the people completely of fear because the people are living there and they know what the consequences will be if anything unexpected happens. Therefore the most important and urgent matter is to undertake a technical examination of it and make a proper assessment of what is the danger there.

Then, this news about the fissure was conveyed to us here by both the Deputy Minister, Shri D. R. Chavan, and the Government of Maharashtra who gave us some information. Only the day before yesterday there was a conference of expert geologists and other people—a very large conference of nearly 60 to 100 experts gathered here and a team has gone to Koyna Nagar only yesterday. The Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, has himself led the team and he is coming back sometime this evening. Probably, we will know more about it tomorrow. That is one important thing that will have to be undertaken, that is, technical examination to see what is the potential danger in future and what steps will have to be taken to prevent it. This is one aspect of it.

The other aspect is the rehabilitation problem. The problem is a very serious one. I mentioned some of the figures, but it is not the number alone but also the area involved is very big because three districts are involved, Ratnagiri, Sitara and Sangli.

AN HON. MEMBER: Even Sholapur and Kolahpur.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes, partly. There are certain isolated instances at other places also. But it is concentrated in these three districts. This question requires a proper planning. I had some discussions with the Chief Minister who was here to discuss the matter with the Irrigation Minister and the experts. He also had some discussion with the Deputy Prime Minister. The Deputy Prime Minister has promised him to do his utmost in this matter. This much I can say because it is very difficult for me to say how many crores of rupees he will give and what proportion he will give. It is not right, at this stage, to talk about it. I have no doubt that the Government of India will not hesitate to take this responsibility, not only in terms of financial share but share responsibility in other matters as well. It has already started doing many things about it.

The Food and Agriculture Ministry has already sent 2,000 tonnes of grain free. They have also agreed to send about 3,000 tonnes of corrugated sheets because that is a much more important requirement today. We found there—you must also have seen it—that all the brick and mortar houses had collapsed while even in Koyna Nagar corrugated sheet sheds had survived the stock. It is a very strange thing. But it is there. So, probably. we will have to think in terms of providing immediate housing with the help of corrugated sheets.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai and you also, Sir, raised a very important point of having some sort of a plan for permanent rehabilitation. I agree wtih this idea. But, at the same time, I do not want to ignore

the urgency of the matter. Before the monsoons start, not the regular monsoons but some sort of irregular rains which reach Maharashtra sometime in the later part of April, we will have to see that every family which is in distress today must get some roof over their head. That is, really speaking, the most urgent thing. So, this planning and urgency will have to be co-ordinated. How best it can be done is a question which will have to be gone into.

Sir, you mentioned about Poona and you know that with a view to have some sort of a new Pona, we passed a legislation in Bombay Assembly. But later on, the leaders of Poona, the Government of Maharashtra, decided to get away from this Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not an excuse.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I was myself very sad about it when I heard it. But this is the urgency of the needs of the people. When there is suffering of the people, sometimes we ourselves are also affected. I agree that some idea of planning will have to be introduced. But this also will have to be kept in view in terms of the urgency of the matter.

I share what Mr. Nath Pai has said about the distress of the people. That some of the best qualities were shown by some of the Government employees and the people at large is something which is very heartening to us as a nation. It is not because I happen to come from the same area that I give compliments to the people there. It is a pculiar feature of the Indian people because we are not differtnt from people in other parts of the country.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: The same thing happened in Punjab when Pakistan committed an aggression.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN. Yes. It is something very heartening to see even during difficult times the way the other people went to help the people in distress. I reached that place by about 11 O'Clock. This thing happend at 4-20 A.M. or so and I rushed there and I reached there by about 11 O'Clock. I must say, even within 7 hours or so, when I reached there, I saw truck-loads of food, chaptis, rushing there, coming from places 50 to 60 miles away from Koyna Nagar. Doctors were rushing there; the NCC boys had already reached and started the work. This was something which was very admirable. The spirit of the people is something which must be encouraged, and this can be encouraged by the nation only by sharing their difficulties, by running to their help. I am glad that many members who spoke on this have expressed this sentiment. I can only assure that the Government of India fully shares the feelings and suggestions that have been made. As one who represents that area, I will certainly try to do my part in this matter.

20 hrs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, आप की आज्ञा से मैं यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं—मैं समझता हूं कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इससे सहमत होंगे—कि उस क्षेत्र के पीड़ित लोगों की सहायता के लिए इस संसद् की ओर से देश के नाम एक सामूहिक अपील की जाय।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: We all agree.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ranga he has made a suggestion that an appeal from this House should go for the relief and assistance of the affected people in Koyna.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : That would be a kind of precedent. I am not opposed to it. But in that case, we will be doing it every time. If Government is agreeable, then we can do it.

सभापति महोदय : मैं समझता हूं कि सब दलों के लीडर पहले इस बारे में आपस में विचार करें।

20.02 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से प्रस्ताव करता हूं:

"That this House takes note of the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 14th November, 1967 on the flood situation in the country."

हमारे देश में बाढ़ एक एनुअल फीचर हो गई है। हर साल देश के किसी न किसी हिस्से में बाढ़ आती है और उस के साथ अकाल भी पड़ता है। बाढ़ से लोगों को बहुत तक्लीफ़ होती है और बहुत नुक्सान उठाना पड़ता है। बाढ़ के कारण कितना एक्सटेंसिव डेमेज होता है, मैं उसके कुछ आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में बाढ़ों की रोक-थाम के लिए सरकार की तरफ से जो काम होता है, वह बहुत थोड़ा है। ये आंकड़े पिछले दस सालों के हैं। पिछले दस सालों में करीब 13 करोड़ लोगों पर बाढ़ का असर हुआ है, करीब 174 करोड़ एकड़ ज़मीन कभी न कभी बाढ़ से खराब हुई है, जिसमें से 54.7 करोड़ एकड़ ज़मीन फसलों की थी और करीब 69,88,677 मकानों को नुक्सान हुआ है।

इतने लार्ज-स्केल पर नुक्सान होने के बावजूद सरकार बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में सिर्फ पैचवर्क करती है, थोड़ा सा काम करती है। आज स्थिति यह है कि थोड़ा-सा मेक-शिफ्ट काम हो गया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एरियल सरवे कर लिया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर्ज रिलीफ़ फंड से पच्चीस हजार रुपया दे दिया, फिर पानी उतर गया और सब काम खत्म। जितना बड़ा यह प्राबलम है उसके हिसाब से काम अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। जब तक बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए पर्मानेंट लेवल पर और नैशनल लेवल पर काम नहीं होगा, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

पिछली तीन फ़ाइव-यीअर प्लान्ज़ में बाढ़ की रोक-थाम पर करीब 147 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है, लेकिन उसका लाभ केवल 115 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन को पहुंचा है। सरकार की तरफ़ से अब तक सिर्फ़ कैजुअल एटेम्प्ट्स की गई हैं। उसने अभी तक इस समस्या की कोई पायदार पर्मानेंट सालूशन निकालने की कोशिश नहीं की है। केवल 1955 में 275 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन को बाढ़ से नुक्सान हुआ, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, पिछले तीन प्लान्ज़ के दौरान, यानी पिछले पन्द्रह सालों में, सिर्फ़ 115 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन को लाभ पहुंचा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हम जो काम करते हैं, वह बहुत थोड़ा है, जब कि बाढ़ों से होने वाला नुक्सान बहुत ज्यादा है।

मैं मानता हूं कि हम बाढ़ को पूरी तरह से कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं और हमें कुछ हद तक नेचर पर डिपेंड करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन क्या सरकार देश को नेचर की दया पर ही छोड़ना चाहती है? जब दुनिया में साइंटिफ़िक तरीके बढ़ रहे हैं, नई-नई ईजादें हो रही हैं, दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े देश ड्राउट और फ्लड को कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं, तो हमें भी इस बारे में शुरूआत करनी चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पिछले बीस सालों में बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के सिलसिले में काम नहीं के बराबर ही हुआ है। मैं इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

सारे देश का सरवे कर के यह मालूम करना चाहिए कि बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में एग्ज़ेक्ट प्राबलम क्या है। इसके बाद प्रायर्टीज़ फ़िक्स करनी चाहिए कि कौन से साल में कौन सी प्रोजेक्ट पूरी की जायेगी। इस काम के लिए एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए, ताकि अगले दस बीस सालों में हम अपने देश में बाढ़ों को कंट्रोल कर सकें।

हमारे डिपार्टमेंट्स की इनएफ़िशेंसी की वजह से हमारे प्लान्ज़ की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन समय पर नहीं होती है। बर्षा होती है, बाढ़ आती है और

फ़लड्ज़ को रोकने के लिए जो काम होते हैं, वे सब खत्म हो जाते हैं। अगर हमारे प्लान्ज़ का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक और समय पर हो, हमारे वर्क्स के डिज़ाइन फ़ाल्टी न हों, यह सब काम करने के लिये एक एफिशेंट मशीनरी का निर्माण हो, तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

लोगों को बाढ़ के बारे में सूचना देने के लिए आवज़र्वेशन पोस्ट्स बनाई जानी चाहिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि लोगों को बाढ़ के बारे में समय पर पता नहीं लगता है। नैनीताल और पूना में बांध टूटे, लेकिन आस-पास के क्षेत्र के लोगों को पता नहीं चला कि बांध टूटने से बाढ़ का पानी आ रहा है, जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप सैंकड़ों आदमी मारे गए।

अब तक सरकार ट्रेडीशनल और रुटीन टाइप के फ्लड कंट्रोल मेज़र्ज लेती आई है। दुनिया में इसके लिए नये-नये मेज़र्ज एडाप्ट किये गये हैं, नये-नये डिवाइसिज़ इवाल्व किये गये हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां कुछ नहीं किया गया है। कुछ देशों ने फ्लड आवज़र्वज़ की व्यवस्था की है। बाढ़ों की रोक-थाम के लिये नये तरीके और सिस्टम अख्त्यार किये जाने चाहिये, प्रायर्टीज़ फ़िक्स करनी चाहिये और अपने बेसिक आउटलुक को बदलना चाहिए। सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिए कि उस को पहले किस बात पर एम्फ़ेसिस देना है। सरकार बड़े-बड़े डैम बनाती है। लेकिन हर साल फ्लड आने से पहले उन डैम्ज़ को चैक करना चाहिए कि कहीं उनमें कोई लीकेज या कमज़ोरी तो नहीं आ गई है। हर साल इन डैम्ज़ का इन्सपैक्शन होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया जाता, तो यू० पी० में जो नानकसागर बांध के टूटने की घटना हुई, वह न होती।

यह भी देखा गया है, कि इन कामों के बारे में स्टेट्स आपस में झगड़ती हैं। हमारे यहां दिल्ली, हरियाणा और राजस्थान में मतभेद है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सब स्टेट्स के को-आपरेशन से फ्लड कंट्रोल की योजनाएं बनाई जानी चाहिएं।

अगर हमारे देश में फ्लड को कंट्रोल कर लिया जाये, तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि फ्लड्स से बजाये नुक्सान के फ़ायदा होगा। एक अमरीकन एक्सपर्ट डा० वटन, ने कहा है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान इस समस्या को ठीक तरह से सुलझा ले, तो उसमें इतनी पौटेन्शलिटीज़ हैं कि यहां पर कभी अकाल नहीं पड़ेगा और अनाज के बारे में कोई दिक्कत नहीं रहेगी।

दिल्ली में पिछले बीस सालों से हर साल बाढ़ आती है और एक ही बारे में चालीस पाचास गांव बह जाते हैं। नजफ़गढ़ नाले की समस्या बीस साल तक कोशिश करने के बाद भी नहीं हल की जा सकी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस बारे में विचार करें और बाढ़ की समस्या को हल करने के लिये नेशनल लेवल पर प्लान बनायें।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contia): Sir, I wish there had been a Chavan from West Bengal or Orissa for highlighting the havoc caused in Midnapore District and Orissa by floods recenly.

I do not in any way wish to undermine or minimise the sufferings of the Koyna people. But the figures I have got are that 20,000 houses have been damaged and 2 lakh people have been affected in Koyna area. But in the recent floods in Orissa and West Bengal—as regards Orissa, my hon. friend, Shri Kundu, will speak—the havoc wrought has been immensely greater. In Midnapur district alone, more than 12 lakh people have been affected. The figures I am giving are official figures. 85,000 houses have been completely washed away, 1,000 heads of cattle washed away, 12 high schools in my constituency have been completely devastated and 457 primary schools have completely collapsed. Not only that. 3-4 lakh acres of cultivated paddy land have been completely destroyed. This Contai area which supplies pan which is famous all over

[Shri Samar Guha]

India. A few salt factories have also been completely erased. Except a few main roads, all the feeder roads, have been completely obliterated.

This is not all. Crops worth Rs. 25 crores have been damaged. This is not my figure. but the official estimate. You know that part of the Contai sub-division which is my constituency and which is also part of the constituency of our venerable friend, Shri Samanta, —these are the surplus areas in West Bengal. They are known as the granary of the southern side of West Bengal. There is only one crop in a year. It has been completely devastated resulting in a loss of Rs. 25 crores worth of foodgrains. What will happen to these people of flood-affected areas I do not know.

I had sent frantic telegrams to the Prime Minister and the Food Minister to go there at the time of flood and see things for themselves or at least to make a statement. Unfortunately. our Chief Minister was then ill and could not visit that area. As a result, the devastation that occurred there during the recent flood did not get the attention of the nation at large.

What about the relief measures? As a result of drought in West Bengal, Rs. 12 crores sanctioned by the Relief Minister, were completely exhausted. With the result, the West Bengal Government has no money now to spend on relief works. They have sent frantic appeals to the Centre to give aid for relief work. But Central relief did not reach in time. I am getting telegrams and letters about the conditions there and asking for relief. At least for the next three months, we have to give some relief to that area. All the schools have either been destroyed or damaged and students cannot pay their tuition fees to the teachers of colleges and schools. Recently, the West Bengal Government completely stopped all relief measures. As I have already said, the *aman* crop is the only crop in that area. I have been told that 80 per cent of the people have completely lost their only crop, their only means of sustenance. What will happen to them, God alone knows! There is no proper aids, no comprehensive relief measures are forthcoming.

The devastation that has been caused is unprecedented in recent times. During the last 100 years, such a flood had never occurred in the Midnapur district. The root cause of the flood in Midnapur and Orissa is the treacherous Subarnarekha river which had burst over its banks and flooded the whole area. The water flows over to Midnapur and other parts of Contai sub-division. As a result, all of the five basins were flooded. These basins are Dubda, Badhia, South Contai, Magra and Bara Chauka. All these areas become waterlogged as a result of the overflow from Subarnarekha and they usually remain water-logged for whole year due to depression of land in these basins. I would request Government to take some permanent measures to control the flood both in Orissa and also in Midnapur area. Dr. K. L. Rao should immediately visit the place, survey the area and concrete measures to give permanent relief to this area from the devastation of floods be taken. If these waterlogged basins can be reclaimed, not only would we achieve flood control and assure protection to common people from floods but the production of rice in the Contai sub-division and other parts of Midnapur, which are already a surplus area, will be doubled. This will supply the needs of not only Contai and Midnapur but also the rest of West Bengal. I would therefore request Dr. K. L. Rao to immediately visit the area and take permanent measures for flood control and food production there.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, यह बाढ़ की समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। हर साल किसी न किसी राज्य में या कई राज्यों में बाढ़ आती है। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि अभी तक 20 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी हम ऐसा कोई

तरीका नहीं निकाल पाये हैं कि बाढ़ का नियंत्रण किया जा सके आप जानते हैं बाढ़ तो देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में आती रहती है। बिहार के अन्दर, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर या कुछ और राज्यों के अन्दर हर साल बाढ़ आती है और करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती है। फसल नष्ट होती है। मकान बरबाद होते हैं। जानवर बह जाते हैं और लोग डूबते हैं, मरते हैं। बिहार और यू० पी० की जो स्थिति होती है, वह तो आप लोग जानते ही हैं। अखबारों में हर साल पढ़ते होंगे। लेकिन इस साल जैसी बाढ़ आई बहुत दिनों तक ऐसी बाढ़ हमारे सूबे में नहीं आई थी। यों तो उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़ हर साल आया करती है लेकिन दक्षिणी बिहार में कम आती थी। इस साल दक्षिणी बिहार भी अछूता नहीं रहा और पटना जिले में, गया जिले में, हजारी बाग जिले में बहुत भयानक बाढ़ आई और पटना के बह जाने का खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया था। अगर एक फुट भी पानी ज्यादा हो गया होता तो पूरा पटना शहर जहां की आबादी 4 लाख से ज्यादा है, बह जाता। तो यह समस्या आई। आप जानते हैं कि शहर में पानी घुस गया। लोग परेशान थे। सरकार की ताकत पूरी इसमें लग गई कि कैसे उसे नियंत्रित करें। यह स्थिति इस लिए है कि बिहार के अन्दर नदियां कम नहीं हैं। अगर उन नदियों को ठीक तरह से बांधा जाय तो बाढ़ से जनता की हिफाजत कर सकते हैं।

कोसी हमारे यहां की अभिशाप समझी जाती है। उस को बांधने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए। गंडक, कमला, बलान, पुनपुन, मोरहर, डरधा आदि नदियां हैं। इन को अगर बांधा गया होता तो बाढ़ से सुरक्षा तो होती ही, उस से काफी सिंचाई का काम ले सकते थे। हमारे सूबे में जो पिछली बार इतना बड़ा अकाल आया उस से भी छुटकारा मिल सकता था। लेकिन अभी तक वह चीज हुई नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम उन तमाम नदियों को बांधें। फ्लड कंट्रोल की स्कीम लागू करें ताकि इनको बांध कर के लोगों को बाढ़ से बचा सकें और साथ-साथ वहां सिंचाई का भी इंतजाम विभिन्न तरीकों से करें। इसके बाढ़ से भी बचेंगे और अकाल की हालत भी पैदा नहीं होगी। इस साल की बाढ़ में लगभग 1 लाख कच्चे मकान हमारे सूबे के अन्दर गिर गए। केवल पटना जिले में 40 से 50 हजार तक मकान क्षतिग्रस्त हुए। शहर के हजारों मकान गिरे। इस तरह की विपति हमारे यहां आई। सरकार ने उस का मुकाबला करने की कोशिश की। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की कोई कारगर योजना वहां लागू की जाय और वहां की सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से बाढ़पीड़ितों की मदद के लिए, दस करोड़ रुपय की मांग की थी। खुद यहां की सरकार के प्रतिनिधि गए हुए थे इस बात की जांच करने के लिए कि बाढ़ का एक्सटेंट कितना है, वह कितनी विस्तृत है, कितने इलाकों में फैली हुई है। मेरे खयाल से मंत्री महोदय को सब मालूम होगा क्योंकि उपमंत्री जो बैठ हुए हैं सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद जी, यह तो हमारे यहां के रहने वाले हैं। जिस इलाके में बाढ़ आई, उस का उन को अनुभव है। तो वहां की सरकार ने मांगा है दस करोड़ रुपये इन्होंने कहा कि एक करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं देंगे। तो यह तरीका बाढ़ पीड़ितों की मदद का नहीं है। तरीका यह होना चाहिये कि जब भी हमारे यहां कोई राष्ट्रीय विपत्ति आय—भूकम्प आये, बाढ़ आये—ये सब राष्ट्रीय विपत्तियां हैं—ऐसे मौके पर सरकार को अगर-मगर नहीं करना चाहिये, बल्कि पूरी ताकत से मदद करनी चाहिये तथा हम यह जरूर चाहेंगे कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजना ऐसी बनाई जाय, जिस के द्वारा हम सचमुच बाढ़ को रोक सकें तथा करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति बरबाद होने से बच सकें और नदियों का इस्तेमाल हम सिंचाई के लिये करें ताकि अमरीका के सामने हमें झोली न फैलानी पड़े, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को या दूसरे मंत्रियों को जानसन साहब के सामने जाकर साष्टांग दण्डवत् करने की

[श्री रामवतार शास्त्री]

आवश्यकता न पड़े । इस बात को क्षमता हमारे देश में है कि हम नदियों को बांध कर उन को सिचाई के काम में लगा सकते हैं ।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : This discussion should have come much earlier, better late than never.

In my part of the country, in my constituency, in my State, a grue some tragedy was witnessed in the form of these floods and then after two months there was the cyclone. I do not say that this is in any way graver than Koyna, it is all tragedy, which has completely enveloped all the people of India as such.

The floods which came in the month of September in my district of Balasore and in Mayurbhanj in the Swarnarekha and Burhabalanji was unprecedented. In 14 hours there was a rainfall of 18". At that time there was high tide in he sea, and the rain water was so heavy that it could not be discharged. People had not seen such floods in a hundred years, in living memory. I have got photographs of the flooded area, from which you can imagine what a horrible tragedy it was.

The people who were cating found that some water was coming, then their thalis started floating, in half an hour the houses started falling. People, cattle, everything was swept away by high floods. Much before any relief could reach there, the devastation, damage, was done. Therefore this is one of the greatest tragedies.

The area affected is 15,000 square miles, the population affected is 15 lakhs. The report is that more than 100 people have died in the floods, forgetting the 800 people who dies in the cyclone. Ten thousand villages have been affected, and many thousands of villages have been completely swept away. I was in hospital that time, and I had written a letter to Dr. K. L. Rao and also the Prime Minister. It is good that Dr. K. L. Rao, along with me, visited my constituency on 21st September.

As the saying goes, there was water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink. There is so much abundance of water in my State, but we have not been able to channelise them for irrigation. One-tenth of the total rivers of India flows in my State. If you can harness it properly, this water will be useful for irrigation purposes, and Orissa can supply food to the whole of India. The plan for the development of the Swarnarekha-Burhabalanji basin has been lying in the cupboard of the Government for the last ten years. Investigation and flood control are inter-connected. If you want to do anything about flood control, naturally you block certain water by dam and you divert it for irrigation. Therefore, when you take up this question, we have been hammering on the Government that these projects should be taken, namely these projects which will irrigate about seven lakh acres of paddy land, and which would save permanently the flood devastation caused by the treacherous river the river of sorrow, that is, this Subarnarekha.

The hon. Minister had written to me a letter and he has spelt out some action which he was going to take. There was the national highway which the Government have built, and this national highway also was the cause of obstacle because it kept the water level high. He has also spelt out that there must be some sort of Investigation Division which will investigate into these flood measures and irrigation measures. He has also suggested some irrigation schemes in that letter. I would like to know from the young Minister who has taken charge—Dr. K. L. Rao is not here unfortunately—as to how he is going to implement them.

Another thing is, in such calamities, the attitude has been one of Centre versus the States. We have to forget all these. We have been pleading that at the level of the Centre there must

be some allotment for relief operations in the budget. Some crores of rupees must be allotted for relief operations, and a relief squad at the Centre with the defence personnel should be maintained. Immediately there is flood, the defence personnel must be able to go there with boats and other rescue equipment, and commence rescue operations, along with the supply of food, clothing, etc. I cannot imagine, during this cold winter, how the people of my State and also in Koynanagar and other places would be living: they would be shivering in this biting cold, without food, clothing and shelter. If the agency which I suggest is built up, we can easily make relief available to them.

The difficulty is this. Whenever there is a grant given by this Government, it is always a matching grant. Suppose it sanctions Rs. 1 crore, they want the State Government also to give Rs. 1 crore. Sometimes, the State Government is so poor that it cannot give money because it does not have money; it does not have enough resources. Therefore, it is necessary that allotment should be made for Central relief in the general budget and the Irrigation Minister will take up the matter with the Finance Minister and see that this is done.

There is one more thing. After this flood devastation, which has completely damaged Adra, Balasore and Mayurbhanj and other parts in my State, there is a new awareness among the people to grow more food and a new awareness also among the young people who have been elected as Sarpanches and as other officers. They are doing a dedicated work. When I was touring in my constituency, a Santhal came and said that he wants to grow wheat in his village called Bathnoti, because he has learnt it from a Marwadi shopkeeper, I was astonished. This is an example of the awareness coming from a Santhal, who wants to grow more paddy and wheat but he does not get any initiative from the officers. He does not get initiative from the voluntary or social organisations. Therefore, when there is national calamity, when there is flood or any other damage like that, what I feel is that the agricultural units should be built up completely on a new pattern and new village units should be built up, and for that, a complete lay-out and design should be given from the Central Government.

What I find at the time of the national calamities like flood and cyclone is, when people read this news, say, at Delhi, then, they start collecting relief funds etc., for helping the afflicted, say in Orissa or Koynanagar. Now, I say that this should not be left completely to the care of individual persons. What I suggest is that the Central Government and the Information and Broadcasting Ministry must have a forum, and immediately when there is a cyclone or flood or earthquake, this forum must go and take the photographs and use the television and radio and print leaflets and circulate them to everybody and through such a forum or national committee, the relief funds should be collected.

With these words, I plead with the minister to pay particular attention to the sufferings of the people in my area, in Balasore and Mayurbanj and also in the areas in West Bengal just now mentioned by my friend, Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, Last September, the districts of Balasore, Puri, Cuttack and Mayurbanj in Orissa were very much affected by the floods. Therefore, I fully agree with the suggestion of my friend, Mr. Gupta, to have a long-range programme, a master plan, for each State, so that the flood problem can be tackled permanently.

Flood and drought have still remained a constant feature of Orissa. After the construction of the

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

Hirakud reservoir, the floods in Mahanadi have been controlled to a certain extent. But there were different stages of flood control planning so far as Mahanadi is concerned. After the first stage was ever, the other stages have been left over. There was a proposal to divert some waters of Mahanadi to Chilka through Manibhadra, and Gania barrage schemes to provide irrigation facilities to vast areas in Bolagarh—Begunia, Daspalla, Banpur, Ranpur, Khurda and Brahmagiri. That programme has not yet been implemented.

During the last floods, the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power was kind enough to visit the flood-affected areas. An expert team which visited the areas came to certain conclusions, namely, there were insufficient facilities for drainage of flood water. Secondly, wherever a national highway is passing, it acts as an obstruction and more escapes should be there in national highways for discharge of flood water. So far as the area between Subarnarekha and Burrabalang and Brahmani and Baitaraui are concerned that must be fully protected from flood. In Cuttack flood has been controlled to a certain extent but Balasore and Mayurbanj district are in constant danger of flood. The control of floods in Subarnarekha is a joint work between the Governments of West Bengal and Orissa and Bihar. What has happened to all these suggestions made by the expert team? They should be implemented immediately.

Another danger which they referred to was the erosion of many villages near the river embankments. I want to bring to the notice of the minister that Kantille and Padmavati villages, which are historically most important places, are going down today into the lead of the Mahanadi river, because every year, the river is eroding and the villages are going into the bed of the river. I want to know what steps Government have taken to implement there recommendations of the expert committee and devise ways to protect these villages.

From a fast-developing State, Orissa has recently turned into a relief State, depending only on relief. For 20 years, this State was neglected. Only recently when it had started moving fast, it has turned into a relief State. The report of the minister says that the Orissa, Government took adequate measures to provide relief to the flood affected people. This is incorrect. The people are suffering most. The Central Government should do its best to solve the flood and drought problem of Orissa including drinking water supply, so that there is a permanent solution.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया): सभापति महोदय, मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र से आता हूं जोकि सदा से बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाका रहा है और जहां कि विकास कार्य भी बहुत कम ही हुआ है। हमारे प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले जैसे बलिया, गाजीपुर, देवरिया, गोरखपुर और पश्चिमी बिहार के जिले जैसे आरा, छपरा आदि इस बाढ़ के प्रकोप से आमतौर पर प्रभावित रहते हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में यह बाढ़ की बीमारी एक मुतकिल बीमारी है और करीब करीब हर साल ही यह बाढ़ वहां पर आती है तो भी यह दुःख की बात है कि हम इस बाढ़ के ऊपर स्थायी तौर पर नियन्त्रण नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने इस बाढ़ की भीषण समस्या को देखते हुए एक भिडे कमेटी की स्थापना की थी। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उस भिडे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमें अभी तक नहीं मिली है ताकि उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर एक स्थायी तौर पर कम से कम इन पूर्वी जिलों के लिए कोई एक रास्ता निकाला जाय।

विशेष कर जिस जिले से मैं आता हूं वह हमारा बलिया जिला, करीब दो तिहाई जिला, यह गंगा, घाघरा और टोंस नदी के बीच में स्थित हैं। हम देखते हैं कि बाढ़ के कारण प्रायः प्रतिवर्ष ही हजारों घर बरबाद हो जाया

करते हैं, मवेशी बह जाया करते हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उस भिडे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सरकार इस समस्या का कोई परमानेंट हल निकाले और जो भी सहायता आवश्यक हो वह सहायता भी उपलब्ध करे।

बाकी जो कोयनानगर में भूकम्प के कारण भारी तबाही आई है और जान व माल को भारी मात्रा में क्षति पहुंची है उसके लिए पीड़ित और क्षतिग्रस्त लोगों को जो सहायता पहुंचाने के बारे में वहां पर सुझाव दिये गये हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव): सभापति महोदय, मुझे आप ने केवल एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर देने को कहा है। एक मिनट में वैसे मैं अपनी सारी बात कह तो न सकूंगा लेकिन बहरहाल जो भी सम्भव है वह सदन की सेवा में पेश करे देता हूं।

मुझे यह दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना जब लागू हुई तो पुराने जितने सिंचाई के साधन थे उन सब पुराने साधनों की उपेक्षा की गई और नये सिंचाई के साधनों पर ही इस देश के किसानों को निर्भर कराया गया। मेरी समझ में सब से बड़ी भूल सरकार से यह हुई है कि सिंचाई के पुराने साधनों को उपयोग में नहीं लाई और नये साधनों के ऊपर किसानों को निर्भर किया गया जिसका कि नतीजा आज सरकार को भुगतना पड़ रहा है और यह सिंचाई की समस्या को हम हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

छोटी सिंचाई योजना पर सरकार कम ध्यान दे रही है और बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं पर अधिक ध्यान दे रही है। वह जितने कुएं, तालाब वगैरह हैं उन सब की उपेक्षा हो रही है और उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है रहट हैं नहीं।

साथ-साथ मैं यह भी बतलाऊं कि बाढ़ के बाद से बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां न तो नहर जा सकती हैं न कुएं ही बन पाते हैं और न ही नलकूप लग पाते हैं। जो कछार ऐरिया है, जहां बाढ़ रुक गयी है वहां की जमीन पर न तो कुएं बन सकते हैं और न ही नलकूप लग सकते हैं। कछार के इलाके की हालत बड़ी चिन्ता-जनक हो गई है। उस के लिए सरकार कौन सी स्कीम बना रही है? वहां पर सिंचाई के कौन से साधन सरकार सुलभ करने जा रही है? मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर पुनः ध्यान दे। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय जब बहस का जवाब देंगे तब वह इस बारे में राज्यवार ब्यौरा देते हुए बतलायेंगे कि यह ट्यूबवैल का वितरण किस तरीके से हुआ है।

SHRI D. D. JENA (Bhadrak): *Spoke in Oriya.*

SHRI S. KUNDU: In one or two sentences I will give the gist of what the hon. Member has said in Oriya in his maiden speech. He said that the Centre must give more and more assistance to States like Orissa in flood prevention work and irrigation projects. He added that each Member of Parliament must donate Rs. 31 to the National Relief Fund. He said that he has his sympathies for the tragedies that take place in other areas also.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): My hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta demanded that there should be overall survey of the flood damages in the country and, in that connection, he referred to Delhi also. The Najafgarh canal in Delhi has been investigated by experts. There was a flood in Midnapur district. I think it was in 1960 when the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru went and visited the flood-affected area. He also constituted an expert committee under the chairmanship of Shri Man Singh. Shri Man Singh has submitted a report not only about Midnapur district but the whole of West Bengal. But nothing has been done as yet for implementing the recommendations of

[Shri S. C. Samanta]

the committee. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what has been done about the Man Singh Committee report.

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं पिछले दस साल से कहता आ रहा हूं कि घाघरा से बाराबंकी, गोंडा आदि को जबर्दस्त नुकसान होता है, इसमें जो बाढ़ आती है उससे धन जन की बड़ी हानि होती है। हर साल हजारों गांव वहां नष्ट हो जाते हैं और धन जन की बड़ी हानि होती है। घाघरा बाराबंकी, गोंडा, होते हुए बलिया और छपरा की ओर जाती है। बाराबंकी और गोंडा जिलों की ओर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। पिछले दिनों वहां पर हजारों गांव नष्ट हो गए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आगे जो योजना बने उस में आप इसका भी ध्यान रखें।

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया है उनको हृदय में से धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने कहा है कि बाढ़ की समस्या एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इस समस्या पर राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से विचार किया जाना चाहिये। पहले पहल हमारे देश में 1954 में स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने उसके बाद से इस समस्या पर इसी दृष्टि से विचार किया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि पिछले इतने वर्षों में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की कोई महत्वपूर्ण योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि और काफी काम हुआ है और अब तक करीब 170 करोड़ रुपया हम खर्च कर चुके हैं। लेकिन जैसा आप जानते हैं हमारा देश मौनसूनी देश है। देश के किसी हिस्से में पानी बिल्कुल नहीं पड़ता है और फिर उसी हिस्से में ऐसा होता है कि अचानक इतनी वर्षा हो जाती है कि बाढ़ आ जाती है। बिहार का उदाहरण अभी माननीय श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने दिया है। पिछले साल वहां अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी। उसके बाद अचानक इतना पानी पड़ा कि पटना में बाढ़ आ गई। और जगह भी यही स्थिति है। कोसी, दामोदर, महानदी आदि जो नदियां हैं वहां पर बाढ़ नियन्त्रण का काफी काम हुआ है और लाखों एकड़ जमीन को बाढ़ ग्रस्त होने से बचाया जा चुका है। 128 ऐसे शहर हैं जो बाढ़ की चपेट में आ जाते थे। उनकी रक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया जा चुका है।

इसमें सब से बड़ी बात साधनों की है। अगर हम देश में एक साल में बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की पूरी योजना को लागू करना चाहें तो कम से कम बारह सौ करोड़ रुपया हमें चाहिये। अभी तक लेकिन मैं बता चुका हूं कि हम इस पर केवल 170 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर पाए हैं। अपने वित्तीय साधनों को देखते हुए ही हम काम कर सकते हैं। कई और भी गम्भीर समस्याएं हमारे सामने आ जाती हैं जिन के लिए रुपया खर्च करने की जरूरत पड़ जाती है। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले कोयना की चर्चा हो रही थी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों की समस्या ज्यादा गम्भीर है या भूकम्प पीड़ित लोगों की। मैं समझता हूं कि दोनों ही समस्यायें गम्भीर हैं। हमें अपने साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोयना के लोगों को भी सहायता करनी है और बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को भी, फिर चाहे वे उड़ीसा के लोग हों या पश्चिमी बंगाल के हों या बिहार के हों या हरियाणा के हों या किसी भी अन्य प्रान्त के हों। मद्रास में भी ऐसी ही गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी। मैं समझता हूं कि हमें साधनों की सीमा में ही इन सब कामों को करना है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने अपने भाषण में एक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे देश का सर्वेक्षण करें। सारे देश का बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की दृष्टि से प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है। लेकिन जब हम किसी खास नदी पर बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की किसी योजना को लागू करना चाहते हैं तो वह प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण

काफी नहीं होता है। तब अगर विस्तार में और और गहराई में जाने की जरूरत पड़ती है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने स्वर्ण रेखा नदी से होने वाली हानि की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। उसका प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है। लेकिन और भी विस्तार में जाने की जरूरत है और उसके लिए राज्य सरकार आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर रही है। जब उड़ीसा सरकार से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जायगी तब उस योजना पर विचार किया जायगा और उसके बाद साधनों का सवाल पैदा होगा। जब साधनों की व्यवस्था हो जायगी तब बिहार सरकार, बंगाल सरकार की सहमति से केन्द्रीय जल योजना आयोग के विशेषज्ञों की देखरेख में उस विद्युत को आगे बढ़ाने की बात आयगी। उसी प्रकार से और भी दूसरी नदियां हैं।

दिल्ली की समस्या की ओर अभी श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने ध्यान दिलाया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि बीस वर्ष से यहां बाढ़ आ जाती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इस प्रदेश में कोई काम ही नहीं किया गया है। ढांसा बांध 1962 में बनाया गया था जिस की वजह से काफी राहत मिली है। लेकिन एक दूसरी बात यह हो गई यहां जो कई झीलें थीं, जो गहरी जमीन थी उनको काट कर नाले से मिला दिया गया जिससे यह समस्या गम्भीर हो गई। और भी बुनियादी बातें हैं जिन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। एक यह है कि अगर किसी खास स्थान को बाढ़ से बचाने की बात सोची जाती है तो इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होता है कि दूसरे स्थानों पर पानी का दबाव अधिक न हो जाए और वे क्षेत्र क्षतिग्रस्त न हो जायें। दिल्ली को बचाने के लिये योजना बनायें तो इस बात का भी हमें ध्यान रखना होगा। राजस्थान या हरियाणा या उत्तर प्रदेश को कोई नुकसान न पहुंचे, इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखना होगा।

एक बात रिलीफ को ले कर कही गई है। जहां तक सम्भव होता है साधनों की सीमा में रहते हुए बिहार हो या बंगाल हो, उड़ीसा हो या देश का दूसरा हिस्सा हो या दिल्ली हो केन्द्रीय सरकार रिलीफ के कामों को जरूर प्राथमिकता देने की कोशिश करती है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि किसी किसी राज्य की उपेक्षा की जाती है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि अमुक स्थान पर प्रधान मंत्री नहीं गई हैं या मंत्री महोदय नहीं गए हैं। जब भी सम्भव होता है प्रधान मन्त्री या सिंचाई मंत्री जाते हैं। आपको याद होगा कि पिछले प्रधान मंत्री मिदनापुर गए थे। अब प्रधान मन्त्री के लिए शायद वहां जाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। जहां सम्भव होता है प्रधान मन्त्री जाती हैं या मेरे वरिष्ठ सहयोगी डा० राव जाते हैं या जो जो सिंचाई मंत्री रहे हैं जब भी गम्भीर समस्या उत्पन्न हुई है उन्होंने जाने की कोशिश की है। साथ ही साथ जो आवश्यक कार्रवाई होती है वह भी की जाती है।

हमारे देश में बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां हैं। इन नदियों का अथाह पानी है। इन से बाढ़ आ जाती है। उसकी वजह से काफी नुकसान होता है। धन जन की भी हानि होती है और कृषि भी नष्ट होती है। साधनों या दूसरी बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि हम एक एक कर इस काम को हाथ में लेकर इसको प्राथमिकता दें। लेकिन देखा गया है कि अगर ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में इस साल भयंकर बाढ़ आई है तो दूसरे साल गंगा में आ गई है और तीसरे साल यमुना में आ गई है। इस वास्ते बड़े पैमाने पर इस काम को सरकार ने करने की कोशिश की है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को इतना ही आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि हम इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं।

एक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव यह दिया गया है कि बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देने के लिए कुछ

सूचना-केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए, जहां से यह मालूम हो सके कि अमुक क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आने वाली है, या अमुक बांध पर पानी का दबाव बढ़ता जा रहा है, ताकि उस क्षेत्र के निवासियों को समय पर सावधान किया जा सके। यह ठीक है कि इस से उन का पूरा बचाव नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन यदि उन को चार पांच घंटे या एक दो दिन मिल जायें, तो वे अपने बचाव का कुछ प्रबन्ध तो कर सकते हैं। कुछ रोज पहले दिल्ली में एक ऐसा केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है। इसी प्रकार का एक केन्द्र लखनऊ, पटना और आसाम में भी बनाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

मैं सदन को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़-नियन्त्रण के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, सरकार उन पर पूरी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करेगी और इस बात का प्रयत्न करेगी कि जहां तक सम्भव हो सके, यथा शीघ्र बाढ़-नियन्त्रण योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जाये और लोगों को बाढ़ के प्रकोप से मुक्त रखा जाये।

मैं एक बार पुन: उन माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने इस चर्चा के दौरान अमूल्य सुझाव दिये हैं।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री सामन्त, ने मानसिंह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में जो सूचना मांगी है, वह मैं बाद में दे दूंगा। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य, श्री मोलहू प्रसाद, का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सिंचाई योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय से है और वह सूचना मेरे पास अभी नहीं है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस सदन में दिये गये सुझावों पर विचार करने का आश्वासन दिया है। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में फाइव-यीअर प्लान्ज में जितने रुपये का प्राविजन किया गया हैं, उतना रुपया भी खर्च नहीं हुआ है और काफी रुपया बच गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वह सारा रुपया ठीक प्रकार से खर्च हो और समय पर खर्च हो। कई बार ऐसा भी हुआ है कि देर होने की वजह से काम बारिश में बह गया।

जब बाढ़ आती है, तो पानी ऊपर से पड़ता है, लेकिन दिल्ली, और खास तौर पर नई दिल्ली में, नीचे से भी बाढ़ आ रही है। मेरा तात्पर्य यहां के सब-सायल वाटर से हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस का भी ध्यान रखें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 14th November, 1967, on the flood situation in the country."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

20.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 22, 1967/Pausa 1, 1889 (Saka).

104LSS/67—1010—18-3-68—GIPF.