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**Thursday, May 25, 1967
Jyaishta 4, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 25, 1967/Jyaistha 4,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE: POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Speaker: Mr. P. Ramamurti..
Mr. A. K. Gopalan..

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्थामरबन्दी . . .

Mr. Speaker: About Question Hour?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कारण बताता हूँ ।
मैं भी यही चाहता था कि यह समय खराब
न किया जाए

Mr. Speaker: I may point out to the
hon. Members that Mr. Kunte has just
now given notice about voting and all
that happened yesterday. I am giving
time for that. If Mr. Madhu Limaye's
point pertains to yesterday's voting
and all that, he could raise it when
we allow Mr. Kunte. He has already
given notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कारण बताता हूँ
कि मैं क्यों उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Then I will have to
ask Mr. Kunte to move it because he
has given the notice. He has just now
given me notice under Rule 377 and
I have told him that he may move it
after the Question Hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : उनका 377 का
है । लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि क्वेश्चन
आवर चल नहीं सकता है । सदन को एक
बन स्थगित कर देना चाहिये और नई
सरकार का गठन करना चाहिये । कल
सदन प्रस्ताव खिन्ना का और उस प्रस्ताव पर

सदन स्थगित हो गया । उसके बाद यह
सरकार कैसे रह सकती है और कैसे प्रश्नों
का जवाब भी दे सकती है । यह मेरी समझ
में नहीं आ रहा है ।

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, he
cannot raise a point of order now.

Shri Shashi Manjan: The Speaker
has already said that there cannot be
any point of order when there is no
business before the House.

Mr. Speaker: He may please re-
sume his seat.

As I have already said, Mr. Kunte
has given notice. I have admitted it.
The point that he is raising will be
covered by Mr. Kunte.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री लोग जवाब
कैसे देते यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ।
यह सरकार रह नहीं गई है अब ।

Mr. Speaker: Whether Government
goes now or after the Question Hour,
it makes no difference. Therefore, I
would request the hon. Member to
resume his seat.

श्री मधु लिमये : चलो भाई, एक
घंटे का उनका जीवन दान दे दो ।

Shri Sezhyan: It is a question of
propriety of the House. There is an
adjournment motion pending and that
has to be disposed of one way or the
other. Till then, no other business can
be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Allright, we will look
into it.

Mr. A. K. Gopalan.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fourth Plan

61. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri P. Ramamurti:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri C. Janardhanan:
 Shri S. R. Damani:
 Shri Baburao Fatei:
 Shri K. Haldar:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri K. Pradhani:
 Shri Heerji Bhal:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Ram Charan:
 Shri K. M. Abraham:
 Shri P. P. Ezhumalai:
 Shri Virwanatha Menon:
 Shri Umashankar:
 Shri K. Anirudhan:
 Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
 Shri N. B. Laskar:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri A. K. Kisku:
 Shri S. N. Maiti:
 Shri Trilok Kumar Chandhuri:
 Shri B. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister indicated at the Chief Ministers' Conference held recently in Delhi that the Fourth Plan programme would have to be reviewed in the light of the food, prices, resources and foreign exchange situation;

(b) if so, when the review is likely to be over; and

(c) when the draft plan will be finalised and laid before Parliament?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan is being reviewed in the light of the changes in the economic situation that have taken place since it was published. The review will be completed as soon as possible.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that the World Bank and the Aid India Consortium are scrutinising the projects that are to be included in the Fourth Plan and, if so, whether the Government of India has accepted the position of the World Bank and the Aid India Consortium being the final arbiters in this matter?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The final arbiters of the Plan are the Members of Parliament. As far as the World Bank and the Aid India Consortium are concerned, they have to look at the Plan and decide where and how far they would be willing to provide the assistance that we ask for.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Why should they have the right to look into our Plan? That is the fundamental question.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: A Draft Plan has already been submitted to the Parliament. May I know whether another Draft Plan is to be submitted and, if so, what are the basic changes in it and what is the reason for that?

Shri Asoka Mehta: During the current session we shall have the annual plan for 1967-68.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Is it a new draft plan?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Let it not be called Five Year Plan.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Five Year Plan has always to be broken up into annual plans. As far as the Five Year Plan is concerned, the draft plan was discussed in various committees of Parliament. We are also having discussions with the Govern-

ments that have been formed in the States, and as soon as the review is over, it can be finalised; a real review can start only when the various budgets are available; we hope to finalise the document after it and bring it before the House.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Are we to understand that for the last two years only annual plans are being formulated and Five Year planning has been completely given up? Does it mean that for the next three years we shall go on only with annual planning?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Five Year Plan outline is before us. We have also reached agreements with 16 out of 17 States about the Five Year Plans for the States. Unfortunately, there has been marked fluctuation of the resources available for the Plan. For instance, when a review of the current year's resources was made in October, 1966 in consultation with the State Governments, the resources that the States would be able to provide for the annual plan were worked out at Rs. 408 crores. When a similar review was made in April, 1967, the resources came down to Rs. 283 crores. When a further review was made recently, the resources have come down to Rs. 225 crores. We are, therefore, going into this fully with the States. I would like to point out that as a result of increase in dearness allowance, the States' resources have been eroded to the tune of Rs. 500 crores over the Plan period. As a result of certain concessions in taxes and certain subsidies etc. given they have further gone down by Rs. 140 crores. Therefore, the total erosion has been of the order of Rs. 640 crores, and we have got to discuss with the States whether to this extent the plans should be revised or whether they have some other suggestions in this direction.

Shri Ranga: The only thing that remains is a declaration of insolvency.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Some time ago, it was known that the Planning Commission or the Government of India

were refusing to make adequate allotments for the Fourth Five Year Plan to the States, and the State Governments were anxious about the share that they would get for the Fourth Five Year Plan. When the Aid India Consortium or the World Bank were giving help or instructions or advice to the Planning Commission and the Government of India, was this question of giving help to the State Governments for the Fourth Plan allotment discussed, and if so, what was discussed?

Shri Asoka Mehta: This question does not arise as far as the World Bank or the Consortium or the Soviet Union or any of the East European countries or any other sources from whom we seek credits or concerned, they are not concerned whatsoever with what we do about financing the State plans.

Shri Hem Barua: Some time back the President of the World Bank visited this country and had a series of talks with our Ministers. In that context, may I know how far it is a fact that the President of the World Bank has suggested some Indo-Pakistan joint projects? If he has suggested like that, what is the reaction of the Government to that, and has he assured us of any financial aid for the implementation of our Plan?

Shri Asoka Mehta: In so far as the discussions of the President of the World Bank with me are concerned, no reference to Pakistan was made.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी स्टेट्स के जो चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं उनके साथ आपकी कॉन्फ्रेंस हुई थी। स्टेट्स में लैंड रेवेन्यू में छूट दी जा रही है, वाटर रेट्स में छूट दी जा रही है और डॉ० ए० वगैरह सब बढ़ाया जा रहा है। इस तरह से उनके जो खर्चे हैं वे बढ़ रहे हैं और आमदनी कम होती जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपकी उन से इस सम्बन्ध में भी कोई बात हुई और इस सब का स्टेट्स

के डिबेलेपमेंट पर क्या बसर पड़ेगा, इसके बारे में भी बात हुई यदि हा, तो उनका रिप्लान इसके बारे में क्या था ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जी हा, इन सभी सवालों के बारे में, डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने श्री वेंने जो हम लोगों की राय है उसको स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और फाइनेस मिनिस्टर्स की खिदमत में पेश किया था । उन्होंने अपने क्यालात भी कुछ रखे थे । लेकिन करीब करीब सब ने यह बताया कि उनको थोड़ा समय चाहिये और बजट बनाने के बदन बे फैसला करेंगे कि क्या करना और क्या नहीं करना है । उन लोगों के साथ हम लोगों की बातचीत चल रही है । प्लानिंग कमिशन और विभिन्न मिनिस्ट्रोज की जॉयंट टीम मुकानिक स्टेट्स में जा रही है । और इस बारे में उन ने बातचीत कर रही है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister stated in his original reply that the delay in finalising the Plan was due to certain changes which had taken place in the meantime. May I know specifically what are the changes which had taken place in the sphere of anticipated or committed foreign assistance for the Plan? Delay can only mean that the earlier expectations have either been belied or the amount that was expected has been cut down. Specifically what are the changes in that respect which have led to the delay?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as external assistance is concerned, the hon. Member knows that we have been negotiating with a number of countries. He is also aware of what assistance has been promised by the Soviet Union and some of the East European countries. He is also aware of the assistance that has come during the first and second years of the Plan from the consortium over which the World Bank presides.

As to what will be the total quantum of external assistance that will be available will be decided after the final Plan has been drawn up, and then the parties concerned can say how much or to what extent they would want to assist us.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question has not been answered. He is only telling me what I am aware of. I wanted to know what changes, if any, are there noticeable in the trends or the commitments or the expectations which were there earlier as regards foreign assistance.

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as any changes are concerned, non-project aid has been flowing in more or less according to our general expectations. But as far as project aid is concerned, negotiations for it have not moved forward as we had hoped them to.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From what the hon. Minister of Planning has said, it is obvious that the cake of our resources for the Fourth Plan is getting smaller and smaller every day and the cake of our needs for the Plan is getting bigger and bigger every day. May I know from him if the axe is going to fall on the public undertakings or some other bodies will be taken into account so that the gap between the two is bridged?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Plan consists of two parts: the public sector investments and the private sector investments. As the Economic Survey has pointed out, savings in the economy have gone down. How large the public sector can be depends ultimately upon the willingness of the governments concerned to mobilise private savings for public purposes. These are questions which have ultimately to be decided by the governments concerned. The erosion that has taken place, as I pointed out, is of the order of Rs. 640 crores so far as States resources are concerned; it may be of the order of Rs. 400-500 crores as far as the Centre is concerned. It is entirely up to these governments to

decide whether if the economy picks up, they would want to make a larger effort at mobilising resources to maintain public sector investments or permit those resources to remain in other hands.

श्री बलराम सिंह : क्या इस योजना का कोई पहलू ऐसा भी है, जहाँ फनसरेटेंटी न हो? क्या कोई मान लेना कि जिस योजना प्रायोगिक के मेम्बर भी नियुक्त नहीं हो सके हैं, उस के द्वारा बनाई गई योजना चल पाएगी? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सोचने में कितना टाइम जाता है और बकिंग में कितना टाइम जाता है।

श्री जलोक मेहता : मैंने मेम्बर साहब की छिदमत में पहले भी प्रश्न किया था कि हर साल का एनुअल प्लान पार्लियामेंट के सामने आता रहता है। मैं यकीन दिना सकता हूँ कि जहाँ तक एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोग्राम्स और प्लान का सम्बन्ध है, उस में प्लानिंग कमीशन या सरकार की तरफ से कहीं भी कोई भी कमजोरी या रुकावट नहीं आती है।

श्री बलराम सिंह : योजना प्रायोगिक के मेम्बर अब तक नियुक्त हो जायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बाबुपेयी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इन सबरों में कोई सफाई है कि बिस्व बैंक भारत सरकार पर इस बात के लिए दबाव डाल रहा है कि जब तक हम मुरला पर होने वाला खर्च कम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमें पूरी प्राथमिक सहायता देना उस के लिए मुश्किल होगा ?

श्री जलोक मेहता : बिस्व बैंक के प्रीवियेन्ट ने जब मुझ से बात की, तो उन्होंने डिफेन्स का विकल्प भी नहीं किया।

श्री बाबु सिन्घे : माननीय मंत्री ने पहली टीम योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध जरूर किया होगा और उन को पता चला होगा कि उन में दाम के बारे में धिताने की सुझाव दिये गए थे, वे सारे सकारण और बेमसलब थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भीषी योजना

बनाते समय औद्योगिक चीजों के दामों और खेती की चीजों के दामों में, जिस में काच की फसलों के दाम और रई, ईश और पाट आदि व्यापारिक फसलों के दाम धाते हैं, संतुलन रखने के बारे में कोई निश्चित और ठोस योजना सामने आयेगी।

श्री जलोक मेहता : जहाँ तक फूडवेन्च के दाम और उस के घनावा दूसरे एग्रीकल्चरल फाप्ट, कैंसफाप्ट, के दाम का सवाल है, मेम्बर साहब को पता है कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडिस्व की तरफ से इस बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है और उस के द्वारा जो दाम तय किये जाते हैं, सरकार की तरफ से उस पर सोच विचार कर के दाम घोषित किये जाते हैं। इंडस्ट्री की चीजों की प्रोडिस्व के बारे में मुकनलिक तरीके से यह कोशिश की जाती है कि उनके दाम भी कुछ उम्मीद के मूताबिक रहें, लेकिन धमो कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं बनाई गई है, जिस से सारा इन्फ्लेटिड प्राइस स्ट्रक्चर फिक्सड और स्टेबल रहे।

श्री बाबु सिन्घे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब योजना कमीशन समुल्लिग नीति निर्धारित करने के लिए है, तो क्या वह इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही कर रहा है या नहीं या माननीय मंत्री का यह कहना है कि यह असम्भव है ?

श्री जलोक मेहता : इस के बारे में जो कुछ हो सकता है वह हमारे ड्राफ्ट में पेश किया गया है। इस से ज्यादा कुछ हो सकना नामुमकिन दीखता है।

Shri E. Barua : In view of the rising prices in the country, are we to understand that the Government is finding it difficult to come up with a firm plan and programme before the country, and that it is because of this that the foreign loan is also not coming as the Government expected?

Shri Asoka Mehta : It is not only a question of rising prices. The hon. Member is right, because the prices have risen by 41.5 per cent in the last three years, but the economy today

is in a phase of depression and recession, and one has to envisage to what extent there will be the necessary buoyancy in the economy. The buoyancy in the economy will be ultimately determined by the improvements that will take place in agriculture. We have our own assessment and estimate, but one has to be a little cautious about it. As the hon. Member is aware, the national income in the last three years has more or less remained where it was, if anything, it is a little lower than it was in 1964-65. Whether the national income will move forward adequately depends upon one's assessment of agricultural production. We are doing it very carefully in full consultation with all concerned, but we would like to be doubly cautious before we finally decide about it.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: In view of the horrible picture that has been drawn in the book which was supplied to the members yesterday, the Economic Survey, where the conclusion has been drawn that there is no escape from the fact that in future it will not be possible to meet the demands of development as well as of non-development expenditure, I want to know whether the Government has in view to drastically cutting down the plan targets? Secondly, what is going to be the policy of the Government with regard to the projects which are in hand and which have not been completed?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, Government's policy is that all the outlays whether developmental or non-developmental should be within the resources that are available and that could be mobilised. Secondly, the non-developmental expenditure will be kept as much under control and check as possible. The very document which the hon. Member referred to points out that every effort will have to be made in this direction and as soon as we have some improvement in our agricultural production, the effort will be to stop up our development programmes.

As for the second part, projects that are already on the ground and are moving forward are being carried forward and care is taken to see that no new projects are started till the economy regains the buoyancy.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: To what extent will the size of the Fourth Plan differ from the draft plan which was presented to this House last year? Will it be according to the availability of external resources or according to the internal performance of the economy?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The various components that go to make up the Plan are, firstly, the base aggregate level at which are the existing taxes and revenues that are collected and the expenditure that is made by the eighteen Governments in India. That is the first thing. One has to find out what is available. Secondly, we should know the additional mobilisation of returns either in terms of tax or loans or small savings. The third is the external credit. All these are relevant factors... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: We have spent twenty minutes on one question. At this rate we can dispose of one question per day. All right. If Members want it like that, let it be so... (Interruptions.)

श्री बनिजाई जे० पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय
एक ही प्रश्न में साक्षात् बन्दा लग गया है,...

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Umanath now. One from this side and one from that side.

Shri Hem Barua: One from the Centre also.

Shri Umanath: The Fourth Plan had been submitted to this Parliament and is ending discussion, which means that Parliament is seized of the draft Fourth Plan. It is reported in the papers that the Minister had stated that the outlay had to be pruned to the extent of Rs. 4,000 crores. What is the basis on which

he had made this calculation? Secondly, what led the Minister to give it out to the Press when the whole thing is before Parliament? Why should he announce it to the Press without taking Parliament into confidence?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have made no statement that the Plan would be pruned to the extent of 6,000 crores. I am grateful to the hon. Member for bringing this to my notice. There is not the slightest basis for this and I have made no such statement. Because a certain thing is before Parliament, should I refuse to answer questions put to me by the Press even when Parliament is not in session? It is for you to decide, Sir, whether as a Minister I should refuse to answer questions about the Plan, when they are put by the Press.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Mr. Viswanatham.

Some hon. Members: One from this side.

Mr. Speaker: Centre also, one from the Centre also.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Is it true that the President of the World Bank has suggested to the Minister in his talks that if India should expect the same measure of external assistance as was originally anticipated, then India should make up with Pakistan before such expectations could fructify? This is what the papers have reported. It is up to the Minister to contradict it.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I have replied to this question: (a) the President of the World Bank never brought Pakistan in his discussions with me; and (b) as far as external assistance for the Plan is concerned, this matter has to be negotiated with a large number of countries; these are matters for their own Parliaments also; they do not suddenly decide and say, "Yes, this will be given." This is a matter which has to be gone into from year to year, and that is

the responsibility of my colleague, the Finances Minister.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: In order to carry the Plan to its logical conclusion and for effecting economy, is the Government planning to effect some retrenchment in the military installations and the personnel of various institutions in the country, especially in Kanpur?

Shri Asoka Mehta: As far as planning is concerned, defence is not under our jurisdiction. I know nothing about what is being done in the Defence Ministry.

Shri D. N. Patodia: As the Administrative Reforms Commission, after careful consideration, has submitted that the present set-up of the Planning Commission is not suitable for planning out the schemes and have therefore recommended major changes in the Planning Commission, will the hon. Minister say whether any such proposal is being contemplated to make a complete, overall change in the Planning set-up and in that case whether the revised fourth Five Year Plan will be made out only after the Planning Commission is reconstituted?

Shri Asoka Mehta: The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are before the Government, and are being currently considered. The decision of the Government on these recommendations will soon be announced.

Shri Buta Singh: It is only in this House that we are concerned with the draft outline and the finalisation of the Plan. Outside, the great people of India are the least concerned about the five year Plans because of the poor implementation of the past Plans. May I therefore know whether in the revision that is being made of the draft outline, any special steps are being taken by the Government to remove the disparity between the richest and the poorest people of this country and, if so, what are those steps?

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is not only in this House but in the legislatures of the 17 States and the legislatures of 10 Union territories, there is the same kind of interest as there is in Parliament. Secondly, I do not accept that in the last 15 years we have not implemented our plan proposals. Thirdly, as to what steps are being taken, they are already in the draft outline. If any further proposals are made, they will be announced.

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: We cannot discuss the whole of Planning in the Question Hour. But if Mr. Banerjee is still insisting, what can I do?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am prepared to go without the chance of putting a question, if the whole of the Question Hour can be saved by eliminating me.

Mr. Speaker: If you want to put a question, please put it. I will allow you.

Shri Manibhai J. Patel: A point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear his point of order first.

की बहिर्बाई से। पहले : सभ्यता महोदय नेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। यह कहना प्रश्न जो पूछा गया था, इस के तीन भाग से केवल इनका ही उत्तर यहाँ आना चाहिये था, लेकिन आगे बढ़ते से यहाँ प्रश्न चल रहा है। प्रश्नों के लिये कोई समय निर्धारित होना चाहिये। भारत की जितनी संसदवादी या विज्ञान समारोह हैं, सब में अधिक प्रश्न लिये जाते हैं

सभ्यता महोदय : आप बैठिये।

की बहिर्बाई से। पहले : नेरा कहना यह है कि यदि एक ही प्रश्न में आना पड़ता लेने, तो हम लोगों में जो और प्रश्न पूछे हुए हैं, उन का नम्बर कम आयेगा, उन के लिये ही

किर कोई मुंदादन नहीं रहती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के लिये व्यवस्था हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The *vyavastha* is you must sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a question, the Minister said that the rise in DA is one of the causes why plan expenditure is being increased. I want to know whether he is aware that even today the Central Government employees are entitled to another slab of increase in DA on the basis of the second pay commission's report because there has been a 10 point average rise? Is it a fact that the Planning Minister is standing in the way of the Finance Minister giving that increase?

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is entirely up to the State Governments concerned to decide whether they want to increase their non-developmental expenditure and decrease developmental expenditure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was asking about Central Government employees.

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is no question of my being able to stand in the way of any Government wanting to do what it wants to do. I can give my advice.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was asking about the Central Government employees, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

Public Undertakings

- *62. **Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:**
Shri N. Sankaranta Nair:
Dr. Karal Singh:
Shrimati Nirjala Kumar:
Shri C. C. Doshi:
Shrimati Sharda Shastri:

Shri V. Narasimha Rao:
Shri Baburao Patel:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report of the special study by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation alleging a loss of Rs. 588 crores every year as a result of the investment in the low-yielding Public Sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, (Shri K. C. Pant):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Economic and Scientific Research Foundation in their Report have suggested that for the ten-year period covering the Second and Third Plans the aggregate notional loss in industrial output has been of the order of Rs. 588 crores. This conclusion is based on a comparison of the ratio of output to the capital employed in 32 Public Sector Undertakings, on the one hand, and 432 Private Sector Undertakings, on the other.

(b) Government do not accept the conclusion reached in the Report of the Foundation which, in the opinion of Government compares unlike factors without any attempt to give weightage for dissimilarity of the undertakings compared.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: The minister has accepted the fact that in 10 years there has been so much of notional loss. Even then he says that government does not propose to take any action. May I know why government does not think any action is called for in this respect?

Shri K. C. Pant: Government has not accepted the notional loss. That is what I read out.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: May I know whether any additional investment in public sector will be withheld in view of this fact that the

already existing investment is not yielding the desired results?

Shri K. C. Pant: When we have not accepted the conclusion, it is hardly likely to affect our policy.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that the Public Undertakings Committee, of which my hon. friend and myself have been members during the past 3 or 4 years, has made several recommendations to improve the economy of the public undertakings and cut down their wasteful expenditure various spheres, have Government thought of placing periodical reports before this House, at least once in six months, as to what action they have taken on the recommendations made by the Public Undertakings Committee?

Shri K. C. Pant: I cannot say off hand whether Government has taken a decision. I shall certainly enquire into it. But broadly speaking, the reports of all the undertakings and the report of the Bureau of Public Undertakings are placed before Parliament and often discussed.

Shri Ranga: What about the action taken by Government?

Shri K. C. Pant: We will look into it.

Shri Ranga: Where is the question of looking into it?

Mr. Speaker: It means he has no answer evidently just now.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The minister has stated that the loss mentioned by the foundation is notional. It is generally accepted it, however, that the public sector gives a return of 1½ per cent. In the past there has been inflated financial investment in public sector undertakings because of the terms and conditions from foreign countries to which we have had to submit. In view of this, may I know from the Government whether they have got any maximum limit to which concessions may be granted for future investment? Have you worked out any maximum limit

for concessions which may be granted for future investment by foreign countries in public sector undertakings?

Shri Umanath: Maximum is infinitive.

Shri K. C. Pant: I do not know how this question arises out of this. There are no concessions given to any foreign collaborators who, have invested in public sector undertakings

Interruption.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that the supplementary put has absolutely no connection with the main question.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Sir, I may re-phrase my question.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: The hon. Minister does not seem to have understood the question. It very much arises out of this.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I am asking the hon. Member to repeat her question.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Sir, with regard to technical know-how, the foreign technicians we have to employ here, the supply of machinery, cost of machinery, marketing and all that, one must be able to know what the Government's policy is. Are there going to be ad hoc concessions granted as and when the situation arises? At this rate the public sector will never give a satisfactory return.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, there is no question of giving any concessions to any foreign concern in the matter of their collaboration with Government so far as public sector projects are concerned. There have been some turnkey jobs given. Sometimes what is produced here is not used but that is obtained from them. That might have perhaps increased the cost. This is possible. But we are now not doing that kind of thing. We are now seeing

to it that whatever is produced here will be used. Therefore, there is no question of giving any further concessions. One thing is true, that on account of these projects being mostly capital intensive you cannot expect profits immediately from these projects. We are now taking active steps to see that these projects are made productive and profitable to the best extent possible. These steps are being considered and will soon be taken.

Shri Babarao Patel: Why do all public sector undertakings continue showing a loss from year to year when the Government expect private sector undertakings to make all the money and pay all the taxes?

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that all public sector projects have not lost money. . . .

Shri C. C. Desai: 99 per cent.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not 99 per cent. There are several projects which have shown profits. When a knowledgeable person like Shri C. C. Desai says this, I am astounded that he does not even care to go into figures and facts. It is not 99 per cent that are at a loss (*Interruption*). Will the hon. Members want to hear me or will they want merely to shout? I do not know. I do not think this is right. I can give a reply. But it is not possible for me to speak if they shout. If they do not want to hear me I will sit down.

My hon. friend says that 99 per cent have lost. Out of 40 public sector projects 31 have made profits. Is this 99 per cent? I am talking about running concerns and not those which are coming up. Therefore, he does not know. I wish he had asked for information first; then he would not have landed himself into making a statement which would not best him.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Sir, some more supplementaries may be allowed on this.

Mr. Speaker: Your leader have already put supplementaries. This is the second question that we have finished in 40 minutes. Some hon. Members are taking objection to this. You cannot discuss the whole planning during the Question Hour. I do not mind spending a full day on one question. But I would like you to consider, if we are able to cover only two questions in one hour, how will it be possible to carry on the business of the House? Shri Manibhai Patel objected from that corner. We have done two questions only today so far. Is it fair to the House? Only a few of you shouting is not proper.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: But there should be some proportion. We spent half an hour over the first question and only five minutes on the second.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 62.

Gold and Watches Seized in Bombay

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*62. **Shri N. K. Sanghi:**
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Oskar Singh:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 40 lakhs worth of watches and gold have been seized in Bombay by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the first week of April, 1967;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (**Shri K. C. Pant**): (a) and (b). On 2nd April, 1967 officers of the Anti-Corruption and Prohibi-

tion Intelligence Bureau of the Bombay City Police intercepted a mechanised vessel in the sea off Bombay and recovered 18,000 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 15,74,000 at the international rate, 5,100 pieces of watches worth about Rs. 7,14,000, 4 fishing nets worth about Rs. 81,000 and other goods worth about Rs. 4,940. The mechanised vessel worth about Rs. 20,000 was also seized.

(c) The seized goods and the vessel were handed over to the officers of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate for action under the customs law. The case is under investigation.

Shri N. K. Sanghi: A large number of cases have been reported in the last few months. May I know from the Minister whether this shows that smuggling of imported goods has increased in the country or the department has become more vigilant in tracking down smugglers?

Shri K. C. Pant: The department has certainly become more vigilant and it has taken executive, legislative as well as economic measures. If my hon. friend is interested, I can give him all the details.

Shri N. K. Sanghi: With the increase in smuggling in the country, is it all right for the Government to allow the sale of these goods on the footpaths in towns like Bombay and Calcutta?

Shri K. C. Pant: Not knowingly.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the final disposal of these seized goods, because just now he said that they are given over to the Customs authorities? Are they permanently deposited into the Reserve Bank, or are they auctioned, or do they go and smuggle it again into some other market?

Shri K. C. Pant: As far as I know, they are sold in certain shops and they are marked as such.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: They are not auctioned.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma: Is it a fact that international gangs are working in smuggling these goods and sometimes when they are caught, they attempt to fire at these people and make their escape?

Shri K. C. Pant: Yes, Sir; sometimes they do.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शारदा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सोना पकड़ा गया था उस के बाद भी क्या कुछ धीरे सोना धीरे बढ़ियां धरौंध रूप से धाई हुई पकड़ी गई हैं? यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बतलावेगी कि इस विषय में गृह हो रही है या इस में कोई कमी धाई है?

श्री कुम्भकर्ण कप्त : स्मॉलिंग में या पकड़े जाने में ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शारदा : जो सोना धीरे बढ़ियां धरौंध रूप से धा रही हैं, उसमें ।

श्री कुम्भकर्ण कप्त : सन् 1964 में 1900 किलो ग्राम सोना पकड़ा गया धीरे 93098 बढ़ियां, सन् 1965 में 2300 किलो ग्राम सोना धीरे 83,012 बढ़ियां पकड़ी गई, सन् 1966 में 2260 किलो ग्राम सोना धीरे 59066 बढ़ियां पकड़ी गई ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि बिलनी स्मॉलिंग की गई वस्तुयें पकड़ी जाती हैं या ट्रायिस्टर्स वगैरह पकड़े जाते हैं यह कस्टम हाउस में कुछ कंटेनर पर मोर्चों को दिये जाते हैं, 20 परसेंट या 10 परसेंट पर, धीरे उन को बाजार में नहीं बेचा जाता है, जिस में कि जन साधारण को खरवा हो सके ?

श्री कुम्भकर्ण कप्त : मैं इस के बारे में इस समय कुछ नहीं कह सकता । पूछ ताछ करना पड़ेगा ।

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: May I know from the hon. Minister as to who are the persons involved in smuggling activity....

Mr. Speaker: How can he give names?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: and whether they have arrested anybody. What is the nature of investigation they have conducted?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the names of the smugglers and whether anybody has been arrested.

Shri K. C. Pant: We do not know the names of the smugglers and no person has been arrested.

श्री जार्ज करेलेन्डीक : बम्बई में जो बढ़ियां धीरे सोना बड़े पैमाने पर पकड़ा जाता है उस के बारे में क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि धरख गल्फ धीरे बम्बई के बीच में रोज तस्कर ब्यापार करने वाले जहाज धाते जाते हैं और जूहू, माहिनी, चीपाटी तथा महारष्ट्र सचिवालय के सामने सोना, कपड़ा, माइलन धीरे दूसरी तस्कर चीजें बे जाते हैं? पिछले कई वर्षों में जो करोड़ों रुपयों का मास पकड़ा गया है उस के तस्कर ब्यापार को हमेशा के लिये रोकने के वास्ते बहुत सख्त कार्रवाई करने के वास्ते क्या हिन्दुस्तानी जहाजदानी या नेवी का इस्तेमाल करने की भी बात सोची जा सकती है ?

श्री कुम्भकर्ण कप्त : नेवी के साथ मिल जुल कर जहाँ तक हो सकता है लांच का प्रयत्न किया जाता है ।

श्री दत्त० दून० चौकी : बम्बई में डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का माइलन पकड़ा गया था । यह कुछ स्मॉलिंग का है धीरे कुछ साइलेंट का है । यह भी बतलाना गया है कि साइलेंट का जो मास है वह ज्वैक मार्केट में बेचा जाने के कारण कठोरकठोर धीरे करोड़ रुपया जो हुनको इनकम टैक्स में मिल सकता था नहीं मिलेगा ; क्या ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं धवाई जा सकती जिस के द्वारा इनकम टैक्स का 1 या 2 करोड़ रुप० को इस्तिफा किया जा सके

की कुलमूल्य कम : वह नाम समुद्र में पकड़ा गया है। इस में नार्वेस का कोई तबाल नहीं है। वह सब स्वगल्ल बुद्ध है।

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The hon. Member refers to some other case, not to this particular case. In that case, the position is that there was some which was smuggled and some which was obtained by licences for use for itself. But it was sold away to other people. Therefore, that was also confiscated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member, Mr. George Fernandes, for whom I have a great deal of regard, said that the smuggled goods in terms of watches, gold, nylon and other things are being sold in front of the Secretariat of Maharashtra Government. I want to know if the Secretariat of Maharashtra Government which was built up by Mr. Y. B. Chavan is being used for this purpose and, if not, he should be asked to withdraw these remarks.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Next Question.

Shri Umanath: Q. 64 and Q. 65 may be taken up together.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

National Projects Construction Corporation

*64. Shri Mohammad Inaali:

Shri Umanath:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Shri H. K. Modak:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Shri Ram Singh Ayrwal:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the National Projects Construction Corporation submitting a charter of

demands to Government and have gone on strike to press their demands;

(b) if so, what are their main demands;

(c) the extent of loss suffered as a result of the strike; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the demands of the employees?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The N.P.C.C. workers' Union at Farakka (West Bengal), Chandan and Gandak (Bihar) and Agra (U.P.) submitted a charter of demands to the management together with notice of strike on the 11th March 1967, 31st January 1967, 26th December, 1966 and 24th March, 1967 respectively and threatened to go on strike in case their demands were not conceded. Their main demands were as follows:

1. Revision of Pay Scales.
2. Contributory Provident Fund Scheme should immediately be introduced and the management should implement the Scheme from the very inception of the establishment.
3. The N.P.C.C. management should provide housing facilities to the workers or instead house rent at the rate of 15 per cent of the pay.
4. Higher rates of dearness allowance for workcharge employees.
5. All categories of workers be given Project Allowance.
6. The workers be given travelling allowance as per rules of the Government of India.

7. All the workers be guaranteed security of service at the time of the closure of the Unit or they should be transferred to another unit.
8. Those muster-roll and daily-rated employees who have served for 240 days must be brought on to workcharged cadre.
9. The Management should give Children's Education Allowance to the workers as per rules of the Government of India.
10. Leave Travel Concession should be given to the workers as for the Central Government employees.

The demands in question were referred to the respective Conciliation Officers of the State Governments in which the Units are situated and a settlement was reached in respect of the Gandak, the Farakka and the Chandan Units on the 11th April, and in the case of the Agra Unit on the 14th April, 1967. While the workers in the case of the Agra Unit on the 14th April, 1967. While the workers in the Gandak and the Farakka Units struck work during the first shift and for a period of 2-1/2 hours respectively on the 12th April, no strike took place in the case of the Chanda Unit; but the workers in that Unit adopted 'go slow' tactics between 18-3-1967 and 31-3-1967 before the settlement was arrived at. The workers in the Agra Unit were on strike on the 12th, 13th and the forenoon of the 14th April, 1967.

(e) The Corporation suffered loss to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs besides serious set-back in the progress of works.

(d) The Corporation has granted interim relief to the work-charged staff and muster-roll workmen in accordance with the settlement reached in the presence of the Conciliation Officers concerned. The demands of

the employees of the National Projects Construction Corporation are to be considered by the management of the Corporation and not by Government.

National Projects Construction Corporation

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*Shri R. K. Modak:

Shri Ushinath:

Shri Mohammad Samil:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the National Projects Construction Corporation has implemented the Central Public Works Department Contractors' Labour Regulations and its fair wages clause;

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to implement these provisions;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the non-implementation of Labour Laws by the Corporation; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, the nature of these complaints and steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The labour regulations of the CPWD are followed by the NPCC in respect of works awarded to it by the CPWD. In respect of other works, the NPCC follows the labour regulations in force in the States where works are executed by the Corporation.

(c) One complaint was received by the Corporation in 1964.

(c) The complaint was regarding non-compliance by the Corporation of certain provisions of the U.P. Factories Rules such as not providing rest shelter, not keeping a register of accidents etc. The Corporation has since complied with these provisions.

श्री कुहुन्वर इस्माइल : क्या वह सब नहीं है कि मैनेजमेंट और यूनियन के बीच एक एग्रीमेंट हुआ था जिस में शोवर टाइम, बीकनी हाभिडेन, बोनस, लीव आदि की व्यवस्था थी ? यदि हाँ, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस एग्रीमेंट को इम्प्लेमेंट किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The settlement reached was with respect to daily wages. The other demands are being referred for arbitration.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that this Corporation has been, from the very beginning, an invalid and showing only losses and so much of administrative inefficiency, how soon would Government liquidate this Corporation?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sorry the hon. Member has not been correctly informed. This is one of the organisations which are running on profit. This is one of the very useful ventures, which are shared by the Central Governments. States and Centre are shareholders in this and it is being used for works in the river valley projects and allied works and so far, it has been doing very good work.

Dr. Ranen Sen: From the statement it is evident that the workers' demands partly fulfilled after they resorted to strike, though they were pressing these demands for a pretty long time. These river valley projects like Farakka and other works were to be expended and needed to be completed very quickly and if the Government knew of such situation among the workers—the conflict between the Corporation and its employees—why did they sit tight when these disputes

went on at the cost of States like West Bengal, Bihar and other places? What was the reason that made the Government so inert?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Actually the notice was served and the discussions were held. The settlement was reached on the 11th April at Farakka. They went on strike on the 12th April just for 2 hours contrary to what the settlement was.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the statement it is stated that there was a strike for 2 hours and then again there was a strike for another day, another shift. They had to resort to two strikes before Government could intervene.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Umanath.

Shri Umanath: This Corporation was established to eliminate the exploitation of private contractors and this covers 30,000 workers in various parts of the country. I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a particular portion of this Memorandum.....

Mr. Speaker: That is not essential. This is Question Hour.

Shri Umanath:....so that he can clarify the position on this particular thing.

"The poor Santhali women, the workers from Rajasthan, the poor workers from Chotanagpur and Chhatisgarh of Madhya Pradesh and also child labour deployed by the management were deprived of minimum social justice. If there was some murmuring, the officers of the N.P.C.C. whipped them, boot-legged them and also threw them out of employment."

If I were the worker, I would have beaten back the officers. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this was inquired into—those officers boot-legging the poor Santhali women. I want to know whether this particular aspect was gone into—women were boot-legged.

Dr. K. L. Rao: So far as Government is concerned, we have never received any complaint from any quarter.

Shri Umanath: This Memorandum came.

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to settlement that was reached, it was really very generous. The wages have been raised at important places like Gandak and Farakka.

Shri Umanath: That is not my question. My question is whether bootlegging of women has been inquired into by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. The hon. Minister may kindly resume his seat.

Vacation of Flats by Ex-M.Ps.

*67. **Shri C. C. Desai:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Dr. Karni Singh:

Sarimati Nirlep Kaur:

Shri Baburao Patel:

Shri Madha Limaye:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ex-Ministers and Ex-Members of Parliament who had been defeated in the recent General Elections but have not so far vacated their houses or flats, party-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to get them vacated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) The Ex-Ministers and Ex-Members of Parliament were allowed to retain residential accommodation upto the 30th April, 1967. All the Ministers vacated their houses within this period but 37 Ex-Members of Parliament have not so far vacated their houses or flats. Their party-wise break up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Notices for vacation have been issued to these Members and action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 is being taken.

STATEMENT

No. of resi- dences	Congress	Communist M.L.	Communist	I.P.G.	RePub- lican	Jai Sangh	Swara- ntra	U.A.	Jan Cong- ress	Total No. of ex-Mem- bers of Parliament
35	27	3	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	37

Note:—These 35 residence and 37 ex-Members of Parliament and 2 bungalows were jointly allotted to 2 persons each.

Shri C. C. Desai: May I know what steps Government are taking to get these flats and houses vacated so that the new Members of Parliament who are entitled to use them and who are now being put to inconvenience by having to stay in Ranjit and all kinds of hotels and hostels could get proper accommodation? I would refer particularly to ex-Ministers, and I would appeal to the Deputy Prime

Minister to see that proper discipline is enforced in his own party because most of the delinquents are in the Congress Party.

Shri Iqbal Singh: As I have mentioned in the statement, there is no ex-Minister who is occupying these residences. About the other ex-Members of Parliament...

Some hon. Members: Ex-Congress M.Ps.

Shri C. C. Desai: What about 12, Akbar Road?

Shri Iqbal Singh: As far as the ex-Members of Parliament are concerned, we have taken action, as I have already mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question.

Shri C. C. Desai: May we have the names of the ex-Ministers and ex-M.Ps. who have not vacated yet? I have not yet been able to follow what steps Government are taking to get these flats vacated as early as possible.

An hon. Member: Immediately.

Shri C. C. Desai: Are they charging heavy rents from them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jaganath Rao): As has been mentioned in the main answer, no ex-Minister is in possession of any bungalow or flat.

Shri C. C. Desai: What about 12, Akbar Road?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Maharaja of Baroda is there still.

Shri Jaganath Rao: Some ex-M.Ps., about 37 of them are in possession of houses or flats. They belong to all the parties. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If hon. Members are shouting in this manner, they would not hear the reply at all. The Question Hour would be over in another four minutes. Only if they hear the answer, can they put further questions. There should be some discipline. Hon. Members cannot go on shouting in this manner. Instead of so many Members shouting, one Member can ask a question and then the reply can come. Let hon. Members speak one by one. There are still four minutes for the Question Hour to be over.

Shri Bhaskarwar Kalita: We are not shouting, we want to have specific

answer to a specific question. We want to know what specific steps have been taken to have the flats vacated. (Interruptions).

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा: दाईं महीने हो गये हैं, हम बाहर बैठे हुए हैं, अभी तक हमें स्थान नहीं मिला है। ये मंत्री लोग दो दो साल से बैठे हुए हैं। हमारे मवानों का ये जवाब नहीं दे पाने हैं। हम फूट पायस पर बैठे हुए हैं ठीक तरह से जवाब तो वे दे। वे निकलने नहीं दे तो धक्के मार कर निकालें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: धक्के मारने की बात है तो इस में मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा: याप इन से जवाब तो दिखवाइये।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Member please sit down. I would ask the hon. Minister to give a specific reply. If the reply is not satisfactory, then some other Member can ask another question. Therefore, may I request hon. Members to keep silent so that all Members may hear the answer? If hon. Members go on contradicting him then they would never get the answer.

Shri Jaganath Rao: As stated in the main answer, 37 ex-M.Ps. are still in possession of houses or flats. All the Ministers who have been defeated in the last general elections have vacated their houses before the 30th April, 1967. Out of these 37, 3 houses have not been allotted to any M.P. Therefore, the number comes to 34. Out of the 34 flats which are still in the possession of ex-M.Ps., notices have been issued....

Mr. Speaker: What about 12, Akbar Road? The hon. Member wanted specific information in regard to that house. Would the hon. Minister be able to give some information regarding that?

Shri Jaganath Rao: I am laying a statement on the Table of the House. I have no objection to laying it on the Table. [Placed in Liby. See No. LT-370/67].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the Maharaja of Baroda?

12.00 hrs.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit one thing for your information? And you should act; it pains me to say that it was I who had brought that matter up on the floor of this House about some of the Members of Parliament subletting their houses.

That has complicated the issue now. What has happened is that some M.Ps. have sublet their houses to some other people and those people now refuse to be removed from those places. That has complicated the issue.

May I tell you that I brought this to the notice of your distinguished predecessor? He has become a Governor now.

An hon. Member: So what?

Shri Hem Barua: I must tell you that he did not do anything in the matter. Although my request was made repeatedly on the floor of the House, he did not do anything to remove this corruption from some of us.

My submission to you now is that you must act on this and act very strongly. You must see that Members who have been subletting these houses or flats are punished adequately and those people who are staying in these houses or flats are pushed out immediately. You must take immediate action on this.

Mr. Speaker: May I seek co-operation of the leaders of all parties? They can enforce discipline much better. Whichever Party member has sublet his house may be prevailed upon by his leader to cease doing that. If the leaders of parties take serious cognisance and initiate action, there is

absolutely no need for the Speaker to intervene and enforce discipline. I am appealing to the leaders.

Shri Hem Barua: They do not do anything.

Mr. Speaker: If all the party leaders take up this matter themselves and see that hon. Members of their parties who have sublet their flats are requested to have them vacated, naturally it will be easier. Otherwise, the only method is to take action according to law.

Shri Hem Barua: You should take action.

Mr. Speaker: The Speaker need not do it. The law is there.

Shri Hem Barua: Everybody in authority is failing in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: If the law is to take its course, it will take some months to enforce it. I know of a gentleman who is paying a penal rent of Rs. 1,000 for the last one year and more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Maharaja of Baroda will pay Rs. 1000.

Mr. Speaker: If the law is to operate, it will take one year or more to get them vacated. But if leaders of parties take action, I think it will be more effective. They can persuade their Members; if necessary, they can take action and get the flats vacated.

जी व० व० वर्मा : ऐसे सदस्य निकल
एक ही पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी के हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: What about the hon. Speaker, taking action? You are shifting the responsibility to others.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

जी व० व० वर्मा : प्रत्यक्ष महोदय,
आप को हमारी दिककत को समझना चाहिए।
कम से कम हमें रहने के लिए जगह मिलनी
चाहिए, वरना हम वहाँ काम नहीं बनाने देंगे।

हमें इस बारे में निश्चित उत्तर मिलना चाहिए कि हम क्या करे और सरकार की ओर से क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी प्राथमिक हम यह कह सकते तो नहीं पड़े रह सकते ।

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने 29 अप्रैल को इस बारे में एप्लीकेशन दी । उस के बाद सागर प्रौर दिल्ली में दस बारह प्रौर एप्लीकेशनज दी ।

Mr. Speaker: Shall we take up the call attention notice? — Shri Vajpayee.

श्री मणिभाई जे० पटेल : मैं मधी मन्वड प्रधिकारियों से भी मिला हूँ । मैं ने डा० राम मुखर्ज सिंह को भी कई बार कहा है लेकिन कोई मन्वर्ड नहीं हुई है प्रौर हम बाहर बँटे हुए हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: You are heading for a crisis. I am giving this warning to you. I have not warned any Member before. This is the first time I am warning a Member.

Now, the calling attention notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Committee on Untouchability

- *68. Shri Lladhar Koteki:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri J. H. Patel:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad.
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri Mayavan:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 640 on the 6th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations

made by the Committee on Untouchability; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulrenu Guha): (a) and (b). The Government is still examining the recommendations in consultations with the State Governments and other authorities concerned. It is also proposed to ascertain the views of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare.

Small-Pox Incidence

- *69. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri A. K. Kisku:
 Shri S. N. Maiti:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
 Shri Hakam Chand Kachwal:
 Shri Mohammad Ismail:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri Balraj Madhok:
 Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
 Shri Bhagaban Das:
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri J. H. Patel:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
 Shri E. S. Vidyarthi:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri J. B. Singh:
 Shri Atam Das:
 Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Rameshchandra Ulaka:
 Shri Heerji Bhai:
 Shri K. Pradham:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small-pox incidence in India has been rather heavy during the last few months;

(b) if so, the names of the States and Union Territories affected by the disease and the number of deaths reported State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to check and to eradicate it from the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the States and Union Territories were affected by smallpox in varying degrees. A statement showing the number of deaths reported Statewise is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Liby. See No. LT-371/67].

(c) Intensive vaccination and re-vaccination campaigns have been undertaken. Additional field staff have been employed for this purpose in some States. Continuous publicity under the National Smallpox Eradication Programme in the last few years has helped in the reporting of a large number of smallpox cases. Efforts to vaccinate those sections of the population, which have been left out so far, have also been intensified.

U.S. Investment in Fertiliser Industry

*76. Dr. Ramesh Sen:

Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramaswami:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayyarwal:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Bharaj Singh Chauhan:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Ramachandra Ulika:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Hoorti Nand:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

161 on the 30th March, 1967 regarding U. S. investment in fertiliser industry and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investors are asking for more concessions including the extension of the deadline fixed for receiving the offers than what Government are prepared to give them; and

(b) the attitude of Government to further concessions to U. S. investment in fertiliser industry in India?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). No further concessions have been asked for by the foreign investors. As announced in the statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 31st March, 1967, all proposals pending on the 31st March, 1967 for the establishment of fertilizer factories will be dealt with under the policy of December, 1965 provided negotiations with the concerned parties culminate in the issue of industrial licences by the 31st December, 1967 and the projects could be expected to make a timely contribution to the increase in indigenous production. Any new proposals that come up during the period will be dealt with in the same manner, provided they satisfy the same conditions.

Kadana Dam

*71. Shri Virendendra Kumar Shah:
Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions of settlement between the Gujarat and Rajasthan Governments in respect of Kadana Dam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have to bear the total cost of this project till the dam starts functioning; and

(c) if so, the benefits that the State of Gujarat will get and the method by which the Rajasthan Government will compensate it, in view of the fact that the State of Gujarat is likely to bear all the initial expenditure?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The terms and conditions of agreement between the Gujarat and Rajasthan Governments in respect of Kadana Dam are as follows:

"Kadana Dam should be built up to FRL 419. The entire cost and benefits of this project will be borne by Gujarat. At a later date, when Mahi areas are taken over by Narmada and a part of the Kadana waters are released for use in Rajasthan, Rajasthan should pay to Gujarat an appropriate cost of the dam for such use. The exact proportions will be fixed at the time when such releases become available."

(c) The benefits of the Kadana dam to the Gujarat State are:

- (1) firming up irrigation in the Mahi Right Bank Canal system in an area of 4,60,000 acres.
- (2) extension of irrigation under Mahi Right Bank Canal by an additional 1,53,200 acres.
- (3) irrigation to an area of 40,905 acres through the left bank canal taking off from the Kadana Dam.

The method by which Rajasthan Government will compensate Gujarat Government does not arise, at present, in view of the entire benefits from Kadana accruing to Gujarat for some years to come.

Fire in Rudrasagar Oilfields

- *72. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to investigate into the causes of the fire in the oil-fields at Rudrasagar, Assam has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main findings and whether it has apportioned any blame on official negligence resulting in this disastrous incident; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report has commented on the lack of organisation and experience in fire prevention in the production section of the Sibsagar Project and the failures of some officers of the project.

(c) The Commission has initiated action on the various recommendations made by the Committee and also appointed a high ranking officer as the Enquiry Officer to deal with the cases against the concerned officers.

M/s. Bird & Co.

- *73. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Arjan Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 314 on the 6th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the examination/review of the order passed by the Central Board of Excise and Customs in regard to the reduction of the fine imposed on M/s. Bird & Co. by a sum of nearly Rs. 12 millions has since been completed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant):
 (a) In view of the importance of the

matter, the Government have sought the opinion of the Solicitor General on the appellate orders passed by the Central Board of Excise & Customs in the cases relating to Messrs. Bird & Co. The question as to whether the Board's orders should be reviewed or not would be decided in the light of the advice that the Government received from the Solicitor General.

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

Re-scheduling of External Debts

- *74. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Tarakshari Sinha:
Shri S. K. Taparia:
Shri D. N. Pateria:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request was made to the Aid India Consortium for re-scheduling of India's external debts;

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

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): (a) The Aid India Consortium has been requested to consider debt relief in the context of and as a form of non-project assistance, with a view to increasing the net inflow of aid, making the aid quickly drawable and improving the flexibility in the use of our resources.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under the consideration of the Consortium countries.

विस्तारों की तयारी से जुड़

- *75. श्री प्रकाशचौर साहनी :
श्री सुरेशनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री हेम बक्शा :
श्री विभूति निम्ब :
श्री क० ना० तिचारी :
श्री महापाल सिंह :
श्री स० चं० ताम्बल :
श्री बेबी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री भोकार नाल बेरवा :
श्री सारदा नन्ब :
श्री जयु निम्बवे :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री जार्ज फरेन्ड्रीस :
श्री एस० एम० जोशी :
श्री राने :
श्री बाबुराव पटेल :
श्री शिस्तामणि पार्षदही :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रा० बक्शा :
श्री देवकीलालन पाटं.विद्या :
श्री मोहम्मद इनाम :
श्री स० कु० तपूरिया :
श्री पारिडि.गन चौड़ :
श्री चं० चू० देसाई :
श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री देवराव पाटिल :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों में विस्तारों की तयारी से जुड़ दी है;

(ख) इस से राज्यों को किनकी वित्तीय क्षति होगी; और

(ग) राज्य सरकारों के उपरोक्त निर्णय के केन्द्रीय सरकार कक्षा तक सहमत है?

योजना, क्षेत्रीय, राज्यात्मक और अन्तर्गत कानून मंत्री (श्री जसवीर लाल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण क्या कुछ

पर एक बिना गया है। [सु-सकालय में रजा
गया। देखिये संख्या L. T. 372/67].

(ग) मगान राज्य-विषय है, प्रन :
इसके बारे में राज्य सरकारों के निर्णय में
केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहमन होने का प्रश्न
नहीं उठता।

**Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore
Ltd., Alwaye**

*76. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and
Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the plants of the
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore
Ltd., Alwaye have been closed
down recently as their working has
been affected by increased salinity
in the Periyar water;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure
adequate supply of fresh water to
the plants from the Periyar river;
and

(c) the loss of production due to
the closure of the plants?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum
and Chemicals and Social Welfare
(Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Plants were
either closed down or were running
at low load from April beginning to
18th April, 1967.

(b) To tide over immediate diffi-
culty temporary letting out of water
from hydel reservoirs has been ordered
by the State Government. A
permanent solution can be found only
if the proposed Edamalayar Scheme
is executed.

(c) Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

Fertiliser Factory at Trombay

*77. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the
Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due
to some technical fault, the Fertiliser
factory at Trombay is running at a
loss; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make
it a profitable enterprise?

The Minister of Planning, Petro-
leum and Chemicals and Social Wel-
fare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fertilizer Corporation of India
Ltd. is examining various proposals
to improve the present capacity of the
plant, and are in contact with the sup-
plier of the plant to find a solution.

**Reorganisation of Customs Depart-
ment**

*78. Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Team on
the reorganisation of the Customs
Department which was appointed
by Government in March, 1966, has
submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommenda-
tions made by the Team?

The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a)
The Customs Study Team submitted
Part I of its report relating to clear-
ance of cargo on the 4th April, 1967.
It is understood that the Team ex-
pects to submit the rest of its report
shortly.

(b) A statement giving the infor-
mation in so far as it relates to the
first part is laid on the Table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-373/67].

Searches in Kanpur

*79. Shri V. Krishnaswathi:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Shri Ranjit Singh:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax authorities conducted searches during April, 1967 at the residence and mills of a steel magnate of Kanpur and have unearthed currency notes worth about Rs. 16 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) Yes, Sir. The searches were carried out in the premises of firm and the residences of its partners, and cash amounting to Rs. 23,60,100/- was seized.

(b) The searches were carried out from 22-4-1967 to 28-4-1967. Besides the cash found in three iron safes, account books and documents were also seized.

Barauni-Kanpur Pipe-line

*80. Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barauni-Kanpur pipe-line has started functioning;

(b) the total cost on the project; and

(c) the estimated savings effected through the pipe-line in the transportation of petroleum from Barauni to Kanpur?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 1500 lakhs (approx.).

(c) The saving to the Indian Oil Corporation will depend on the quantity of oil products moved, and these will naturally vary from time to time. It has been estimated that at maximum operation, there will be a saving of Rs. 101 lakhs per annum.

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता

* 81. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्तों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला है ; और

(ग) क्या दोनों में समानता माने के लिये कोई प्रयास किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र क्वर): (क) ऐसा मान्य हुआ है कि महंगाई भत्ता प्रायोग में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में महंगाई भत्ते के शेष का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया है और इसके लक्ष्यों प्रायोग की रिपोर्ट विनियम पर ही मान्य हो सकेंगे।

(ख) इस समय यह तबाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले महंगाई भत्ते की दरें केन्द्रीय सरकार की दरों के बराबर कर दी हैं।

International Planned Parenthood Federation Conference, Santiago

*82. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. M. Patel:

Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) who represented India at the Conference of International Planned Parenthood Federation in Santiago held in April, 1967;

(b) the conclusions arrived at by the conference; and

(c) how India stands to benefit by participating in this Conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthi): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-374/67].

Foreign Loans

*83. **Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:**
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the interest payable annually on the foreign loans before the devaluation;

(b) the total interest payable annually on foreign loans after the devaluation; and

(c) the steps taken to fill the gap?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The interest payable by Government on foreign loans during 1966-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 has been \$127.6 million, \$152.3 million and \$166.0 million respectively. On account of devaluation of the rupee, the value of the interest payment has increased by Rs. 34.09 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 45.00 crores in 1967-68.

(c) The foreign exchange value of the repayment remains unaffected by devaluation and is met out of our foreign exchange receipts from exports and in other ways. The increa-

sed rupee value is a charge on our budgetary resources, which also benefits by increased rupee accruals corresponding to a given level of fresh foreign aid receipts.

Aid-India Consortium

*84. **Shri S. Supakar:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. F. Esthose:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri K. Anireddhan:
Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Saik:
Shri C. Janardhanam:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. Adichan:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Manihhal J. Patel:
Shri S. K. Tapariah:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri Godilingana Gowd:
Shri K. Barua:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount and all types of aid available to India from the Aid-India Consortium after its meeting held in April, 1967; and

(b) how much of the aid would be available for fulfilling the targets of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) At the meeting of the Aid India Consortium held in April 1967, a target of approximately \$1300 million (Rs. 975 crores) for new aid to be provided for the year 1967-68 in non-project form, inclusive of food aid, was considered appropriate by the Members of the Consortium. Individual contributions from member

countries are yet to be decided. No agreement in respect of the 1967-68 assistance has been signed so far;

(b) Aid that would be available as a result of the decision made by the Consortium in April 1967 will be for the maintenance of the economy within the capacity already installed. It is not directly related to investment schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

'P' Form

- *85. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri Yogendra Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri S. K. Tapariah:
Shri Y. G. Gowd:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has suggested the abolition of 'P' Form; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

D. A. Commission's Report

- *87. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri K.M. Madhukar:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri R. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Barua:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhawan Lal:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri E. Barua:
Shri S. Supakar:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 53 on the 23rd March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Dearness Allowance Commission has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the recommendations accepted by Government and the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Marriageable age of girls

- *88. Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hakam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the marriageable age of girls to 21;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained the opinions of the Gynaecological experts in the country on the physical hazards involved in the first delivery after the age of 23;

(c) if so, their names and opinions;

(d) whether Government have also taken into consideration the moral hazards involved in placing such restrictions on girls in puberty; and

(e) whether the law revising the marriageable age of girls will be enforced on all communities in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (e). The Government of India is considering the question of raising the minimum age of marriage for girls and boys. Before undertaking legislation for the purpose, all relevant advice will be taken and various aspects considered.

Realisation of Penalties from Directors of M.s. Bird & Co.

*89. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 314 on the 6th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether outstanding balances of the unrealised penalties on M. S. Pilkington and Michelmore, former directors of the M. S. Bird & Co. have since been realised; and

(b) if not, how it is proposed to realise them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Certificates specifying the amount due from each one of the two persons have been sent to the District Collector of 24 Parganas, West Bengal for recovery of the amounts as if they were arrears of land revenue as per Section 142(1) (c) of the Customs Act, 1962.

Drinking water shortage in Famine Affected areas

*90. Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Shobani Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri K. M. Madhukar:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of drinking water in the drought and famine affected areas of Bihar and U. P.

(b) whether the Governments of Bihar and U.P. have sought Centre's assistance in meeting the water problem in these areas;

(c) if so, the nature and extent of the assistance asked for; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-375/67].

Pensions

257. Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri B. S. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the temporary and ad hoc rates of increase in pension made since 1947 are applicable to the retired employees of the Central Government living abroad and drawing pension in foreign currency; and

(b) the date of last increase in rates made applicable to such persons?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval): (a) Temporary Ad hoc increases in pension at the rates payable in India are applicable, if otherwise admissible under the orders in force, to the following categories of

pensioners in respect of pensions paid outside India:

- (i) Officers retiring on or after the 1st April, 1955 other than European Officers who before the 15th August, 1947 belonged to the Secretary of State's Civil Services;
- (ii) Officers or their dependents in respect of whom extraordinary pensions are granted from or after the 1st April, 1955 other than European Officers who before the 15th August, 1947 belonged to the Secretary of States Civil Services;
- (iii) Any non-European pensioners residing in any of the countries specified in Article 118 of the Account Code. Volume IV, viz. Ceylon, Singapore & Malaysia.
- (iv) Central Government pensioners drawing their pensions through Indian Embassies in Nepal, Gyantse, Tehran, Baghdad and Jeddha.

(b). The last increase was given with effect from 1st October, 1963.

Keep-the-Capital-clean Schemes

258. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a modern system of refuse disposal and schemes to keep the capital city of New Delhi clean has been formulated; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). No. However, a proposal for modernising the system of refuse disposal by installation of incinerators and mechanical composting plant is under consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Com-

mittee. The installation of a modern plant for the disposal of refuse involves a heavy expenditure in foreign-exchange and it will be quite a long time before a final decision is taken in the matter.

Taking over or financing of major Projects by Centre

259. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 690 on the 6th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision with regard to the proposal to take over or finance some major projects; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Some selected major projects are being given 100 per cent earmarked loan assistance by the Centre. The criteria for selection of additional projects for which Central assistance might be earmarked in the Fourth Plan is under consideration.

Legislation for Surgical Operations

260. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the serious charges made by a well-known ENT specialist, Dr. V. S. Subramaniam, while presiding over the 19th Conference of Oto-Laryngologists of India on the 14th January, 1967 in Poona about the conduct of special operations, Government propose to undertake legislation to prevent or regulate surgical operations in the country;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). The medical profession is subject to the code of ethics prescribed by the State Medical Councils, and any misconduct

on the part of a medical practitioner can be reported to the State Medical Council or the Medical Council of India. Besides, the medical practitioners are liable to be sued in courts of law by the aggrieved patients. These are considered to be adequate safeguards and no special legislation in the matter is contemplated.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

261. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken and penalty levied for the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations in the following cases:

- (1) Shri Prabhudas Tolani, Pedder Road, Bombay-28.
- (2) Shri V. G. Motwane of Motwane Ltd., Bombay-1.
- (3) Shri Maganlal Sowani of Shamji Kalidas & Co., Bombay-2;

(b) the amount of illegal transactions involved in each case;

(c) the stage at which investigation or prosecution against these persons stands; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There have been no proceedings for any violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, against these three individuals. There have, however, been proceedings against the firms with which the first two individuals are connected or had connection at one time. Details are given below:

(1) Prabhudas Tolani. He was once a partner in the firm M/s. Eastern Machinery & Trading Co. Bombay. This firm was penalised on two occasions in 1961 and 1965. Total penalty imposed was Rs. 55,000. Another case against this firm is still under enquiry.

(2) V. G. Motwane. He is a director of the firm, M/s. Motwane (P) Ltd., Bombay. This firm was penalised in the year 1964. Total penalty imposed was Rs. 31,500. No steps have been taken or penalty levied on Shri Maganlal Sowani or on any firm connected with him.

(b) In so far as the two firms are concerned the penalties imposed related to the following sums involving contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulations:—

- | | |
|---|------------|
| (1) M/s. Eastern Machinery & Trading Co., Bombay. | Rs. 75,400 |
| (2) M/s. Motwane (P) Ltd. | Rs. 89,000 |

(c) In one case only, action against M/s. Eastern Machinery and Trading Co. is pending adjudication.

(d) As stated, adjudication is pending only in one case. The delay is largely due to the time taken by the party for inspection of documents and in replying to certain directives of the Department as also the time taken by the Department to complete its investigation.

Unaccounted Money and Income-tax Evasion by Film People

262. Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Baburao Patel:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids carried out by the Enforcement Directorate on the houses of film people since August, 1964;

(b) the names of the persons whose houses were raided;

(c) the value of gold, currency and other valuables seized in each house in each raid per person;

(d) the amount of tax and penalties collected from each of them so far;

(e) the tax arrears, person-wise.

against these people as on 31st March, 1967; and

(f) the steps, civil or criminal, taken against those people to recover tax arrears and the names of the persons against whom such steps have been taken?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Seven. All the raids were conducted on the 24th August, 1964.

(b) to (e). The required information is given in the annexed statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-376/67].

(f) Except the usual recovery proceedings under the Income-tax Act, no other civil or criminal steps were taken in cases other than that of Shri Raj Kapoor. The case of Shri Raj Kapoor was adjudicated for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations and a penalty of Rs. 3000/- was imposed on him in addition to the proceedings under the Income Tax Act.

Petrol Pumps

263. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps that have been installed by each of the Oil Companies including the Indian Oil Corporation in the whole country by the end of 1966;

(b) the increase in the number of pumps of each of these Companies during the last five years; and

(c) whether Government have made any rules for fixing the minimum distance between the petrol pumps in view of the uneconomic and dangerous proximity of these pumps at various points both in the towns and the country-side.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (e). Necessary information is being collected and

will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Import of Pyrites for Manufacture of Sulphur

264. Shri M. Sudarsanam: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import pyrites from abroad for the manufacture of sulphur; and

(b) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to exploit pyrites deposits in the country. But it will be some time before pyrites actually become available for the manufacture of sulphur and sulphuric acid. It may be necessary to import limited quantities of pyrites as an interim measure till such time as indigenous pyrites become available. No final decision has, however, been taken as regards imports of pyrites.

Loans given to States

265. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans so far advanced by the Centre to the States since 1950-51 with year-wise and State-wise break-up; and

(b) the total amount so far repaid by the States?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The requisite information for the years 1950-51 to 1965-66 is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-377/67]. Details for the year 1966-67 are not yet available.

Grants given to States

266. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grants so far given to the States by the Centre with year-wise and State-wise break-up since 1950-51; and

(b) the criterion adopted by the Centre in disbursing grants-in-aid to the States?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The grants-in-aid to the States fall into three broad categories—the statutory grants, Plan grants and non-Plan grants. The distribution of the statutory grants is governed by the decisions taken on the recommendations of the Finance Commissions. The Plan grants are determined with reference to the developmental outlays in the States, the resources position and the patterns of Central assistance. The non-Plan grants are decided with reference to the requirements of particular situations that arise from time to time.

Harijans of Goa, Diu and Daman

267. Shri S. M. Siddayya: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans of Goa, Diu and Daman have been notified as Scheduled Castes;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are aware that on account of the delay in recognising them as Scheduled Castes, they have been denied all the special concessions provided for them in the Constitution of India?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shri Mani Shankar Gupta): (a) and (b). No.

268(AI)LED—2.

The entire question of specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Goa, Diu and Daman had to be examined from all angles. The matter is presently under active consideration and is expected to be finalised shortly.

(c). Yes.

Foreign Private Capital

268. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange permitted to be exported as profits, interest charges and instalments of loans on the foreign capital invested in the private sector in the country during the last five years; and

(b) whether Government have devised any ways and means for the progressive reduction on this drain of foreign exchange?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A Statement showing the remittances of profits, dividends, interest and principal repayments of foreign loans for the years 1961-62 to September, 1966 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-278/67].

(b) It has been the consistent policy of Government to allow the remittance of profits, dividends etc. There is no intention of changing this policy. Care is taken at the time of approving foreign investments to see that these are in the overall national interest. The remittances should not therefore be looked upon as a drain of foreign exchange.

Kamia-Balun Embankment

269. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the length and breadth of the Kamia-Balun embankment near Jhajarhpur in Bihar;

(b) how long were the breaches that repeatedly occurred in 1965 and 1966;

(c) how much further high and wide, the embankment is contemplated to be made in view of the flood of 1966; and

(d) the length and breadth of the Western Kosi Canal and the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Kamla Balan embankment has a length of 70 km. on the right bank and 61 km. on the left bank. It has, on an average 10 ft. width at the top, 65 ft. width at the bottom, and an average height of 11 ft.

(b) Three breaches occurred in left embankment in 1965, as well as in 1966. The aggregate length of these breaches in 1966 was 1065 ft.

(c) The State Government have in hand raising of the embankment over a length of 5 miles upstream of the railway bridge to 5½ feet above the high flood level of 1966. The average section of the raised embankment will be 10 feet at the top, with average bottom width of 100 ft.

(d) The scheme is yet to be fully investigated. The length of the main Canal will be about 70 miles with a bed width of about 200 feet. On present investigation, the length of the entire Canal system (excluding the water Courses) will be about 800 miles. The bed width will vary between 200 ft. and 5 feet. The estimated cost as per 1960 estimate is Rs. 1349 lakhs excluding cost of water courses. A rough revision indicates that the estimate may now go up to about Rs. 20 crores.

Flood Control Schemes in Maharashtra

270. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan asked for by the Maharashtra Government for

flood control schemes for 1966-67 and 1967-68 and for electrification of rural areas in the current financial year; and

(b) the amount sanctioned so far by the Central Government?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Requests for financial assistance for flood control measures and rural electrification for 1967-68, are yet to be received from the State Government. For 1966-67, the Government of Maharashtra sought a loan assistance of Rs. 2:22 lakhs for flood control schemes but no loan was sanctioned for this purpose, as available Central assistance for the year 1966-67 was allocated to other sectors.

Industries in Manipur in Fourth Plan

271. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the industries and projects that are being taken up in Manipur during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) what is the outlay for industry, project-wise;

(c) whether any work has been taken up towards the setting up of the industry or installing the project and the progress made so far;

(d) whether, in view of the proposed pruning of the plan outlay by a substantial amount, any of the proposed industry or project will be affected; and

(e) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemical and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). Proposals for the establishment of a spinning mill and a cement factory in Manipur have been tentatively included in the Fourth Plan, subject to detailed techno-economic studies. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been tentatively made for this purpose under Large & Medium Industries. In

addition a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for village and small industries. The techno-economic studies on the spinning mill and the cement factory are currently in progress.

(d) and (e). The Fourth Plan programmes are currently being reviewed and no final decision has been taken.

C.H.S. Doctors

272. **Shri M. Meghachandra:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new list of Central Health Service Doctors which affect the seniority cadres of the doctors of Manipur has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the basis and factors taken into account in drawing up the list;

(c) whether applications complaining of supersession of junior doctors over seniors have been received; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Lists of officers including those in Manipur appointed to the Central Health Service upto the 9th September, 1966 approved for appointment to the various revised grades of the Service have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Rule 7 read with Rule 7A of C.H.S. Rules, 1963, as amended by the C.H.S. (Amendment) Rules, 1966.

(c) and (d). Representations against exclusion of names from the Service and fixation of seniority have been received from some officers. Decisions on the representations will be taken in due course.

Income Tax Office at Jharsugda

273. **Shri Dhirendramath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Income-tax Office was functioning at

Jharsugda (Orissa) sometime back for the benefit of assesses; and

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting the Office to Sambalpur, (Orissa) causing great hardship to the Income-tax Payees?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Income-tax Officer at Jharsugda had jurisdiction originally over two Districts, namely, Sundargarh and Sambalpur and the office was located at Jharsugda because it was convenient to the assesses of both the Districts. A new Income-tax Office was opened at Rourkela for Sundargarh district. Therefore, the Income-tax Office for Sambalpur was shifted to Sambalpur which is the Headquarters of the District.

Development of Goa

274. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Goa during the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have prepared any special developmental programme for implementation in Goa; and

(c) whether there is any programme to develop the Mormugoa Port Area?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemical and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Rs. 6.11 crores.

(b) In the discussion held in December, 1966 with the Lt. Governor, Goa, Daman & Diu the Fourth Plan outlay was agreed at Rs. 40.24 crores.

(c) A detailed project report for the development of Mormugoa Port in the Fourth Plan has been drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.87 crores. The Central sector of the draft Fourth Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 15 crores on account of this project.

बिस्मिली में हरिजन

275. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या कक्षाक कक्षाक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिस्मिली में बहुसंख्यक हरिजन गंदी बस्तियों और शोपड़ियों में रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उनके लिये कोई विशेष योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कक्षाक कक्षाक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (बीमिली क्लबरेणु पुहु) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले हरिजन उन मकानों, जो गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये हैं, के नियतन के अन्तर्गत ही पात्र हैं जिसका कि गन्दी बस्तियों के अन्त्य निवासो। ये हरिजन जिनकी प्राय निश्चित सीमा से अधिक नहीं है उन मकानों, जो प्राधिकार दृष्टि से समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिये बुद्ध-निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये हैं, के लिये भी योग्य पात्र हैं इन दोनों मामलों में उन्हें मकान के नियतन अनुपूर्ति किराये पर दिये जाते हैं।

आय कर विभाग द्वारा करों की वापसी

276. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर विभाग द्वारा सभी आयकर की वापस की जाने वाली कई राशियों का भुगतान किया जाना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वापस की जाने वाली कई राशियों का भुगतान तीन

तीन वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से नहीं किया गया है ;

(घ) वापसी की जाने वाली राशियों का शीघ्र भुगतान करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) क्या वापस की जाने वाली राशियों का अब तक भुगतान न करने के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) कर की वापसी से सम्बन्धित कुछ मामलों विभाग के पास विचाराधीन पड़े हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना विभिन्न आयकर आयुक्तों से मांगी गई है और यथा समय मन्त्रा को मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(घ) (i) अधिनियमों को कर की वापसी के दावों को शीघ्रता से निबटाने की आवश्यकता को जोर देकर समझते हुए समय समय पर आदेश जारी किये गये हैं।

(ii) कर की वापसी के बकाया मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिये विशेष कर वापसी सप्ताह मनाये जाते हैं। इन सप्ताहों में सभी अधिकारी अन्त्य रूप से कर वापसी के दावों का कार्य करते हैं।

(ङ) अधिकारियों द्वारा जानबूझ कर लापरवाही के कारण वित्तव्यय का कोई मावला अभी तक ध्यान में नहीं आया है। अतः किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के सामने नहीं है।

Foreign Exchange given to Prime Minister's Sons for Studies Abroad

277. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 721 on the 6th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange of £3246-5 released in the case of the elder son of the Prime Minister was absolutely necessary, and whether the nature of studies was such as were not available in India; and

(b) the exact nature of the apprenticeship course which the younger son of the Prime Minister is doing in England and whether the same course is not available in India?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Foreign exchange was released in terms of the normal policy governing remittances for educational purposes. The regulations do not stipulate that students intending to study abroad should take up only those courses for which facilities are not available within the country. Consistent with facilities available here and need for studies abroad a policy is drawn up prescribing various types of courses and the conditions under which remittance facilities for studies abroad will be available.

(b) The younger son of the Prime Minister is attending a 5-year apprenticeship course in Automobile Engineering with a reputed Company in U.K. and is, simultaneously, pursuing a Course of Studies for a Higher National Certificate. There is an approved list of fields of technical study in which apprenticeship courses abroad may be taken up and Automobile Engineering is one of them.

Supply of Essential Commodities at Concessional Rates to Central Government Employees

278. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Parthasarathy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to make available to the Central Gov-

ernment employees essential commodities at concessional rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir. However, the Dearness Allowance Commission has been asked, *inter alia*, to consider and recommend alternative forms of assistance which might be given to ensure real benefit to Government employees.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Mobil Oil

279. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import licences for mobil oil and other oils have been issued to private firms and foreign companies;

(b) if so, the number of licences, their amount, litreage issued during the last three years;

(c) the names of the firms, companies and individuals to whom the licences were issued and the reasons for the issue of licences to these individuals/firms or companies; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the India Oil Corporation is not competent to import mobil oil to meet the demands of the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalak): (a) Yes, Sir; it is presumed by "mobil oil" and "other oils" is meant lubricating oils.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

(d) No, Sir. But permission to import is given to the Indian Oil Corporation and other oil companies according to their trade requirements from time to time.

**Drinking Water Supply for Indar Puri,
New Delhi**

280. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no arrangements have so far been made to supply filtered water by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to an approved colony called Indar Puri adjacent to the Pusa Institute, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 90 per cent plot-holders in the Colony have constructed their houses and many more are under construction and that development charges have been paid by them; and

(c) if so, the time likely to be taken to supply water and to lay sewerage system in the Colony?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Arrangements to supply filtered water on restricted basis in Indar Puri Colony have been made.

(b) It is understood that only about 30 per cent of the plot-holders have so far constructed their houses in that Colony. It is also understood that the Delhi Municipal Corporation have so far realised less than Rs. 4 lakhs as development charges as against Rs. 13.5 lakhs due from the residents of that Colony.

(c) It will take the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking about 6 months to lay internal water-mains and about one year to lay the internal sewers after the development charges are received by them.

**Repayment of Loans by Bihar
Government**

281. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Madhu Liraye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri R. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have declared or propose to declare moratorium on the payment of dues to the Central Government;

(b) the total amount due from Bihar up-to-date;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the quantum of Central financial assistance to Bihar is too meagre to meet the famine conditions in the State; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any decision by the Government of Bihar to declare a moratorium on the payment of dues to the Centre. However, the Government of Bihar recently sought postponement of the repayment of Central loans and they have been advised that they should adhere to the terms of repayment.

(b) The total amount due from Bihar in 1967-68 on account of loans and interest is Rs. 59.50 crores, as indicated in the State Budget.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

All-India Irrigation Commission

282. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:**
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Sari Bibhutj Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:

Shri Yashpal Singh;
 Shri S. C. Samanta;
 Shri A. K. Kishu;
 Shri S. N. Maiti;
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chandhuri;
 Shri Shashi Ranjan;
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta;
 Shri Gradhakar Supkar;
 Shri Sheopujan Shastri;
 Shri Madhu Limaye;

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 290 on 6th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether an All-India Irrigation Commission has since been constituted;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Commission; and

(c) the terms of reference of the proposal Commission?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

Contraband Gold

283. Shri Manibhai J. Patel: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of contraband gold seized since January, 1967 with approximate value thereof;

(b) the places where this gold was seized; and

(c) the number of persons apprehended with their nationality?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sixth Power Unit in Durgapur

284. Dr. Ramesh Sen: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

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

in the Calcutta Statesman of the 13th April, 1967 to the effect that the West Bengal Minister for Industry and Commerce has been informed that the foreign exchange component provided by U.S. aid for setting up 150 MW Sixth Power Unit in Durgapur will not be available; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The newspaper report referred to has been seen, but it mentions of foreign exchange for the Sixth Unit of 150 MW of Durgapur Projects Ltd. as having not yet been made available. The agreement with US AID for financing the foreign exchange cost of the Sixth Generating Unit of Durgapur Projects Ltd. was signed on the 1st June, 1966. The Loan Agreement, however, requires the Borrower to fulfil certain conditions before actual financing under the Loan can commence. Regarding fulfilment of the conditions precedent, the matter is receiving attention.

(b) Does not, therefore, arise.

Off-Shore Oil Exploration in Cambay

285. Dr. Ramesh Sen:

Shri Dhireswar Kalita;
 Shri Manibhai J. Patel;
 Shri Yarendra Kumar Shah;
 Shri D. C. Sharma;

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the American Oil Companies for collaboration in Off-shore Oil exploration in Cambay have been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramiah): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Farakka Barrage Scheme

286. Dr. Ranon Sen:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the progress report of Farakka Barrage scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to speed up the construction; and

(d) whether the scheme will be completed by the target date?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Progress Reports on the Farakka Barrage Project are received every month.

(b) The works in the river portion have been taken up from both the banks. Briefly the position is as under:

(i) Left Bank Works

Concreting of upstream and Down-Stream Return Walls, R.C.C. Flank-Walls and upstream Floor Block of the Left Abutment have been completed. All concrete works, so far as the Left Abutment is concerned, are completed. Earthwork for spillway upto 32 days (from Left Bank) are completed except minor excavation, dressing etc.

(ii) Right Works

Work on the right bank is in progress. In the upstream Flankwall concreting is progressing at various levels. Stone pitching and C.C. Block protections on the Downstream are in progress.

(iii) Bridge over Farakka Barrage

The preliminaries have been completed and construc-

tion of the Bridge has commenced.

(iv) Federal Canal

The excavation work is in progress. Every month excavation is being done at the rate of about 200 to 250 lakh Cft. Up to end of April, 1967, a total of 3500 lakh Cft. of excavation has been done.

(c) and (d). Work on the Farakka Barrage and the Feeder Canal has made satisfactory progress. It is expected that the Project will be completed substantially by 1970-71. The Progress is constantly under review and measures to remove bottlenecks and difficulties, as and when confronted, are taken at the highest level.

D.A. To State Government Employees

287. Dr. Ranon Sen:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhireswar Nath:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Dr. Karal Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:
Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Niti Raj Singh:
Shri Rano:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Rameshwar Rao:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different State Governments have asked the

Central Government to grant help to the States to enable them to give adequate dearness allowance to the State employees to compensate the rise in the cost of living in the recent period;

(b) whether the matter was also recently discussed by the Chief Ministers with him; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) It has not been possible for the Centre to give any assurance of assistance to the States because the cost of State administration has to be paid for by the State Governments themselves who have to run their own administration and establishment.

Narmada Valley Project

288. Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Sari Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any discussion between the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat about the Narmada Valley Project; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the attitude of the Central Government to the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation & Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

'No-Baby' Year

289. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Swell:
Dr. Karni Singh:

Shri Bhar Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:
Shri Barrow:
Shri Kolai Birua:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berua:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has proposed a holiday on the birth of children in the country for a year or so; and

(b) if so, the practical measures Government propose to help people to observe this holiday?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, the Union Minister of Health and Family Planning has appealed to the newly weds not to have babies for atleast a year or so.

(b) The practical measures available to such couples include (i) use of conventional contraceptives and (ii) I.U.C.D.—for which free or highly subsidized supplies and free services have been made available by Government.

Supreme Court Judgment on Promotion of Income-Tax Officers

290. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Supreme Court's judgment declaring promotion of Income-Tax Department Officers from lower ranks in excess of the number laid down in the rules illegal;

(b) the effect of this on the claim of direct recruits;

(c) its effect on the legality of the order passed by the illegal promotee officers in the Income-Tax Department; and

(d) whether legislation validating these orders is likely to be introduced to cancel the effect of illegal promotions by the Income-Tax Department?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The implications of the judgment as to the claims of direct recruits vis-a-vis promotees as Class I are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

(c) Income-tax Officers and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax are appointed under Section 5 of the Income-tax Act 1922/Section 117 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The notifications appointing the officers and Assistant Commissioners were not challenged before the Supreme Court. Moreover the Income Tax Act does not make any distinction between Income-tax Officers, Class I and Class II. Their powers under the Income-tax Act are the same. The decision of the Supreme Court does not render invalid the orders passed by Income-tax Officers or Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax.

(d) Does not arise

Financial Relations between Centre and States

291. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri M. Sundarbanam:
Shri Swell:
Dr. Karai Singh:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri Kalya Birua:
Shri A. Sreedharan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Kerala and Andhra Pradesh Chief Ministers' suggestion that the financial relations between the Centre and the States should be given a statutory basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this subject was discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in Delhi in April, 1967; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Government are aware of certain reports in the Press to this effect.

(b) and (c). The financial relations between the Centre and the States are already governed by the relevant Articles in the Constitution.

Liberalisation of Abortion Laws

292. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Sradhakur Supakar:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Nambhar:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Shah Committee on liberalisation of abortion laws contained in the report; and

(b) if so, when and in what form?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) After receipt and consideration of the views of the State Governments on the report of the Committee, it is proposed to introduce a Bill seeking suitable amendments to the existing relevant provisions of the I.P.C.

Nitro-Phosphate Plant at Trombay

293. Shri P. Ramamurti;
 Shri A. K. Gopalan;
 Shri Baburno Patel;
 Shri Madhu Limaye;
 Shri Siddheshwar Prasad;
 Shri S. M. Joshi;
 Shri N. S. Sharma;
 Shri Sharda Nand;
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal;
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal;

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertiliser Corporation of India have invited a German expert to examine the nitro-phosphate plant in its Trombay unit and make recommendations for improving its performance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the foreign contractors have stated that the plant is permanently handicapped and that its performance would never be satisfactory, and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to investigate into the matter and fix the responsibility for this state of affairs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) To examine the feasibility of upgrading the phosphatic content by the use of di-ammonium phosphate, triple-super phosphate or phosphoric acid so as to reach the rated capacity of the factory.

(c) The foreign contractor has agreed that it would not be possible to attain the rated capacity.

(d) The foreign contractor has expressed his willingness to explore methods for reaching the rated capacity by adopting alternative means. It has agreed to come to India for a technical discussion at the invitation of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Meanwhile, the advice of a German Expert also has been obtained.

Sindri Fertilisers

294. Shri P. Ramamurti;
 Shri A. K. Gopalan;

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in the total production of Sindri Fertilisers;

(b) if so, the extent of the shortfall and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the difficulties resulting in the shortfall?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes.

(b) As against the target of 53,500 tonnes of nitrogen in fertilizers, actual production was 90,068 tonnes, the shortfall thus being 3,432 tonnes. The shortfall was due to the additional sale of ammonia to the Indian Explosives Ltd., Gomia and the non-availability of proper quality of coking coals during the earlier parts of the year.

(c) Arrangements have been made with the Coal Controller for regular supplies of proper quality coking coals. Two lean gas producers have been commissioned in November, 1966. A naphtha gasification unit is being installed.

Hire-purchase Housing Scheme

295. **Shri P. Ramamurti:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hire-purchase housing scheme for the middle income group prepared by the Delhi Development Authority has been held up for want of funds;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority tried to obtain loan from the Life Insurance Corporation and if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). The matter is receiving attention. Government is trying to find resources for the scheme.

(c) Yes, but the proposal did not materialise as the rate of interest demanded by the Life Insurance Corporation was considered on the high side by the Central Government, which was to guarantee the loan.

पेंशन नियमों में संशोधन

296. **श्री मोहन स्वयं :**
श्री वी० च० शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रचलित भारतीय डाक व तार पेंशन प्राप्तकर्ताओं की संख्या ने यह मांग की है कि पेंशन नियमों में कुछ संशोधन किया जाये, जिससे कि शत्यावयवक व्यस्तियों के बहुत हुए मृत्यों के अनुसार लाभ प्राप्त किया जा सके; और

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

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) संख्या की मांगों पर ध्यान पूर्वक विचार किया गया है परन्तु उन्हें स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं पाया गया।

मैसर्स मॅकनजीव लिमिटेड

297. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह :
श्री राम सिंह जायरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 10 नवम्बर, 1966 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1077 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स मेकनजीव लिमिटेड द्वारा अपने संतुलन-पत्र में बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर दिखाये गये धाकड़ों की जांच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उम जांच का व्यौरा क्या है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के प्रत्येक इस समवाय द्वारा दिखाये गये धाकड़े क्या हैं?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

लोने का बरामद किया जाना

298. **श्री जयलाल राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह :
श्री राम सिंह जायरवाल :
श्री बलबन्त सिंह कुजवाह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जर्मन, 1966 से मार्च, 1967 तक की कालावधि में 2090 किलो सोना बरामद किया गया

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उक्त मात्रा में से कितना सोना सरकार के पास रखा किया गया है;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ?

उप प्रश्न सभी तथा बिना सभी (बी और सी के साथ) : (क) से (घ). इस बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सजा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली से चोरी किये बिट्टी के तेल का ले जाया जाना

299. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण :
श्री राम सिंह आवरवाल :

क्या केंद्रीय और रसायन मंत्री 17 अगस्त, 1966 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 2551 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20 जुलाई, 1966 को उत्तर दिल्ली पुनिम द्वारा पकड़े गये टुक के जो उत्तर प्रदेश को चोरी किये 10 हजार लिटर मिट्टी का तेल ले जा रहा था मामले में जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस जांच के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

केंद्रीय और रसायन तथा योजना एवं संचालन कल्याण संघालय में राख सभी (बी और सी के साथ) : (क) से (ग). केंद्रीय सूचना दिल्ली प्रकाशन से प्राप्त होने पर सजा पटन पर रखी जायेगी।

Drinking Water for Delhi

300. श्री D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a storage plan to meet drinking water needs of Delhi by utilising a natural depression near Surajkund is under consideration;

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

(c) the steps taken so far in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Studies are being made to determine the suitability of the valley in Arrangpur village, near Suraj Kund, as a reservoir for storing drinking water supply for Delhi. The proposal is at present in a very early stage of investigation.

Currency Notes of Smaller Size

301. श्री D. C. Sharma:
श्री लालधर कोठ्ठी:
श्री N. R. Laskar:
श्री Sradhakar Supakar:
श्री Mohan Swarup:
श्री E. S. Vidyarthi:
श्री Hukam Chand Kachwal:
श्री Jagannath Rao Joshi:
श्री S. E. Damani:
श्री Atam Das:
श्री Onkar Lal Berwa:
श्री Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether new currency notes have been issued in a smaller size;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the savings, if any, expected therefrom?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The reduction in the size of notes was decided upon in order to effect a saving in the quantity of pa-

per consumed and in foreign exchange cost of importing that paper.

(c) The quantity of paper that would be saved as a result of reduction in size of notes is estimated to be a little over 300 tonnes per annum. The saving in foreign exchange cost would be of the order of Rs. 30 lakhs annually.

Loans from U.S.A.

303. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans so far received by India from U.S.A.;

(b) the rate of interest charged on these loans;

(c) the terms for repayment of these loans;

(d) the amount repaid so far; and

(e) the total amount so far paid as interest charges on these loans?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total amount of the loan agreements signed with the U.S. Government and U.S. commercial banks as on 28-2-1967 is Rs. 3152.34 crores inclusive of those from which foreign exchange is being made available to companies in the public and private sectors. Of this Rs. 1,793.00 crores is repayable in dollars.

(b) The rate of interest on these loans varies from loan to loan and ranges from just 3/4 per cent to 6 per cent per annum.

(c) The terms of repayment of these loans vary from loan to loan and range from 5 to 44 years.

(d) The amount repaid as on 28-2-67 is Rs. 187.13 crores.

(e) The total amount paid as interest charges as on 28-2-67 is Rs. 190.10 crores.

Korba Fertilizer Plant

**304. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Manabhai J. Patel:
Shri Niti Raj Singh Chaudhury:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the establishment of a coal-based fertilizer industry at Korba has been re-examined; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) and (b). The Fertilizer Corporation of India has been asked to revise the earlier report for Korba Project and the basis of 600 tons of Ammonia and 1000 tons of Urea per day. The Company has also been asked to take into consideration the advantages of slightly shifting the location in Korba. The report is awaited.

दिल्ली में अर्द्ध-विकसित बस्तियों में प्लाट

**305. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :**

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में अर्द्ध-विकसित क्षेत्रों में प्लाट बेचने का निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह योजना दिल्ली में आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिये बनाई गई है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) आवास समस्या को हल करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है; और

(क) इस योजना के निचे कितनी भूमि अखाट की गई है ?

नियंत्रण, आवास तथा सम्भरण संस्थान में उपर्युक्त (बी) इकायों (सिद्ध) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) भूमि के समतल हो जाने तथा सबके बन जाने के बाद प्लाटों को बेच देने का प्रस्ताव है। इस स्थिति पर प्रीमियम का 40 प्रतिशत बसूल करने तथा बेच की विकास की प्रगति के अनुसार कित्तों में बसूल करने का प्रस्ताव है। लेकिन प्लाटों का कच्चा केवल तभी देने का प्रस्ताव है जब कि विकास पूरा हो जाय।

(घ) कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती। किन्तु दिल्ली में आवास समस्या की दृष्टि से तभी संभव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ङ) इस योजना के लिए कोई विशेष भूमि आवंटित नहीं की गयी है।

विदेशी ऋण

306. श्री शंकर सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्वाह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 157 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों से निचे दिये ऋण पर 1 अक्टूबर, 1966 तक विदेशों को कितना वार्षिक व्याज दिया जाना है; और

(ख) कब तक इन ऋणों का मुचतान पूरा हो जायेगा ?

क्या अन्ततः नीचे दी गई वित्त मंत्री (बी) की राय को देखाई) : (क) विदेशों से

निचे दिये ऋणों पर देय वार्षिक व्याज, समय-समय पर सी गवी रकमों और प्रत्येक ऋण के प्राचीन वापस की गयी रकमों पर निर्भर करेगा। जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है, बालू वर्ष अर्थात् 1967-68 में व्याज की अदायगी के रूप में 164.80 करोड़ रुपये दिये जाने का अनुमान है :—

	करोड़ रुपयों में
(1) विदेशी मुद्रा में वापस किये जाने वाले ऋणों पर व्याज	110.32
(2) भारत के नियंत्रण के रूप में वापस किये जाने वाले ऋणों पर व्याज	11.79
(3) रुपये में वापस किये जाने वाले ऋणों पर व्याज	42.69
जोड़	164.80

(ख) अनुमान के पूरा होने का समय प्रत्येक ऋण के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न-भिन्न है। कुछ देशों प्रायः मन्दायी ने वापसी की बहुत धामान तर्कों पर ऋण दिये हैं। 1 अक्टूबर, 1966 को बकाया ऋणों की वापसी के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम अदायगी 2017 तक पूरी हो जायेगी।

Urban Drainage Schemes

307. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central Council of Health contained in Resolution No. 11(2) passed

at the 12th meeting held at Srinagar in 1964 regarding liberal assistance to drainage programme in urban areas have been accepted;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to liberalise giving assistance by way of cent per cent grant for survey and investigation of urban drainage schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). It is proposed to give grants to the State Governments during the Fourth Five Year Plan for the execution of their drainage schemes to the extent of 25 per cent to be shared equally by the Centre and the State Governments provided sewage is used for agricultural purposes. Necessary orders in this regard are expected to be issued shortly.

(c) It is proposed to set up Central Planning, Investigation and Design Circles in the various States with 100 Central assistance. These Circles will carry out survey and investigation of the Urban Drainage Schemes also.

Aid from Japan

308. Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Ramachandra Verrappa:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese Government have promised to give aid to the extent of 57 million dollars to India for the current year; and

(b) if so, in what particular industry the aid is likely to be utilised?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): (a) and (b). In the Aid-India Consortium Meeting held in April, 1967, a target of approximately \$1200 million as non-project aid (including food-stuffs) for 1967-68 was considered ap-

propriate. Japan is expected, in pursuance of this, to make available non-project aid but the amount of aid and the categories of goods to be purchased thereagainst are yet to be decided.

Import of Oil from Esmania

309. Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Ramachandra Verrappa:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for the import of oil has been concluded with Rumania; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a): Yes.

(b) The contracts provide for the import of 54,000 tonnes of Superior Kerosene and 50,000 tonnes of lubricating oils during 1967.

Visit by President of The World Bank to India

310. Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Swell:
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Baharaj Singh Bhorati:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Molabu Prasad:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Vasudevam Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adithan:
Shri K. Baidar:
Shri Nambiar:

Shri K. N. Pandey:
 Shri Dhironaranath:
 Shri B. K. Sinha:
 Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
 Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
 Shri Mohamed Imam:
 Shri Gadilingana Gowd:
 Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:
 Shri Bibhanti Mishra:
 Shri Prakash V. P. Shastri:
 Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
 Shri Raghavir Singh Shastri:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri C. C. Desai:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri Yajnik:
 Shri S. R. Damani:
 Shri Y. A. Prasad:
 Shri A. B. Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of talks Government had with the President of the World Bank; and

(b) the outcome of the talks?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The discussions held with the President of the World Bank, during his recent visit, were of a general nature covering matters of mutual interest to the World Bank and India. The more important among the subjects were such questions as replenishment of funds of the International Development Association which is the affiliate of the World Bank that gives soft loans; follow up action regarding aid to India for 1967-68, on which certain conclusions had been reached at the Consortium held on 4-6th April, 1967, etc.

The visit enabled Mr. Woods to meet Members of the Government and others and to acquaint himself with our current problems. It provided both sides an opportunity for exchange of views on matters of mutual interest.

308 (A) LSD-4.

Farakka Barrage

311. Shri Himatsingka:
 Dr. Ramon Sen:
 Shri Dhreshwar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimate for the Farakka Barrage;

(b) whether there has been any change in the said estimate and if so, to what extent; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The original Project estimated at Rs. 56 40 crores was approved in April, 1960. In 1962, considering the upward trend in prices, expenditure sanction for Rs. 68.59 crores, on ad hoc basis, was accorded.

(b) Due to increased costs etc., there has been an increase in the estimated costs. The revised estimate is being scrutinised by an expert committee.

(c) The work will be substantially completed by 1970-71.

Investment in Public Sector in Fourth Plan

312. Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to reduce 4,000 crores of rupees of investment from the public sector alone in the Fourth Plan investment; and

(b) the necessity to effect the cut in the public sector alone?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to reduce the investment of the Fourth Plan by Rs. 4,000 crores. The draft Outline of the Fourth Plan is being reviewed in the light of the changes in the economic situation that have taken place since it was published and the extent of revision necessary will become known after the review is completed.

Re-organisation of Planning Commission

313. **Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:**
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Yogendra Sharma:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Bērwa:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Swell:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri Gadilingana Gowd:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended the re-organisation of the Planning Commission;

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

(c) the extent to which the recommendations have been implemented?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A summary of the recommendations as contained in the Administrative Reforms Commission report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-379/67].

(c) The matter is under consideration.

International Monetary Reform

314. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the suggestions of the U.S.A. and the E.C.M. Nations regarding international monetary reform;

(b) if so, the nature of their suggestions respectively; and

(c) how they are likely to affect India's international monetary commitments?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United States of America is reported to have suggested formulation of a contingency plan to create additional monetary reserves backed by leading currencies of the world and managed by an international institution such as the International Monetary Fund. The ECM countries have recently declared, *inter alia*, that the international liquidity problem could be met by augmenting the drawing rights from the International Monetary Fund.

(c) India will participate in an internationally acceptable plan of international monetary reform. The rights and obligations of participating countries in the schemes mentioned above have not been fully worked out

as the various suggestions are still being discussed in the I.M.F. and other forums. It is too early, therefore, to say what effect these schemes will have on India's international monetary commitments.

एशियाई विकास बैंक

315. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशियाई विकास बैंक ने कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बैंक ने अब तक कितना कार्य किया है; और

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

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) में (ग). एशियाई विकास बैंक के गवर्नरों के बोर्ड की पहली बैठक, 24 नवम्बर से 26 नवम्बर, 1966 तक टोकियो में हुई और मनीला, फिलीपीन, में 19 दिसम्बर, 1966 को बैंक का, कारबार के लिए, औपचारिक रूप से उद्घाटन किया गया । इसलिए, बैंक अपनी प्रारंभिक प्रवृत्ता में है, और यह मुख्य रूप से अपने संवैधानात्मक ढांचे को अन्तिम रूप देने, व्यावसायिक कार्यचारियों की भरती करने, प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी नियम बनाने तथा कुछ नीति सम्बन्धी मामलों पर विचार करने आदि के काम में लगा हुआ है ।

अफीम की सेती

316. श्री राम लक्ष्मण दास :
श्री मधुरदास सिंह धारणी :
श्री जयलक्ष्मीदेव :
श्री भीमसिंह प्रसाद :

श्री मधु लक्ष्मण :

श्री एबी राव :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार कितनी भूमि में अफीम की सेती होती है;

(ख) क्या देश में अफीम की सेती बढ़ रही है; और

(ग) इस वर्ष अब तक कितनी अफीम का उत्पादन हुआ है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 1966-67 की फसल में देश में की गई पोस्त की कुल सेती के रकबे के राज्यवार प्रांकड़े निम्न-लिखित हैं :

राज्य का नाम	पोस्त की सेती रकबा (हेक्टेयरों में)
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,499
मध्य प्रदेश	6,506
राजस्थान	4,208
	14,213

(ख) पोस्त की सेती में 1962-63 से लगाकर कमी ही होती जा रही है, सिर्फ 1966-67 में जब कच्चे अफीम के निर्यात सम्बन्धी दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ अधिक सेती की इजाजत दी गयी थी ।

1966-67 को समाप्त छः वर्षों के मुलमा-
नक आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं —

वर्ष	पोस्त की खेती का रकबा (हेक्टेयरों में)
1961-62	44,583
1962-63	25,787
1963-64	21,066
1964-65	18,894
1965-66	12,064
1966-67	14,213

(ग) इस वर्ष अफीम के उत्पादन
का अनुमान 70 टिमी बन्तल पर 4,70,000
किन्फो का है।

Seizure of smuggled Gold

217. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Joshi;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri J. H. Patel;
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be
pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of contra-
band gold seized by the Customs and
other Government agencies during the
last five years;

(b) the value thereof at Indian and
International prices;

(c) how this gold is disposed of;
and

(d) whether there have been cases
of misappropriation of the gold
seized by certain officials?

The Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji
Desai): (a) The total quantity of
contraband gold seized by the Cus-
toms and Central Excise authorities
during the years 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965
and first half-year of 1966 is 9929
kgms. The information in respect of
the second half-year of 1966 is being
collected and will be laid on the Table
of the Sabha.

(b) The value of the gold mentio-
ned in (a) above at international rate
is Rs. 532 lakhs (approx.). The market
value of this gold is Rs. 1169 lakhs
(approx.).

(c) Gold after confiscation is deposi-
ted in the Government mint.

(d) No case of misappropriation of
the gold seized has come to the no-
tice of the Government.

Accommodation for Homeless

318. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Joshi;
Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri J. H. Patel;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri S. C. Sumanta;
Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing
and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses needed to
house the people who are either
homeless or live in slums, dilapi-
dated buildings, hutments and sub-
standard houses;

(b) the number of houses which are
being built annually by the Housing
Boards, private and public sector em-
ployers to house their employees and
by landlords; and

(c) whether Government are con-
sidering any proposal to start a
lottery to find resources for housing
construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri
Iqbal Singh): (a) The shortage of
houses in urban areas in April, 1966,

was estimated at 114 lakhs. The corresponding figure for rural areas was 600 lakhs.

(b) On an average, about 40,000 houses are being built annually by the various agencies under the social housing schemes of this Ministry. Statistics of houses being built by other public authorities (e.g. Central Ministries, Departments, States, undertakings, and local bodies etc.) for their employees and by the private employers/landlords are not available.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

Operational Programme for 1967

319. Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has issued a directive to all Central Ministries to prepare an operational programme for 1967;

(b) the exact significance of the operational programme or so-called performance budget for each Department; and

(c) what is proposed to be achieved by preparing such programmes and in what way this innovation is an improvement for the better over the previous position?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b). The Ministries have been advised to frame suitable performance budgets for the next twelve months.

(c) Performance budgeting purports to place the accent on actual performance on the basis of physical targets, etc. and implementation of programmes and not just on financial utilisation.

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Quarters

320. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri Sharda Nandi:

Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government bungalows in occupation of unauthorised persons;

(b) the rent being charged from them; and

(c) the steps Government contemplate to get such houses vacated in view of the shortage of accommodation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) 36 bungalow type accommodation.

(b) Rent is being charged at market rate.

(c) In some cases eviction proceedings under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, have already been started and in others these are being initiated.

Excise Duty on Petrol and Kerosene

321. Shri Sequeira: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the Central excise duties that were levied on Petrol, Kerosene, Refined Diesel, Light Diesel and Furnace Oil, (i) before devaluation (ii) after devaluation, in rupees per kilolitre;

(b) the additional excise duties levied on each of the above products, in terms of rupees per kilolitre; and

(c) the proportion of the sale of each of the above products to the total sales of all the above products?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-380/87]. Since both Light Diesel Oil and Furnace Oil are

assessable to duty of excise in terms of metric tonne, the statement shows the information in this unit.

Damage to Lands due to Floods

322. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have urged the State Governments to collect data regarding the wastage of fertile and agricultural lands every year due to non-construction of bunds during the floods;

(b) if so, the total area of fertile and agricultural lands wasted every year in each State as a result thereof; and

(c) the financial assistance being given to each State to construct bunds over rivers during the next three years?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, the State Governments have been requested to supply every year information relating to flood damages, which includes total area and the cropped area affected by floods.

(b) The floods on an average affect an area of about 150 lakh acres annually, of which the cropped area is about 50 lakh acres.

(c) Financial assistance by way of loans is given to State Governments for execution of flood control schemes including construction of embankments. The Central assistance for this purpose is decided every year, as a part of the overall plan outlays and the provision in the interim budget for the current year is Rs. 9 crores.

Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

323. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri P. Venukumar:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri F. F. Thomas:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri C. Janardhanam:
Shri Mangalathumadom:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian Government have agreed to the new proposals of the Central Government for the supply of know-how of the components and the raw materials for the Third Set of generator, in addition to the supply of the two complete sets for the Idikki Hydro-Electric Project;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present position regarding the commissioning of the first part of the Idikki Scheme by the year 1970?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Confirmation from the Canadian authorities about their acceptance of the proposal is awaited.

(c) According to present indications, it is expected that the first unit of 130 MW would be ready for commissioning in 1970-71.

Investment of Unaccounted Money in Housing Schemes

324. Shri Seshiyar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposals to allow investment of unaccounted money in housing schemes in big cities, without the need to disclose the source; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deasai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such a concession has not been considered to be necessary as, recently, two schemes for voluntary disclosure of incomes were instituted in quick succession and people had adequate opportunity to bring their unaccounted money back into circulation.

कोढ़ उन्मूलन केन्द्र

325. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार चालू वर्ष में और अधिक कोढ़ उन्मूलन केन्द्र खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कहाँ और कब स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन अथवा किसी अन्य देश से इस मद के लिये कितनी सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुष्ठ नियंत्रण एकक खोले जा रहे हैं, कुष्ठ उन्मूलन केन्द्र नहीं ।

ऐसे केन्द्रों की संख्या तथा वे स्थान जहाँ उन्हें 1967-68 के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में खोलने का विचार है, इस प्रकार हैं:—

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र का नाम	1967-68 में खोलने के लिए प्रस्तुत कुष्ठ नियंत्रण एककों की संख्या
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1.	मद्रास	2
2.	मैसूर	1
3.	उड़ीसा	3
4.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1

(ग) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और संयुक्त राष्ट्र बाल कोष से निम्नलिखित सहायता मिलने की संभावना है :—

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन :

अल्पकालीन परामर्शदाता 2

संअल्पकालीन परामर्शदाता कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम में काम करने वाले राज्यों के कुष्ठ रोग अधिकाारियों तथा अन्य चिकित्सा अधिकाारियों के लिए पर्यटन शिक्षा-वृत्तियां 4

संयुक्तराष्ट्र बालकोष :

गाड़ियां 8

मोटर स्कूटर 36

सूक्ष्मदर्शी यंत्र 8

ट्रान्जिस्टराइज्ड माइक्रोफोन 51

प्रशिक्षार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां 99000 रुपये (लगभग)

शोधियां डी०डी०एस० 100

की टिकियां मि०ग्रा० की 4 करोड़

50 लाख टि०

25 मि०

ग्रा० की 18

करोड़ 78 लाख

टि०

इलेक्ट्रिक डुप्लिकेटर 1

गणना मशीन 1

प्लांटों का विकास

326. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्वाण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार दिल्ली महानगर क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में प्लांटों का विकास कर रहा है;

(ख) कब तक प्लांट नैवार हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) वर्तमान विभिन्न प्लांटों का विकास किया जायेगा;

(घ) ये प्लांट जनता को किस तरीके से बेचे जायेंगे;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को प्लांटों की बिक्री के वर्तमान तरीके में वृद्धियों के बारे में जिकायत मिली है; और

(च) यदि हा, तो इन जिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्वाण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। मार्च, 1967 तक 9690 रिहायशी तथा 1748 औद्योगिक प्लांटों का विकास कर दिया गया है। मार्च, 1968 तक 4500 अन्य प्लांटों को विकसित किये जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) विवरण ममा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एम० टी० 381/67]

(घ) से (च) जिन व्यक्तियों की भूमि सरकार के द्वारा अधिग्रहण कर ली गयी है तथा जो निम्न प्राय वर्ग में आते हैं, अर्थात् जिनकी प्राय 6,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष में कम है, उन्हें पूर्व-निर्धारित दरों पर प्लांट आर्बिट्रिज

किये जाते हैं। निम्न प्राय वर्ग के लोगों को आर्बिट्रिज लाटरी के द्वारा किया जाता है। 200 वर्ग गज तथा इससे अधिक प्राय के प्लांटों को नीलाम के द्वारा बेचा जाता है। प्लांटों को नीलाम के द्वारा बेचे जाने को कुछ आस-चना हुई है तथा इस मामले पर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

Tapping Water from Jamuna Bed near Delhi

327. Shri Bishwunath Roy:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh Chanhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to tap water from under the bed of the Jamuna near Delhi has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) M. S. Mascarenhas, and Taraporevala who were engaged by the Delhi Municipal Corporation for carrying out explorations of the Yamuna bed with a view to finding out the underground water potentialities, have indicated that water in the neighbourhood of 20 MGD could be obtained by installing 7 to 8 wells with laterals at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 to 88 lakhs.

In the first instance, the firm has recommended the installation of only 2 wells with laterals at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 to 22 lakhs. These wells which are expected to yield about 2.5 MGD of water will be 4 meters in diameter sunk to a depth of 70 ft. below the bed of the River and slotted collector pipes driven horizontally in 8 to 10 radial directions from the wells.

पंजाब राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड के कर्मचारी

328. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा :

श्री श्रीहृदय सिंह :

श्री जे० आर० पटेल :

श्री राम सिंह धायरवाल :

क्या सिचार्ड और विद्युत बोर्ड यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल 1967 के अंतिम सप्ताह में पंजाब राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड के 18,000 कर्मचारियों ने बड़े पैमाने पर छुट्टी ली;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) जिन राज्यों में इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप विद्युत सम्भरण में बाधा पड़ी, उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके परिणाम क्या हैं ?

सिचार्ड व विद्युत बोर्ड (शा० कु० ला० राब): (क) पंजाब राज्य विजली बोर्ड के अधिकांश नान-गजेटेड कर्मचारियों ने 26 अप्रैल से 30 अप्रैल तक आकस्मिक छुट्टी के लिये प्रार्थना पत्र दिए थे। 29 अप्रैल को उन्होंने अपना आन्दोलन बन्द कर दिया था और वे 26 अप्रैल से लेकर तब तक अपनी ड्यूटी पर नहीं आए।

(ख) संगठित पंजाब राज्य विजली बोर्ड, इसके विघटित होने से पूर्व, के कर्मचारियों के बेलन-मानों में पुनरोत्थन की मांग पर और देने के लिये।

(घ) जम्मू और काश्मीर, हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान के राज्य तथा कच्छी-गढ़, दिल्ली और हिमाचल प्रदेश के संघीय प्रदेश।

(घ) और (ङ). थापलान में काम आने वाले व्यक्तियों के प्रबन्ध के लिये कुछ संबोद्धत किए जा रहे थे किन्तु इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वयन करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि आन्दोलन 29 अप्रैल को रगत को समाप्त हो गया था।

Excise Collectorate

329. Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the rise in the Central Excise Revenue and workload, some new excise Collectorates are to be established; and

(b) if so, the location of the new Collectorates?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government are not considering just now any proposal for setting up new Central Excise Collectorates.

(b) Does not arise.

Land Prices in Delhi

330. Shri Liladhar Kotaki: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review Delhi's housing policy to bring down land prices and step up building activity; and

(b) whether any special change is likely to be made in the policy as far as the employees in Government service are concerned?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Certain proposals for liberalising the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi, are under consideration. The housing problem of Delhi is also under constant review with a view to accelerating the pace of construction of

houses in the public and private sectors.

(b) No.

Public Undertakings

331. Shri Liladhar Kotaki:
Shri N. R. Laskar;
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether changes are proposed to be made in Government Financial Rules in industrial establishments to improve functioning of the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The industrial enterprises have their own rules and procedures in accordance with the administrative, technical and financial powers vested in them under the respective Articles of Association Statutes. In framing such Rules, the enterprises have to keep their commercial requirements in view and not merely follow the Government Rules. Government had delegated some-time ago enhanced powers to the enterprises for incurring capital expenditure, inviting and accepting tenders, creation and filling up of various posts, etc. within limits specified in each case. This arrangement is considered adequate for the present. No specific proposal for making any further changes is, therefore, under consideration. The position would, however, be reviewed as and when necessary.

Export of Ore to Japan under Barter arrangements

332. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are pursuing the proposal to have barter

arrangements with Japan under which she would supply us vessels against ore exports by India to that country;

(b) whether Government have held some discussions with the Japanese Steel Mill Mission recently;

(c) if so, the progress made in the negotiations so far;

(d) whether Government have considered the impact of devaluation on such a barter arrangement; and

(e) if so, the conclusions thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Protected Water Supply Scheme for Cannanore in Kerala

333. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the District Development Association, Cannanore (Kerala) about a scheme of Protected Water Supply for Cannanore, Tellicherry and Mahe;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered it; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri E. S. Murthy): (a) Yes. A memorandum was submitted by the District Development Association Cannanore in August, 1966 to the Ex-Union Minister for Health and Family Planning requesting for the early approval of Combined Water Scheme for Cannanore, Tellicherry and Mahe.

(b) and (c). Part I of the Scheme was approved on the 30th November, 1966 for execution under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Urban) at an estimated cost

of Rs. 86.12 lakhs. Engineering details in respect of part II of the scheme are still awaited from the Government of Kerala.

Education for Tribal People in Attappadi Tribal Area (Kerala)

335. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri F. Ramamurti:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri E. Umanath:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Central Government for the education of the Tribal people in Attappadi Tribal area of Kerala; and

(b) whether Government propose to construct a High School in Agali for the tribal people?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phulem Gaba): (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Accommodation for Secretaries and M.Ps.

336. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri S. K. Modak:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total covered space (plinth area) that a Departmental Secretary is entitled to get for his residence;

(b) the total garden area that they are entitled to get; and

(c) the covered space a Member of Parliament is entitled to get?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Secretaries to Government are entitled to type VIII accommodation. The plinth area of old houses in this type varies from 342.0 square meters to 479.5 square meters.

(b) No scale has been prescribed for garden areas but most of the old houses in type VIII have large compounds.

(c) No scales have been prescribed for residential accommodation for M.Ps. The plinth area of houses and flats in the M.P. pool varies from 74.79 square meters to 407.0 square meters.

India Automobiles (P.) Ltd., Calcutta

337. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Automobiles (P) Ltd., a firm of motor dealers in Calcutta connected with Hindustan Motors Ltd., was wound up some years ago;

(b) the amount of tax dues from the Company at the time of its winding up;

(c) whether the dues were not fully cleared at that time;

(d) the steps Government have taken to realise those dues; and

(e) whether it is a fact that almost the same set of people started a firm in the name of India Automobile (1960) Ltd. in the adjoining premises?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There are two concerns, viz. M/s. India Automobiles (firm) and M/s. India Automobiles (1960) Ltd., (a limited company) connected with Hindustan Motors Ltd. Both the concerns are still doing business and none of them has been dissolved or wound up.

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

(e) According to the information available with the Department, none of the partners of M/s. India Automobiles is connected with M/s. India Automobiles (1960) Ltd.

**Reserve Bank of India Steering Group
on Incomes, Wages and Prices**

338. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Yogendra Sharma:
Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 150 on the 30th March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the Report of the Reserve Bank of India Steering Group on Incomes, Wages and Prices; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Central Housing Board

339. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 707 on the 8th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether final decision has since been taken regarding the proposal to set up Central Housing Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The proposal has been held in abeyance for the time being, in view of the financial stringency.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

340. श्री राम गोपाल झाव बाले :
क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे पुरुषों तथा महिलाओं को प्रथक प्रथक मक्या क्या है जिन्होंने प्रथम तक परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अपना वन्ध्याकरण करा लिया है अथवा न्यून लगवा लिया है;

(ख) इस काम के लिये कितने केन्द्र खोले गये हैं; इस काम पर कितने डाक्टर तथा नर्स लगाई गई हैं तथा सरकार इस पर कितना खर्च करती है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि वन्ध्याकरण कराने तथा न्यून लगवाने से कई महिलाओं को रोग लग गये हैं तथा उनमें से बहुत सी महिलाओं की मृत्यु हो गई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मक्या क्या है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि वकील, प्रोफेसर, डाक्टर, व्यापारी तथा शैक्षिक वर्गों ने परिवार नियोजन में प्रति रुची ली है जबकि श्रमिक वर्ग ने बिल्कुल रुचि नहीं ली है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भविष्य में देश वृद्धिशीली लोगों की संख्या कम नहीं हो जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री व० सु० मुक्ति) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना मिलती उपलब्ध है, समापन पर रखे गये विवरण में हैं [वरतकाल में रखा गया]. संक्षिप्त सं. वा एन० टी० 382/67]

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। नमस्त्री और न्यून ने कोई बीमारी नहीं होती है। न्यून पहनने के बाद कम दिनों में कुछ रक्त प्रवाह और पीरा जैसे छोटे प्रभावों की सूचना मिली है। अधिकतर रूप में वे प्रायः मरणाधी होते हैं और डीक टिकाव के

इनमें कमी की जा सकती है। नस-बन्धी या रूप के परिणामस्वरूप रूप मृत्यु होने का कोई समाचार नहीं है ?

(ङ) जहाँ बकील, प्राध्यापक, डाक्टर व्यापारी और शिक्षित वर्ग परिवार नियोजन में सक्रिय दिग्दर्शक के रूप में रह रहे हैं। वहाँ मजदूर वर्ग भी परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों का पालन कर रहे हैं। कई उद्योगों और बागानों आदि में कर्मचारियों, जिनमें मजदूर भी शामिल हैं, की सलाई के लिए परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों को प्रारम्भ किया गया है और वे इनसे लाभ भी उठा रहे हैं।

(च) जी नहीं। प्रायः सामाजिक परिवर्तन पहले कुशल वर्गों में घाता है, फिर धीरे-धीरे मजदूर वर्गों में घोर घटन में प्रकुशल वर्गों में। जैसे जैसे प्रथम और सामाजिक वाना-वर्ण में सुधार घाता जाता है, वह प्रथम आदर्श रूप में लेता है। संक्रान्ति का यही संधारण क्रम प्रतीत होता है। हमारा उद्देश्य देश में इसी क्रम में नेजी जाना है।

Apna Bazar, INA Colony, New Delhi

**342. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri K. M. Madhakar:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which Government have given the premises of I.N.A. colony to Apna Bazar;

(b) whether the Ministry is asking for 4 per cent of the gross turnover towards rent; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) Government have allotted 224 shops in the I.N.A. Colony to the Super Bazar Authorities. Economic rent is being charged.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Land by Dr. Dharma Teja

**343. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri K. M. Madhakar:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation into the transaction of purchase of land by Dr. Dharma Teja's relations has been completed; 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.

Government Bungalows kept vacant in Memory of Deceased Prime Ministers and other Ministers

344. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bungalows and their locations, kept unoccupied in New Delhi in memory of the deceased Prime Ministers and other Ministers; and

(b) how long they are going to be kept unoccupied in spite of the acute shortage of accommodation in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No bungalows from the general pool have been kept unoccupied in New Delhi in memory of deceased Prime Ministers or other Ministers

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में बीजे के पानी की कमी

345. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

बी १० ४० सामन्त :

बी २० के० बिल्ड :

बी २१० एन० नैती :

बी विविध कुमार चौधरी :

बी बलवान सिंह :

की सिट्टोवर प्रस्ताव :
 की एच० एच० कर्मा :
 की आरबा मन्त्र :
 की बुध भूषण सात :
 की अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की कमी है जो द्रोणकाल में गम्भीर रूप धारण कर लेती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने कुछ योजनायें बनाई हैं; और

(ग) ये योजनायें कब कार्यान्वित की जायेंगी ?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (बी व० सु० भूति) : (क) गर्मियों में पठने पानी का अत्यधिक कमी हुआ करती थी। तथापि अब स्थिति काफी सुधर गई है।

(ख) और (ग) जो हां। दिल्ली में पानी की सप्लाई का बढ़ाने के लिये कुछ योजनायें बनाई गई हैं तथा कुछ पर विचार हो रहा है। यदि इन उपलब्ध होना रहा तो ये सभी योजनाएं सम्भवतः अगली तीन योजनाओं में पूरी हो जायेंगी। किन्तु धागा है, कुछ योजनाएं बीबी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ही पूरी हो जायेंगी।

आयकर के प्रतिनिधि मामले

346. डा० राज नगोहर मोहिया :
 की मधु मिश्र :
 की ए० पी० चौली :
 की कर्पूर सिंह कपूरिया :
 की रवी राय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 के अन्त में प्राय कर विभाग के पास पिछले दो वर्षों से अधिक अचिष्ट से प्राय अचिष्ट कर की राशि के निर्धारण के कितने विवादास्पद मामले प्रतिर्णीत पड़े थे;

(ख) इनमें से कितने मामले प्रतिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और वे कितने वर्षों से प्रतिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(ग) प्राय कर सम्बन्धी मामलों को उचित रूप से तथा ठीक समय पर निपटाने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

उप-अंचल मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (बी जोरारखी बैसाई) : (क) प्रपत्तीय सहायक आयुक्तों के पास 31 मार्च, 1967 को दो वर्ष में अधिक समय में प्रतिर्णीत पड़ी प्राय कर के मामलों का घपनों की संख्या 7912 है।

(ख) दो वर्ष में अधिक समय से प्रतिर्णीत पड़े इन मामलों का ब्योरा इन प्रकार है :

Development of Calcutta

347. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were recently held with the West Bengal Government regarding the Central assistance for the State's Rs. 50 crores plan for Calcutta's development; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government have been requested to expedite the finalisation of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Schemes which form an integral part of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan.

Peace Corps Volunteers

**348. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Peace Corps Volunteers in India on the 31st March, 1967;

(b) their State-wise distribution;

(c) the names and broad details of the project on which they are working; and

(d) the number of volunteers in each project?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 1256 American Peace Corps Volunteers were working in India as on 31st March, 1967.

(b) to (d). Two statements one showing the state-wise and project wise distribution of Peace Corps Volunteers, and the second giving the broad details of the projects are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-383/67].

Foreign Investment in Fertiliser Industry

**349. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Swell:
Shri Vasudev Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Omkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. Narua:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offer for collaboration in the fertiliser industry has been received from foreign firms since the

time-limit for concessions to foreign investors was extended recently;

(b) if so, the number of offers received and the particulars thereof;

(c) whether Government have examined these offers; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) No.

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

उज्जैन की फर्म द्वारा प्रायकर अयवंचन

**350. श्री राम सिंह शायरवाल :
श्री हुकम चरण कछवाय :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेसर्स राम लाल एण्ड जवाहरलाल नामक उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) की एक फर्म पिछले पांच वर्षों से प्राय-कर तथा विक्री कर की काफी बड़ी रकम का अयवंचन कर रही है; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में वर्षवार, इस फर्म से प्राय-कर तथा विक्री कर के रूप में कितनी घन राजस्व वसूल की गई ?

उप प्रश्न मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार के पास इस फर्म द्वारा प्राय कर के अयवंचन के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में इस फर्म से वसूल की गई प्रायकर की रकम इस प्रकार है :—

1962-63	4,432	रुपये
1963-64	4,854	रुपये
1964-65	5,722	रुपये
1965-66	5,644	रुपये
1966-67	1,432	रुपये

जहाँ तक बिक्री-कर के अधिकारित अर्थात् तब तक पिछले पांच वर्षों में इन फर्मों से बसूल की गई बिक्री-कर की रकम का प्रश्न है भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि बिक्री-कर राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बसूल किया जाता है।

Bharat Berral and Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd.

351. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri Balraj Madhok:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 292 on the 6th April, 1967 and state the action taken against the officials of the Indian Oil Corporation who placed orders worth Rs. 77.26 lakhs with the Bharat Berral & Drum Manufacturing Co. (P) Ltd. after it was blacklisted by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramiah): The enquiry instituted by the Government is still in progress. On its completion, the action, if any, to be taken against officials of the I.O.C. will be decided.

Loan Sanctioned to Banks in Goa

352. **Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 445 crores to banks in Goa without settling terms and conditions of repayment;

(b) if so, whether the terms and conditions of repayment of loans have now been finalised;

(c) the reasons for not settling the terms and conditions before the grant of loan; and

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed for this irregularity and the action taken against the officials concerned?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A total loan of Rs. 5.45 crores has been paid to the Custodian of two banks, namely the Caixa Economica de Goa and the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, which were taken over after the liberation of Goa. Rs. 1 crore has since been repaid.

(b) The terms and conditions of repayment of the loans have not been finalised.

(c) Under Section 6 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Banks Reconstruction) Regulation 1962, the Government of India had to make funds available to the Custodian from time to time to enable him to discharge the obligation of payment to depositors and other creditors of the banks. The amounts so made available were treated as loans. It was not possible to assess, at the time the loans were sanctioned, the extent of realisable assets of the banks that would be available after discharging the above obligations and to lay down any schedule of repayment of principal and the rate of interest. The financial position of the banks is being ascertained through audit and the terms and conditions of loan are expected to be settled after the audit has been completed.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question of taking action against any official does not arise.

Fills for Family Planning

354. **Shri P. M. Sayeed:**
Shri Oskar Lal Norwa:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri George Fernandes:

[Shri Swaran Singh]

leaders an attitude of bellicosity. That is all that I could think of.

श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर सभा के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके सन्दर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अखनूर क्षेत्र में जो पाकिस्तानी सेना का जमाव हुआ है और जो यह घटना हुई है—भारतीय सीमा क्षेत्र में भारतीय गश्ती दल पर जो गोली बारी हुई है, इसके सम्बन्ध में यू० एन० ओ० ड्राइजर्वर्स की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have said that on receipt of the message through the United Nations observers, a cease-fire was arranged. The meetings have taken place between the commanders at various levels on both sides. I would also like to inform the hon. House that under the Indo-Pakistan agreement relating to the functions of the United Nations military observers, the function of the United Nations military observers is confined to the cease-fire line. This area is in the International boundary between Jammu and Pakistan, but both sides have agreed to use their good offices for certain occasions, and their good offices were invoked by Pakistan to bring about a cease-fire in this particular case.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि उसकी तरफ से बार बार कहा गया है कि हम बगैर शर्त के पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत करने को तैयार हैं, जब यह बात बार बार कही गई है तो इसका पाकिस्तान के ऊपर यह रिएक्शन हुआ है कि चाहे हम कितनी ही आदमी मार डालें, फिर भी वे बगैर शर्त के बात करते रहेंगे; मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ताशकन्द में कोई ऐसे दस्तखत देकर आये हैं कि पाकिस्तान चाहे एग्रीमेंट का वायोलेशन करता रहे, चाहे वह ताशकन्द एग्रीमेंट के खिलाफ चलता रहे, लेकिन हम नहीं चलेंगे ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ, बिलकुल साफ जवाब है कि कोई ऐसे दस्तखत नहीं हुए, जो दस्तखत हुए हैं, जो ताशकन्द का एग्रीमेंट हुआ है—वह एक वाइजत समझौता था, उसकी एक कापी यहां हाउस की टेबिल पर भी रखी गई थी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह तो मर चुका है, अब तो उसकी लाश बाकी है।

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Of late, Pakistan has been intensifying her hate India campaign with vitriolic vehemence in pursuance of which Pakistan has concentrated troops on a large scale all along the frontier, has violated our frontier and at the same time she has been collecting arms and ammunition from different quarters all over the world, and she has established relations, antagonistic to India, with China. Pakistan never misses an opportunity, whenever it is possible for her, to show to the world that the Tashkent agreement does not exist. In the context of this, may I know from the hon. Prime Minister particularly since she is present here, how long does she propose to swear unilaterally by the Tashkent agreement which was a bilateral agreement, and Pakistan has never missed any opportunity to destroy that agreement and has never sworn by that agreement up till now.

Shri Swaran Singh: If I may venture to point out, the Tashkent Declaration, the subsequent events and the present position of the Tashkent Declaration certainly do not arise out of the Akhnoor firing.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from that, there there are 50 names here. Are we go to go through all the 50 names?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Absolutely.

Shri Hem Barua: The minister says Tashkent Declaration does not arise out of this. But this shooting incident is part of the hate-India campaign of Pakistan. Therefore, I want

the Central and State budgets have been presented.

Mobilisation of Resources by States

357. Shri Chitamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have agreed to mobilise more resources for financing various development programmes of the respective States;

(b) if so, the amount of mobilisation of resources estimated by the various State Governments for 1967-68, State-wise; and

(c) their estimates for the entire Fourth Plan period, State-wise?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Fourth Plan is still to be finalised. Meanwhile, however, the State Governments have been asked to undertake an examination of what resources they can mobilise towards the requirements of the developmental programmes in the States.

As far as the year 1967-68 is concerned, certain States have already indicated certain additional resources in their Budgets so far presented. However, the complete picture would be known only after the State Governments have presented their final Budgets for the year.

Overdraft by States

358. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Shri Swell:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri Kolai Birua:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Maddi Sundarsanam:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Nihal Singh:
Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Rane:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discussions with the State Chief Ministers in April 1967 in respect of ending States overdrafts on the Reserve Bank were fruitful;

(b) if so, the nature of decisions arrived at; and

(c) whether all the State Governments have cleared their overdrafts by now?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). It was generally agreed at the Conference that recourse to overdrafts from the Reserve Bank should be avoided by the State Governments.

(c) Some State Governments have not yet been able to clear their overdrafts and the matter is under correspondence with them.

Irrigation Loan to Orissa

359. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of irrigation loan given to Orissa State, project-wise, from 1955-56 to 1967-68, year-wise;

(b) the amount of interest due to Government on these loans; and

(c) the amount recovered by way of interest and towards the capital up-to-date on these loans?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power, (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Six-Year Plan

300. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to make the Plan, a six-year Plan; and

(b) whether any State Government has made such a proposal to the Central Government?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such formal proposal has been made, although at the Chief Ministers' Conference in April, 1967, one or two Chief Ministers casually suggested revising the Plan so as to cover a period longer than five years.

Unauthorized Colonies in Delhi

301. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri J. R. Singh:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised colonies set up in contravention of the Master Plan in Delhi together with houses constructed there; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to help and develop such colonies and regularise them after suitable modifications keeping in view the housing shortage in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) The number of unauthorised colonies is 196 as on the 31st March, 1967. The number of

houses constructed in these colonies is not available.

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation are considering the question of regularising those unauthorised constructions which are of substantial nature; were put up prior to the enforcement of the Master Plan for Delhi (i.e. the 1st September, 1962); and which do not violate the land-use pattern of the Master Plan for Delhi and can be fitted into a proper lay-out/service plan.

Advances by Banks against Foodgrains

302. Shri Umamath:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:
Shrimati Sushila Gopalas:
Shri K. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India issued on the 25th January, 1967 an amendment to its earlier directive governing scheduled banks' advances against foodgrains;

(b) whether the amendment exempted from the purview of the Bank's control the advances against the stocks of hybrid foodgrain seeds;

(c) if so, the total amount of advances given by the commercial banks during February and March, 1967; and

(d) the total number of persons authorised by the State Governments during the above period to deal in such seeds?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, provided the borrower produces in respect of the stock of hybrid foodgrains seeds, a certificate from the National Seeds Corporation Ltd. or from the concerned State Government to the effect that the borrower has been duly authorised to deal in the hybrid seeds.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, in due course.

Upper Bhavani Scheme

363. Shri K. Bhatani:
Shri Umansh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to include the Upper Bhavani Scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, when it would be finalised and when the work would start; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme and how much land will come under irrigation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Upper Bhavani Scheme has been included in their Draft Fourth Five Year Plan by the Govt. of Madras.

(b) The scheme is under investigation and it is too early to say when it would be finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Flood Control in the Country

364. Shri Swell:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri K. K. Birla:
Shri Kotal Birua:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government in collaboration with State Governments have taken any steps to prevent floods during the coming rainy season; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Floods are a natural phenomenon and cannot be prevented. However, damages caused by them can be reduced

by constituting flood control measures wherever these are technically and economically feasible.

Flood control schemes are being formulated, constructed, maintained and operated by State Governments. Whenever requested, the Central Government extend technical assistance for the purpose. Financial assistance by way of long-term loans is also given to State Governments.

The flood control measures executed by State Governments during the Three Plans are expected to benefit about 130 lakh acres during the coming monsoons.

U. S. Aid

365. Shri Swell:
Shri K. K. Birla:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Kotal Birua:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by the United States under the current aid programme for India's food production and economic development;

(b) the conditions on which this amount has been or is proposed to be given; and

(c) how this amount will be utilised by Government?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-304/67].

Aid from Belgium

366. Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Saif:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

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

(a) whether an agreement has been signed between the Governments of India and Belgium for the loan of 60 millions Belgian Francs;

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

(c) the particular Industry in which this loan will be utilised?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It provides for a credit of 60 million Belgian francs (Rs. 90 lakhs approximately) for the import of goods and services of Belgian origin required for the Fourth Plan. The Credit carries interest at 3 per cent and is repayable in 15 years in equal annual instalments, commencing from the 1st October 1972.

(c) Apart from the import of special types of steel and Fertilizers, the Credit has been allocated for the import of raw materials and components for the manufacturing programmes of various industries.

Small Savings Collections

367. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the collections made under the Small Savings Scheme during the last six months;

(b) the extent of withdrawals during the above period; and

(c) how does it compare with the previous six months?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Gross collections under the Small Savings Scheme during the period from October, 1966 to March, 1967 amounted to Rs. 279.53 crores approximately (including estimated interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits).

(b) Rs. 201.34 crores (approximately).

(c) Gross Small Savings collections and withdrawals during the period April to September, 1966 amounted to Rs. 242.30 crores and Rs. 203.36 crores approximately respectively.

Emergency Risks Insurance Premia

368 Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of premia received under the Emergency Risks Insurance (Goods) Scheme and (Factory) Scheme during 1966-67;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what was the corresponding amount in 1965-66?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Figures of premia received under the Emergency Risks (Goods) & (Factories) Insurance Schemes during 1966-67 and 1965-66 are as follows:

	1966-67	1965-66
(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)		
1. Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme	74	5.52
2. Emergency Risks (Factory) Insurance Scheme	72	15.42

Figures for 1966-67 are provisional.

Income-tax assessment of Public Undertakings

369. Shri S. E. Damani: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax assessment of all public undertakings has been completed till the assessment year 1962-63; and

(b) if not, the units of which the Income-tax assessment is pending and since when it is pending?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Prime Minister's House

370. Dr. Karal Singh:
 Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
 Shri N. S. Sharma:
 Shri Sharda Nand:
 Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri Sheopujan Shastri:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 259 on the 5th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken for a permanent residence of the Prime Minister and in regard to shifting her to the new residence;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount to be spent on the renovation of the new residence for meeting the requirements of the Prime Minister?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) No.

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

Job for surplus Workers of Foreign Companies in I.O.C.

371. Shri B. K. Modak:
 Shri Bhagaban Das:
 Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered jobs in the Indian Oil Corporation to the surplus workers in the foreign oil companies;

(b) if so, whether these employees are likely to be absorbed on permanent basis without any probationary period in the Indian Oil Corporation;

(c) whether the existing emoluments of these employees are likely to be protected in the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(d) the total number of employees covered by this scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunath Ramiah): (a) to (c). Existing instructions require the Indian Oil Corporation Limited to give preference to the surplus employees of foreign oil companies in filling vacancies in the Corporation.

Appointments are made on the scales of pay in force in the Corporation, and the usual probationary period of twelve (12) months is prescribed as in all cases of new recruitment. In fixing the initial salary of a new recruit, due consideration is given to his previous emoluments.

(1) Upto 31-12-1966, 376 officers and 404 members of staff from other oil companies have been appointed in

the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. The number of such employees which can be absorbed in the Indian Oil Corporation in future will depend on the vacancies that arise from time to time.

Cancer Drugs

372. Shri M. Rampuro:
Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait:
Shri N. K. Saughi:
Shri Rameshchandra Veeerappa:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had talks with the visiting Russian Delegation in March, 1967 regarding the possibility of setting up of a plant for Cancer drugs; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning:

(Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) The talks were only exploratory. The matter will be considered as and when a firm offer is received from the Russian authorities.

पी० एल० 480 निधि

373. श्री विभूति निधु :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री रामचन्द्र उस्ताद :
श्री बुलेश्वर शीमा :
श्री के० प्रचारी :
श्री हरीश्री भाई :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झमरीकी दूतावास ने नवम्बर, 1966 से मार्च 1967 तक पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत प्रायात किये हुए बाघास की विक्री से प्राप्त रुपये के धन की जमा राशि में से कितना धन निकाला; और

(ख) इस राशि को झमरीकी दूतावास ने किस वर्षों पर व्यय किया है ?

उप प्रश्नान्तर्गत वर्षों तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री नौरावजी देसाई) : (क) नवम्बर, 1966 से मार्च 1967 तक पी० एल० 480 निधि से निम्नलिखित रकमें निकाली गयीं :—

महीना	रकम
	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
नवम्बर, 1966	4.12
दिसम्बर, 1966	3.40
जनवरी, 1967	3.00
फरवरी, 1967	6.65
मार्च, 1967	350.89
जोड़	368.06

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में निम्नलिखित रकमों का भुगतान किया गया :

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
(1) भारत सरकार को ऋण	350.00
(2) भारत सरकार को अनुदान	5.11
(3) कूले ऋण	2.44
(4) झमरीकी सरकार का खर्च	10.15
(अनुबन्ध 1 में दिये गये व्यौरों के अनुसार)	
जोड़	367.70

1. झमरीकी दूतावास द्वारा किया गया खर्च इस प्रकार है :

	(करोड़ रु. में)
(i) भारत में शिक्षा सम्बन्धी धादान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम	0.52
(ii) भारत में कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम	0.63
(iii) प्रशासनिक धीर कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी अन्य खर्च	4.22

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

2. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के अन्त-राष्ट्रीय विकास प्रथमकरण निषणन द्वारा किया गया खर्च . 1. 42
3. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सुचना सेवा द्वारा किया गया खर्च . 1. 38
4. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा नेपाल को दी गयी सहायता . 1. 37
5. विदेशी मुद्रा में परिवर्तन :
- (i) कृषि विपणन विकास के लिए . 0. 17
- (ii) अमरीकी पर्यटकों के हाथ बेचने के लिए . 0. 02
- (iii) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के नागरिकों और अमरीकी निधियों को, बिन्की के लिए " 42
-
- जोड़ . 10. 15

सरकार द्वारा गंडक परिवोजना का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लिया जाना

374. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री क० ना० सिधारी :
 श्री बेबेन सेन :
 श्री मधु मिश्र :
 श्री शारदा मन्ध :
 श्री भरत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री रमणील सिंह :
 श्री कान्हाय राय जोशी :
 श्री हुकाम चन्द कान्हाय :
 श्री राम सिंह झाबरवाल :
 श्री विजयराय राव :

श्री कान्हाय सिंह :

श्री स० च० साधवाल :

क्या सिधार्थ और विष्णु मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंडक नियंत्रण बोर्ड की बैठक अप्रैल, 1967 के तीसरे सप्ताह में पटना में हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि बोर्ड ने बिहार के सिधार्थ मंत्री के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि गंडक परिवोजना क. निर्माण-केन्द्र के अधिकार में होना चाहिये; और

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

सिधार्थ और विष्णु मंत्री (श० पु० ल० राव): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बिहार के सिधार्थ मंत्री के इस प्रस्ताव पर कि गण्डक परिवोजना को केन्द्र अपने हाथ ले ले, बोर्ड ने विचार करके इसका समर्थन किया था। बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में सिखाना मान लिया था। इसकी प्रतीक्षा क. जा रही है।

श्रीमियों के लिये बंगले

375. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० सिधारी :

श्री बाबूराव पटेल :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मकानों का पृथक पृथक मासिक निर्धारित पिरया क्या है जिनमें केन्द्रीय मंत्रिम इनीय मंत्री, राज्य मंत्री तथा उपमंत्री रहते हैं;

(ख) इन मकानों की देख-रेख पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन व्यय होता है तथा

इसमें मने कर्मचर तथा इलेक्ट्रिक गजेट का प्रचलन-प्रलय मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) भारत की वार्षिक स्थिति को देखते हुए इन शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत व्यय में किस हद तक कमी की जा सकती है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संवरण मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (श्री इफ्ताल सिंह) : (क) मंत्रिमंडलीय मंत्रियों, राज्य-मंत्रियों तथा उपमंत्रियों के द्वारा रहे जाने वाले मकानों के किराये का विवरण तथा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-385/67]

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी

ग) मंत्रियों के बेतन तथा भत्ता अधिनियम, 1952 (सेलरीज़ एंड भत्ताउन्सेज अफ मिनिस्टर्स एक्ट, 1952) तथा इसी के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये मंत्रियों के निवास स्थान नियमावली, 1962 (मिनिस्टर्स रेजीडेंसेज इल्ड, 19.2) के अनुसार मंत्रियों को निवास स्थान का आवंटन किया जाता है।

Orissa's Fourth Plan

376. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dharendra Nath:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted their blue print of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are its salient features;

(c) how much is estimated to be spent; and

(d) how the resources are proposed to be raised?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Asoka Mehta). (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating details of

Fourth Plan outlay of Orissa as agreed to during the discussions held on 14th November, 1966 between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the State Chief Minister.

For financing the Fourth Plan outlay, the State Government have agreed to find Rs. 150 crores from its own resources and the balance will be Central assistance.

STATEMENT

(Rs. lakhs)

	Proposed by State Government	As agreed to after discussion
Agricultural Programme	7483	5700
Community Development & Co-operation	2267	1500
Irrigation & Flood Control	4615	3900
Power	7315	6168
Industry & Mining	5650	3950
Transport & Communications	3030	2900
Social Services	8063	5579
Miscellaneous	1158	303
Grand Total	39581	30000

Survey Undertaken by O.N.G.C. in J&K

377. Shri Inderjit Melhotra: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil and Natural Gas Commission has undertaken any survey in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, how long the survey has been going on; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Nagru Ramaiiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since May, 1967.

(c) The results from the shallow wells drilled so far are not encouraging.

Public Undertakings in J. & K. State

378. Shri Inderjit Malhotra: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major Public Sector undertaking is proposed to be located in Jammu and Kashmir State during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes tentatively proposed for the Fourth Plan are the establishment of a cement factory and the expansion and modernisation of several existing industrial projects covering such industries as wool, silk, leather, cement spun pipes, coal etc.

Assistance given by India under Colombo Plan

379. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance given by India so far to Nepal, Bhutan, Ceylon and Burma under the Colombo Plan; and

(b) the terms of the aid given?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The amount of assistance given by India to Nepal, Ceylon and Burma under the Colombo Plan is as follows:—

Nepal—Rs. 28.6 crores upto end of Mar. 1967 in the form of financial and technical assistance.

Ceylon.—Rs. 48.15 lakhs upto March, 1967 mostly in the form of experts, training facilities in India and supply of buffaloes.

Burma.—Rs. 3.18, 085 upto 31st December, 1966 in the form of training places and services of experts.

No assistance has been given to Bhutan under the Colombo Plan, but Budgetary support is provided.

The entire assistance under the Colombo Plan is on grant basis.

घासबूँदिक जड़ी बूटियों उगाना

380. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कड़वाय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार निबोधन मंत्री 0 मार्च, 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या, 238 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या घासबूँदिक जड़ी बूटियों को उगाने की योजना के बारे में इस बीच कोई घनिष्ठ निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) इस में कितनी घन-राशि लगई जाने की सम्भावना है और उसने कितना लाभ होने की प्राप्ति है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार निबोधन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री व० सु० पूर्ति) :
(क) और (ख). यह विषय अभी तक विचाराधी है

बड़ियों का पकड़ा जाना

381. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कड़वाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री 0 मार्च, 1967 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 203 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 11 मार्च, 1967 को एक कार के 41 लाख रुपये के

मृत्यु की बड़ियां पकड़ आने के मामले में इस बीच जांच कर ली है; धीर

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामजी देसाई) : (क) धीर (ख) मामले की जांच इतास अभी भी चल रही है

छिपा धन

382. श्री श्रीराम सिंह :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रस्ताव :

श्री बलराम सिंह :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा छिपे धन का पता लगाने के लिए उन्हें कोई योजना भेजी गई है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; धीर

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उस दिशा में की गयी कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप अब तक कितने छिपे धन का पता लगाया गया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां । उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बरन सिंह ने यह प्रस्ताव भेजा है कि सरकार को यह घोषणा कर देनी चाहिए कि जो सब नोट इस समय चल रहे हैं वे एक खास अवधि के अन्दर नये नोटों में बदलवा लिये जाने चाहिए क्योंकि उस अवधि के बाद मौजूदा मुँहलाओं के नोटों का चलन बन्द कर दिया जायेगा । नोट देने वाले लोगों को विवरण भी देने होंगे जिनकी उचित समय पर छानबीन की जायेगी । योजना में यह सुझाव भी दिया गया है कि इस बात की घोषणा कर दी जानी

चाहिए कि यह कार्रवाई हर पांच साल पर या जरूरत होने पर उससे भी पहले की जायेगी ।

सरकार का खयाल है कि नोटों का चलन बन्द कर देने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । जो लोग नोट वापस करेंगे धीर साथ ही इस बात के तर्कसंगत कारण बतायेंगे कि उन्होंने वे नोट किस तरह प्राप्त किये उन्हें नोट बदलवाने की सुविधाएं देनी ही पड़ेंगी और सम्भव है कि सारे ही नोट बदलने पड़ जायें । इसके अलावा नोटों को चलन से वापस लेने से सोने, भूमि आदि के रूप में रखी गैर-हिस्ताबी सम्पत्ति की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती ।

(ख) छिपी धामदनी का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार बराबर कोशिश करती रहती है । वित्तीय वर्षों के अनुसार जितनी छिपी धामदनी का पता लगाया गया है और जितनी धामदनी पर कर का निर्धारण किया गया है, उसका व्योरा यह है :

	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
1963-64	13
1964-65	14
1965-66	21

1966-67 के वित्तीय वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अभी प्राप्त नहीं है ।

ऊपर बताये गये प्राकड़ों के अलावा, लोगों ने अपनी इच्छा से छिपी धामदनी के बारे में जो सूचनाएं दी हैं उनका व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

(यह सूचना 31 दिसम्बर 1966 तक की है)
(करोड़ रुपयों में)

(i) वित्त अधिनियम, 1965

(60.40 योजना) की

धारा 68 के अधीन बतायी

गयी धामदनी की वह रकम

जो पहले नहीं बतायी गयी

थी

(फरोड़ स्पर्षों में)

(ii) बित्त (संख्या 2) अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 24 के अधीन बतायी गयी धामदनी की वह रकम जो पहले नहीं बतायी गयी थी . 145

(iii) प्रायकर अधिनियम के सामान्य उपबन्धों के अधीन बतायी गयी धामदनी की वह रकम जो पहले नहीं बतायी गयी थी; [देखिए प्रायकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 271(4 क)] . 28

ऊपर बतायी गयी रकमों के अलावा, प्रायकर विभाग ने जो छापे मारे हैं, उनके परिणामस्वरूप काफी मात्रा में छिपी हुई धामदनी के सम्बन्ध में कर-निर्धारण किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

P.L. 480 Funds

333. Shri Swell:
Shri Kikar Singh:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shri Kotai Birun:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Ramsachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received during the last three years, year-wise, under PL 480; and

(b) the details of the utilization of the fund during the above period?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The total amount received by Government of India as loans and grants from PL-480 funds during the last three financial years was

Rs. 787.78 crores. The year-wise break-up is as under:

Year	Loans	Grants
	(Rs. in crores)	(Rs. in crores)
1964-65 . . .	170.38	122.00
1965-66 . . .	80.00	60.17
1966-67 . . .	350.00	5.23
TOTAL . . .	600.38	187.40

(b) Details of the utilisation of this amount are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-386/67].

Special Allowance to Persons Employed on Parliamentary Work

384. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to give any special allowance to the non-gazetted employees, other than Assistants and U.D.Cs., who are engaged whole-time on Parliamentary work; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The special allowance given to Parliamentary Assistants and U.D.Cs. is in lieu of overtime allowance. It has been given mainly because of the difficulties in fulfilling certain essential formalities for the payment of overtime allowance. Since the other non-gazetted staff engaged on Parliamentary work are not similarly placed and in their cases there is no difficulty in the payment of overtime allowance, there is no occasion for the grant of the special allowance to them.

Accommodation for C.G.H.S. Doctors in North and South Avenues

385. **Shri Ram Charan:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors of C.G.H.S. residing in the premises of dispensaries which are situated in North and South Avenues; and

(b) the type of accommodation which has been allotted to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Only two type IV quarters are available above the premises of the Dispensary in North Avenue. These have been allotted to two medical officers. There is no such provision for residential accommodation in the South Avenue Dispensary.

Irrigation and Power Schemes of Orissa

386. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have asked for additional loan assistance for financing their power and irrigation programme during the year 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). No request has so far been received from the Government of Orissa for additional loan assistance for financing their power schemes during 1967-68. However, the Government of Orissa have asked for accelerated Central assistance of Rs. 132 crores during the year 1967-68 for Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Scheme. This proposal is under consideration.

Fourth Plan of Orissa

387. **Shri K. Pradhani:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan outlay for the first year of the Fourth Plan for Orissa has been reduced by two crores and twenty five lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, the original plan outlay for the State for the first year;

(c) how it stands now after this slashing down;

(d) the share of the Central Government for the first year of the Orissa State plan;

(e) the different heads which are affected by the slashing down of the Plan outlay by the State Government; and

(f) the reasons for such slashing down of the plan outlay?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Planning Commission has not reduced the outlay for the Orissa Plan for the first year of Fourth Plan.

(d) Of the approved annual plan outlay of Rs. 45.77 crores for 1966-67 for Orissa, the Central assistance amounted to Rs. 24.70 crores.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

388. **Shri K. M. Abraham:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had allotted funds to give compensation to the people who may be evicted due to acquirement of land for Idikki Hydro-electric in Kerala; and

(b) if so, how much and at what rate?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Apart from allotting lands and making available facilities for resettlement...

ment, the Government of Kerala, according to a recent order, will pay compensation to the evictees totalling to about Rs. 35,000 in the following manner:

- (i) Value of improvement of the land for resettlement of evictees at the rates fixed under Kerala Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act 1958.
- (ii) An *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 100 each to those who are not eligible to get any compensation by way of cost of improvements and those who are eligible for only an amount less than Rs. 100.
- (iii) The seasonal crops standing, if any, on the land will also be valued and the occupants concerned will be permitted to take the crops or in the alternative they will receive compensation if the value of crops exceeds Rs. 100.

Loan for Housing for Industrial Workers

389. Shri K. M. Abraham: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to

Approved Agency	Loan Subsidy
(1) State Governments, Statutory Housing Boards and Municipal Bodies.	50% 50%
(2) Registered Co-operative Societies of eligible workers.	65% 25%
(3) Industrial Employers.	50% 25%

State-wise Family Planning Allotment

390. Shri P. P. Esthose: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to lay on the Table a statement giving state-wise information on the following:

- (a) the allotment for family planning in the Third Five Year Plan;

grant loans for housing of Industrial workers; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). A Scheme for the grant of loans and subsidies for the housing of the Industrial Workers has been in existence since September, 1952. It is now called the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community. The Scheme envisages the grant of longterm interest-bearing loans and liberal subsidies by the Government of India, for construction of houses for industrial workers covered by section 2(f) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers (other than those engaged in coal and mica mines) falling within the meaning of section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952, and whose wages do not exceed Rs. 350 per month.

The Central financial assistance which is based on the prescribed ceiling costs for various types of dwelling units is granted to approved construction agencies to the following extent:

(b) the expenditure incurred and the target achieved; and

(c) the other achievements in the Family Planning Programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-387/67].

Natural Gas Near Tibba (Rajasthan)

**391. Dr. Karal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have discovered natural gas near Tibba in Jaipur District of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the availability has any commercial significance and if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether further explorations are being carried out?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramalsh): (a) Gas was found in a well drilled recently at a place called Manhera Tibba in the Jaisalmer District,

(b) and (c). Some more wells have to be drilled to gauge the significance of the find.

Destitutes of Home at Meherpur

392. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the destitutes residing in the Home at Meherpur, Cachar are not getting their financial assistance or doles regularly;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their buildings are not being maintained properly and some of the buildings have already collapsed due to storm; and

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

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Phudrang Guba): (a) The inmates of the Home are getting their doles regularly according to reports received from the Government of Assam;

(b) All possible care is being taken by the State Government for proper maintenance of the buildings of the Home. Some of the buildings, however, collapsed due to storm and damage caused by white-ants.

(c) The State Government have intimated that they have issued instructions for carrying out necessary repairs to the buildings.

Pong Dam Oustees

393. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pong Dam oustees resettled in Rajasthan upto 15th May, 1967;

(b) the price of land per acre that has been charged from them in Rajasthan;

(c) the amount of compensation that has been paid to them in Punjab or Himachal Pradesh per acre of land; and

(d) the amenities which have been provided to them on their rehabilitation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) 208 Pong Dam oustees have been allotted lands in Rajasthan upto 15th May, 1967.

(b) The prices of light loam and sandy loam lands allotted to the oustees were fixed at Rs. 578 and Rs. 446 per acre respectively. These rates are, however, to be revised as a result of the decision to increase the intensity of irrigation on the Rajasthan Canal Project.

(c) The rate of compensation per acre of land paid to oustees varies from village to village and depends upon the class of land. Irrigated lands were paid at rates varying from Rs. 843 to Rs. 2,213 per acre and unirrigated cropped lands from Rs. 422 to Rs. 1,739 per acre.

(d) The following amenities are provided to oustees on their rehabilitation:—

- (i) A living hut or temporary accommodation is provided.
- (ii) A house building loan of Rs. 2,000 per family is allowed.
- (iii) Pucca drinking water diggies are provided in the resettlement chaks.
- (iv) Dispensaries, Schools, link roads etc. are provided in the new abadies, where considered necessary.
- (v) other facilities made available are the taccavi loan for purchase of camel/bullocks, good quality seeds, assistance in getting tractors on hire.

दिल्ली में भत्त-बहन (सीबोज) व्यवस्था

394. श्री हरबाल देवगुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली की यमुना पार की बस्तियों में भत्तबहन की व्यवस्था (सीबोज सिस्टम) बनाने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम की कोई योजना मिली है; और

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

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री व० लू० शूक्ति) : (क)

(ख) (:) 0.49 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की बाहुरा सलेज योजना (पहला भाग) केन्द्रीय जन स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी संगठन द्वारा मंजूर कर दी गई है।

(2) बाहुरा के कुछ भाग में टंक सीमेंट की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 304.95

लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की एक भत्तबहन (सीबोज) योजना की केन्द्रीय जन स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी संगठन तकनीकी छानबीन कर रहा है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लाट

395. श्री हर बाल देवगुप्त : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने 1962 से लेकर अब तक कितनी भूमि का प्रयोजन किया ;

(ख) इन भूमि का विकास करने के बाद कितने प्लाटों को नीलाम किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्य की गति कुछ धीमी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कार्य की गति तीव्र करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) 8,040 ए०६।

(ख) 30 अप्रैल, 1967 तक 4,361 रिहायशी तथा 593 औद्योगिक प्लाट।

(ग) जो हां। भूमि-विकास की प्रगति में प्रमुख गतिरोध है :—

(i) पानी की मम्पाई तथा टंक सर्विसज में देरी,

(ii) कुछ प्लाटों के फन्डों के सम्बन्ध में न्यायालय व्यापार (कोर्ट इन्वीन्वन्शन)।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से कहा गया है कि जहाँ सम्भव हो वहाँ पानी की

सप्लाई तथा मल निकास (सीवेज डिस्पोजल) की व्यवस्था, ट्यूबवैली तथा प्राक्सीजनरेटिंग टैंक के द्वारा अंतरिम रूप में कर लें।

मैकेनीज और प्रोपियेटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड

396. श्री तुकन चन्द कल्लवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव शौवी :

क्या बिल संवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेमबर् मैकेनीज लिमिटेड और प्रोपियेटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची, हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कारपोरेशन, उटकमण्ड और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील, झरकेला में कितने मूल्य के ठेके प्राप्त किये;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन कंपनियों ने बहुत अधिक लाभ कमाया परन्तु इन्होंने खानों में बहुत थोड़ी राशि दिखाई;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन दोनों कंपनियों के खानों की लेखा पत्रीला नहीं की गई है जब कि कंपनी कानून के अनुसार उनको जांच होना चाहिये था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

उप प्रश्न संवी तथा बिल संवी (श्री जोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) मैकेनीज लिमिटेड और प्रोपियेटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा साझेदारी में किये गये ठेकों का मूल्य इस प्रकार है :—

(i) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन 63,84,000 रुपये

(ii) हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कारपोरेशन 69,43,000 रुपये

(iii) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील राउरकेला— करीब 2 करोड़ रुपये

(ख) चूंकि कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही अभी चल रही है, इसलिए निश्चित रूप में निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाला जा सका है कि भारी मुनाफे कमाये गये हैं अथवा नहीं; और कमाये गये मुनाफों को पूरी तरह बहियों में दर्ज किया गया है अथवा नहीं।

(ग) दोनों कंपनियों अर्थात् मैकेनीज लिमिटेड और प्रोपियेटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के हिमाच-किनाब की कंपनी कानून की व्यवस्था के अनुसार लेखा पत्रीला की गई है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ङ) कर-निर्धारण किये जा रहे हैं।

All-India Irrigation Commission

397. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects which have been undertaken (major and medium) upto the end of the Third Plan; and

(b) the area of land which will be brought under irrigation when these projects will be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) During the first three Plans, 500 major and medium irrigation schemes were taken up for execution.

(b) On completion, these schemes will create an irrigation potential of 44 million acres.

Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

386. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement had been signed with the Canadian firm regarding the help for Idikki Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The revised Loan Agreement received from the External Aid Offices, Canada, is yet to be finalised. The question of entering into an agreement with the Canadian firm will arise only after the Loan Agreement is signed.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

393. Shri K. Suryanarayana: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted any major Irrigation schemes for approval and financial assistance by the Centre;

(b) if so, the schemes and when the proposals were submitted; and

(c) whether the schemes have been approved and any financial assistance given?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Tungabhadra High Level Canal Stage II is the only new major irrigation scheme submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Centre for approval.

(b) This scheme was submitted by Government of Andhra Pradesh in April, 1966.

(c) It was approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1967. No earmarked financial assistance is being given for this scheme. The State Government, are, however, assisted through Miscellaneous Deve-

lopment Loans for financing, among others, irrigation projects included in the Plan.

Flood Control Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

400. Shri K. Suryanarayana: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the Mitra Committee's report on the flood control schemes such as Kollera lake Budameru, etc. in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) when the work on the said schemes is likely to start; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on the said schemes and the acreage of land likely to be benefited by controlling floods?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have recently framed detailed proposals for the first phase of works required to implement the Mitra Committee's recommendations. The first phase envisages improvements to the Upputeru outlet for a discharging capacity of 15,000 cusecs; a flood detention reservoir across the Thammileru; improvements to the drains in the Krishna and Godavari delta system extension of existing Romeru Straight cut; and widening the Biccavolu drain.

(b) The State Government intend to make a start on this first phase during the Fourth Plan and have recently intimated that a provision of Rs. 1.6 crores has been made for this purpose in the State's Fourth Plan.

(c) The State Government estimate that the cost of the first phase would be about Rs. 10.66 crores. They have indicated that this will protect 1,38,136 acres of rice land and 12,284 of land under dry crops from damage by floods and that 10,000 acres of new land can also be brought under irrigation in the Kollera lake bed.

Medicine for Leprosy from Garlic

401. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore have evolved a method of preparing an effective medicine for Leprosy from Garlic; and

(b) if so, when it was evolved and whether its efficacy has been tested?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The garlic preparation developed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore in the year 1960 proved effective for leprosy in preliminary trials. Further trials are being carried out to confirm these effects.

Shortage of Medicines in C.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Delhi

402. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of medicines in both the C.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Kidwai Nagar and Gole Market in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the patients have registered complaints in the Complaints Register kept in the Dispensaries in this regard; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to make arrangements for adequate and regular supply of medicines at both these Centres at an early date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes, there has been some shortage in relation to the varying demand.

(c) The existing system for assessing the requirements and for the pro-

urement and supply of Ayurvedic medicines is being reviewed in order to ensure adequate and regular supply of medicines at these dispensaries in relation to the demand.

Need for another Ayurvedic Dispensary in Delhi

403. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ayurvedic Dispensary at Kidwai Nagar caters to the needs for the whole of South Delhi right from Moti Bagh upto Lajpat Nagar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than four hundred patients attend the Dispensary daily;

(c) whether there are only two Doctors to attend the whole lot while in the C.H.S. Allopathic Dispensaries more Doctors are provided for lesser number of patients;

(d) whether Government propose to open one more Ayurvedic Dispensary in South Delhi preferably at Moti Bagh which will cater to the needs of Government employees residing in those areas; and

(e) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Ayurvedic Dispensary functioning at Kidwai Nagar caters to the following areas:—

1. Chanakyapuri,
2. Kasturba Nagar.
3. Kidwai Nagar.
4. Lajpat Nagar.
5. Lakshmbai Nagar.
6. Lodi Road-I.
7. Lodi Road-II.
8. Moti Bagh.
9. Nanakpur.
10. Nauroji Nagar.
11. Netaji Nagar.

12. Pandara Road.
13. Sarojini Nagar-I.
14. Sarojini Nagar-II.
15. Sarojini Nagar Market.
16. Srinivaspuri.
17. Andrewsganj.
18. Jangpura.
19. Malviya Nagar.
20. Kalkaji.
21. Ramakrishnapuram-I.
22. Ramakrishnapuram-II.
23. Ramakrishnapuram-III.
24. Ramakrishnapuram-IV.
25. Wellesley Road.
26. Hauz Khas.

(b) The average daily attendance for 1966-67 was 288.

(c) The sanctioned strength of Ayurvedic Physicians for this dispensary is three posts out of which only two have been filled while the third is in the process of being filled up.

(d) and (e). There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

C.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensaries

404. **Shri F. L. Barupal:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Doctors in the C.H.S. Ayurvedic Dispensaries at Gole Market and Kidwai Nagar, cannot indent medicines for patients nor the patients are re-imbursed the cost as is the case with other C.H.S. Allopathic Dispensaries; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to remove this anomaly and if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (**Shri B. S. Murthy**): (a) and (b). In the C.G.H.S. Allopathic Dispensaries, most of the medicines required are stocked and issued to the beneficiaries. Where there is no ready stock available, medicines are indented for and

supplied on the following day. In emergent cases, beneficiaries are given a requisition for the procurement of medicines from the approved chemist who in due course sends the bill to the C.G.H.S., but the medicine is supplied then and there. There is no such system for the supply of Ayurvedic medicines. Firstly, there is no formulary for Ayurvedic medicines. Secondly, there is no approved chemist who could be appointed for the purpose. The doctors in the Ayurvedic dispensaries can prescribe and supply only those medicines which are available in the dispensaries. Steps are being taken to improve the present arrangements for the stocking of Ayurvedic medicines.

Manufacture and Sale of Folidol

405. **Shri Mohammed Imam:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the indiscriminate use of "Folidol" has been taking a heavy toll of human lives and also animals every year; and

(b) the steps taken to ban its manufacture and sale?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (**Shri B. S. Murthy**): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Family Planning Advertisements

406. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any guide-line in regard to advertisements for family planning keeping in view the moral aspect of such advertisements; and

(b) whether Government propose to convene a meeting of the selected Members of Parliament and other Social Organisations to help to evolve guide-lines for advertise-

ments for family planning in commensurate with the moral principles that our country so long cherished high?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy) (a): Yes.

(b) Yes. Besides, the various media Committees set up by the Government, it is proposed to set up a 'National Mass Education Advisory Committee', comprising some Members of Parliament, representatives of Social Organisations, Advertising and other media experts, including journalists, to help in formulating the national policy for Family Planning mass education and to indicate the guidelines for organising and effective national mass education and media programme.

Under-Sea Oil Resources

407. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the areas near Sunderban and Midnapur Districts have been surveyed for finding crude oil under sea;

(b) whether there is any indication of the availability of oil in these areas;

(c) whether any magnetic surveys of these areas have also been made and if so, by what agency; and

(d) when full report of under-sea oil resources in different sea shores of India will be available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghun Ramalah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is too early to say.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As investigations are still in progress, it is not possible at present to give a precise date.

Irrigation Facilities in Haryana

409. Shri Randhir Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to exploit rich agricultural resources of the State of Haryana by allocating funds for irrigation facilities, Tube-wells electrification, draining out water-logged areas, alignment of canals, etc. especially in view of the fact that this State is in a state of developmental infancy with untapped potentialities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Schemes under all these categories are included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Government of Haryana. Allocation of funds sector-wise has yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Housing Programme

410. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise amount given to the States by way of Central Aid for Rural Housing during the Third Plan period;

(b) the number of new villages or new houses constructed by the States with the Central aid under the said scheme;

(c) whether any representation was received in 1962 that the Rural Housing Programme be undertaken in the villages of Maharashtra from Bhusawal, Malkapur Talukas and Edlabad Peta, which were completely washed away by floods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). The details are given in the statement laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-388/67].

(c) Yes. A letter on the subject from the Hon'ble Member who has put the question addressed to the then Deputy Minister in the Ministry was received in March, 1962. As the selection of villages under the Village Housing Projects Scheme is the concern of the State Governments, the matter was brought to the notice of the Government of Maharashtra who informed the Hon'ble Member about the action taken by them.

Sindri Fertilizer Factory

411. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of Bicarbonate of Ammonia in the Sindri Fertilizer Factory; and

(b) the mode of distribution adopted by the management for this product?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Kaghuramrao): (a) 1300 tonnes.

(b) This product is distributed through authorised Regional Distributors selected on the basis of tenders received in response to advertisement in the press and after approval by the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.

Small-pox Vaccine

412. Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chandhari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. has supplied ten million doses of Small-Pox Vaccine and two Jet-gun Vaccine Injectors; and

(b) if so, the areas in which they have been used?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) USAID have supplied to the Government of India 10.9 million doses of freeze dried smallpox vaccine and 26 jet injectors.

(b) In Delhi so far.

Central Government Debts

413. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government's total debts have risen five-fold since 1950-51 with the external debts constituting the single largest item; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to put a check on same?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The augmentation of Government's resources through borrowings is a recognised method of financing Government investment in the process of development. The rise in public debt is unavoidable at this stage of the country's development though borrowings have been resorted to the minimum extent.

Income-Tax Arrears

414 Shri H. N. Mukherjee:
Shri Yogendra Sharma:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears outstanding at the end of 1966-67;

(b) whether this amount includes the outstanding arrears of previous year as well;

(c) if so, the outstanding arrears of the previous year; and

(d) the special measures being taken or are in contemplation to speed up collection and eliminate the remains for accumulation of arrears?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deesai): (a) Rs. 529.11 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The arrears pertaining to the previous years i.e., 1966-67, outstanding as on 31st March, 1967 amounted to Rs. 270.25 crores.

(d) Some of the important steps in this direction are:—

- (i) Gradual taking over of recovery work by the Income-tax Department from the State Governments. This work has already been taken over in Mysore State and partially in the State of Gujarat. It is proposed to take over the work in the remaining States during the current year.
- (ii) Entrusting the work of collection to Income-tax officers engaged exclusively on this work.
- (iii) Creation of Special Recovery Units in the Commissioners' charges to look after the expeditious recovery of outstanding demands.
- (iv) Periodical review by the Directorate of Inspection (Research Statistics & Publication of cases in which demands of more than Rs. 5 lakhs are outstanding.

Construction of Buildings for Ministries

415. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

- (a) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of new buildings for different Ministries during the last six years;
- (b) the amount involved in continuing projects for such construction; and
- (c) whether the policy behind such construction is periodically examined; and
- (d) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) About Rs. 7.44 crores.

(b) The expenditure involved on buildings in progress is about Rs. 116 lakhs.

(c) and (d). On the 31st December, 1966 the demand for office accommodation was assessed at 64.38 lakhs square feet. Accommodation available was 53.60 lakhs square feet including about 21 lakhs square feet in leased and requisitioned buildings and temporary hutments. As construction of permanent buildings is more economical than taking private buildings on rent, it is proposed to go ahead with the construction of such buildings to meet the shortages subject to availability of funds.

Failure of Family Planning Programme

416. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Erij Eshashan Lal:
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Family Planning schemes have failed to produce the desired results because of impersonal behaviour of doctors and those responsible for implementing them;
- (b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to make family planning services more personalized and effective during the current year;
- (c) the assessment of success achieved, if any, during the last five years; and
- (d) the total allocations made for various Family Planning Programmes during the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No.

(b) Training programmes at the Central and State levels have been augmented. Special emphasis is given in the present training and orientation programmes to extension educational techniques and rendering of increased personal attention to those requiring family planning services. Emphasis is being laid on proper selection of cases, correct advice and due follow up. Recognition, awards and rewards are being contemplated for those doing good work.

(c) The programme has made considerable progress as is evident from:

(i) Widespread awareness created by the programme for limiting the size of the family.

(ii) the increased number of Sterilization operations and IUCD insertions, as indicated in the Statement attached.

(d) Rs. 28 crores.

STATEMENT

(a) Number of Sterilization operations performed during the last five years:-

Year	Sterilization operations performed.
1962	157816
1963	169572
1964	269272
1965	468872
1966	792438
Total	1855970

(b) Number of IUCD insertions done during 1965 and 66.

Year	IUCD Insertions
1965	453592
1966	1019715
Total	1483307

(IUCD Programme was started in 1963)

Retrenchment of Non-Gazetted Staff

417. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as an economy measure to reduce expenditure on administration, Government propose to retrench non-gazetted staff; and

(b) if so, the Ministries, Departments which will be affected and how many employees will be retrenched?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). While Government are keen to keep down expenditure on administration, there is no general or *ad hoc* scheme for retrenching non-gazetted staff. Surpluses may be thrown up from time to time by the work measurement studies of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance or improvements in administrative procedures and methods of work. A Special Cell exists in the Ministry of Home Affairs for arranging redeployment of such surplus staff.

Power Break-down in Punjab and Haryana

418. Shri Meetha Lal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent Power break-down in Punjab and Haryana for over four days was due to sabotage;

(b) if so, whether it has been investigated into; and

(c) the results of the investigations?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (c). It has been reported by the Punjab State Electricity Board that fourteen instances of suspected sabotage came to notice and that all these cases have

been registered with the Police. The result of the investigations by the Police are still awaited.

Bank Accounts Abroad

419. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the name of the individual concern which has the largest bank account abroad?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deasai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े राज्यों का विकास

420. श्री ए० ए० बाबुलाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बातों को पूरा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राणामी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को प्रवर्ध में राज्यों के विकास के लिये योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों को जनसंख्या के आधार पर महापना देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विकास के लिए जनसंख्या के आधार पर राजस्थान जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी राशि नियत करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण-कार्य को जो छद्म पूरा करने के लिये खर्च की जाने वाली राशि को भी जनसंख्या अनुपात के आधार पर ही निर्धारित किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्णय के अनुसार राजस्थान सरकार को प्रावृष्टि की जाने वाले राशि मधो विकास कार्य के लिये पर्याप्त होंगे ?

बोम्बना, केन्द्रीय विद्यालय तथा रत्नवन और कलाक कलाक मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) और (घ) : जी, नहीं ।

राज्यों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में केन्द्रीय महापना का निश्चय करते समय योजना आयोग ने कई बातों का ध्यान रखा है जैसे कि जनसंख्या, बड़ी मिचार्ड व बिजली स्कीमों को जारी रखने का आवश्यकता, अर्थव्यवस्था, पिछड़ापन, प्रादि ।

राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री और योजना आयोग के बीच नवम्बर, 1966 में हुए विचार-विमर्श के दौरान तय किया गया था कि राजस्थान की चौथी योजना की वित्त व्यवस्था 313 करोड़ रुपये होगी और केन्द्रीय महापना 227 करोड़ रुपये होगी ।

(ग) और (घ) चौथी योजना का सम्मत व्यवस्थापन के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान नहर सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिये 32.63 करोड़ रुपये का उपबन्ध शामिल है । राजस्थान नहर सम्बन्धी कार्य पर खर्च का यह अनुमान चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करने के समय गठित तकनीकी कार्यकारी दल ने लगाया था ।

बम्बई में चांदी का पकड़ा जाना

421. श्री ए० ए० बाबुलाल :
श्री हुकुम चन्द कक्षवाय :
श्री राम सिंह धारवाला :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 11 अप्रैल, 1967 को बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर 3 1/2 टन अथवा इससे अधिक चांदी पकड़ी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस चांदी का रूपों में मूल्य कितना है, इसे ले जाने वाले व्यक्तियों

के नाम क्या वे तथा किन कम्पनियों के जहाजों पर यह चांदी के जाई जा रही थी;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम पते तथा व्यवसाय क्या हैं?

उपप्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री श्रीरामजी देसाई): (क) और (ख) बम्बई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहना कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने 12 अगस्त, 1967 बड़े मबरे ही बम्बई में देनी बन्दर से कुछ दूर नमूद में एक मशीनी जलयान तथा एक अन्य छोटे जलयान को रोका और दोनों जलयानों की नलामो सेने पर 12 लाख रुपये की चांदी की, 2961.796 किगो मात्रा की 94 किगो बरामद की। मशीनी जलयान तथा छोटे जलयान की पकड़ लिया गया है। इनके मालिक श्रीमती भवानी भाई श्ररमा कोनी तथा श्री मुलम्ब बाबू सावटे हैं।

(ग) और (घ) श्री नारायण छग्या मोती तथा श्री बालकृष्ण छग्या मोती नामक दो व्यक्ति मशीनी जल पर पाये गये थे और उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। श्री प्रमन्न नारायण गजर नाम के एक अन्य व्यक्ति को बाद में गिरफ्तार किया गया। ये तीनों व्यक्ति मशीनी जलयान के बालकृष्ण के मदम्य बताया जाते हैं।

Disorders of Loop

423. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of village women who had the loops introduced from the old hospital in Kalyani (24 Parganas), West

Bengal have approached the hospital to have the loops taken out;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have complained that as a result of the introduction of the loops, they are suffering from various ailments; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been made why the loops led to such injurious consequences?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Marthy): (a) to (c). The facts are being ascertained from the Government of West Bengal and will be furnished as soon as available.

Foreign Loans

423. **Shri Yagnik:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange required for the payment of interest charges and instalments on the foreign debt due from Government, the public and private sectors during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the methods of repaying these interest and instalment dues; and

(c) whether Government have decided to repay these dues from any new loans negotiated by Government as was done during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amount of foreign exchange required is estimated to be Rs. 2,030 crores, comprising of Rs. 871 crores on account of payment of interest charges and Rs. 1,159 crores on account of repayment of principal amounts.

(b) These dues are paid from our export earnings and other foreign exchange receipts.

(c) The possibility is being explored of securing refinancing or re-scheduling facilities, in respect of debt servicing.

Tibbia College, Delhi

424. **Shri Balraj Madhok;**
Shri K. S. Vidyarthi;
Shri Sharda Namd;
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan;
Shri Ranjit Singh;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Madhu Limaye;

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tibbia College of Delhi has been closed for an indefinite period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to reopen it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) The students had locked the Tibbia College, the Hospital attached to it and the offices, and thus made it impossible for the institution to function.

(c) The legitimate demands of the students are being looked into and steps are being taken to improve the affairs of the institution by the Delhi Administration. The College will be reopened after the summer vacation if the situation is normal.

Drinking Water Supply Schemes in Rural Areas of Andhra Pradesh

425. **Shri M. S. Murli:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh Government for the supply of drinking water to the rural areas during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the number of protected water supply schemes sanctioned in rural areas by the Central Government in Andhra Pradesh during the above period; and

(c) the amount spent so far on the above schemes by the Andhra Pradesh Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Central assistance for Rural Water Supply Schemes under National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is given to the extent of 50 per cent of the expenditure and is released as ways and means advances to be adjusted at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 7.86 lakhs was given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh as central assistance for Rural Water Supply Schemes during 1966-67. It is too early to indicate the amount for 1967-68.

(b) The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation technically approved three rural water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs. 38.52 lakhs during 1966-67 and one scheme estimated to cost Rs. 2.47 lakhs during 1967-68. The number of schemes sanctioned by the State Government for execution is not known.

(c) Information is not available with the Government of India.

All-India Ayurvedic Medical Council

426. **Shri M. S. Murli:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute an All-India Ayurvedic Medical Council; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be constituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) There is a proposal to establish a Central Council of Indian Systems of Medicine including Homoeopathy.

(b) A Committee is being set up to go into the details of the draft legislation for establishing the proposed Council.

Annual Unproductive Expenditure and Tax Evasion

427. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any calculation has been made of the annual unproductive expenditure and annual tax evasion by the higher income groups in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps, proposed to be taken to tackle these problems?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, such steps as are available in law for checking tax evasion by the higher income groups are being taken.

Kamla-Balan Embankment

428. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the effective measures going to be taken during this year to stop the recurrence of breaches in the Kamla-Balan Embankment near Janjharpur in Bihar;

(b) the stage at which the work on the Western Kosi Canal stands at present; and

(c) when the actual digging work of the Canal will start?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The following two measures are being taken:

(i) Three miles length of the embankment above Janjharpur Railway Line are being widened and raised to 5½' above the high Flood level of 1966 by the State Government, and

(ii) The Railway authorities are excavating the river bed below bridge No. 88 and are also removing obstructions both upstream and downstream of the Railway bridge.

(b) and (c). On receipt of permission from His Majesty's Government of Nepal, early in January 1967, surveys and investigations in Nepal territory are in progress. These are expected to be completed by February 1968. The actual digging of the Canal will be started soon thereafter.

Industrial Development of North Bihar

429. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken and the progress made in the industrial development of North Bihar during the last three Plans;

(b) the steps being outlined for the further industrial development of North Bihar during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) whether Government propose to start any fruit packing, specially mango and Lichi packing industry in North Bihar?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) During this period, an oil Refinery at Barauni with a capacity of 2 million tonnes was set up in the public sector. In the private sector, expansion and modernisation of some of the sugar factories was carried out. In addition, two paper factories were also taken up.

(b) It is proposed to expand the capacity of the Barauni Oil Refinery from 2 to 3.0 million tonnes. It is also proposed to set up a fertiliser factory at Barauni with a capacity of 152,000 tonnes of nitrogen. It is difficult to indicate at this stage the private sector projects that are likely to be set up in North Bihar area during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Certain proposals are under the consideration of the State Government for the establishment of fruit preservation units in North Bihar.

Oral Contraceptives

430. **Shri A. V. Patil:** Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that social workers engaged in family planning activities feel that oral contraceptives could not be an answer for a mass programme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Legalization of Abortion

431. **Shri A. V. Patil:**
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Women's Organisations have opposed the legalization of abortion and raising the age of consent of girls from 18 to 20 as a means to check population growth; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes. The views expressed by the All India Women's Conference on the legalization of abortion and raising the minimum age of marriage for girls are given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-389/67]. Apparently there is a misunderstanding about abortion. What is being contemplated is liberalisation in accordance with the recommendations of Shanti Lal Shah Committee and not total legalization.

M/s. Bird & Co.

432. **Shri P. K. Ghosh:**
Shri Kartik Oraon:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a departmental enquiry has been ordered into the doings of the Appellate Board which dealt with the case of under invoicing by M/s. Bird & Co.;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has been completed and the report submitted to the Government;

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) whether the enquiry Report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Central Board of Excise and Customs are a quasi-judicial body functioning under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. In deciding the appeals filed by Messrs. Bird & Co. the Board have only acted in exercise of their powers under the said Act. There is, therefore, no question of any departmental enquiry. However, in view of the importance of the case, Government have sought the opinion of the Solicitor General on the appellate orders passed by the Board.

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

Utilization of Non-Project Aid

433. **Shri K. Hajdar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are carrying on bilateral discussions with the Consortium countries for better and quicker utilisation of the non-project aid; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) As a normal feature of our relationship with the members of

the Consortium, bilateral discussions are held all the time. Government of India has been utilising the opportunity to stress, wherever necessary, on aspects that would help better and quicker utilisation of non-project aid.

(b) Such discussions have resulted in a number of improvements in procedures connected with credits from various countries. Instances of such improvements are:

- (i) In certain cases where delays used to be occasioned because the aid used to be in the form of Suppliers' Credits and bank guarantees were required for long periods, such requirements have been eliminated by getting the aid as a Government to Government credit.
- (ii) In certain cases where rather rigid restrictions used to exist about the kind of items that could be imported under the credit, a degree of flexibility has now been introduced to cover the import of wider range of items thus facilitating faster utilisation of the credits.
- (iii) In certain other cases, where a minimum period used to be prescribed after advertisement of a tender for receiving the response, the waiting time has been reduced in the interest of a speedier utilisation of the credit.
- (iv) In several cases, fast moving priority items such as fertilisers have been made available under non-project credits.

Private Printers

434. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid to private printers for printing Govern-

ment publications during the year 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the criterion adopted while distributing such work to the private printers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) 1964-65—Rs. 30,48,634.00.

1965-66—Rs. 19,19,829.00.

(b) The circumstances under which the work is farmed out to private printers are:

- (i) lack of capacity;
- (ii) urgency of the work; and
- (iii) want of equipment for printing special kinds of jobs.

Major Irrigation Schemes in Kerala

435. Shri A. Sreedharan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government to give clearance for a 'Crash Programme' under which all major irrigation schemes in the State would be completed within the next Five Years; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) In April, 1966, the Government of Kerala sent a proposal for accelerating some of the major and medium irrigation projects with a view to completing them during the Fourth Plan Period. The funds required for this 'Crash Programme' were estimated at Rs. 30 crores, spread over a period of five years.

(b) In view of the limitation of resources, and the need to concentrate more on projects which are in an advanced stage of construction, additional allocation for the projects included in the 'Crash Programme' could not be agreed to.

श्री श्री बाघरा लिचार्ड योजना

436. श्री बलिका प्रसाद: क्या लिचार्ड और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन पूर्वी जिलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गंगा और बाघरा लिचार्ड योजनाओं से लाभ उठाया है तथा जिन्होंने इनसे लाभ नहीं उठाया है और उनसे लाभ न उठाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) ये योजनाएँ कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है ?

लिचार्ड और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु ल० राव) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय नं० रखा गया। देखिये संख्या ए ल डी-390/67]

Bagh and Itiadh Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

437. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Bagh Irrigation Project and Itiadh Irrigation Project (Distt. Bhandara, Maharashtra) has been held up or suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not when these Projects will be completed and how much land will be irrigated under them?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Both these projects are expected to be completed by the end of the 4th Plan. The total area to be irrigated by Bagh and Itiadh Projects will be 22,500 acres and 99,500 acres respectively in Maharashtra.

Pench Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Scheme in Maharashtra

438. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Pench Hydro-electric and Irrigation scheme (Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra);

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) the financial outlay involved for the scheme and the benefits to be gained thereby?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Project Report on the Pench Hydro-electric and Irrigation Project is under consideration of the Government of India at present.

(c) The estimated costs of the hydro-electric and Irrigation portions of the Project are Rs. 20.67 crores and Rs. 17.52 crores respectively. The hydro-electric works involved installation of two generating units of 70 MW each to be shared equally by Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The irrigation portion of the project envisages irrigation benefits to 182,400 acres in Bhandara and Nagpur Districts of Maharashtra State. In addition, the project will provide cooling water upto 100 cusecs to the super thermal power station under construction near Nagpur and 100 cusecs of domestic and industrial water supply to Nagpur city.

Super Thermal Power Station at Nagpur

439. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to put up a Super Thermal Power Station at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the capacity thereof and the outlay involved; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The Super Thermal Power Station at Nagpur envisages an installed capacity of 480 MW with an outlay of Rs. 60.23 crores at pre-devaluation rates. The revised estimate of cost on post devaluation basis is awaited from State Government.

(c) The works have already commenced. The first two generating units of 120 MW each are expected to be commissioned by the end of the Fourth Plan and the remaining two generating units in early Fifth Plan period.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में सूखा

440. श्री रामाबतार झास्त्री : क्या बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना डिबीजन के जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों ने जीवन बीमा के अधिकारियों को एक ज्ञापन-पत्र भेजा जिसमें उन्होंने मांग की है कि उन्हें या तो तीन महीने का वेतन दिया जाय अथवा "नेशनल कैलेमिटी एडवांस" (राष्ट्रीय संकट ऋण) के रूप में 500 रुपये दिये जायें, विभागीय स्टोरीयों द्वारा मन्ने भावों पर दैनिक प्रयोग की प्रत्यावश्यक वस्तुएं सप्लाई की जायें तथा कर्मचारियों से दो बच्चों के लिये ऋणों तथा पेजगियों की वसूली स्थगित की जायें;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम समय समय पर बाढ़ ने पीड़ित अपने कर्मचारियों को अग्रिम धन राशि के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता देता रहा है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य सरकारों ने बिहार तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में काम करने वाले अपने कर्मचारियों को ऋण दिया है; क्योंकि उन जगहों में सूखा पड़ा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या लिविंग जीवन बीमा निगम के सूखे से पीड़ित कर्मचारियों को तत्काल वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिहार मंत्री (श्री बीरारजी बैसाई) : (क) पटना प्रभाग के बीमा कर्मचारी संघ ने अपने 28 अप्रैल 1967 में निम्नलिखित मांगें पेश की हैं :—

- (1) अकाल सम्बन्धी पेसागी रकम के रूप में कम से कम तीन महीने तक के वेतन तथा भत्तों की रकम का अथवा 500 रुपये में से जो भी रकम अधिक हो उस रकम का बिना ब्याज अनुदान। इस रकम की वसूली वर्तमान अकाल की स्थिति समाप्त हो जाने के बाद बराबर बराबर की 50 मासिक किस्तों में की जाय।
- (2) जब तक अकाल-स्थिति रहे तब तक सभी बकाया ऋणों और पेसागी दी गयी रकमों की वसूली रोक दी जाय।
- (3) पटना प्रभाग के अल्पवैतन सभी कार्यालयों में विभागीय स्टोरीयों के जरिए सहायता देकर कम की गई कीमत पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

उपमूल मांगों पर जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा लिया गया निम्नलिखित निर्णय 15 मई 1967 का जोनल मैनेजर कलकत्ता के पाम भेज दिया गया है :—

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में स्थित, जिन कर्मचारियों की 1-5-1967 को कुल मासिक उपलब्धियां 501 रुपये से कम थीं, उन सभी को 500 रुपये की अधिकतम सीमा के अन्दर रहते हुए दो महीने के मूल वेतन के बराबर रकम सूखा सम्बन्धी पेसागी के रूप में अग्रुप की षाय। पेसागी की उक्त रकम 24 मासिक किस्तों में वसूल की जायगी,

एषा पेशगी रकम दिये जाने की तारीख के तीन महीने बाद से धर्मात् सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के मास सितम्बर 1967 के वेतन से बसूली शुरू होगी ।

पटना प्रभाग के प्रन्तर्गत सब कार्यालयों में विभागीय स्टोरो के जरिए सहायता देकर कम की गई दरों पर आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई का प्रबन्ध करने की मांग का स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं पाया गया है ।

(ख) जो, हां ।

(ग) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर उल्लेख किया जा चुका है त्रयन्त बीमा निगम द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों का वित्तीय सहायता देने का निर्णय पहले ही किया जा चुका है ।

Sterilization

441. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of men and women sterilized up-to-date under the Family Planning Scheme; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) According to reports so far available 22,74,970 sterilization operations have been performed upto March, 1967.

(b) Separate figures of expenditure only in respect of sterilization operations performed are not kept, because sterilization is one amongst the various methods of family planning, for which services are provided by Government.

368 (At) LSD-7.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Orissa

442. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships awarded to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for Post-Matric studies in Orissa during the year 1966-67;

(b) the total number of students who applied for the scholarships from Orissa during the above period; and

(c) when these scholarships were paid to these students?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shri-mati Phulrenu Guha):

(a) Scheduled Castes	636
Scheduled Tribes	536
(b) Scheduled Castes	660
Scheduled Tribes	551

(c) Four months' Ad-hoc scholarships were sanctioned to the students on principal's report. Regular Scholarships were sanctioned in August and September, 1966 on receipt of applications. Payment of renewal scholarships commenced from the 29th June, 1966. In stray cases of fresh and renewal scholarships involving delay in the receipt of applications, payment was made in subsequent months.

Research Schemes in Orissa

443. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research schemes have been sanctioned or are proposed to be sanctioned by the Central Board

of Irrigation and Power in Orissa during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Under the Fundamental and Basic Research Scheme, the following research problems were allotted to Orissa, work on which will continue during 1967-68 as well:—

(A) RESEARCH PROBLEMS RELATING TO RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS AND FLOOD CONTROL WORKS:

Description	Organisation conducting the research
(i) Sedimentation studies in Streams and Reservoirs.	Hirakud Research Station
(ii) Principles of Mortar and Concrete Mix Design.	
(B) RESEARCH PROBLEMS RELATING TO POWER:	
(i) Incidence and magnitude of lightning on transmission System.	Orissa State Electricity Board
(ii) Study of power system losses.	
(iii) Experiments for control of jungle bush and shrub growth under transmission lines.	

Proceedings Against Multimillionaire of Bombay

**444. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-millionaire of Bombay one Shri Ramkishan Ruia, was involved in certain case/investigations/proceedings in connection with the violation of foreign exchange, Gold Control, Income-tax, Excise and other laws;

(b) whether these violations involved transactions worth about eight million rupees;

(c) whether the matter has been hushed up/suppressed by the officers

of his Ministry in Bombay without reference to him;

(d) whether an inquiry has been ordered into this case; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) There is no case against any person named Ramkishan Ruia. Investigations are, however, in progress under the Income-tax Act against one Shri Radhakishan Ramnarain Ruia;

(b) Since the investigations are in progress, the quantum of concealment in the case of Shri Radhakishan Ramnarain Ruia is not ascertainable at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The investigations are in progress.

(e) Does not arise.

नागार्जुन सागर परियोजना के लिए सहायता

445. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या सिंचाई और बिजल मंत्री यह ज्ञाने की वृत्त करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक नागार्जुनसागर परियोजना के निम्न कुल कितनी राशि की सहायता दी है.

(ख) नागार्जुन सागर परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) इसने कितने एकड़ भूम में सिंचाई होगी ?

सिंचाई और बिजल मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) 1,29,66,40,399 रुपये ।

(ख) यदि इन पर्याप्त मात्रा में निम्न जाता है तो चौबीस पंच वर्षों बीोजना के अन्त तक ।

(ग) 22 लाख एकड़ ।

Public Sector Oil Refineries

446. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three public sector oil Refineries at Gauhati, Barauni and Koyali are functioning economically;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved annually for importing crude oil for the private refineries; and

(c) the steps taken to augment the increased production of indigenous crude?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghu Ramiah): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 60 crores.

(c) Production from Ankleshwar field in Gujarat was stepped up from 6,000 tonnes per day to 6,600 tonnes per day in April, 1968 and further to 7,400 tonnes per day from October, 1966. The present rate of production is 7,500 tonnes. Trial production from Rudrasagar oilfield in Assam has also been started. Kafol and Nawagam oilfields in Gujarat have also been put on trial production.

Raids Conducted under Income-Tax Act

447. Shri N. K. Salve: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids and searches carried out and seizures made under Section 37 of the Income-Tax Act 1922 or Section 132 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, during the four financial years ending 31st March, 1966;

(b) the number of cases where the High Courts, on the validity of the raids, searches and seizures being challenged, held that the raids, searches and seizures were illegal;

(c) the number of cases in which the High Courts held that the powers exercised by Officers connected with the raids, searches and seizures were *mafa fide* and in excess of their authority;

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against officers who were found to be guilty by the High Courts; and

(e) whether Government propose, in any way, to compensate the aggrieved tax-payers in respect of whom the searches, raids and seizures were held, to be illegal by the High Courts?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 1962-63—3.

— 1963-64—20
1964-65—397.
1965-66—306.

(b) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Seats in Medical Colleges

448. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Sitaram Kesri:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Emergency scheme, Government have sanctioned increase in seats in different Medical Colleges including the private colleges;

(b) if so, the procedure laid down and followed in this regard;

(c) for how many years this sanction is being granted; and

(d) whether any precautions have been taken so that due to procedural delay, the students do not suffer with particular reference to Medical Colleges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes. Financial assistance has been granted to

State Governments under the Emergency Expansion Scheme to increase the admission capacity of both Government and private medical colleges, provided the institutions qualified for such assistance.

(b) The State Governments are required to furnish proposals for augmenting the admission capacity of their Medical Colleges after consulting the University or universities concerned and the Medical Council of India, so as to ensure that the expansion in admissions does not result in lowering the standard of education.

(c) The scheme was started in 1963-64 and is being continued during the Fourth Plan period.

(d) Central assistance under the Scheme is channelised through State Governments after all requests are examined and a decision taken in the background of available funds. Difficulties arise only if seats are increased by an institution without prior sanction.

Circulation of Fake Currency

440. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Shaahi Kanjan:
Shri Sita Ram Kesri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the circulation of fake currency, both Indian and American, in the market;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the percentage of such currency in circulation; and

(c) the effective measures which Government are taking to check the same?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): (a) to (c). Reports are received occasionally about the circulation of forged Indian currency. Offences relating to circulation of

counterfeit currency and Bank notes, being offences under the Indian Penal Code are to be dealt with by the Police, which is a State subject. State Police authorities are conducting the investigation and prosecution of offences relating to counterfeiting. The Central Bureau of Investigation, under the Ministry of Home Affairs also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of Indian currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically appearance of counterfeit Indian currency.

Control of Over-Population in the Country

450. Shri Mohsin: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the new methods other than loop and vasectomy by which Government propose to control the over-population in the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that loop system and vasectomy have failed to achieve the desired results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Besides I.U.C.D. and Sterilization (both for males and females), the extensive use of conventional contraceptives is being advocated and propagated and free highly subsidised supplies of these are being extended. To control the population, the Government are also considering the question of raising the minimum age of marriage for boys and girls. The liberalisation of the law of abortion, being contemplated at present, would also be helpful from the point of view of population control. The limited use of oral contraceptives as an experimental measure is under consideration in consultation with the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(b) No.

Medical Education and Training in Rajasthan

451. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to the Government of Rajasthan for Centrally sponsored schemes under the head "Medical Education and Training" during 1966-67; and

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the State Government during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 5.75 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan in April, 1967, towards the expenditure incurred by that Government during 1966-67 on the Centrally-sponsored Schemes under the head "Medical Education and Training".

(b) The amount was utilised by the State Government on the provision of additional seats in five medical colleges and the upgrading of the Department of Medicine in one of the colleges.

Employees of Accountant General Office at Jaipur

452. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Accountant General Office at Jaipur (Rajasthan) who were sent to foreign countries on deputation during 1966-67; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji

Desai): (a) and (b). Two U.D.Cs. (Sarvasbri Richpal Sharma and D. N. Mathur) were selected by Bhutan Government; from a panel of names sent to them through the Ministry of External Affairs for deputation to that Government. They were relieved on 1-3-1967 from the office of the A.G., Jaipur to take up their new assignments.

Revenue Received from Rajasthan

453. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of revenue received from the Central Excises from Rajasthan State during 1966-67?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The amount is Rs. 7,43,78,000 approximately.

Shortfall in Assistance to Rajasthan

454. Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhal:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been a shortfall in the assistance given to the State of Rajasthan in 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to release the original amount allocation?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The final instalments of Central assistance are released to State Governments on a provisional basis during the months of February and March. In the case of Rajasthan, certain statements of expenditure that they had incurred were received too late to be taken

into account in the releases made before the close of the financial year. These have been examined subsequently, and a sum of Rs. 239.54 lakhs has since been released.

Revision of List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

455. Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now finalised the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Pharensa Gaba): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Report of Committee on Essential Drugs

456. Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 208 on the 8th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Committee on Essential Drugs has since been received;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri K. K. Murthy): (a) No.

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

Investments made by L.I.C.

457. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the amount of investment made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in Orissa State during 1966-67 either in industry or in other sectors?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Rs. 322.66 lakhs.

Reserve Bank's Policy of Credit Squeeze

458. Shri M. Amersey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Central Gujarat Chamber of Commerce requesting him to withhold Reserve Bank's instructions to commercial banks concerning reallocation of credits; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) The Reserve Bank issued a directive to the major scheduled banks at the beginning of the busy season in October 1966 to ensure that not less than 80 per cent of the seasonal expansion in credit went to industrial concerns and export-import bills. It appears that certain banks allowed the advances to other sectors to grow at a higher rate in the earlier part of the season and curtailed or cancelled the credit limits to these sectors drastically from April onwards to achieve the desired ratio. This caused temporary difficulties in some cases, but the position is likely to have eased considerably by now, since the directive of the Reserve Bank ceased to operate with effect from 25th April, 1967.

Scrapping of Power Boards

459. Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Haryana have suggested that Power Boards should be scrapped as they have not served useful purposes; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No letter has been received on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-State Committee to check unauthorised growth around Delhi

460. Shri K. N. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the appointment of a high powered inter-State Committee in order to check unauthorised growth in the capital region around Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) and (b). A High Powered Board was set up on 31st July, 1961 to coordinate the preparation and implementation of plans of development drawn up by different agencies for the Capital Region in and around Delhi. The present composition of this Board is as follows:—

- (1) Minister of Home Affairs
 ... Chairman
- (2) Minister of Works, Housing and Supply
 ... Member.
- (3) Minister of Health and Family Planning
 Member.

(4) Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
 ... Member.

(5) Chief Minister of U. P.
 ... Member.

(6) Chief Minister of Haryana.
 ... Member.

(7) Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Delhi ... Member

(8) Lt. Governor of Delhi.
 ... Member.

(9) Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi ... Member

(10) Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.
 .. Member-Secretary.

2. The last meeting of the Board was held on the 2nd May, 1967.

Seizure of Smuggled Watches in Bombay

461. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggled wrist watches worth Rs. 15000 were seized from a Transport Company at South Bombay on the 5th April, 1967; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) On 5th April, 1967 108 wrist watches worth about Rs. 11,000 were seized from the godown of a transport company in Bombay.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

Recovery of Important Papers by I.T. Authorities, Calcutta

462. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax authorities of Calcutta on

the 5th April, 1967 recovered and seized at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta some important papers relating to a British firm of chemicals from the possession of one of its Officers, who was on his way to Bombay; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The documents seized are under examination and will be made use of in proceedings pending before the department.

Rural Electric Co-operatives

463. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was signed in Delhi in May, 1967 between the Government of India and U.S. Agency for International Development regarding the operational plan for continuing investigations on the feasibility of starting Rural Electric Co-operatives in India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The entire programme of work relating to the survey, investigation and setting up of Rural Electric Co-operatives has been divided into five phases. The first phase of the work which related to identification of suitable areas for initiating such co-operatives, has been completed. The agreement recently signed provides for plan of work on the second and the third phases which are to be conducted by the experts of the National Rural Electrification Co-operative Association of the U.S.A. under the

aegis of the U.S.A.I.D. This work envisages carrying out of further detailed investigations in the areas selected in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, and Uttar Pradesh.

The second phase consists more of organisational work like study of existing regulations and legislation in India relating to the formation and operation of rural electric co-operatives, planning and arranging for help from local leaders to assist in the organisation for each of the co-operatives, etc. The third phase of the work mainly consists of the technical investigations inclusive of engineering studies, cost analysis, rate studies, in order to frame a complete technical report for each of the projects.

Seizure of Gold Bars in Hyderabad

464. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sixteen bars of gold of foreign origin valued at over Rs. 32,000 were seized from two persons near Raniganj area of Secunderabad (Hyderabad) by the Intelligence Wing of the Central Excise and Customs on the 29th April, 1967; and

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

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deas): (a) On 29th April, 1967 the officers of the Hyderabad Central Excise Collectorate apprehended two persons at the Raniganj Bus Stop at Secunderabad and recovered from one of them 160 tolas of gold in 16 bars bearing foreign markings and valued at Rs. 15,747 at the international rate.

(b) The two persons were arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case is under investigation.

गंगा और यमुना नदियों से जल

465. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की गंगा और यमुना नदियों से हरियाणा, दिल्ली और राजस्थान को इस समय कितना जल दिया जा रहा है;

(ख) भविष्य में जल की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है, जल की कितनी मात्रा बढ़ाने का विचार है या यह मात्रा कब तक उपलब्ध होने लगेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जल का समुचित उपयोग करने, विभाग में कार्य-कुशलता और सहयोग स्थापित करने तथा उन अनेक राज्यों के क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, जिनकी उक्त नदियों के जल से सिंचाई की जायेगी, जल का वितरण करने के हेतु गंगा यमुना निगम की स्थापना करने का है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० हु० ल० राव) : (क) और (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [गुप्तकालम्ब में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-391/67]

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

गंगा नदी पर बांध

466. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के हिमालय क्षेत्र में गंगा नदी पर कितने बांध बनाने का विचार विधिक लिये सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने बांधों से लाभ कमाया जाएगा और कितने बांधों से लाभ प्राप्त नहीं होगा; और

(ग) इन सब बांधों के बन जाने पर कितनी प्रतिशत सिंचाई और विद्युत् क्षमता उपलब्ध होगी और इस कार्य पर अनुमानित कितना व्यय होगा?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० हु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ग). तर प्रदेश की सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के हिमालयी क्षेत्र में गंगावेसिन के कई बांध स्थलों पर सर्वेक्षण और अनुसंधान कर रही है। इन स्थलों का अनुसंधान अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इस लिये इस क्षेत्र में बनाये जा सकने वाले बांधों की संख्या इस समय नहीं बताई जा सकती। जब सर्वेक्षण और अनुसंधान पूरे हो जायेंगे और बांधों के निर्माण के लिये क्वा प्रस्ताव तैयार हो जायेंगे, तब ही इन परियोजनाओं से होने वाले लाभों को निर्धारित किया जा सकता है और आर्थिक पक्षों का मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।

रामगंगा परियोजना

467. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में रामगंगा परियोजना का कार्य कब से आरम्भ हुआ है, उसके सम्बन्ध में कल अनुमान क्या था और उस पर अब तक कितनी खनराशि खर्च हो चुकी है;

(ख) क्या 2 मई, 1967 से इस बांध के नजदूर हड़ताल पर है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

सिवाई और बिहल मंत्री (श्री क० ल० राव) : (क) रामगंगा परियोजना पर कार्य सितम्बर 1961 से चल रहा है। सरकार ने इस परियोजना की अनुमति लागत 39.83 करोड़ रुपये की। पुनर्निर्मित अनुमति लागत 92.41 करोड़ रुपये है। इस परियोजना पर मार्च 1967 तक व्यय हुई रकम 31 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) और (ग). कर्मकों ने परियोजना अधिकारियों को ये मांगें करने हुये नोटिस दिया कि (1) वर्कचार्ज नोकरोँ की मजदूरी में वृद्धि की जाए, (2) 20% स्वल मुआवजा प्रदा दिया जाए, (3) कुछ मुविधाओं को बहाल किया जाये (4) वर्कचार्ज कर्मदारियों को बिजली और पानी की मुफ्त सप्लाई की जाए। अब तक स्थायी सप्ताहकारी बोर्ड, जिसको यह मामला पहले ही निविष्ट किया गया है, अपनी सिफारिशें नहीं दे देता, राश्व सरकार ने वर्कचार्ज नोकरोँ की मजदूरी में 10% की एतवर्ष वृद्धि करना स्वीकार कर दिया है और यह वृद्धि 10 रुपये से कम और 25 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगी। किन्तु कर्मकों को इससे मन्तोष नहीं हुआ और वे 3-5-67 से हड़ताल पर हैं।

Subsidy to West Bengal

465. Shri Tribib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Central Government have refused to pay any subsidy to the Government of West Bengal to make up for the States loss to the extent

of Rs. 45 crores in the purchase of a lakh tonnes of rice at increased rates in order to keep up its rationing commitments for the city of Calcutta and other statutorily rationed areas in West Bengal?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No formal proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal regarding payment of subsidy to cover the State Government's loss in meeting its commitments in the statutorily rationed areas of West Bengal. The question of refusal does not therefore arise.

Hospitals in West Delhi

469. Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not a single General Hospital in the whole of West Delhi and Najafgarh Road Colonies which have a total population of over four lakhs;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to open a General Hospital to cater to the needs of West Delhi Colonies; and

(c) if so, the time likely to be taken to get these plans implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) There are small Municipal Hospitals with a total bed strength of 104 beds in these colonies.

(b) and (c). There is a proposal to have a 100 bed hospital in the last year of the Fourth Plan. Land has been acquired for the purpose. The Employees State Insurance Corporation also propose to establish a hospital in West Delhi for their beneficiaries.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिन्धुई से लिये गये वृहद्
योजना

470. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या
सिन्धुई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की
हुवा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों
के लिये सिन्धुई से सम्बन्धित कोई वृहद्
योजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं और इस योजना के पूर्ण होने पर
गोरखपुर जिले को सिन्धुई की क्या सुविधाएँ
प्रदान की जायेंगी?

सिन्धुई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा०
डु० ल० राय) : (क) और (ख)
उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की सिन्धुई
सम्बन्धी वृहद् योजना अभी तैयार हुई
नहीं लगती है किन्तु गोरखपुर जिले को
निर्वाणायीन बन्दक परियोजना से सिन्धुई
लाभ प्राप्त होये।

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FIRING BY PAKISTANI FORCES ON INDIAN
BORDER PATROL NEAR AKHNOOR

श्री जयन्त सिन्हाजी काकणेजी (बनारसपुर) :
सम्बन्धित वृहद्, श्री दलितसम्बन्धीय लोक
मूल्या के निम्नलिखित विषय की धार
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान बिलालता है और
प्रार्थना करता है कि वह इन बारे में एक
वक्तव्य दें :—

"19 मई, 1967 को बखनूर
के दलित-सम्बन्धित में पाकि-
स्तानी सेना द्वारा भारतीय
क्षेत्रीय बस्ती पर मोर्चा-
दारी और डम्पर जैज में
दलितसम्बन्धी सेना का बर्बाद।"

The Minister of Defence (Shri
Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at
about 8 A.M. on 19th May, our police
patrol moving in the area between 4
to 5½ miles South-South West of
Akhnoor, inside Indian territory, was
fired upon by Pakistani troops. The
Pakistani troops fired LMGs and threw
grenades and also used MMGs and
81 mm Mortars. Our Security Forces
had per force to return the fire. Fir-
ing died down by and large by 9.15
A.M. but thereafter sporadic firing
continued till about 4 p.m.

Earlier on 17th May for the first
time, our police patrol party moving
in the same area had been challenged
by the Pakistani troops who objected
to its patrolling, claiming that the
track used by our patrol party was
within Pakistani control. Since our
patrol had all along been using this
track which also is within Indian terri-
tory, the Pakistani claim was not
accepted. It appears that the firing
by the Pakistani troops on our police
patrol on 19th May was a premeditated
one, designed to establish by force
their so-called claim to the track.

In the firing by the Pakistani troops
on our police patrol, one Indian police
head constable was killed and two
ORs wounded. Injuries were also
caused to two civilians. It appears
that the Pakistanis have also suffered
casualties.

4. Through the aegis of the U.N.
Field Observers' Team, Pakistan asked
for a cease-fire and for a Sub-Sector
Commanders' meeting. This was
agreed to on our side. The meeting
was held at 5 P.M. on the same day.
It was agreed to maintain the cease-
fire. Further meetings held at the
Sub-Sector Commanders' level failed
to produce any further agreement.
The Sub-Sector Commanders have
agreed to refer the matter to their
higher Commanders.

Government regret that Pakistan
should have taken resort to unprovok-
ed firing which has resulted in casual-
ties on both sides and created some
amount of tension. A strong protest

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has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan. It may be added that the agreed procedure is that in the case of such differences, the matter should be referred to higher authorities and no firing should be resorted to. For reasons best known to them, the Pakistani forces did not adopt this procedure and resorted to use of force.

Government are aware that since the firing incident, Pakistan has moved some additional Army units into the Dagger area on their side across the Akhnoor border. Without wishing to increase the tension that the unfortunate Pakistani firing has caused, I would like to assure the House that all necessary measures are in hand to deal with any development that may take place in this area.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जब से अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को मैनिंग सहायता फिर से जारी करने का फैसला किया है, पाकिस्तान ने भारत के खिलाफ एक और तो प्रचार की लड़ाई तेज कर दी है और दूसरी ओर अखनूर के निकट हमारे गश्ती दस्ते पर हमला करके यह बता दिया है कि वह किसी बहाने को तलाश में है, जिससे सुरक्षा परिषद् में काश्मीर के मसाल को फिर से उठाया जा सके? मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान के इरादों के बारे में उन का क्या अन्दाज है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह गॉली बनी मबरे 8 बजे और शाम के 4 बजे गॉली चलना बन्द हो गया, लेकिन यह कैसे हुआ कि दुनिया का गॉली चलने के बारे में पहले पाकिस्तान ने खबर दी? पाकिस्तान ने यह दावा किया कि भारतीय दस्ते ने उस की सीमा में घुस कर उसकी फौज पर हमला किया है। यहाँ तक कि भारतीय मसाला प्रकाश में भी पहले पाकिस्तान ने घाई हुई खबर ही छपी, जिसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि दुनिया में यह प्रचार हो गया कि भारत की

फौज पाकिस्तान में घुस कर पाकिस्तान की फौज पर हमला कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमारी ओर से यह समाचार देने में देर क्यों हुई कि पहला हमला पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हुआ और हमने क़ायी अपनी रक्षा में गॉली चलाई। ऐसा लगता है कि इस बार भी हम प्रचार की लड़ाई में पाकिस्तान से पीछे हैं।

Shri Swaran Singh: On the question of the United States Government having decided to resume the supply or sale of spare parts to Pakistan, the Government position has been clarified more than once. We think that this step of the United States Government will definitely act to our prejudice, as most of the Pakistani equipment is of United States origin.

So far as the present incident is concerned, we should view it as an incident which took place at the border. I do not think that there is any direct connection between this incident and the desire that Pakistan may have to raise the matter in the UN Security Council. They have not made any secret of their desire to go to the Security Council; they have already stated that it was the intention of the Pakistan Government to raise the question of Jammu and Kashmir in the UN Security Council. This is a matter which the EA Ministry will deal with. About the other question, that news about this was given for the first time from the Pakistani sources, that is not quite correct. Our version also appeared in the newspapers.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Only the next day.

Shri Swaran Singh: They may have circulated it but our version, which was the correct version was there. Our version is that the firing took place inside our territory and it appeared in the Indian newspapers.

श्री कर्मल बिहारी बाबनेबी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बफसोल है कि मंत्री महोदय को पूरी जानकारी नहीं है और जानकारी लेने के लिये समय मांगने के लिये भी वह तैयार नहीं हैं। जिस दिन गोली चली, उसी दिन मर्द दिल्ली के समाचार पत्रों ने न्यूज स्टेशनों में यह खबर लगा दी—Pakistan claims border clash. लेकिन भारत सरकार के प्रवक्ता ने समाचार पत्रों को इन के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया। मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में विचार करना चाहिए और अगर कहीं देरी हुई है तो उस का दूर करने की कोशिश करना चाहिये।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a suggestion for action; I will certainly look into it.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: Will he enquire whether there was delay?

Mr. Speaker: He says he will look into it.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: He says it is a suggestion for action. He is keeping mum.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am not keeping mum. The hon. Member says that I should check up if that has appeared in certain newspapers and I say I will look into it. But the correct version put out by us did find its place in the morning newspapers on the following day.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bajaj.

श्री कर्मल नवान बजाज (बर्धा) : जो देश धाक़मन करना है या बढ़ाई करता है, उसको पहले से इन बात का ख्याल रहता है कि किस समय, कब वह बढ़ाई करेगा और उसके प्रयासों के अनुसार वह पहले से खबरों में प्रचारित कर सकता है। वस्तु जिस पर धाक़मन होता है, उस देश को तो उस समय जब धाक़मन होता है, तब पता चलता है और इस वजह से वह प्रचार करने में सक्षम रहता है—क्या यह बात सही है या नहीं?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Berh): This is a call attention notice.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow I called him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. The practice till now in this House has been . . .

Mr. Speaker: I did not see the list.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All this should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: We shall follow that practice. I will call Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Just now the hon. Minister said that there was some concentration of Pakistani troops in the vicinity of Akhnour. We have also some information which says that substantial number of troops, heavy armoured cars and tanks etc. are moving into this area. Has the Government taken note of this situation and also the uncalled for statement made by the Defence Minister of Pakistan in the Pakistani National Assembly that Pakistan was militarily prepared in every way not only to defend its territory but to meet any situation. What was the provocation of Pakistan's Defence Minister to make this statement and whether it has been due to the fact that American aid and Chinese aid and also the aid which they have received from Iran and other countries have made them bold to say this in their national assembly, that they are prepared?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have said already in the statement, we are aware of the fact that certain army units have moved into the Akhnur-Dagger areas on the Pakistan side. I have also said that we on our side have also taken steps adequately to meet any such situation. What could be the provocation for the Defence Minister of Pakistan to make a particular statement in their House, it is very difficult for me to say. I would not be surprised, as the hon. Member has suggested, that the aid that Pakistan is receiving from various sources might have created in the mind of Pakistan

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leaders an attitude of bellicosity. That is all that I could think of.

श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर सभा के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके सन्दर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अखनूर क्षेत्र में जो पाकिस्तानी सेना का जमाव हुआ है और जो यह घटना हुई है—भारतीय सीमा क्षेत्र में भारतीय गश्ती दल पर जो गोली बारी हुई है, इसके सम्बन्ध में यू० एन० ओ० ड्राइजर्वर्स की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have said that on receipt of the message through the United Nations observers, a cease-fire was arranged. The meetings have taken place between the commanders at various levels on both sides. I would also like to inform the hon. House that under the Indo-Pakistan agreement relating to the functions of the United Nations military observers, the function of the United Nations military observers is confined to the cease-fire line. This area is in the International boundary between Jammu and Pakistan, but both sides have agreed to use their good offices for certain occasions, and their good offices were invoked by Pakistan to bring about a cease-fire in this particular case.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि उसकी तरफ से बार बार कहा गया है कि हम बगैर शर्त के पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत करने को तैयार हैं, जब यह बात बार बार कही गई है तो इसका पाकिस्तान के ऊपर यह रिएक्शन हुआ है कि चाहे हम कितनी ही आदमी मार डालें, फिर भी वे बगैर शर्त के बात करते रहेंगे; मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ताशकन्द में कोई ऐसे दस्तखत देकर आये हैं कि पाकिस्तान चाहे एग्रीमेंट का वायोलेशन करता रहे, चाहे वह ताशकन्द एग्रीमेंट के खिलाफ चलता रहे, लेकिन हम नहीं चलेंगे ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ, बिलकुल साफ जवाब है कि कोई ऐसे दस्तखत नहीं हुए, जो दस्तखत हुए हैं, जो ताशकन्द का एग्रीमेंट हुआ है—वह एक वाइजत समझौता था, उसकी एक कापी यहां हाउस की टेबिल पर भी रखी गई थी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वह तो मर चुका है, अब तो उसकी लाश बाकी है।

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Of late, Pakistan has been intensifying her hate India campaign with vitriolic vehemence in pursuance of which Pakistan has concentrated troops on a large scale all along the frontier, has violated our frontier and at the same time she has been collecting arms and ammunition from different quarters all over the world, and she has established relations, antagonistic to India, with China. Pakistan never misses an opportunity, whenever it is possible for her, to show to the world that the Tashkent agreement does not exist. In the context of this, may I know from the hon. Prime Minister particularly since she is present here, how long does she propose to swear unilaterally by the Tashkent agreement which was a bilateral agreement, and Pakistan has never missed any opportunity to destroy that agreement and has never sworn by that agreement up till now.

Shri Swaran Singh: If I may venture to point out, the Tashkent Declaration, the subsequent events and the present position of the Tashkent Declaration certainly do not arise out of the Akhnoor firing.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from that, there there are 50 names here. Are we go to go through all the 50 names?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Absolutely.

Shri Hem Barua: The minister says Tashkent Declaration does not arise out of this. But this shooting incident is part of the hate-India campaign of Pakistan. Therefore, I want

ed to know from the Prime Minister how long she is prepared to swear by the Tashkent agreement.

Mr. Speaker: The calling attention is about something and you are asking about something else.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister is willing to say something, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He always wants to know from the Prime Minister so that he can get into the headlines!

Shri S. Kunda (Belasore): (a) It is said in the statement that the firing started on the 19th, but here is some information that it is not correct, but the firing started on the 17th. The hon. Minister has mentioned that there was challenge from the Pakistani troops on the 17th and that challenge was in the form of firing. Will the Minister throw some light on it? (b) Since the sub-sector commanders had not agreed on this, will the Minister consider that this clash amounts to an escalation of the Pakistan war or Pakistan's hate-India campaign and also whether this escalation will be considered as scrapping of the Tashkent Agreement. (c)

Mr. Speaker: He cannot go on like that.

Shri S. Kunda: It is an important question. (c) The Minister knows that recently 5 political parties in Pakistan have joined and they also want to talk with the people of India without any pre-conditions. Is the Defence Minister or the External Affairs Minister going to create a proper climate for such talks?

Mr. Speaker: I would like hon. members to confine themselves to the shooting incident only. The whole foreign policy cannot be discussed in a calling attention notice. Will the minister answer Mr. Kunda's question?

Shri Swaran Singh: (a) No, Sir. (b) and (c). Do not arise out of the present incident?

श्री सदान लाल कपूर (फिरोजपुर) : मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सखनूर में जो सिपाही और नागरिक घाहत हुए हैं उन के कम्प्लेन्ट के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की और जो प्रोटेस्ट दिया गया है उसको काफी क्या हम सब सदस्यों को मिल सकती है?

Shri Swaran Singh: The protest has been lodged by the External Affairs Ministry. I have no objection to place a copy of it on the Table.

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tumkur): We have heard enough stories from the Defence Minister. In view of the naked and persistent aggression made by Pakistan after the Tashkent Agreement, does this Government propose to give an ultimatum to break off diplomatic relations with Pakistan and if so, what is the reaction of the Government in this behalf?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a very unwise suggestion. The reaction is positively to reject any such suggestion.

श्री राम चरण (खर्वा) : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस फायरिंग व शूटिंग से वह किस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं और पाकिस्तान की क्या नीयत है और उसके बारे में हमारी गवर्नमेंट सीरियसली क्या कंसिडरेशन कर रही है?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : पाकिस्तान की नीयत कुछ इस मामले में ठीक नहीं है जो उन्होंने हम पर हमला किया। हमने उस का जवाब दिया और उनको सजा दी।

श्री राम लखनूर सोनिया (कलौस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बीच नहीं है इसलिये बोझा सार्वभौमिक है क्या?

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

अखनूर से पिछनी लड़ाई शुरू हुई थी और अखनूर के पूरब दक्षिण विद्यतनाम में भाग है और पश्चिम अकाबा की खाड़ी में भाग लगने वाला है। अगर कहीं यह सब अगह छिड़ गई और भिड़ गई तो फिर मामला बिदेश मंत्री का ऐसा बन सकता है कि जिसके साथ पाकिस्तान हो उस गुट के खिनाफ वाले गुट को सब मारकर के उन्हें धरनाना पड़ेगा, और कोई सुरत रह नहीं जायगा। तो ऐसी स्थिति में मैं भारत को एक अपने प्रतिनिधि, जो रोचक प्रतिनिधि आए थे उसकी बात बताना है। वह अमेरिका के.....

Mr. Speaker: The Foreign Minister will be making a statement immediately after this about West Asia.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): It is food for thought for the Defence Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कैनेडी राष्ट्रपति के वह दक्षिण अफ्रीका के सचिव थे प्रोकेटर हिल्समैन। उन्होंने आकर के मुझको बताया कि जब चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया था उस समय हिन्दुस्तान को जो राष्ट्रपति केनेडी ने प्रतिनिधि-मंडल भेजा था उसमें थाये थे और विदेश मंत्री जो से कोमिन्ग को था कि पाकिस्तान का मामला कुछ मुनट जाय। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि जब विदेश मंत्रालय कुछ शका हुआ था, कुछ सहन नहीं था, काश्मीर का मामला.....

Mr. Speaker: I am really sorry, Dr. Lohia, you are going on talking about something on which the Foreign Minister will be making a statement.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब यहाँ तक बात हो गई तो उसकी पूरी हो आने दीजिए। एक मिनट में पूरी होगी...

... (अब बोल) ... अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे
.... (अब बोल) जाने दें आपकी
इच्छा नहीं है तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: The Foreign Minister is making a statement about West Asia. That is the occasion when you can talk about somebody coming etc. This is a specific question about Akhnoor.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं, वह तो है, दूसरा पाकिस्तान पर है। अच्छा मैं जल्दी किये देता हूँ। तब मैं ने उन से कहा कि अमरीकी विदेश नीति अर्पूर्ण है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा आप मुनिये अमरीकी विदेश नीति टुकड़ों में बंटो हुई है और अगर अमरीकी विदेश नीति काश्मीर के मामले को धरना से न लेकर के बल्कि भारत पाकिस्तान के संबंध में लेकर के चलाने तो फायदा सफन हो जातों। तो जिन तरह से मैंने अमेरिका के विदेश मंत्री को कहा था वैसे ही अपने विदेश मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत पाक संबंध के संबंध में रह कर के आप अपनी नीति चलाने को चाहते हैं गुप्त कृतनीति हो या खुली कृतनीति हो, उस सम्बन्ध में सोच रहे हो जिसमें यह चीजें हमेशा के लिये बरत हो जायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर रबी राय।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिर मेरे पूछने का क्या फायदा हुआ ?

Mr. Speaker: The Foreign Minister is not answering. It depends upon his answering.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा तो जानें दीजिए, पहले बोले का तो उत्तर आने दीजिये। पक्षी तो बिकेन मिनिस्टर थाका था।

Mr. Speaker: All right; only that portion can be answered.

Shri Swaran Singh: The entire question was addressed to the Foreign Minister and I ceased to be the Foreign Minister more than six months ago; so, I cannot be expected to answer it.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया: देखिये यह रक्षा मंत्री का था। अगर सारा मायला सब जगह बिड़ गया तो उन बक्त रक्षा मंत्री साहब बकने पड़ जायेंगे। पाकिस्तान के कुछ साथी होंगे तो रक्षा मंत्री साहब बकने पलटन लेकर लड़ेंगे या नहीं लड़ पायेंगे या किमके साथ झग मारकर जायेंगे? यह तो रक्षा मंत्री का सवाल है न?

Shri Swaran Singh: I share the anxiety and concern voiced by Dr. Lohia that the international situation is explosive and there are seeds of a bigger conflict in the Gulf of Akaba, Vietnam and other places; therefore, we view with concern any such developments. Let us hope that this does not explode into a bigger conflagration.

Shri Nath Pal: Now you are encroaching upon Shri Chagla's field.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया: पूजा करें इनके सिवाय और कुछ नहीं है।

श्री एबी राव (पुरी): क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बतलायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्थान-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर प्रविष्ट में नोलाबारी न हो इसके लिये दोनों देशों के रक्षा मंत्रियों का क्या कोई सम्मेलन होने की सम्भावना है?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: ऐसी सम्भावना नहीं है।

Shri Shri Chand Goei (Chandigarh): Is it not a fact Sir, that the concentration of Pakistani forces on the dry bed of River Chenab in the Daggar area is on a much bigger scale than what it was in September, 1965 when Pakistan launched a massive attack on India; if so, does the Government

consider it to be a very serious situation and, in case it does, what steps is the Government going to take to meet the situation?

Secondly, America is supplying military spares to Pakistan. Does the Government of India consider it to be an unfriendly act; if so, has the Government of India taken up this matter with the U.S.A. Government and what is the outcome of the Government of India taking up that matter?

Thirdly, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan recently visited Russia and when a joint communique was issued, even a reference to the Tashkent Declaration was not made.

Mr. Speaker: There must be some limit to it. There are 20 or 40 names. The House cannot expect to spend two hours on this. The Defence Ministry is not dealing with foreign policy, but you are talking about the Foreign Minister of Pakistan going to Russia. We must impose some restrictions on ourselves, otherwise we are not going to proceed with any work. If 40 people put a, b, c, God knows where it will end. I think, we should change the rules and see that only three or four people participate in the calling-attention. Something must be done; otherwise, a, b, c will come.

Will you kindly answer some portion of it?

Shri Hem Barua: Which portion— a, b or c?

Mr. Speaker: It depends upon the Defence Minister.

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have already said, we are aware of the movement into the Daggar area on the Pakistan side of Army units of Pakistan. We are fully aware of the situation and have taken adequate steps to meet any situation.

Shri Bal Raj Mehta (South Delhi): This is a most strategic area in which the Pakistanis moved during the 1965 war because it is in the proximity

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

the Akhnor bridge. In the circumstances may I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India decided not to patrol the tract which became the cause of dispute here, after the cease-fire and, secondly, whether it is a fact that a day prior to this, on the 18th May, two Pakistani spies were arrested near Jewel cinema in Jammu one of whom gave his name as Gulzarilal Nanda but later on, on interrogation, confessed that he was a spy, that he was an ex-Pakistan officer and that they had to go round the State and try to gauge the Indian defence position and that they expected that some kind of a bigger flare-up might take place in the near future.

Shri Swaran Singh: With regard to the first part, my reply is in the negative. As regards the question of arrest of spies, the Home Ministry is dealing with that. I have no information.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): On a point of order, Sir, May I invite your attention to Rule 41 (2)? I quote.

"The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions. . . ."

Then, on p. 21, there is item (xviii) which says:

"it shall not relate to a matter with which a Minister is not officially connected."

Here, the question of the Tashkent Agreement and all that is being raised. These are the rules which should be followed.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. That is known to everybody. That is agreed.

श्री प्रकाशचारी झांसी (झापुर) :
सखनूर में यह जो घटना घटी है इसके प्रकाश में मैं रक्षा मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की ओर से बार बार

इसी प्रकार के शान्ति के समझौते कई बार हुए फिर पाकिस्तान की ओर से उनका उल्लंघन प्रारम्भ हो जाता है, सखनूर की घटना इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति है तो इन सारी स्थितियों के प्रकाश में क्या रक्षा मंत्री इन बातों को बनायेंगे कि भारत सरकार अपनी रक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति पाकिस्तान के साथ पहले जैसी रखना चाहती है या उनके ऊपर फिर से कुछ नये निर्णयों के साथ विचार करना चाहती है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Our defence policy in this respect has always been to strengthen our defence to meet any threat from Pakistan or from any other source and that continues.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह झारखी (बागपत) :
श्रीमान्, तामकन्द के बाइज्जत ममझीने के बावजूद जिन प्रकार पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हुए हमले पर, हम ने जो बाइज्जत प्रोटेस्ट नोट पाकिस्तान को भेजा उस का क्या कोई बाइज्जत जवाब मिला ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : प्रश्न नहीं मिला है।

श्री शिव कुमार झारखी (घर्नागढ़) :
मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बाइमेर क्षेत्र में या किसी दूसरे स्थान पर भी पाकिस्तानी फौजों का प्रभाव हो रहा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already answered this.

Shri Parthasarathy (Rajampet): I just want to caution the hon. Minister that these skirmishes are an attempt by the Pakistan Armed Forces to test the depth of our defence forces before they contemplate any aggression on us. On our part, we must be prepared for that.

Mr. Speaker: Accepted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the newspaper reports, it appeared that there was some cease-fire after the Akhnoor firing. I want to know what are the terms of that cease-fire.

Shri Swaran Singh: There are no terms as such except that both sides should not resort to firing.

श्री राधाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस गानाबारी के खिलाफ हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से पाकिस्तान के पास कोई विरोधपत्र भेजा गया है, अगर हाँ, तो उस विरोध पत्र का जवाब पाकिस्तान ने क्या दिया है ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल है कि इस गानाबारी की वजह से क्या हमारे सीमा रक्षक घायल हुए हैं, अगर घायल हुए हैं तो उनकी तादाद क्या है और क्या सरकार उन घायलों के परिवारों को कुछ विशेष आर्थिक सहायता देगी ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It only demonstrates that if there are too many hon. Members on the list, there is the repetition of the same question. I have answered all these questions except the last one, that is, whether any compensation would be paid to the dependants of those who have, unfortunately, lost their lives. There are certain rules about that and action will be taken according to those.

श्री जयु लिवचे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि हमारी गश्ती टुकड़ी जिस इलाके में गलत लगा रही थी, उस के बारे में पाकिस्तान ने कहा है कि वह इसका उसका है। कच्ची मड़क के एक टुक की बात उन्होंने कही है। दो साल पहले जब कच्छ का मामला आया था तो इसी प्रकार कच्ची मड़क को लेकर संघर्ष शुरू हुआ था।

फिर तामकन्द समझौते के बाद 38 एकड़ का मामला उठाया गया था सियालकोट इलाके में। मंत्री महोदय का पता नहीं था कि यह हिस्सा कब पाकिस्तान के हाथ में चला गया था। बहुत जांच करने के बाद उन्होंने बतलाया कि 1954 में उनके कब्जे में चला गया है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस इलाके पर पाकिस्तान नये मिरे में दावा कर रहा है, वह कितना बड़ा इलाका है और उस पर इस वकन किमका कब्जा है, या कि वह उनके हाथ में चला गया है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Pakistan, in this particular case, is not claiming any area, if that is the question which Mr. Limaye is putting. It is only a question of track and this track has always been in our possession.

श्री जयु लिवचे : तो क्या आममान में टुक जाना है ? जमीन पर मे ही जाना है।

Shri Swaran Singh: This track, as I have said, has always been in our possession and our patrol parties have been using this.

श्री जयु लिवचे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर सख्त एतराज है। कोई कच्ची मड़क किमी भी इलाके में जमीन पर मे ही जानी है। मेरा सवाल है कि इस भूमि पर इस वकन किम का कब्जा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: In Indian possession.

श्री जयु लिवचे : कच्ची मड़क वाला जो हिस्सा है उस के क्षेत्रफल के बारे में, का जवाब नहीं आया है। कच्ची मड़क का इलाका कितना है ?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered already.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): The procedure that was agreed to at Tashkent by Pakistan was that all the differences would be settled by negotiations. But Pakistan does not listen to the language of moderation, and it believes in the language of aggression. In view of this, may I know whether the Government of India is also going to revise its policy for purposes of aggression?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have never aggressed in the past, nor will we commit any aggression. We defend ourselves and we will defend ourselves stoutly.

Shri Ram Kishan (Hoshiarpur): In view of the bad intention and bad designs on Pakistan side, may I know whether adequate steps have been taken to protect the Akhnur village and also to eject the crossing of Pakistani rangers and supplies from Chenab river to our side?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. I am glad to inform the House that we have taken adequate steps.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :

प्रमुख महोदय, ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के मुख्य सेनापतियों के बीच एक हाट लाइन बनाने की बात चली थी और उसका प्रचार भी हुआ था कि हम किस की हाट लाइन बनाने की बात हुई है और अगर किसी किस का मतड़ा हुआ सीमाओं पर तो दोनों सेनापति आपस में उन सीमों के बारे में बातचीत करेंगे। तां अखनूर में पिछले हफ्ते जो घटनायें घटीं क्या उनके बारे में दोनों प्रमुख सेनापतियों के बीच में हाट लाइन का इस्तेमाल हुआ है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have said, there was a Sector Commanders' meeting at which no final agreement could be reached. The matter has been referred to higher authorities and there might be further discussion at the higher level; it may be at the

local Sector Commanders level; I think it would be at the Generals' level. There is no question of any hot line existing....

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : हाट लाइन की बात उस वक्त चली थी। क्या उस हाट लाइन का इस्तेमाल अब की बार किया गया है? या तो प्राप कहें कि हाट लाइन नहीं है। उस का केवस प्रचार हुआ था।

Shri Swaran Singh: For one thing, I am not quite conscious of this expression 'hot line'. I can understand if it is said that there should be a line of communication between the two Governments at various levels. The two Chiefs of Staff are from time to time in touch with each other. I have already indicated in my statement that there was a certain agreement at the level of the Chiefs of the Army Staff on both sides.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : क्या हाट लाइन नहीं है? इसका खुलासा होना चाहिये। क्या हम बहुत गलतफहमी में रहे हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that the two Generals are in touch.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मन्तव यह है कि जो प्रचार हुआ था वह झूट था कि दोनों प्रमुख सेनापतियों के बीच हाट लाइन बनाई गई है ऐसीमेंट के बाद ? सरकार की ओर से जो प्रचार किया गया था वह सब झूट था ?

Mr. Speaker: That was the news item that had appeared some time ago. I think the hon. Member is referring to that.

Shri George Fernandes: Soon after Tashkent.

Mr. Speaker: That was exactly what I was saying. The present calling-attention-notice relates to something else.

जी ज्ञान करनवीज : अद्यत्नमहोदय,
आप मंत्री महोदय का किनावा बचान
करते रहने ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am afraid that the Defence Minister has taken this thing as an isolated phenomenon, and he has not looked at this thing from a wider perspective, namely the wider perspective of the guerilla training which is going on in Pakistan with the help of the Chinese and the massing of forces not only on the Akhnoor border but also on the Gurdaspur border and in fact, every border between India and Pakistan. In view of the firing and counter-firing

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should confine himself to the main notice and ask a question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sometimes, we have to educate the Ministers also. That is our difficulty.

In view of the firing and counter-firing on the Akhnoor track and in view of the other things that are going on, may I know whether the Defence Minister thinks that this phenomenon concerns only the Akhnoor track or it is a problem done before Pakistan would launch an aggression against India in the near future?

Shri Swaran Singh: I assure him that I do not look at it in isolation; I have to take a view of the incident along with several other factors. But the rules of procedure are such that when a question is put, one has to confine oneself to the point that is covered by that question, and it is in that spirit that I have answered this question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): With your permission, I would like to seek a little more clarification from the hon. Minister regarding this track, this disputed track, because in the past we have had experience where such small matters, often seemingly small matters, have led later to very compli-

cated and big questions. In the statement, the Defence Minister has used the following words:

"... our police patrol party moving in the same area had been challenged by the Pakistani troops who objected to its patrolling, claiming that the track used by our patrol party was within Pakistani control. .

The words used are 'Pakistani control'. Then, the statement further says:

'Since our patrol had all along been using this track which also is within Indian territory, the Pakistani claim was not accepted.'

Of course, if it is within Indian territory, the question whether we use it or not does not arise, and Pakistan can never have any claim to it. Anyway, this is what the Minister has stated.

In the case of the Rann of Kutch, in regard to the Ding-Surai track which we held was within our territory, however, we had permitted the Pakistanis to patrol it, as you will remember. Confusion arises, because there is a press news appearing in *The Statement* which reads as follows:

"The incident arose over a small tongue-shaped track jutting into Pakistan that has always belonged to India. Two days ago, the Pakistani side objected to Indian personnel moving in that track. The Indian side, which has been using this track off and on, insisted upon its right to be there".

This is very confusing. It should be properly cleared up. Is it a tongue-shaped territory jutting into Pakistan? Does it belong to India or not? Since when have we been using this track regularly? I see here the seeds of a dispute which, if not properly clarified and settled now, may lead in the future to a much bigger complication as in the case of the Rann of Kutch. Will he please clarify?

Shri Swaran Singh: This track is within Indian territory; it is clearly within Indian territory. Certainly it has always been used by us. Thirdly, the Pakistan objection that it was in their control was unjustified and therefore, we rightly rejected it.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it tongue-shaped?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it protruding or jutting into Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: On the actual contour of the area, I would hesitate really to make any statement.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कांटा) : राजकद समझाने के बाद राजस्थान में बाइमेर घोर जैमलमेर में तो अन्धेरा हो गया है। वहां में पाकिस्तानी मान ली मवेशी ले गये है, ग्याग्र छार्दमियां को उखा कर ले गए हैं और करीब डेढ़ लाख का मान लूट कर ले गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि ये जो छूटपुट घटनाये घट रही है इन से निपटने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई परमानेंट बंजाम कर लिया है ? क्या सरकार यह कहने की स्थिति में है कि घाइदा हम इन से निपट लेंगे या हमेंशा हम डंडे ही खाने रहेंगे ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The question is about Rajasthan . . .

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : प्रखनूर में भी यही हुआ है। इन छूटपुट कार्रवाइयों से निपटने के लिए क्या कोई परमानेंट कार्रवाई थाप कर रहे है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Although he is excited very much . . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not know for what purpose.

Shri Swaran Singh: . . . there is no content in the question.

All that he is asking is: what arrangements have been undertaken by the Government of India to meet any

intrusions? I say that the arrangement is that the intrusions have to be checked, and they are checked.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : परमानेंट कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ? इसका जवाब दियेवाइये।

Mr. Speaker: Please resume your seat.

श्री कंबर लाल कृपत (दिल्ली सदर) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 19 नारीब की फायरिंग के बाद पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं की तादाद ज्यादा हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि फायरिंग के पहले पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं की तादाद और उसकी घाटित्वरी कितनी थी और फायरिंग के बाद कितनी हो गई, कितनी बढ़ बढ़ गई ? हमने कन्क्रीट स्ट्रेच क्या क्या लिये है जिससे कि घाइदा हम तरह के इमीडेटम् डम इलाक में न हों ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have said that there was actual increase, but about the specific things as to how many guns they have moved or what their number is, this is information which should not be asked for. I would plead that the deployment of our forces or our information about the number on the Pakistan side is information which should not be disclosed because it can be of use to the other side.

श्री कंबर लाल कृपत : प्रखवारी में यह थाया है कि बहा भारों का कन्सेंट्रेशन जब पहले पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया था, उस से भी ज्यादा था। थाप अपनी न बतायें लेकिन यह तो बतायें कि पाकिस्तान की कितनी फोर्स थी ? इनको बतवाने में थापको क्या तकनीक है ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pal.

Shri Nath Pal: The fact that as many as 48 members have put their signature to this call attention notice

should serve as a warning to Pakistan as to how alert at least Parliament is and so she should not make a wrong move banking on the slow reaction, the dilatory reaction, of the Government of India. In view of the fact that Pakistan is practising a new version of non-alignment à la Ayub Khan in the matter of obtaining and procuring arms and equipment, both from the USA and the People's Republic of China, and now she is busy trying to get some arms from Russia. The visit of Mr. Pirzada, and the proposed visit of the Defence Minister of Pakistan, to China gain a sinister significance. The world is busy with two developing crises, in Viet Nam and West Asia. Are we sure that Pakistan will not launch a treacherous attack somewhere taking advantage of the fact that the attention of the world is diverted to other things? I want to know whether we have reckoned with this possibility and made the necessary preparations to meet the eventuality.

Shri Swaran Singh: If the world is busy elsewhere, we know our duty, and we will certainly meet any threat from Pakistan.

श्री वेणिसंकर शर्मा (ब्राका) : ये जो हमारी सीमाओं पर फ़टफ़ट बटनाये बट रही हैं ये गम्भीर रूप की धारण कर सकती हैं, ये एक गम्भीर खतरा भी हमारे सामने उपस्थित कर सकती हैं। इस तरह से 1965 में जो घटना घटी थीं उनकी पुनरावृत्ति भी हो रही है। उस घबराहट में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1965 में जित्त प्रकार के अस्त्र हथियार प्राप्त थे क्या वैसे ही अस्त्र हथियार भी हमारे पास हैं या आधुनिकतम अस्त्रास्त्र भी हमने प्राप्त कर लिये हैं ताकि दुश्मन का हम घबड़ी तरह से मुकाबला कर सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक क्या हम घबड़े में घबड़े धीरे-धीरे से नये अस्त्रों में अपनी सेना को लैस कर सकें हैं या नहीं?

Shri Swaran Singh: Mostly it was descriptive. I could not catch the operative part.

Mr. Speaker: He only wanted to convey something.

Shri E. Barua (Jorhat): From the first part of the hon. Minister's statement, the impression was that the Akhnoor incident was just a border incident, but the subsequent statement gives us the impression that there was concentration of forces behind this Akhnoor area on the Pakistan side, and we are led to believe that this is just an extension of the process of escalation which culminated in this affair. How does the hon. Minister reconcile the two?

Shri Swaran Singh: It does not require any reconciliation. It is a developing situation. It started like that, and then later developments have aggravated the situation.

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jaore): This particular incident and other incidents in the past of Pakistan's action on our borders has clearly demonstrated that the Pakistan Government does not believe in a soft line of treatment with them; likewise it was demonstrated some time back by our releasing Pakistani cargo. Therefore, will the Government of India think in terms of adopting a strong attitude and not taking any unilateral action by which we try to please Pakistan all the time?

Shri Swaran Singh: We will always take adequate action to meet a situation like this.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah (Junagadh): I would request the hon. Minister to give a specific answer to the specific question that I am putting. What is the shape of this track to which Pakistan has laid claim and what is the area of this track to which the claim has been made?

Shri Swaran Singh: If the hon. Member is very interested in its geographical aspect, I would request him to see me, and I will show him the map and satisfy him.

श्री जयु लियवे: मैंने भी पूछा था कि खपन को प्राप्त करता है वह खपन प्राप्त

[श्री मधु लिमये]

टाल क्यों रहे हैं ? पहले तो मैंने पूछा था कि यह कच्ची सड़क जिस इलाके से जाती है उसका क्षेत्रफल कितना है ? आप इसको टाल क्यों रहे हैं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question of not answering. I have said clearly that this is within Indian territory and in our control. As to its exact shape etc., I cannot really give the exact shape or alignment.

श्री मधु लिमये : बेकार धीर बेमतलब जवाब प्राता है। उन को आप जरा ब्रह्मज्ञ महोदय, फटकार दीजिये। इस तरह से वे क्यों सदन का समय बर्बाद करते हैं।

Shri Hema Barua: Here is a Defence Minister who, unfortunately, does not know the area of our territory that he is expected to defend.

Mr. Speaker: Let me understand first before he understands. What is it exactly that you want him to give?

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल यह था कि कच्ची सड़क जिस भूमि पर से जाती है उस पर जगड़ा है। पाकिस्तान ने इसको पैदा किया है। हम तो कहते हैं कि वह हमारी है। यह कच्ची सड़क जिस इलाके से जाती है धीर जिस पर हम लोग गस्त लगा रहे हैं, उस इलाके का मैंने क्षेत्रफल पूछना चाहा था। बीस बर्गमील है, दस बर्गमील है या कितना है। मैं निश्चित रूप से कहता हूँ कि इन सारे इलाके पर वे दावा करने वाले हैं।

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is our territory definitely.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, this area is covered by a branch of the Chinab and two other streams also. It is a sub-mountainous area of Jammu region. At some places our territory

bulges into Pakistani territory and in some other places, Pakistani territory bulges into ours. In the past fifteen years, a number of cases have happened when 10 or 20 or 30 acres had been taken over by Pakistan. The fear is that unless we know what is the territory involved and what is the area involved, one may not know exactly what the intention of Pakistan is, whether it was a probing action or whether they want to lay a claim to our territory to suit their strategic purposes and so on. It is a specific question.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: The hon. Minister has agreed to indicate this to me on a map. He may kindly lay it on the Table of the House. Every Member of Parliament is interested in seeing it.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection to place it in the Library?

Shri Swaran Singh: In a matter like this involving area and territory it will not be proper for me to indicate the area unless it is very carefully checked.

श्री मधु लिमये इस का मतलब यह है कि कुछ इलाका बना गया है। इसी लिए ऐसा जवाब प्रा रहा है।

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Limaye has repeated his remarks that I should give the area. The track is a track and probably he wants to know how deep this track is within the Indian territory. Even then area will not be involved. It is not in our national interest to press me to give a statement on facts at this moment. On the broad question, I have clarified the position.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जानकारी दे कर चाहिये धीर हमें दीजिये।

Shri Balraj Madhok: It means that they may lay a claim to that territory. The hon. Minister should come to that question.

श्री कान्हुल कर्की शार (बुड़गांव) : अब यह
सच्चाई है कि भारत की ताकत...

[شہری عبدالغنی ڈار - جب یہ سچائی
ہے کہ بھارت کی طاقت]

An hon. Member: On a point of
order; It is one O'clock now.....
(Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It is a delicate matter.
The Defence Minister says why we
should commit it on a map.

श्री कान्हु सिलवडे : इस में कमिटमेंट
का सवाल है ? हम यह जानना चाहते हैं
कि पाकिस्तान ने क्या दावा किया है ।

Mr. Speaker: We are clear about it,
that it is Indian territory. It is not that
we claim anybody's territory. If there
is no objection, some information
should be given to the hon. Members.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have no ob-
jection.

Mr. Speaker: You may place it in
the Library so that all the Members
can go and study it. Of course it will
be useful for the Members to under-
stand. Now, we adjourn for lunch. Be-
fore we adjourn, may I say something?
We will take up Mr. Kunte's motion
at 4 O'clock and adjourn at 4.30.

श्री कान्हु सिलवडे : नहीं । उस को सब
से पहले - वो बचे-सेना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: The Foreign Minister
to make a statement at 2 O'clock.
(Interruption). I think this could be
taken up after the statement of the
Minister of External Affairs.

श्री कान्हु सिलवडे : सम्बन्ध महोदय,
आप ने एक बंदे का जीव-दान (रिप्रीव)
दिया था, जो हम ने मान लिया । अब
आप वो बंदे वापस रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: All right. At 2 O'clock
we will take up the statement to be
made by the Minister of External
Affairs, and then at 3 O'clock, we will
take up the other matter. We will
finish both these statements and then
adjourn.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Sir, you
allowed me to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: It is too late now.

13.06 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.]

[The Lok Sabha then re-assembled
after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.]

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, may
I make a suggestion to you? Since
the point we will be raising concerns
you, it will not be fair....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was decided
that this should be taken up after the
Foreign Minister's statement.

Shri Nath Pai: We do not want to
embarrass you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been
decided that the Speaker will be
coming later on.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): We
want a full discussion on the situation
in the middle-east. In 1956, when
there was a similar situation in the
middle-east, the House devoted a lot
of time to it. I only want an assur-
ance from you that you realise the
gravity of the situation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do realise it.
After the Foreign Minister makes the
statement, I will allow Members to
put questions.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: In 1956 there
was enough discussion in this House.
The situation there now is more
serious than in 1956. That is my
humble submission.

14.01] hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

POST OFFICE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES RULES

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (First Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 566 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-363/67].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao):

I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (1) The Delhi Development Authority (Employees Provident Fund and Gratuity) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1859 in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1966. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-145/67].
- (2) The Delhi Development Authority (Committee Meetings) Regulations, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3619 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1966. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-253/67].

DELHI SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram

Subbag Singh): On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant,

I beg to re-lay on the Table—

- (1) a copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. F.4(92)/66-Finance (E) (I) in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th March, 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. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-146/67].
- (2) I also beg to lay on the Table—
 - (i) G.S.R. 394 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1967, issued under the Income-tax Act, 1961 to give effect to the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Greece for the avoidance of double taxation of income. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-364/67].
 - (ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (a) S.O. 1129 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
 - (b) G.S.R. 584 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1967.
 - (c) G.S.R. 586 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1967.
 - (d) G.S.R. 630 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1967.
 - (e) G.S.R. 639 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1967.

- (f) G.S.R. 707 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-365/67].
- (iii) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 36 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—
- (a) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 581 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1967.
- (b) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 582 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1967.
- (c) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Twenty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 583 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1967.
- (d) G.S.R. 585 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1967, containing corrigenda to G.S.R. 1478 dated the 24th September, 1966.
- (iv) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 36 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—
- (a) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 492 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1967.
- (b) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 544 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1967.
- (c) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 587 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1967.
- (d) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 702 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-366/67].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Raghunathaiah):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (a) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Amendment Order, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 464 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1967.
- (b) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Second Amendment Order, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 498 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1967.
- (c) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1967, published

(Shri Raghun Ramalah)

in Notification No. G.S.R. 535 in Gazette of India dated the 12th April, 1967. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-367/67].

REPORT OF PERMANENT INDUS COMMISSION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh): On behalf of Dr. K. L. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended on 31st March, 1967. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-368/67].

ACCOUNTS OF THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Shri Iqbal Singh: On behalf of Shri B. S. Murthy,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual statement of Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1966-66, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-369/67].

14.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION IN WEST ASIA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): I do not know whether the House would like me to read the statement.

Some hon. Members: Yes, We have not got copies.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): It will take much time. We can ask questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only three pages, I am told. Let him read it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The creation of Israel has given rise to tension between Israel and the Arab countries. From time to time, the tension has erupted into incidents of varying degrees of seriousness. After the aggression on the U.A.R. in 1966, a United Nations

Emergency Force (UNEF) was set up to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities between Egypt and Israel. The UNEF had contingents supplied by Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Israel has all along refused to let the UNEF be stationed on or enter the Israeli side of the border. UNEF, therefore, operated only from the U.A.R. side with the consent of the U.A.R. Government.

In recent weeks serious tension has developed between Syria and Israel. The Israeli Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Chief of Army Staff were quoted as saying that they would teach Syria a severe lesson and even march upto Damascus. At the same time, there were reports of Israeli troop concentrations near the Syrian border. The Syrians, apprehending an imminent attack from Israel, held urgent consultations with the United Arab Republic under the U.A.R.-Syrian Mutual Defence Agreement signed in November, 1966.

On May 18, a letter was received by U Thant from the U.A.R. Foreign Minister asking for the removal of UNEF entirely from U.A.R. territory and the Gaza strip. After again having consultations with the U.N. Advisory Committee on UNEF, the Secretary-General decided to terminate UNEF's presence as requested by the U.A.R.

The Government of India have always supported the UNEF's activities and believe that its presence on the Israeli-U.A.R. border has helped in maintaining peace in the area. We would however, like to state clearly that we appreciate the reasons which have impelled the U.A.R. to ask for the withdrawal of UNEF. When the UNEF was stationed in the U.A.R., it was with the consent of the U.A.R. Government and the UNEF could not continue to remain in U.A.R. territory without that Government's continuing consent. India could not be a party to any procedure which would make UNEF into an occupation force; nor

could the Government of India agree to UNEF's continued presence in U.A.R. in absence of latter's consent and in any case Indian troops could not remain part of UNEF without U.A.R.'s approval. This is also in keeping with customary international law, the U.N. General Assembly resolution on the subject and the understanding reached between the late Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, then U.N. Secretary-General, and the U.A.R. Government.

On the question of UNEF's removal I would like to refer to the reasons given by U Thant, United Nations Secretary-General, in his report dated May 18, 1967, to the U.N. General Assembly. U Thant has said:—

"(a) The United Nations Emergency Force was introduced into the territory of the United Arab Republic on the basis of an agreement reached in Cairo between the Secretary General of the United Nations and the President of Egypt and it, therefore, has seemed fully clear to me that since United Arab Republic consent was withdrawn, it was incumbent on the Secretary General to give orders for the withdrawal of the force. The consent of the host country is a basic principle which has applied to all United Nations peace-keeping operations.

(b) In practical fact, UNEF cannot remain or function without the continuing consent and cooperation of the host country.

(c) I have also been influenced by my deep concern to avoid any action which would either compromise or endanger the contingents which make up the force. The United Nations Emergency Force is, after all, a peace-keeping and not an enforcement operation.

(d) In the face of the request for the withdrawal of the force, there seemed to me to be no alternative course of action which could be taken by the Secretary General without putting in question the sovereign authority of the Government of the United

Arab Republic within its own territory".

The Government of India fully endorses the position taken by the U.N. Secretary General

I may here refer to the incident on May 18, 1967, regarding the plane carrying General Inderjit Rikhye, Commander of the UNEF. General Rikhye was flying inside the Gaza strip when two Israeli aircraft buzzed his plane, fired warning shots and tried to force the aircraft to enter Israeli territory over the Mediterranean. General Rikhye refused to be intimidated and proceeded to his destination. We consider this incident a highly provocative one. It is, however, understood that the Israeli authorities have conveyed their apologies in this connection to the U.N. authorities. The coolness and courage of this officer who belongs to our Armed Forces deserves commendation.

On May 18, 1967, the Prime Minister received a verbal message from President Nasser communicated through our Ambassador in Cairo. The message referred to the various statements recently made by the Israeli Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and the Chief of Army Staff, indicating that preparations were being made for an attack on Syria. The message indicated that the Israeli intention was to change the Government in Syria through pressure and even by invasion. In the circumstances, the UAR wanted to declare openly that it would come to Syria's help if the latter was attacked by Israel. The UAR had consequently taken necessary measures to deter the Israelis from any aggressive designs against Syria.

The message added that UAR was not interested in increasing tensions in the area, but considering their past experience, especially during the Suez crisis, they felt it necessary to take precautions against any possible Israeli attack on an Arab country.

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

A reply was sent to President Nasser's message through our Ambassador in Cairo on May 19, 1967. The reply expressed the deep concern of the Government of India at the dangerous situation which had developed and our anxiety at the nature of statements recently made by the Israeli leaders. The reply added that we shared with the UAR adherence to the principle that no country should interfere in the internal affairs of another country. We said that we fully appreciated the reasons why the UAR has had to institute precautionary measures. We expressed the hope that peace would be maintained and we noted with gratification that it was not the intention of the UAR to increase tension in the area but that the measures taken were in the interest of preparedness and precaution against a possible attack on an Arab country. This message reiterated the respect and regard which we have for President Nasser personally and for our friendship for the U.A.R.

On May 21, 1967, the U.N. Secretary-General flew to Cairo for discussions with the U.A.R. leaders.

News has been received of the U.A.R. decision to close the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping and to other shipping carrying strategic goods for Israel. So far as the Government of India are concerned, we have taken the position as far back as 1957 that the Gulf of Aqaba is an inland sea and that the entry to the Gulf lies within the territorial waters of UAR and Saudi Arabi. We adhere to this view.

I would like to impress on the House the gravity of the hour and the need to be exceedingly cautious in expressing views in a fast developing situation. The interests of West Asian countries, the interests of India and the interests of the world as a whole make it imperative that

there should be peace and stability in this entire area of West Asia. U Thant is on a delicate mission. He has the fullest support of the Government of India in his efforts to maintain peace.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): On a point of order, Sir. This is a statement made by the Minister of External Affairs. I want you to give serious thought to this new practice that is being followed here. The Prime Minister advises her colleagues and followers that they should try to take initiative in all matters, that the notices of Call Attention, Adjournment Motions etc. always come from the Opposition and why not from the Government side. This is a good advice. But this is not to be practised at the cost of the rights of this House. We gave notice of a Call Attention on this matter and that was disallowed. We raised the matter first. Now, in order to show how vigilant Government is, they want to destroy our rights and make statements suo motu. I am most concerned about it. On what authority my Call Attention notice is disallowed and Mr. Chagla thinks it proper for him to come and make a statement on the same subject. We took the first opportunity to raise it. Not only I but others also.....

Shri Mem Barua (Mangaldai): also did it.

Shri Nath Pai: Is this atterness to be practised, this initiative to be seized, at the cost of the rights of the House. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you are our guardian No..... (Interruption).

I do agree that there is a right of the Government to make a statement on every matter of importance. This is the only thing you have taught

them. This is the initiative that you go on mumbling inabilities. I concede that Government has a right to make a statement *suo moto*. But here the question is different. On this specific matter, call attention notices were submitted to you. They were rejected peremptorily and now in order to make a semblance of alertness and initiative, the same statement is made. This is a very dangerous practice. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you should tell the Government that this will not be allowed. If, on the same subject, a call attention notice is given, the call attention notice alone shall be given priority.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri M. C. Chagla rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let all the points of order be exhausted Mr. Son-dhi.

श्री म० सा० चौबी : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ आपकी धार से ऐसा होना चाहिये—इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर, जब कि युद्ध होने का खतरा है, इतनी संकटकालीन स्थिति बनने जा रही है, हम क्या बजाक बोल रहे हैं। जहाँ हम यह उम्मीद रखते थे कि कम क्या कह रहा है, खबरीका क्या कह रहा है, फ्रान्स क्या कह रहा है, उन सब के बारे में यहाँ पर खर्चा हो, वह कुछ भी नहीं हुआ, केवल एक बयान रखा गया है जिसमें वहाँ की लड़ाई के जलम पर और नजर छिड़का जा रहा है—यह क्या हालत है ?

स्वर्गीय प० नेहरू जब जिन्दा थे, 1950-57 की बात है, उस समय ऐसी व्यवस्था थी—आप उस समय का रिकार्ड पढ़िये . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is his point of order?

श्री म० सा० चौबी : आप काल एंटेबल की तरह ध्यान क्यों नहीं देते, आप

याद कीजिये 1956-57 में क्या हुआ था। क्या पंडित नेहरू का नाम भी मूल गये हैं? उन्होंने कहा था कि जो वेस्ट एशिया में हुआ था . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is his point of order. I now call Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में मबाल बिलकुल सीधा है। इस सदन की परिपाटी है, अध्यक्ष का निर्णय है कि अगर सदस्यों के द्वारा पहले नोटिस दिया जाता है, तो उस को ध्यान आकर्षण के रूप में ही लेना चाहिये। मैं आप को यह निर्णय खोज निकाल कर देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। पिछली लोक सभा में अध्यक्ष का निर्णय है कि अगर नोटिस पहले आया है तो ध्यान आकर्षण के रूप में ही उसको लिया जाय। छागला साहब का जो यह बयान है, इस को ध्यान आकर्षण के रूप में लिया जाय, जिन्होंने पहले नोटिस दिया है, है, उनके नाम में इस को लिखा जाय, और जिन्होंने अपना नाम नोटिस पर दिया है उन को मबाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Umanath.

श्री प्रकाशचरित सास्त्री (हापुड) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी वही बात कह रहा हूँ, आप लोक सभा के कार्यालय से पूछिये

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him an opportunity. Mr. Umanath is on his legs.

श्री प्रकाशचरित सास्त्री : मैं उसी बात को कह रहा हूँ, आप लोक सभा के आफिस से पूछिये—अगर सर्वनेमेट की धार से पहले सूचना आई है, तब तो सर्वनेमेट बलव्य दे सकती है, धन्यथा यदि ध्यान आकर्षण या कम रोको पहले आया है, तो पहले उस को लिया जाय।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I fully support the point of order raised by my hon. friend, Mr. Nath Pai. We, from our group, on the very first day had given two call attention notices, one on the West Asian situation and the other on firing on the plane.. (Interruptions).

Shri Ranshir Singh (Rohtak): Is he corroborating his point of order?

श्री उमथ लियने (पुदुक्कोट्टा) : आप प्रत्यक्ष नहीं हैं, वे प्रत्यक्ष की अनुमति से बड़े हैं, आप बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं? यह आपकी बड़ी बुराई साबित है।

Shri Ranshir Singh: What is he?

Shri Umanath: What are you? Who are you to interfere? Sit down. The House is going on in a cool way. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you are here. He has not asked for your permission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he supporting Mr. Nath Pai's point of order? He may continue.

Shri Umanath: As I was saying, the other call attention notice was specifically with regard to firing by the Israeli plane on the plane which carried Maj. Gen. Rikhy who has gone from our country. I was informed that these two call attention notices were rejected. I was under the impression that the Lok Sabha Secretariat considered these two issues as not of public importance, as unimportant. On the one side, you hold that the two issues are not of public importance, but on the other side, you allow a suo motu statement by the Minister considering that to be of public importance. You allow the Minister on the assessment that it is of public importance, but when we give notices you reject them as not of public importance. What is this procedure? We want a reply from the Lok Sabha Secretariat and yourself straightway because this is a matter on which you have got the discretion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kangur): May I say something?...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want to add something to the point of order?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, I want to add something.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): May I make a submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sri S. M. Banerjee may please resume his seat.

The Prime Minister would like to clarify the position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whom have you called, the Prime Minister or myself?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Prime Minister clarify the position.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I just want to clarify the position. I am sorry I do not know which came first. That is certainly a question which the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha or the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker can clarify. All I want to say is that there was some discussion on the statement which I had made to the Congress Party and in replying to that Shri M. C. Chagla promised to make a statement; there was a demand that there should be a statement, as far as I know, and it was in reply to that that Shri M. C. Chagla said that he would make a statement on Thursday.

श्री उमथ लियने : प्रधानमन्त्री के रूप में हम ने पहले कहा था।

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I want to make it clear that if the call-attention-notice or adjournment motion or whatever other notice it might be had come first, we have no objection to its being taken up first.

श्री उमथ लियने : हाँ, जी हाँ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When we had tabled the calling-attention notice on the shooting on the plane of Gen. Rikhye, I got a reply from the Lok Sabha Secretariat that that was under consideration. We had tabled that and it was under consideration. We do not know the circumstances under which it was summarily rejected. I would request that that should not be done in future.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: (South Delhi): May I submit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the matter has been sufficiently discussed.

Shri Nath Pai: What is your ruling on my point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Minister reply to the point, and then I shall give my ruling.

As the Prime Minister has already explained, when the question was raised regarding some sort of statement made before the party, there was a statement that Government would clarify their position soon.

श्री मधु लिमये : पार्टी से हमको क्या मतलब है ? उनकी पार्टी जहन्नुम में जाये, हमें तो सदन से मतलब है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When calling-attention notices were received, it was within the discretion of the Speaker to admit or not to admit them; Government are offering to make a statement on a particular subject and there are calling-attention notices also on the same subject; it is within the discretion of the Speaker to give priority to the Ministers' statement.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It was only when we had come to know that our calling-attention-notices had not been accepted that we raised this matter. I had raised the question on the very first day; then, I had raised the question about my calling-attention-notice 368 (Ai) LS—9.

yesterday also. Yesterday, I had also written a letter to the Speaker in which I had pointed out that the situation was serious and I had requested him that some time should be given for a discussion of this matter. Again, that was rejected. And now, the hon. Minister has come forward with a statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the practice that has been followed so far.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: What happened in 1956 is very relevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If hon. Members want a change in procedure, there are other methods. Simultaneously, two calling-attention-notice might be received. In such cases, what I would suggest is this; if hon. Members want to change the procedure, there are other courses upon to them. I would suggest that questions may be put now.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): You must find out which was received first.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): My calling-attention-notice on the entry of the U. K. into the ECM had been accepted, but later on, I found that the hon. Minister made a statement on it. What is the justification for it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing, altogether. Now, on the statement made by the hon. Minister, I shall allow some questions.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Yesterday I had received intimation that my calling-attention-notice on the entry of the United Kingdom into the ECM had been accepted, but then I found that the hon. Minister made a statement *suo motu*.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you did not satisfy me on my point of order. The facts as you have narrated are not the facts. On Monday

[Shri Nath Pai]

when we praised it, there was no reference to the Party and what happened there. What we tried to ask was what happened to our call-attention notice on a most explosive situation. Then Shri Chagla said 'I hope to make a statement on Thursday'. This was the first time the House was told that he was intending to make a statement. It was in that context that we raised this point. If you require four days to make a statement on such a vital issue, how is it that your Prime Minister and senior leader already thought it proper to make a statement on the same subject elsewhere. We were not concerned with what happened in the Congress Party. That is their absolute right to do what they like. What we said was: when he took four days to make a statement on this matter and we had tabled the call-attention notice, there is evidence to establish that the call-attention notice came first. That being so, there is no question of discretion in you. The rule is absolutely well-established, that first it must be admitted.

I am pleading for the rights of Members. I have nothing against Shri Chagla. But let us follow the established procedure of the House and not in a cavalier manner abandon it, as is likely to happen if we say that there is the question of discretion.

I welcome the Prime Minister's statement. The only thing that remains is to find out the facts as to which came first. On the evidence available, I still submit that we gave notice first. In priority, in chronological sequence, our notice came before the intention of the Minister was made known.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri M. L. Senzhi: Are you going to stifle debate on this important issue?

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is an important question of procedure. I received as many as 2ⁿ to 30 call-

attention notices on the same subject, on different aspects of the situation. Under the rules, you can take up only one call-attention notice a day. So I thought it would be better if I made a comprehensive statement rather than have these 10 or 15 motions calling attention, spread over 10 or 15 days. I am the last person to try to deprive this House of its rights. But I thought it was better to deal with all aspects of the matter in a comprehensive statement rather than deal with some aspects only. There was a question about the shooting of the 'plane of Gen. Rikhye'. As I said, I received about 20 notices. So I informed the Speaker that I would make a general statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The position has been made clear.

Shri Nath Pai: Still no ruling? What is the ruling?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My ruling is this. There were several call-attention notices received. Instead of....

Shri Nath Pai: Were they received prior to the announcement of his intention to make a statement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Presumably yes. They were in the process of being looked into and put on the order paper according to rules. In between, Government decided to make a comprehensive statement taking into consideration the call-attention notices in which certain points were raised. By this I think the rights of the House are in no way curtailed. (Interruptions).

Shri M. L. Senzhi: It is not a comprehensive statement; it is a caricature of a comprehensive statement. Can you give us any evidence in it showing that the gravity of the situation is realised? As I said, in 1966 there was a very dangerous situation. We can go back and look up the records of that time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Prof. Ranga.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I have been trying to catch your eye so many times before. Now I want to catch your eye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call him later.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): The hon. Minister wanted us to be very cautious, very judicious in dealing with this very important matter. But I fear the Government have not been sufficiently cautious or judicious, judging from the way in which they have rushed to express their opinion approving of what UAR wanted to do, was going to do and has been doing. UAR is not directly involved. It was Syria which was directly involved. UAR was only bound to help Syria through a treaty. Just because of our over-anxiety to please UAR, there was no justification for Government to have done what they have done. If it was right for the UAR to have remained neutral, uncommitted, when China invaded us and we got into terrible trouble and when the other imbroglia was also imposed upon us by Pakistan's invasion of India, how is it not right for us to have stayed our hands, to have kept silent for some time at least, until the clouds had cleared and U Thant was able to use his good offices and show some way out of this impasse that has arisen in that particular troubled area? I do not know why our Government wishes to rush in where angels fear to tread. This is not the first time, but they do not seem to become any the wiser. All our warnings seem to be falling on deaf ears. Has the hon. Minister considered the implications of the blanket approval given to one party in this dispute? And this approval has been given on the basis of some statement they made in 1957. This Government claims to be a progressive one, but it is a tradition-bound Government. Over ten years it goes on remembering what it said, what assurance it had given, and in

pursuance of that assurance, now suddenly it has woken up to give this new assurance again of supporting them without considering how the blanket approval given to one party in this dispute may boomerang against us. How can they be sure that it cannot, in another context, endanger our country's interests in future? Does the hon. Minister not realise that the cause of peace would be much better served by adopting an attitude of neutrality, as they had gone on two occasions, crucial occasions, in our disputes, rather than one of encouraging and inciting one party to attack the other? I am using the word "attack" advisedly, because of the latest threat held out in regard to the Gulf of Aqaba, and all that it connotes. As my hon. friend, Prof. Sondhi has rightly said, all other countries are taking a certain stand. It would have been within his rights, and his duties, to have warned us about what they are doing, and in that context what we propose to do, but he kept silent about it. In the face of UAR maintaining neutrality during the Sino-Indian dispute and also the Indo-Pak dispute, how is it not possible for us to maintain the same neutrality, especially when it will promote the cause of peace?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I may assure the House that whatever action we have taken is in the interests of the cause of peace.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: You are a war monger, that is what I say.

Shri Hardayal Devgun (East Delhi): You are supporting aggression.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have never heard India being accused of war-mongering.

Shri Bal Raj Madhak: This is what your action amounts to. India is not a war monger, but you are making India a war monger.

An hon. Member: You have attacked our country.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): India is not a war monger. India has rightly done its duty. This is not war mongering. You are war mongering.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): We cannot forget what Israel did in 1956. (Interruptions).

Shri M. L. Sondhi: I will quote from the Soviet press very clearly. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has put a question. Let him reply. There will be ample opportunities for questions and answers.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Will the House show me the indulgence of hearing me and then they can approve or criticise my action. For ten years India has made the greatest contribution to the UN Emergency Force. We are proud of it. The UNEF has kept the peace between the U.A.R. and Israel; our contribution, as I said, had been the greatest. The Force had been commanded by a very gallant officer, Gen. Rikhy about whom I have already spoken. Why did we take this action? India's position is quite clear. As soon as the U.A.R. withdrew its consent to the stationing of UNEF on its territory, the UNEF had no locus standi at all. It would be like an occupation force and we could not be a party to it.

Coming to the Gulf of Aqaba, President Nasser has made it perfectly clear in his message to the Prime Minister and from all that we have heard it is clear that every action that he is taking is a preventive action and a precautionary action.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: What is the width of the Gulf? What is the length of it?..... (Interruptions).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): What does he mean by these interruptions? They are like those of an agent of the American Lobby.... (Interruptions).

श्री जयलाल बिहारी बाबू (बनारस): श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी ने मेरी पार्टी के सदस्य श्री सोनी के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है वह जन-प्रातिपक्षी है। वह किसी को अमेरिकन लाबीस्ट नहीं कह सकते।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He says: War-monger. Is India a war-monger?.... (Interruptions).

श्री जयलाल बिहारी बाबू: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मेरी पार्टी का कोई सदस्य श्री मुकर्जी के लिये कहे कि वह रक्षियन लाबीस्ट हैं तो क्या यह उन्हें पसन्द आयेगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the past such accusations were made by those who did not agree ideologically on the floor of the House.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: There is difference of opinion. If the hon. Foreign Minister is interrupted, it is for you to check the hon. Member and not for any other hon. Member to impute motives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will appeal to all hon. Members again. So far as Mr. Sondhi is concerned, more than ten times I requested him to resume his seat and not to interrupt like this. If in spite of all this, he does like this, is it not exasperating to other Members?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: A number of times things happen in this House which one may not like. Interruptions are allowed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But there is a limit.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: If somebody says that some Member is an agent of the American Lobby and imputes motives, it vitiates the atmosphere. We can say that he is a Russian Lobbyist or Chinese Lobbyist. Such re-primandations will vitiate the atmosphere and therefore, I appeal to you

to expunge the words that he had spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am a Member of this House for ten years. Such allegations were hurled against each other and I was myself not excepted when I spoke on foreign policy. I do not think these words are to be expunged from the records.

14.40 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : यह सवाल ऐसा है जिस में दो राये हो सकती हैं। जो स्टेटमेंट सदन में दिया गया है उसके बारे में भी दो राये होने की गुंजाइश है। इतना ही नहीं अपोजिशन के अन्दर भी दो राय हो सकती हैं, प्रो० मुखर्जी की एक राय हो सकती और हमारी दूसरी राय हो सकती है। डेमोक्रेसी में अपनी राय रखने का हर एक को हक हासिल है। कुछ वेग हो सकते हैं जहाँ पर डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है और जहाँ पर कोई दूसरी राय रख ही नहीं सकता है। प्रो० मुखर्जी को मान्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान में डेमोक्रेसी है। इसलिए हमें यह हक है कि हम प्रो० मुखर्जी से डिफर करें। अगर कोई धायबी कहता है कि जो राय किसी के द्वारा व्यक्त की जा रही है उस से बार बढ़ेगी तो उसको बैसा कहने का पूरा हक हासिल है। प्रो० मुखर्जी जैसे वैलेंस और सीरियस पार्लियामेंटेरियन के लिए बीच में चढ़े हो कर यह कहना कि कोई धायबी अपनी लीची का एजेंट है, क्या ठीक है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह खुद ही सोच ले क्या उनको इस तरह की बात कहना शोभा देता है

Shri J. M. Biswas (Bankaura): This was placed before the Deputy-Speaker and he gave a ruling.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैं खतम कर रहा हूँ। अगर कहीं कोई कंवर कोई हमारा कंवर करता है तो सीकर का फर्ज है कि

उसे रोक दे और इस काम में हम भी स्वीकर की सहायता करेंगे। लेकिन इस तरह से इतिनुएन्स लगाना और किसी को इंटेंस और मोटिव को डाउट करना प्रो० मुखर्जी जैसे पार्लियामेंटेरियन को शोभा नहीं देता है और इसकी हम उन से धामा भी नहीं करते थे। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अपने इन शब्दों को वह वापिस ले लें।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard hon. Members. At 3.30 we will have to adjourn to enable the Finance Minister and the Cabinet to present the budget. There are two subjects now, and we are now discussing a very important subject. The Minister of External Affairs has made a statement and each one of the hon. Members can express his views. Not that a view expressed by one Member is accepted by the whole House. It is not possible in a democracy, and in a democracy we have to tolerate the opinion of every Member, whether you like it or not or agree with it or not. Therefore, I hope the House would allow the Minister to proceed. I think the Minister of External Affairs was replying to Prof. Ranga's question. I will allow the Members to put their questions and shall try to accommodate the leaders of the parties.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I fully understand and appreciate the difference of opinion among the Members of the Opposition, but I want all of us to be agreed on one thing, and I hope there will be complete unanimity on that, namely, India has always stood for peace; India has always resisted aggression; I want to assure this House that in the action that we have taken, we have tried to avoid war. We have tried to maintain peace and we have tried to avoid war. We have tried to maintain peace and we have tried to bring about a normal situation.

Look at the Gulf of Aqaba. We have been told that we took up a particular attitude in 1967. I have looked into all the aspects and I think it is a mistake

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

view that we took. Even from the point of view of international law, if necessary, I am prepared to satisfy the House on that. But I would not go into it now. But what does President Nasser say? He says that arms are being supplied to Israel. That raises the risk of war. "I only want to prevent Israeli ships and ships carrying strategic material to Israel from entering the gulf." He has not stopped this gulf to all-shipment. Is not a country which is threatened by aggression entitled to say that? Are we wrong in saying that we support President Nasser to that extent? It is his territorial water. Under the law, he is perfectly entitled to say that "in the interests of my security I close this gulf."

My hon. friend asked me about the width of this gulf. It is nine miles. On the one side is UAR and on the other side is Saudi Arabia. Even applying the principle of territorial waters, which is 12 miles for each country, the width is only nine miles between the two countries in this case. UAR says "I am threatened; Syria which is my friend and my ally is threatened. Syria, an Arab country, is threatened. Only in order to prevent aggression, I am doing this. I do not want to attack anyone." Is it wrong then to say that we support President Nasser who is fighting for peace to be maintained in this region?

Therefore, I would appeal to the House, whatever view is expressed, let us not defame our own country. We have never been a warmonger. I feel hurt when any hon. Member says about India that India is a warmongering country. That is not our tradition. That is not our policy. That is not our history.

Shri Banga: He has the genius to side-track issues. He has not answered my question. He has only delivered a homily. Is it not his duty to answer my question?

श्री बांगः सिद्धरी सवालकी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि भारत के इजराइल के प्रतिष्ठान

को स्वीकार किया है? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हमने इजराइल के प्रतिष्ठान को मान्यता दी है। उसके साथ हमारे वृत्तीयिक सम्बन्ध नहीं हैं लेकिन एक स्वतन्त्र देश के रूप में हमने उसके प्रतिष्ठान को माना है। जब यह बात है तो मैं विवेक मंती से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्तव्य के पहले वाक्य में क्या लिखा गया है? मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ :

"The creation of Israel has given rise to tension between Israel and the Arab countries."

क्या इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि जब तक इजराइल रहेगा तब तक अरब देशों के साथ उसका तनाव रहेगा और तनाव तब खत्म होगा जब इजराइल को दुनिया के नक्शे से मिटा दिया जाएगा? अभी विवेक मंती अमरीका की यात्रा पर गए थे। अमर मेरी जानकारी सही है तो उन्होंने यह बात कहा की थी और उनसे पहले स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नेहरू ने भी यह बात कही थी कि अब इजराइल एक तथ्य है, उस तथ्य से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। एक और विवेक मंती बड़े "कांसस" होने की बात कर रहे हैं और इस मामले में हमें "कांसस" होना भी चाहिये लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह वाक्य कि श्री किमोनन प्राक इजराइल हैं अब निबन्ध राष्ट्रकूट उद्घरण, क्या यह अरब देशों को इस बात के लिए उत्तेजना देना नहीं है कि वे इजराइल के प्रतिष्ठान को मानने से इन्कार करते रहे और जब तक इजराइल कायम है उस क्षेत्र में तनाव पैदा करें ?

मुझे कुछ है कि यह वक्तव्य जर्मनों के खिलाफ है। वर्तमान परिस्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जीरिया के कर्नालेज बस्ती के और इजराइल के बीच में घुस कर हमने कब्जे के? इससे

क्या उपाय उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ ? सारे मामले के बारे में राज फैले के पहले क्या भारत सरकार का यह कर्तव्य नहीं था कि अपना एक विशेष दूत काहिरा और तेरबनीय भेजती, दोनों पक्षों की बात सुनी, शांति कायम करने वाले का काम भवा करती, और किसी पक्ष का समर्थन न करती ? भारत सुरक्षा परिषद् का सदस्य है । उस क्षेत्र में शान्ति कायम रखने की हमारे ऊपर भी जिम्मेवारी है । एक ओर तो हम ऊ बात का समर्थन कर रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर एक पक्ष का प्रस्ताव समर्थन कर रहे हैं । यह क्या बहुपक्षित्व के सिद्धान्त के अनुकूल है ? क्या यह स्वतन्त्र विदेश नीति का उपहास नहीं है ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी दोनों बातों का जवाब दिया जाए । क्या भारत इजराइल के अस्तित्व को स्वीकार करता है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सीरिया से जाने वाले कमांडोज ने यह तनाव पैदा किया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The existence of Israel is a fact of life. What I have stated is equally a fact of life.

Shri Nath Pal: The question is whether we accept it or not.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have accepted it.

Shri Nath Pal: We want a categorical reply. You say it is a fact of life. The question is whether we accept it or not.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Vajpayee was not asking me about that. (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pal: He has asked about it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am answering Mr. Vajpayee's question.

Shri Nath Pal: The question is not private property. You answer the whole House.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The statement "The creation of Israel has given rise to tension between Israel and the Arab countries" is also a fact of life.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: It is an irresponsible statement (Interruptions).

Shri M. C. Chagla: If we go back into the past and see the history of the creation of Israel, the tension between Arabs and Israelis has continued and continues till today because of the existence and the creation of Israel. This is true. What I have said is absolutely a fact.

As regards the second question, as regards Syrian commandos, fortunately, I have a statement here from the Secretary General of the United Nations which I will read out to the House, which will completely disprove what Shri Vajpayee has been suggesting, that Syria instigated these commandos to attack Israel. This is what the Secretary General says—this was in his report on the 19th May, 1967 to the Security Council—

"Although allegations are often made, to the best of my knowledge there is no verified information about the organisation, central direction and originating source of these acts which have accrued intermittently in the vicinity of Israel's lines with Jordan and Lebanon."

So the Secretary General has not been in a position to come to any conclusion that Syria or any Arab country is behind these commando raids about which complaint has been made. As against that, we have the statements made against Syria.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: What about the statement made by the Secretary General on the 13th May in which he stated that Syria is sending saboteurs into Israel? Quote that statement also.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am quoting a later statement. I have not got the statement of 13th May.

Shri H. N. Mankarjee: In view of the peculiarly intransigent attitude of Israel which, as the Foreign Minister has noted, is a creation of certain circumstances and acts only at the dictation and with the patronage and open support of certain powers like the United States of America and bandwagoned behind them the United Kingdom, may I know if, particularly, in view of the very cowardly attack on General Rikhy's plane, our Government is making it plain that we shall not be bamboozled by any kind of pressure in changing those aspects of our foreign policy in relation to West Asia which are categorically imperative of what ought to be done by a country in our position, and whether we are making it clear to President Nasser that we are very definitely with him and UAR in regard to this matter? Reading between the lines, I sensed a certain sense of hesitancy and when I read the report of the Prime Minister addressing her party meeting and then this report being delayed in this House, I could feel that possibly pressures were being put on our country by our donors, lenders and those people who are supporters in whatever efforts we try to make for our economic and other kinds of development. I want a categorical assurance in regard to this matter, which appertains to categorical imperatives of our foreign policy, that not even with Shri Ranga's pleading that we should change in this particular hour, we are not going to yield to any kind of pressure coming from any neo-colonialist source.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I give the assurance to this House that in our foreign policy we are neither bamboozled nor pressurised by any power. Our foreign policy is an independent policy arrived at in the interest of our country.

श्री मधु निखरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान के अन्तिम अनुच्छेद में कहा है :-

"I would like to impress on the House the gravity of the hour and the need to be exceedingly cautious in expressing views in a fast developing situation."

लेकिन दूसरों के लिए उन्होंने जो हिदायत दी है, उस पर वह कुछ अपने बयान में नहीं बले। उन्होंने जो तीन वाक्य ऐसे कहे हैं, जो बिल्कुल एकतरफा वाक्य कहे जा सकते हैं। जैसे, उन्होंने अपने बयान के शुरू के अनुच्छेद में कहा है :

"The Israeli Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Chief of Army Staff were quoted as saying that they would teach Syria a severe lesson and even march upto Damascus."

लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ नास्ति साहब ने पचासों बका कहा है कि इस्रायल के अस्तित्व को खत्म करना हमारा उद्देश्य है। अगर मंत्री जी अपने बयान में दोनों पक्षों के कथनों को रखते, तो उचित होता। मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि इस्रायल ने जो काम 1956 में किया, उस का हम ने सख्त विरोध किया था और स्वेच नहरे के राष्ट्रीकरण का अगर किसी ने सब से ज्यादा समर्थन किया, तो हमारे वल ने किया था। इन लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी अमेरिका की साबी बर्ररह की बात छेड़ कर बेरे प्रश्न को न टालें।

मंत्री जी ने अपने बयान में वह भी कहा है :

"The reply expressed the deep concern of the Government of India at the dangerous situation which had developed and our anxiety at the nature of statements recently made by the Israeli leaders."

यहूदी नेताओं के बयानों के बारे में तो भारत सरकार चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है और हमें बत कर दूँ। ए० आर० के बयान के बारे में वह क्या कहती है ?

"We expressed the hope that peace would be maintained and we noted with gratification that it was not the intention of the U.A.R. to increase tension in the area....."

मू० ए० धार० के बयान के बारे में भारत सरकार को वैदिकिकेसन है, संतोष है। इस के बावजूद मंत्री भी सदन को यह हिदायत देते हैं कि इस स्थिति के बारे में अपनी राय प्रकट करने में "एकसौद्विती का मत" रहना चाहिए। बाहरे! संयम और सावधानता!

इस सरकार ने जो निरपेक्षता की नीति चलाई, उस का क्या नतीजा हुआ? निरपेक्षता की नीति मानने वाले देशों में के एक देश पर हमला होता है। और किन के द्वारा? किसी निरपेक्ष देश के द्वारा नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र-गुटों के साथ जुड़े हुए देशों के द्वारा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के द्वारा हमला होता है, जो धमकी गूट के साथ या दूसरे गूट के साथ जुड़े हुए देश हैं। तब ये निरपेक्ष देश क्या रबैया अपनाते हैं? वे आक्रान्त निरपेक्ष देश का साथ नहीं देते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वे धमकी गूट का साथ दें या इस के खड़े का साथ दें। लेकिन जब हिन्दुस्तान पर, जो कि निरपेक्षता की नीति चला रहा है, हमला होता है, तो तथा-कथित निरपेक्षता की नीति चमाने वाले सभी देश उस की मदद नहीं करते हैं। यह हमारी विदेश-नीति का नतीजा है!

म कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोस्ती कभी एक-तरफा नहीं हुआ करती है। जब हमारे राष्ट्र पर हमला होता है, जब हमारे ऊपर संकट आता है, तो जो देश हमारे दोस्त कहलाते हैं, जो हमारी तरह निरपेक्षता की नीति पर चलते हैं, उनका कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वे हमारी मदद करें। क्या भारत सरकार में नासिर साहब की यह बात कही है? उनको यह बताने का बड़ी मौका था कि एक-तरफा

दोस्ती नहीं हुआ करती है, 1962 में जब हमारा देश खतरे में था, जब 1965 में पाकिस्तान ने हम पर हमला किया, तो उनको भी इसी तरह हमारा साथ देना चाहिये था। यह मौका था कि भारत सरकार नासिर साहब को कहती कि उन्होंने प्रकट रूप, 1962 में क्या किया, निरपेक्ष नीति को चलाने वाले एक देश पर हमला होता है और यह उसका साथ नहीं देते हैं। जब 1962 में हम पर संकट आया, तो नासिर साहब वे और अन्य निरपेक्ष देशों ने क्या किया? वे कोसम्बो बोम्बना बना कर मध्यस्थता करने के लिए आए! पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के वक़्त भी यही हुआ।

मंत्री जी के बक्तव्य का पहला वाक्य यह है कि इसरायल के अस्तित्व से तनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई। मैं मानता हूँ कि मजहब के आघार पर किसी राज्य का गठन करना बड़ी खतरनाक बात है। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ उन को कहना चाहिए था कि पाकिस्तान का निर्माण भी मजहब के आघार पर हुआ और उस से भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच में तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हुई।

इस लिए अगर दुनिया में तनाव का अन्त करना है और पूर्वी जर्मनी तथा पश्चिमी जर्मनी, इसरायल और अरब देशों, भारत और पाकिस्तान, उत्तर कोरिया और दक्षिण कोरिया के पारस्परिक झगड़ों को खत्म करना है, तो उस का एक ही रास्ता है, जो हमारे देश ने 1946 और 1948 में अपनाया था। क्या आप नहीं जानते हैं कि भारत ने—और मुझे याद है कि यूगोस्लाविया ने भी—यह सुझाव रखा था कि यहूदियों और अरब देशों का एक महासंघ बने, बटनारा न हो? इस नीति में परिवर्तन करने की क्या आवश्यकता हुई? भारत सरकार आज भी इस बतिका पर क्यों नहीं बंदी रहती है कि

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बहुतियों और मरुत देशों, भारत और पाकिस्तान, उत्तर कोरिया और दक्षिण कोरिया, पूर्वी जर्मनी और पश्चिमी जर्मनी के झगड़े संघ-राज्य के आघार पर तय किये जायें और किसी भी हालत में धर्म के आघार पर, मजहब के आघार पर, बंध के आघार पर स्वतंत्र सार्वभौम राज्यों का निर्माण नहीं हो।

निरपेक्षता की नीति का यह मतलब नहीं है कि पचास करोड़ का देश चार पांच करोड़ वाले देश के आगे हमेशा झुके और उन की खुशामद करे। हमें छोटे देशों का जरूर साथ देना चाहिए। लेकिन कभी भी इस का मतलब नहीं है कि एकतरफा दोस्ती रहे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तिम वाक्य में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमेशा अमरीकी लाबी की बात चलती है, रूसी लाबी की बात चलती है, चीनी लाबी की बात चलती है, क्या इन सदन के अन्दर ऐसे लोग नहीं हैं जो हिन्दुस्तानी लाबी के सदस्य बनने में अपने ऊपर गर्व करते हैं और फरार करते हैं? इन चीजों का मंत्री जी जवाब दें।

15 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Every one of us here is an Indian. Let us not accuse each other of American lobby or Russian lobby. All of us are elected by Indian people. We represent Indian people and we represent India.

श्री मधु लिमये: यह थापना साहब को कहने दें अध्यक्ष महोदय, थाप तो कहते ही हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Limaye has accused me of taking sides with U.A.R. and not being objective and impartial. May I draw his attention to the fact that the passages quoted

from the statement must be read in their own context. President Nasser sent a verbal message to our Prime Minister and our Prime Minister was sending a reply to President Nasser. If those passages are read in that context, it will be perfectly clear that our Prime Minister was urging upon President Nasser to use his moderating influence and to see that peace was maintained.

With regard to the question of non-alignment—of course, this is not a debate on foreign policy—I do not see how the attitude that we have taken up detracts from our principle of non-alignment. I think, it emphasizes non-alignment. Let us not forget that. My friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, said something with which I entirely agree, which is that religion should not be equated with nationalism. This is exactly what Egypt stands for. (Interruptions). President Nasser has emphatically opposed Islamic Summit, Islamic Pact, and he has said over and over again that as far as Egyptian policy is concerned. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये: माफ कीजिए, क्या कभी नासिर साहब ने ऐसा बयान दिया है कि:

"The aggression of Pakistan has given rise to tension between India and Pakistan".

क्या कभी इस तरह का बयान नासिर साहब ने दिया है?

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण: यह नासिर साहब की कितान मेरे पास है.....

Mr. Speaker: I now call Mr. Umanath.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है.....

Mr. Speaker: He may please resume his seat.

श्री एम. कलेश्वर सोबित्त (कन्नड़): :
लिमये साहब का कथन ठीक दिखाना है।

बाप ही जोषिए बिबदे काहव ने जो कहा उस का जबाब का क्या ?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Limaye's question was a general question about policy matters, about Pakistan, Korea, Germany and all that. I do not think any Foreign Minister can answer such a wide question on international politics offhand. It will be difficult.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह जबाब दे रहे थे

जी हरदयाल देवगुन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है

Mr. Speaker: Will he please sit down? I know that he has a book and he wants to point out something. This side also must have a chance. I will call a few of them on this side also.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह जबाब दे रहे थे, देते देते बन्द कर दिया ।

Mr. Speaker: If he has any answer to give, I have no objection.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would answer that question with the greatest pleasure on the proper occasion. It does not arise out of the question that we are discussing now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक हक होती है जिस के बाब बाप को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए । यहाँ पर एक सीधा सादा सवाल जाति और जो कुछ विवेक मंत्री जी ने कहा है उती के हित में पूछा गया कि जो टूटे हुए इलाके हैं इनको जोड़ने के लिए संघ का विचार क्या वह सरकार रखती है ? इस से कहीं कोई तनाव बढ़ता नहीं । तनाव बढ़ाने की कोशिश है । हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान का ही भातया भाड़ा है । तो क्या उस विचार को जो स्वयं विवेक मंत्री जब वह नहीं थे, लेकिन वह अपना चुके हैं, वह अपने हक के को चुपके इस अवह पर थे, तो उसकी व्यवस्था ही, जैसे ही की अपने वह

दे निकाब हो कि संघ के विचार को हम इन टूटे हुए देशों के मामलों के बारे में अपनाते हैं ।

Shri Umasath (Pudukkottai): It is a strange spectacle, though a logical one, that advocates of alignment so far have suddenly become advocates of non-alignment when this issue has come up. We have always been very clear as far as this issue is concerned. Between forces of war, whether directly through certain powers or as instruments of certain powers, and forces of peace and nationalism and independence, there can be no non-alignment and no neutrality. That has been our consistent position.

With regard to this particular question now, whatever hesitant positions might have been taken, as contained in the statement by the Government of India, as the days go by and as time goes by, Government should not try to slide back or weaken from that position. On the other hand, those positions must be made firmer and firmer. Whether the pressure be foreign or internal, the present position must be further strengthened.

In this context, I would like to ask this question. In the recent long talks that the Secretary-General of the U.N., U Thant was having with President Nasser, U Thant was trying to persuade President Nasser, as reported in the press, that he must agree to the stationing of U.N. troops in the Gulf of Aqaba or whatever it is. It is reported that Maj. Gen. Rikhye was assisting U Thant during the discussions on this specific proposal. I would like to know from the Government whether Maj. Gen. Rikhye is a military commander representing the Gaza Strips and whether in this political proposal . . .

Shrimati Tarkashwari Saha (Bark): He is working under the U.N. He is not answerable to the Government of India.

Shri Umanath: I know that he is working under the U.N. I am asking this question of the hon. Minister. Why should she interrupt? I would like to know when Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has been appointed the general constable of this House.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Since when has Shri Umanath been appointed as the general conscience-keeper of this House and also of the U.N.? He is not the conscience-keeper of the U.N. or of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Shri Umanath may address the Chair.

Shri Umanath: I have been very disciplined and I have been trying to put my question, but she has been trying to interrupt me. Anyhow, I shall be chivalrous now.

Maj. Gen. Rikhye is there to carry out certain military tasks given to him by the United Nations. But these negotiations are political, and the proposal also is a political one, because it has been proposed that troops must be permitted to be stationed there. My question is whether Government have considered this aspect namely whether the participation of Maj. Gen. Rikhye in such negotiations or assistance by him, as reported in the press, will not lead to misunderstandings among the Arab countries, especially the U.A.R. May I know whether this question has been taken into consideration and what Government propose to do about it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Gen. Rikhye is an international civil servant. He is on deputation to the United Nations. Obviously, he is an officer in whom U Thant has great confidence. U Thant had asked him to accompany him in his conversations with President Nasser. He had given no instructions to him and it is not on our advice that he had accompanied U Thant in his discussions with President Nasser.

Shri Nath Pai and Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: One of you.

Shri Hem Barua: We both have given notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different matter. A number of others also have given notice. But all are not called. Let one of them ask a question. The Deputy Leader of the P.S.F.

Shri Nath Pai: On Monday I raised an objection to the fact that the Prime Minister had made a statement on this very explosive situation, and then I welcomed the fact that Shri Chagla wanted to have some time so that he could handle this very delicate subject with sufficient caution. I recant my objection to the Prime Minister's statement because her impromptu statement was more balanced and cautious than this sheet that has been submitted to us. It pains me greatly to say that I do not see Shri Chagla's hand in this . . . (Interruptions). Will she put a stop to this habit? (Interruptions).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He should have been better informed as to who has drafted it. Let him brief us about it also. (Interruptions). What is this underground tunnel with the Treasury Benches?

Shrimati Lakshminakshamma (Khammam): He may be asked not to talk across the Table.

Mr. speaker: He should not talk across the Table.

Shri Nath Pai: The lady has had nothing to do with what Shri Chagla did as Chief Justice. I as a student of law know the touch and imprint of his language. I think this wretched document has been drafted by some section officer. If Shri Chagla wants to own authorship of it, he is free to do so.

I would like to draw your attention to what is stated in this wretched

thing. As I said, he is free to own it as his. But I will say what I feel about it. That is what I am here for. Let me deal with both the *modus operandi* on this very vital issue and also what we have to say.

Mr. Speaker, I would like them to very carefully—even now, it is not too late—reflect on the statement that has originated from Moscow, how carefully that statement is couched. The Soviet Union have made it abundantly clear that their first and foremost concern is the preservation of peace. They have, of course, indicated their general support for the Arab cause. No one can deny them that right. Similarly, when you indicate that you are supporting the Arab cause as friends, nobody would object. But there is nothing like that abiding concern for prevention of break-out of hostilities and for preservation of peace in this; instead, there are general inanities. Let me now examine how the cause of peace is being furthered in this document. I have marked those paragraphs:

“ . . . We said that we fully appreciated the reasons why the U.A.R. has had to institute precautionary measures . . . ”

This is the *modus operandi*; this is what we say in an explosive situation where the prospects of war or peace depend on what we do as much as on what anybody else does.

Then look at this paragraph: where it is said that Mr. Nasser conveyed ‘verbally’ his anxiety. He is free as a friend to do that. But Mr. Chagla reiterated the allegation against the other side. Did we hear what the other side had to say? Do we know what the other side has to say? No.

Out of fear, we have failed to exercise the sovereign right of India of having a diplomatic mission that every sovereign country in the world has. Let some country be our friend. Let us call all countries our friends . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will he put the question?

Shri Nath Pai: I have given notice for a debate on this also.

Mr. Speaker: I know. But let him ask his question now.

Shri Nath Pai: They will get tit for tat. I am not used to be brow-beaten . . . I would like to ask . . . (Interruptions).

I would not take notice of such gross vulgarities.

I would like to ask Mr. Chagla if it is not part of our policy to remain friendly with all nations; with some we are more friendly, I agree with you, but here are you adhering to that?

Secondly, did you take the precaution, before levelling charges against a nation with whom you do not have diplomatic relations, of finding out their side of the case? Is it being non-aligned, is it furthering the cause of peace? I think we ought to have done something like the U.S.S.R. which has made its stand abundantly clear. I was extremely impressed by that statement. I do not know if he carefully studied it. First and foremost, the U.S.S.R. says that the breaking out of hostilities in that area will be against the interests of all. We could have at least done that. You have thrown your complete weight on one side. You should have indicated support, I agree, I have no objection, but I should like to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Nath Pai: The question is this. Did he exercise the sovereign right of India to find out the case of the other side? Was it fair of India to identify itself at this critical juncture with one side? While reiterating our friendship, we ought to have advised caution. All that Mr. Chagla does is to go on reiterating what was told verbally by Mr. Nasser. Perhaps the Prime Minister can reply.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I take full responsibility for the statement. My friend says he knows my language because he had appeared before me

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

when I was a Judge. May I say that when Mr. Nath Pai used to appear before me, he was a very well behaved lawyer.

Shri Hem Barua: I think he is better behaved now.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry to find a general deterioration in his language. His language used to be polite, courteous, considerate.

Shri Hem Barua: He is more polite now.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Something has happened. A time comes in a man's life when deterioration sets in. It may be in your language or anything else. I used to admire Mr. Nath Pai's language. I have great regard for him. May I request him to keep some control over his language, and not follow the example of some other members in this House. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिसवै : बड़ी बिना हो रयी है आपकी ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am very glad indeed that Mr. Nath Pai has referred to the Soviet communique. I have got it here. I will read only one paragraph:

"During the course of the last few weeks a situation is developing in the Middle East which is causing anxiety from the point of view of peace and international security. After the armed attack of Israeli forces on the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic on April 7 this year, the ruling circles of Israel are continuing to increase the atmosphere of military psychosis in the country. Leading statesmen, amongst them the Minister of Foreign Affairs Eban, have openly called for the conduction of broad "punitive" operations of Israel against Syria and inflicting on the latter a "decisive blow". The Defence and Foreign Affairs

Commission of Knesset (Parliament) by its decision of May ninth has empowered the Government to conduct military operations against Syria. The Israeli forces which are brought near the borders of Syria have been kept in a state of Military preparedness. Military mobilisation has been ordered in the country.

It is absolutely clear that Israel could not have acted in this manner if there had not been a practical and indirect encouragement of its stand on the part of certain imperialist circles who are trying to impose colonial tyranny on the Arab land."

So, this is exactly what . . .

श्री नाथ पाई : आपने पूरा पढ़ा नहीं, जैसे आपकी भादन है। कहते हैं मेरी उदात्त भाषा है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am prepared to read the whole of it.

Shri Ranga: We do not have so much time to waste now.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend is accusing me for not showing concern for peace. The Prime Minister has shown her concern for peace in the statement quite clearly. Even in her plea to President Nasser, she has shown her concern for peace. I do not want to read it again but if one thing is clear from these statements, it is our abiding concern for peace. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Hem Barua: I wrote to you and I also submitted a call attention notice to you.

Mr. Speaker: Every Member has equal rights in this House; this side also has its rights. If one hour is given to that side, at least ten minutes must be given to this side.

Shri Hem Barua: Are you going back on your promise? How can you bypass the right of a Member?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri D. C. Sharma. Please sit down. I will come to you now.

Shri Hem Barua: I wrote to you this morning.

Mr. Speaker: There is no monopoly among the three or four of you.

Shri Hem Barua: What is this monopoly? Do not use this foul language.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to submit very respectfully that it is not only the Opposition Members who send you call attention notices about Israel and other things and about Gen. Rikhy's condition but also the Congress Members. You wanted that before the call attention notices were discussed on the floor of the House, there would be more substance in the debate if the Foreign Minister were to make a statement first and questions could come later on.

Mr. Speaker: Please come to your question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know there are some hon. Members who are always in the habit of denigrating the statements that are made by some Ministers that they had been written by some section officers. I think this tendency should be curbed. There is so much solicitude for peace in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Please put your question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, you have given so much time to those people. President Nasser has said that he has taken preventive action only and that he has no intention of having any aggression against Israel or any other country. May I know from the Foreign Minister if he would keep the situation under his watch from day to day and come to this House after three

or four days to report that the preventive action has not developed into a shooting war or some other kind of bellicosity. He should come to the House to make a statement on the subject because the statement says that the situation is explosive.

Shri M. C. Chagla: All that I can say is, it is the hope and prayer of everybody that this preventive action should not lead to war. We will certainly do whatever we can to prevent violence breaking out.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are three Members who wrote to me about this. Mr. Sharma had also written. Then, Mr. Barua had written, Shri Madhok also had written. I now call Shri Madhok to put his question.

Shri Nambiar: I do not want to write a letter, but I want to get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to call the other hon. Member because he wrote to me.

Shri Nambiar: I must get a chance. If he has a right, I too have a right.

श्री मधु लिखते: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के इस स्थान पर पहुँचने के पहले उपाध्यक्ष महोदय कुर्सी पर बैठे थे और उस वक्त यह बात छिड़ गयी कि इस को ध्यानकर्षण के रूप में लिया जाय या इन के बयान के रूप में लिया जाय। अब बयान के रूप में लिया जाता है तो उस में विकलत होती है। बिन्होंने पहले मोटिस दिया है उन्हें मौका नहीं मिलता है इसलिए मेरी आप से विनती है कि इस पर केवल तीन, चार ही लोगों को नहीं बल्कि कम से कम 10-12 लोगों को मौका दिया जाये।

Shri Raj Raj Madhok: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has been talking in the statement about the friendship

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

of UAR and India. I will now read out to you the statement made by the editor of *Al Jamuria*, the official organ of the Government of Egypt, when he was leading a delegation in Dacca. He said on the 3rd May this year as follows:

"मुल्हदा अरब जम्हूरिया के बर्हिन्दे कम्बीर के तनाजे में बही जइबात रखते हैं जो आप फिलस्तीन के तिलसिले में रखते हैं। सन् 1965 की सितम्बर की जंग में आप यकीन रखें कि हमारे जइबात आपके साथ थे।

उन्होंने आपे कहा कि मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी दुःखी होती है कि सदर अय्यूब की कयादत में आपका मुल्क बड़ी तेज रफ्तारी से तरकी कर रहा है।"

He said two things: first, we have the same views about your disputes with India as you have with regard to us in regard to Palestine. Secondly, he said: in the war of 1965, the people of Egypt were entirely with you. This is the statement made by this editor of *Al Jamuria*, a leading newspaper and the official newspaper of Egypt, in Dacca when he was in the official delegation there. May I know how the Government of India can say that UAR is a friendly country? I say UAR is not a friendly country. At the most, our relations with it are the same as with Israel. Therefore, if both of them are unfriendly or equally friendly or equally indifferent, why should we take sides?

Secondly, the Minister said that in 1957, when the question of the Aqaba gulf came, Mr. Menon made a statement that we stand for the rights of the UAR and Saudi Arabia, that both of them have legal rights in these territorial waters. But the same year, there was a resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations in which we said that freedom will be given to all ships, ships of all countries including those of Israel and other

countries, to pass through the Gulf of Aqaba and that no restriction will be put on them. That resolution which was passed by the General Assembly in the United Nations was voted by us. May I know whether, what Mr. Menon in his discretion or in his pleasure might have said, is binding on us? Or, is not the vote that we gave in the United Nations resolution about freedom of access to all ships including ships of Israel to pass through the Gulf of Aqaba binding? The Minister said that because this forms part of UAR's territorial waters, "the UAR President said that if any ship comes we will attack it;" Is it not a clear provocation to war, and we are supporting that. May I know how he reconciles these two statements?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Personally, I have not seen the newspaper to which my hon. friend refers.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is a leading paper, *Paabaaan*, of Pakistan; not India.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I accept it. But we know enough about the press in our own country to be able to say that everything that appears in a newspaper does not represent the policy of the Government.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: It is a reflection.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not right to say that what appeared in that paper is the official policy of the Egyptian Government. As regards the UN Resolution, I have looked for it practically for 2 hours this morning, but I have not been able to come across any UN Resolution to the effect mentioned by my friend, Shri Madhok. There is no UN Resolution which has laid down that this is an open seaway through which all ships can pass. If he will draw my attention to it, I will accept it. I have made some search in whatever time I had and I have not been able to come across any resolution passed by the UN. But the three powers—USA, France and UK—did

issue a statement about the Aqaba canal. But as far as the UN is concerned, there is no resolution to that effect. I speak subject to correction. If my hon. friend will correct me, I will accept it.

Mr. Speaker: It is now 3.30 and we have to adjourn. But a number of chits are coming and I do not know how I can help. We will spend another 5 minutes on this. I will call 2 or 3 more members to put questions. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): You call only those who frighten you always.

Mr. Speaker: It is said: any question from this side supports the policy of the Government; it is the opposition that wants a chance to oppose the policy. Anyway, I do not agree with that view and I have told Prof. Ranga also about that.

Shri Hem Barua: Somehow or other, we have taken UAR's friendship towards India for granted. I want the friendship of our country with all the nations of the world, including the Arab world, to grow from strength to strength. I agree with Mr. Chaglia that our country is not war-mongering and we stand for peace. In the context of this conflict, we find that the different interested nations of the world are ganging up either on this side or that side of the warring faction. What pains me is this that the Prime Minister immediately came forward with a statement in a party meeting offering India's support to UAR. That is not the way of serving the cause of peace. She got banner headlines in the UAR Press saying "India supports UAR". In spite of the fact that President Nasser is a good friend of ours and we want that friendship to grow, may I know whether the attention of the minister is drawn to the slanderous attack published in the UAR newspapers about India saying that in India, the dogs are stouter than human beings, be-

cause they feed on the human carcasses of children and other beings and at the same time, India is a Hindu country, which oppresses the Muslim minority? The press in UAR belongs to the State. May I know from the Prime Minister, particularly, if she is going to request President Nasser to find out if Mr. Nasser is potent enough to stop this sort of canard against India, which vitiate the relation between the two countries, which we want to grow from strength to strength?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I have seen the quotations referred to by my hon. friend and I must confess I was very deeply distressed on reading it. I sincerely hope and I am sure it does not represent the official view of the Egyptian Government. Even so, we will make due representations through proper channels drawing the attention of the Egyptian Government to these articles which have appeared and which have shocked and hurt the Indian people.

Shri R. K. Sinha (Faizabad): Sir, at the time of the Indo-Pakistan aggression I was in UAR as a journalist.

Mr. Speaker: Please do not go into the background.

Shri R. K. Sinha: You have allowed long speeches and harangues. At least let me put my question.

I have written in the UAR press in the midst of Indo-Pakistan aggression supporting our view. In the UAR I have found friendship for the Indian political opinion and the Indian stand. UAR, as I have found, is a socialist and secular country. I was present at the time when an attempt was being made to murder President Nasser by the Muslim Brotherhood. This Muslim Brotherhood was in alliance with Pakistan. When things are pointed out in a vitiated pattern, I want to put a question to our Foreign Minister. Is he conscious of the fact that Israel was created as part of the pattern of partition of people's countries in the world? As India was partitioned, as Sudan was partitioned and Egypt was

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

partitioned, in the same fashion Israel was torn from the body and flesh of the Arab world. Has the Foreign Minister carefully kept in view the fact that UAR is today facing a continuation of the situation arising out of the Suez Canal aggression in which imperialistic power and Israel tried to invade UAR? Has the Foreign Minister taken into consideration that UAR is the only country which is fighting against Muslim communal infiltration which we are fighting in another form in India? Has he also kept in view that UAR is a non-aligned country, a socialist oriented country and one of our best allies in the Arab world? Has he also taken into consideration that in the last Summit of the Arab powers it was President Nasser and Nasser alone who defended the Indian Government's point of view and a pro-Pakistan resolution was defeated? These points of friendship our friends in the Opposition want to forget. Has the hon. Minister taken note of it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend has expressed my views in a better language than I can do.

Mr. Speaker: That is the charge of the Opposition.

Shri R. Sinha: They all got up and expressed their view.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister himself has said that you have expressed his views. Therefore, it is a compliment to you. It has also strengthened the view of the Opposition that Members on this side only express the view of the Government.

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): May I ask the Minister of External Affairs whether the Government of India endeavoured to find out from the Government of Israel what they had to say on the whole subject, and if the Government of India did not attempt to find this out why not?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The facts as established on the record from the report of U Thant....

Shri N. Dandekar: That is no answer.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have made no enquiries.

Shri N. Dandekar: Will you do it now?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is a suggestion for action and we will consider it.

Shri N. Dandekar: Why was it not done?

Mr. Speaker: He is considering it.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now, I will allow another five minutes. We have to adjourn and meet again at 5.00 for the Budget.

श्री मधु सिन्हा : कल के स्पर्शन के मामले का क्या हुआ ?

कम्प्लेक्स का क्या होगा ?

Shri M. L. Sondhi: May I request the hon. Minister for External Affairs to kindly take into account the importance of certain views which were expressed here that there is an impression that Israel is over-dependent upon the United States of America for its security and needs? Indeed, it is said that Israel is a stooge of the United States of America. Let us take realistically what is the reason for that. The reason is....

Mr. Speaker: Don't go into these things. You put a question.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: Would the hon. Minister examine the possibilities that exist for weaning away Israel from its dependence on the United States by assuring Israel of an Afro-Asian personality? The strait of

Tiran is the way through which it carries on trade with Afro-Asia. This trade, even in 1958, amounted to the equivalent of 10 million dollars. It is much more now. In fact, the Minister has not considered the possibilities that there are of encouraging Israel to change its personality and to come closer to Asia. Indeed, the founders of Israel were people who were in very close touch with the radical movements of the world and even now it is a fact that they address Soviets as comrades and Histadrut is a labour organisation of international renown. May I, therefore, request the Minister for External Affairs to kindly consider the possibility of making an on-the-spot examination of these issues and not depend upon certain hearsay in this matter? My question is: Will the Government of India be prepared to take steps to recognise Israel on condition that Israel establishes an independent personality free of American control?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have already recognised Israel. There is no question of not recognising Israel. We have no diplomatic relations. There is a Consul in Bombay; we have recognised Israel.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कोशिश यही करूंगा कि ज्यादा धर्म बात न हो. इसलिए चांगला माहब से धारा में ज्यादा बिनती के रूप में ही कुछ बहूंगा।

हमारी जो नीति धरम धीर इजराईल के सम्बन्ध में है, उनके धार तत्व है। एक यह है कि धरम राज्यों से प्रेम, हमारे धरम जातिकों से प्रेम, नीलने बहूदी जाति से प्रेम धीर नीचे, इजराईल राज्य के धर्मित्व का स्वीकार। मैंने धारको कर्क धार का बना दिया है। इन धार धरकों को साथ लेकर धरम धार धरने तो बहूदिया नीति बना पाउंगे। मुझे एसा लगता है कि धारने इन धार तत्वों में से कुछ को कम कर दिया है। इस धर धार धर ध्यान रखें।

इजराईल के लोग कुछ गुम्मा जरूर हूंगे होंगे। मैंने खुद भी कुछ पांच छः मान पहले उनको गुम्मा करने का मौका दिया था। लेकिन धार उनसे एक धरज करना चाहूंगा कि धारने धरकावा की खारो को बन्द कर दें। नाबिग माहब धीर यह काम धरच्छा है वा बुरा, इस बहम में इस बकन मैं नहीं पहना चाहता। लेकिन नेलाबीव एक जगह है जहाँ से वे धरपना माग मामान धरमरीका से, इंगलिनदान से, रम से, ममी जगह से ले जा सकते हैं, यद्ध का भी सामान। इसलिए धार एक जग मेरी बिनती को भी याद रखना कि इजराईल को गुम्मा धरने के लिए धारने काफी मौका दिया है लेकिन फिर भी हमारे कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, हमारे जैसे इस देश में लोग हैं जो न तो धरमरीका के साथ हैं, न रूम के साथ हैं धीर जो हिन्दुस्थान की धरपनी नीति हों, धरनरगिद्रीय नीति

अध्यक्ष बहोबध : धारका मवान हो गया है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will certainly bear in mind what the hon. Member has said.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : यह धरछी बात है, यह तो धार हमेसा ही कहने है।

Mr. Speaker: He has promised to bear in mind.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : धारने मुझे बोध में ही रोक दिया था। मेरा मवान भी पूरा नहीं हुआ। मेजर जनरल रिभी बिनकी यहा इनती गारोफ की गई है उन्होंने धरपना एक बात मुझे लिखा है कि हिन्दुस्थान के सिपाहियों को जो बहा नैनाल हैं पहले प० एन० की तरफ से पचास रुपये रोज की तनकाह दी जाती थी धीर फिर बाद में सिर्फ धार रुपये दी गई धीर यह इनके मबब से हुआ है।

Mr. Speaker: He may not bring in that now.

श्री भोलेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : किन कारणों से वहाँ पर तनाव बढ़ रहा है और उसका कुछ जिक्र यहाँ माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका यह कारण नहीं है कि धमरोकी शास्ताख्तों से लैस होकर इसरायल आक्रमणकारी भाव ले रहा है? क्या वही पैटन टैंक, वही जेट विमान नहीं हैं जिनकी बजह से हमारे देश पर आक्रमण हुआ था? क्या उन्हीं पैटन टैंकस और इन्हीं जेट्स की बजह से वियतनाम में संघर्ष नहीं हो रहा है? क्या यही वहाँ पर भी तनाव की स्थिति पैदा करने के कारण नहीं है? क्या मंत्री महोदय भारत सरकार की ओर से यह रुख लेंगे कि विदेशी हथियारों के अट्टे संगार में कहीं न बनाये जायें, न इसरायल में, न पाकिस्तान में, न कहीं और ताकि दुनिया में शांति बनी रहे? क्या यही रुख इसरायल के बारे में धार्य लने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing to answer.

श्री भोलेन्द्र झा : जवाब दिनवाइये, अष्टाक्ष महोदय।

Mr. Speaker: He has no answer.
Mr. Nambiar.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact...

श्री र.बाबुलाल शर्मा (पटना) : हम लोगों को भी सबाल वृद्धन का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये। कुछ का धार्य देने है, कुछ का नहीं देने है। यह काल सो लोगों है...

Mr. Speaker: I am really sorry for the back-benchers. The leaders of their parties are taking away the time. (Interruptions).

श्री र.बाबुलाल शर्मा : हमें तो भी मिलना चाहिये...

Mr. Speaker: The leaders of parties are taking away the time. The back-

benchers should ask the leaders of their parties. I cannot be responsible for that.

Shri Nambiar: In view of the fact that there are big powers behind Israel who are interested in creating tension in West Asian region and in the Mediterranean by sending warships and armaments to this region, is it not our duty to defend peace in this region in our own interest by naming the powers who are disturbing peace and standing by the victims of threat of war and thus restore peace by putting our full might on the side of those who want to live in peace?

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 5 P.M.

15.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen Hours of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1967-68

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Finance Minister. (Applause).

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): They are glad at the coming taxes?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Has there been a leakage of the budget?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, on the 20th of March this year, I presented to this Honourable House an interim Budget for the year 1967-68. In presenting that Budget, I had occasion to remark that a number of difficult and even conflicting considerations had to be taken into account in framing the Budget for the current year. There was not enough time in the last session of Parliament either for Honourable Members or for the Government to review the situation fully. It was against this general

background that it was proposed to present a fuller picture of Government's budgetary as well as general economic policies in the current session of Parliament; and it is for this purpose that I stand before the Honourable House today.

2. The areas of immediate concern in the economic field are easy to define:

First, there is the serious situation created by the drought concerning food supplies in general and the well-being of the people in the scarcity-affected areas in particular.

Second, the steady rise in prices which has been with us now for more than three years has to be arrested in the shortest possible time.

Third, there is need to revive industrial activity, particularly in a number of capital goods industries which are suffering from lack of demand.

Fourth, recent adverse trends in exports have to be reversed as soon as possible.

And finally, these immediate problems must be tackled in a manner which gives us confidence that we can look forward to a long period of satisfactory growth with reasonable price stability and increasing self-reliance and without sacrificing the claims of national security and social justice.

Food Situation

3. The average production of foodgrains during the last two seasons has been 17 per cent below the level reached in 1964-65. This sharp decline in output has meant loss of income for farmers in many parts of the country. Our first concern in this situation has naturally been to prevent undue hardship to the vulnerable sections of the community by provision of work and incomes and by substantial distribution of foodgrains through public channels. It is, I think, a matter of gratification for the country and

for our friends abroad who have rendered us valuable help at this difficult juncture that despite the sharp reduction in output, a major calamity has been averted. I can assure the Honourable House and the people affected in all scarcity areas, and particularly in large parts of Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh, that we shall spare no effort or money to ensure that relief measures and public distribution of foodgrains will be continued and extended to the extent necessary during the lean months still ahead of us. I propose to make a substantial additional provision of Rs. 38 crores in the Centre's Budget for the current year for supporting relief measures and assisting the scarcity affected States. This is in addition to the provision of Rs. 37 crores already made in the Interim Budget. Honourable Members would agree that relief to the people in the scarcity areas should be the first charge on any resources that we, at the Centre, can spare even in our present difficult conditions.

4. We have already imported 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains during the first five months of 1967. Another 2.6 million tonnes are expected to arrive after the end of May. Of this total of some 6 million tonnes, a little over one million tonnes represent purchases, of roughly equal quantities of rice and wheat, from our own resources; the balance consists of PL 480 supplies from the United States and assistance from a number of other countries notably Canada, the Soviet Union and Australia. Subject to appropriate matching, the United States has indicated its willingness to provide another 3 million tonnes of foodgrains; and of this 1.5 million tonnes are expected to be authorised shortly. A considerable part of the purchases we have authorised from our own resources is in the expectation that appropriate assistance will be available from other countries in a form which will relieve our general balance of payments position. Apart from these purchases, we also have to spend large amounts of our own foreign exchange

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earnings for meeting freight payments on foodgrains supplied on concessional terms. Nevertheless, to the extent necessary, arrangements for further imports from our own resources will be made to prevent a breakdown of the public distribution system.

3. The availability of rice around the world is extremely limited; and even such quantities as are available can be had at prices much higher than those for other cereals. Our public distribution system will, therefore, have to rely primarily on wheat and milo. While supplies of wheat can be supplemented appreciably by imports, the supply of rice has to depend essentially on internal procurement. I am happy to say that all State Governments, whether surplus or deficit, are co-operating in the task of procuring internal supplies of rice, wheat and other foodgrains. To facilitate this effort, we have increased procurement prices and have maintained and indeed strengthened zonal restrictions between States. Whatever may be the merits of the system of free distribution and free movement of grains in normal times, it is obvious that in the present circumstances, the public distribution system and the zonal restrictions will have to continue.

6. Honourable Members are aware that the present system of distribution of foodgrains imposes a heavy burden on the financial position of the Centre on account of the subsidised rates at which we supply imported foodgrains to State Governments and others. This subsidy is expected to cost as much as Rs. 118 crores to the Central Government in the current year. Despite the difficult budgetary situation, we have for the present thought it prudent to continue the Central subsidies on foodgrains. It is our policy, however, to reduce and eliminate this subsidy as soon as circumstances permit. The large expenditure on food subsidies is one of the main reasons why it has been difficult for

us this year to provide for important developmental needs. Any sustained erosion of development outlays through a policy of subsidising consumption, however essential, cannot but have serious repercussions on our ability to provide the same essential consumer goods in the years to come.

7. In addition to the subsidy given by the Centre, some State Governments also are subsidising foodgrains. In our Federal Constitution, it is not for the Centre to decide what the States should do in matters like this. But it is my duty to make it clear that if any State Government wishes to subsidise foodgrains, over and above the substantial subsidy given by the Central Government, it will have to do so on the basis of its own resources and without counting on any additional Central assistance for the purpose.

Agricultural Production

8. Honourable Members are aware of the steps we are taking to increase agricultural productivity on a sustained basis in connection with what has come to be known as the new agricultural strategy. But there is urgent need also to take immediate steps to ensure that the next kharif crop turns out to be as good as possible. It simply will not do to rest content with the hope that after two severe droughts, weather conditions are bound to take a turn for the better in the coming season. Whatever the weather conditions, immediate steps have to be taken to make sure that programmes like minor irrigation and provision of better seeds and more fertilizers, which can make the maximum impact on the crop prospects for the coming year, are proceeded with on an emergency basis. That is why, even in the interim Budget, we had sought to provide the full needs of agriculture for the current year. On a review of these needs, some additional provision for Land Mortgage Banks has been found necessary; and

I propose to provide Rs. 5 crores more for this purpose. I propose also to increase Plan assistance to the State Governments from Rs. 535 crores provided in the interim Budget to Rs. 590 crores. It is essentially for the State Governments to decide how best to deploy their resources. But, I hope that they will earmark a large part of the total resources available to them for securing an immediate increase in agricultural production. We are currently providing nearly 300 million dollars for import of fertilizers as against less than 100 million dollars only three years ago. Correspondingly, fertilizer credits are also being substantially enlarged.

9. The drought has affected severely not only the food situation but also the supply position in regard to a number of other essential products such as raw jute, cotton, oilseeds and sugar. Arrangements have had to be made for substantial imports of both raw jute and raw cotton and we shall make provision for additional imports in order to sustain both exports and internal consumption. In the case of raw jute imports, the subsidy to maintain the competitive position of the Indian jute industry has been continued in the current year. We shall review the position regarding both imports and subsidy in the light of the prospects for the coming crop. In the meanwhile in order to encourage domestic production, the minimum support price for raw jute has been raised from Rs. 35 per maund to Rs. 40 per maund.

10. In respect of raw jute and cotton as well as oilseeds, it is of the utmost importance to step up research and other activity for increasing per acre yields. The future of many of our important export industries will turn heavily on the efficiency with which we produce the raw materials for them. It is gratifying that industry is becoming increasingly conscious of this need; and at a later stage, I will have occasion to refer to a change in our tax laws that I propose to intro-

duce for encouraging research activity in general by our industry.

11. The decline in sugar production this year has been particularly sharp. There is no escape from a reduction in the internal consumption of sugar; and the present controls on price and distribution will have to be maintained in order to distribute the shortage equitably. We shall keep the situation under review and take whatever steps are necessary to increase the output of sugarcane in the next season and to keep its diversion to other uses within reasonable limits.

Price Stability

12. In the wake of the recent drought, there has been a sharp increase in prices. To some extent, upward pressure on prices was exerted also by devaluation. A situation in which prices have risen by as much as 46 per cent over a period of three years; naturally creates apprehensions about further inflation; and this, in turn, depresses savings and encourages unproductive investments in land, urban property, gold and commodities. Curbs on such investment become, therefore, more important than ever. Again, in a period of inflation, prices increase at an uneven pace for different products and services and this raises many difficult problems of adjustment of relative prices.

13. In addition to these standard concomitants of inflation, we have to reckon with special complications when the primary impetus for the rise in prices comes from a sudden and sharp decline in output rather than from an excessive increase in demand. It is not always possible to reduce demand swiftly in the face of a sudden decline in output; and it becomes necessary to spread the process of adjusting supply and demand over a period of time and with the help of larger imports. But foreign exchange earnings from exports also get adversely affected as a result both of the fall in production and the rise in prices; and

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this makes it difficult to augment domestic availability by larger imports. Again, the necessity to put an end to the inflationary psychology and the adverse effect of the decline in production on governmental revenues requires a restraint on public and private expenditure; and this in turn tends to depress demand conditions for specific industries. Similarly, when crops fail and there is extensive loss of real incomes, there is a tendency for consumer demand to be depressed and for raw material costs to increase so that some industries get caught in a real squeeze. What I have just said describes in essence the kind of difficult and complex situation which we are facing today. There are no perfect answers to deal with a situation of this character; and I can only indicate to Honourable Members the lines along which we propose to move in the coming months to reconcile, as best as possible, the different elements in the present situation in the light of our general policy objectives.

14. We consider it of the utmost importance that our primary concern at the present moment should be to put an end to the psychology of inflation. Continued and large budgetary deficits over the past few years have contributed to this psychology. I propose, therefore, in the present Budget also to limit the outlays of the Central Government strictly within the resources which can be mobilised in a non-inflationary manner.

15. Equally, we must avoid a repetition of the situation, in which the State Governments can shift their budgetary burdens to the Centre by resorting to unauthorised overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. In order that the task of avoiding overdrafts may not prove impossibly difficult for the State Governments, I propose to help them in advance to a greater extent than was possible in the Interim Budget. Taking account of both Plan and non-Plan requirements, the assistance now being proposed for the States is

Rs. 98 crores more than in the Interim Budget. I am well aware that this does not meet all the needs of the State Governments; but I hope that they also will do their part for meeting their needs. This is not the time when either the Centre or the States can afford to give up or erode important sources of revenue. If some concessions are to be given, say, to very small farmers, they will have to be made up—and indeed, more than made up—by higher levies on better-off farmers. It is sometimes suggested that if the Centre cannot help in any other way, it should help by postponing recovery of interest and amortisation charges from the State Governments. While we are prepared to discuss all problems with Chief Ministers and others, I hope it is clear that if we are to help the States more in one way, we will be able to help them less in other ways.

16. I am well aware that avoidance of deficit financing is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for price stability in all circumstances. Over a period, some expansion in money supply is necessary to accommodate the needs of growing production. Nevertheless, in the present circumstances, it is desirable that Government should not appropriate any part of the permissible limit of monetary expansion. This will allow a larger expansion of bank credit to agriculture and industry to facilitate higher production. The new agricultural strategy and the immediate programmes for increasing agricultural production that are so vitally important require a substantial increase in credit. It is equally important to ensure that private industry is not inhibited from increasing production by undue limitations on the availability of credit. Some restraint on private credit, particularly for speculative and unproductive purposes, will, of course, be necessary. But apart from its psychological importance, the avoidance of deficit financing by the Government would place the

Reserve Bank and the banking system in general in a better position to meet the genuine credit requirements of agriculture and industry, whether public or private.

17. The question of adjustment in relative prices raises difficult social and economic questions. When costs have risen, some adjustment of prices becomes unavoidable if production is not to be affected. Similarly, when real incomes are eroded by increases in the cost of living, some compensation to the lower income groups becomes not only unavoidable but also necessary in the interest of maintaining social harmony and good industrial and service relations. At the same time, the process of prices chasing costs and costs chasing prices cannot be allowed to go unchecked. For this reason, Government has endeavoured to stagger adjustments in relative prices without ruling out such adjustments altogether; and the same discriminating policy will have to be adopted for some time to come with a somewhat greater accent against upward revisions either in wages or in prices.

18. Considerable concern has been caused rightly in the country by the recent deterioration in industrial relations. At a time when some hardship is unavoidable and when it is of the utmost importance to increase efficiency and production, such deterioration is particularly regrettable. I would, therefore, appeal most earnestly to employees and employers to solve their mutual problems in a spirit of give and take. Any further deterioration in industrial relations can only spell greater hardship for the vulnerable sections of the community

Revival of Industrial Production

19. The growth of industrial output has slowed down considerably over the past two years. There has been a modest revival since October last. Nevertheless, industrial production in general has by no means been buoyant and several industries are actually experiencing a decline in production and an increase in excess capacity.

20. The situation that prevails at present cannot be described as one of general recession. In such a situation, one would expect to find excess capacity all round and, therefore, the possibility of increasing output by general stimulation of demand. There is obviously no immediate possibility of increasing agricultural output merely by stimulating demand. Even in regard to industry, the emergence of sizeable excess capacity is concentrated in capital goods industries, notably, railway wagons, machine tools, textile machinery, castings and structuralis. Among consumer goods industries, difficulties are felt particularly by the weaker cotton textile mills which have been in need of rationalisation and more efficient management for quite some time. Policies which are designed to stimulate demand in general are clearly out of place in the present situation when availabilities of basic consumer goods and agricultural raw materials cannot be increased significantly in the short-run. At the same time, there cannot be any question that whatever can be done has to be done to revive industrial production.

21. Basically, Government's approach to the revival of industrial production consists of a number of ingredients.

For the priority industries, we are continuing the liberal import policy; for other industries producing essential consumer goods also, the import requirements of raw materials and components will be met on a more liberal basis.

Despite the difficult budgetary position, it is proposed to provide additional sums beyond what was already provided in the interim Budget for the developmental and other needs of both the Centre and the States.

To the extent possible, additional outlays are being directed to the capital goods industries which are in need of some impetus to demand.

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It is my intention also to explore all avenues of stimulating investment and developmental outlays as soon as the basic supply conditions in regard to essential consumer goods show some improvement. Planning for a revival of investment activity whether in the public or the private sector should, therefore, receive no set-back.

As already mentioned, avoidance of deficit financing will make it possible to ensure that production is not held back for want of credit.

22. To some extent, the present difficulties of the capital goods industries spring from the fact that the expectations on which the earlier investments were made have not materialised. In such a situation, industry will have to show considerable initiative in diversifying production in the light of changing circumstances. Government also has a responsibility to facilitate this; and to this end, selective relaxations have already been made in respect of industrial licensing. The decontrol over the pricing and distribution of steel should also go some way in facilitating this process of adjusting the pattern of production to the changing pattern of demand both in respect of steel production as such and in the large number of industries using steel.

23. Again, larger exports offer a way out of the present difficulties of many of our engineering and other industries. An increase in exports of our newer products is vitally important from the point of view of achieving a sustained increase in our total export earnings; and the present situation offers a welcome opportunity of redoubling our efforts in this direction. The subsidies that we provide on the export of engineering and other products should help in this direction. Wherever necessary, we will support the effort of industry to increase exports of capital goods by suitable credit arrangements also. But industry also will have to adjust its pricing and other policies in relation to export

orders if they are to do their part in counteracting current recessionary trends in a constructive manner. At a time when excess capacity exists, it should be in the interest of the industry concerned to seek actively new outlets for its products even if this has to be done without covering in full the normal share of fixed costs.

24. In short, the present industrial scene is compounded of a number of complex elements and no single or simple answer will suffice to transform it. The approach I have described is calculated to make the maximum impact on industrial recovery without jeopardising the chances of restoring price stability.

Export Promotion

25. The question of export promotion is, of course, relevant not only to industries suffering from lack of demand at present but also to the general run of our economic activities and policies. It cannot but be a matter of great concern that the momentum to our export earnings, which was witnessed during the early years of third Plan, has not been sustained. The performance of exports during 1966-67 has been particularly disappointing. Of late, there have been signs of a modest recovery in export earnings. With the revival of agriculture and industry, and continued efforts to explore markets for them abroad, some further improvement in export earnings can be expected.

26. Nevertheless, it would be necessary to exercise a restraint on domestic demand for products which can be exported in larger quantities. Equally, export duties have to be revised if such a revision becomes necessary in order to maintain the competitiveness of our major export industries. Quite apart from this, a major break-through in export earnings can be expected only on the basis of modernisation and rationalisation of our established industries, and a judicious expansion of capacity both in agriculture and industry in directions where we have a long-term competitive ad-

vantage. From time to time special arrangements will have to be made to make sure that industries and activities with an export potential are given the highest priority in the allocation of scarce resources. Export industries are now able to import their raw materials and component requirements for export production from the cheapest source and with the least administrative intervention. In regard to capital goods imports, foreign exchange releases for other purposes and rupee finance as well, export industries will have to be given a preferential treatment.

27. Promotion of tourism has a great potential for adding to our foreign exchange earnings. I propose, therefore, to announce some measures later to help the tourist industry. We also propose to take steps to prevent the leakage of tourist earnings to unauthorised channels which still takes place.

28. A hospitable environment for private foreign investment in priority areas has also a considerable bearing on promotion of exports. It is generally recognised that private foreign investment can make a valuable contribution to reducing our reliance on imports, particularly when it brings with it know-how and sophisticated techniques as well as capital resources. But foreign investors can also bring with them knowledge of foreign markets and the organisation and other resources to exploit them. As they get to know our own country and potential better, they help promote our exports. We should, therefore, welcome private foreign investment particularly when it can assist our export effort.

29. I cannot help emphasising that the restoration of general price stability is an imperative necessity not only for maintaining social harmony but also for underpinning and strengthening our export promotion efforts and indeed, our efforts to reduce the reliance on imports. Honourable Members may rest assured that we are determined to do all that we can to maintain the external value

of Indian rupee so that distortions of the kind that led to the devaluation last June, and the necessity for sharp adjustments in the internal economy that followed from it, are avoided.

30. While everything possible has to be done to promote exports, it has also got to be recognised that only those exports, which can hold their own in the long run, should receive the maximum encouragement so that we do not waste our scarce resources for propping up export earnings which are bound to prove short-lived. An environment of stability, whether in respect of the general price level or the frame-work of promotion measures, is absolutely vital for a steady increase in export earnings. A climate of expectations in which export industries seek to neutralise all their inefficiency and disadvantages by budgetary support cannot be conducive to enduring and sound export promotion. It should, therefore, be perfectly clear that while the Government would be prepared to allocate scarce resources on a priority basis for the export industries, this preference will have to be justified increasingly in terms of the efforts of the industries themselves to increase their efficiency and profitability.

Import Policy

31. What I have just said applies equally to industries which compete with imports. We have built up considerable capacity for producing a large variety of goods in the country over the last ten to fifteen years. Through import restrictions as well as high tariff duties, we have sought to protect domestic industry from competition from producers abroad who have the advantage of long experience and trained labour force, not to mention the advantage of easier access to capital and even raw materials. It is now generally recognised that domestic industries in developing countries require some protection against foreign competition. However, the development of industries behind protective walls can lead to distortions and waste of scarce resources unless

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industries, which have already been established for some time, became progressively more efficient. In short, a competitive environment is as vital for the healthy promotion of import substitution as it is for the sound promotion of exports. That is why we have relaxed quantitative import restrictions in a selective manner. This policy will be continued and strengthened as circumstances permit, particularly when it is important to provide a spur for domestic industry to increase its efficiency.

32. We recognise that Indian industry has still a long way to go in the direction of diversification and efficient production. Not all the disadvantages from which our industry suffers can be removed over a short period. Again, as some industries have to be exposed more and more to international competition, others will emerge and get established and would require protection in the initial stages not only by way of tariffs but also by way of quantitative restrictions. What we need, therefore, in regard to import policy is not some rigid approach, which tends to justify all restrictions for all time, or its antithesis in which all restrictions are sought to be abolished on a particular day. What is required is a deliberate and discriminating policy in which the frontiers of protection keep on moving from time to time and from commodity to commodity; so that, by progressive stages, protection is removed from some commodities while it is introduced in the case of other commodities which begin to be produced in the country.

Controls

33. If Indian industry needs to be exposed to a competitive environment in relation to exports and imports, such an environment is all the more necessary as between different industries and between different units in the same industry. This is not the occasion for me to review the machinery

of controls over investment, distribution and prices that we have been operating in India for several years now. Our approach in these controls has been pragmatic; and we have not hesitated to relax them or to intensify them from time to time in the light of changing circumstances. Basically, our approach to controls has always been positive; we have sought thereby to promote development by conserving scarce resources. A similar pragmatic and positive approach would be necessary even for the future. Where it is necessary to retain controls, it shall be our endeavour to administer them in a manner which minimises delays and inconvenience and ensures equal treatment to all concerned. It has to be recognised, however, that controls are only a means to an end and that, by their very nature, they tend to introduce rigidities which often impair efficiency and initiative on the part of all concerned. Very often, the social objectives of controls such as maintaining a measure of equality between people with different initial advantages and prevention of an undue concentration of wealth and economic power can be achieved by other means which may have less inhibiting effect on productive efficiency. That is why, for some time, we have been following a selective policy of relaxing controls.

34. This question has also been examined by the Administrative Reforms Commission and by a number of independent experts. We propose to consider their recommendations carefully. I would only point out at this stage that there cannot be any question of our giving up the basic objectives behind the controls that we maintain. The question only is whether these objectives could not be better served by a different combination of policies in which controls play a less important part than today and other instruments, particularly fiscal and monetary instruments, play a more active part.

Long-term Considerations

35. This brings me to some of the longer term considerations which have to be kept in mind even as we deal with our difficult short-term situation. Our immediate difficulties are essentially the result of two aggressions on our territory and two droughts. It is, however, important for us to enquire whether they do not signify something more basic in our plans and policies which also calls for a correction in emphasis if not in direction.

36. There is general agreement in the country that the highest priority should be given to agriculture and to family planning in our plans for the next few years. No one seriously questions also that as soon as possible, and consistent with the avoidance of inflation, programmes of social betterment should be pursued more vigorously. In this connection, next only perhaps to the importance of providing an adequate supply of foodgrains comes the necessity of enlarging greatly the facilities for drinking water all over the country. Improvement in the quality of education and the welfare of backward classes, particularly of scheduled castes and tribes, will also require more urgent attention than hitherto.

37. If I am not mistaken, the differences and the doubts that are often expressed about our plans relate mainly to two or three basic areas. There is, first of all, the question of the speed with which we can increase the rates of saving and capital formation in the country. Related to this is the problem of our ability to increase the productivity of such capital as we already have. Differences are also expressed about the proportion of available savings which should be invested by the private sector and the public sector in the light of their respective responsibilities and ability to invest the savings profitably. There is also some question whether consumer goods industry or capital goods

industry should receive somewhat higher priority than in the recent past.

38. It is not my intention here to enter into a debate about the pros and cons of the issues around which differences and doubts of the kind that I have just outlined revolve. But let me say that if we have over-estimated in the past our capacity to save as a nation or our capacity to secure a certain return from the capital already invested, such an over-estimation was, in part, at any rate, intended as a spur to better effort on the part of all of us. Certainly, in future, we shall have to be more realistic about what we can do in regard to savings or the improvement in the efficiency of capital over any given period. But when all the care and caution have been exercised, we shall still have to make an effort to do a little more than what the prudent among us might regard as the maximum feasible. What is involved here are the hopes and aspirations of millions of our people; and it simply will not do to assume that what might be good and prudent for some of us for some time will also be good and prudent for the country as a whole for all time.

39. I do not think that there is also any scope for doubt about the importance of industries in Indian economic development. Under modern conditions even agriculture cannot be transformed without a corresponding growth in industries which either supply the requirements of agriculture or absorb its products. If we attach the highest priority to agriculture in the present circumstances, it is essentially because of our desire to be self-sufficient in regard to our food requirements. More generally, investments in agriculture at the present juncture are capable of making a striking contribution to both consumption and investment and to an improvement in the balance of payments. This does not mean, however, that industrial investment can be held in abeyance.

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40. Whether we should make such investment as we make in industry primarily in consumer goods industries or in capital goods industries is also a question which cannot be decided on any a priori grounds. Obviously, increases in consumption provide the ultimate justification for all developmental activity; and the total volume of consumer goods we need will always be substantially larger than the volume of capital goods we require. At the same time, increases in consumption cannot be sustained without increasing the level of capital formation.

41. Perhaps in the past, our investment decisions have been guided more by a general consideration of our long-term needs rather than by a precise assessment of the relative rate of return in different activities. We will need to rely more, over the years to come, on an analysis of costs and benefits in different sectors and to guide our long-term strategy in the light of alternative courses of action. But I have no doubt that, barring marginal variations from time to time, the general trust of our developmental strategy will have to be on a broad front, comprising a wide range of agricultural and industrial activity. Mistakes certainly have been made and will perhaps also be made in future in regard to investment decisions by both public and the private sector. But behind the mistakes and miscalculations that we might have made, there lay, I am sure, a genuine desire to speed up progress, to short-circuit the process of growth so that the trials and tribulations of our people would be short-lived. While we should certainly profit from our mistakes and be prepared to re-arrange priorities at any given time in order to meet the exigencies of the situation in the short-run, it would not be prudent to dismiss the long-term requirements of the economy as altogether irrelevant.

श्री० राजू बनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :
यह किस कामेज के प्रोफसट ह ।

42. I do not suppose that in any active democracy like ours, there would ever be complete agreement about the respective roles and abilities of the public and the private sectors. Both have an important role to play; and I can only say that, over time, their relative roles will necessarily be determined by their relative abilities. Without seeking to supplant the private sector, Government is committed to an expansion of the public sector; and to this end, we shall give the highest priority to the improvement of the management and efficiency of the public sector enterprises already created.

43. In keeping with the Directive Principles of our Constitution, Government is fully committed to the achievement of a socialist society within the framework of an actively functioning democracy. Much has already been achieved in this connection; and in the coming months, we propose to explore all possible avenues to make sure that whether initiatives we have taken in this regard are pursued and implemented with vigour and that further progress is made without impairing the productive efficiency of the economy in general.

Budget Estimates for 1967-68

44. So much for economic policies both in the short and the long run. I shall now summarise briefly the Budget Estimates for 1967-68 as I now wish to present them and compare them with those given in the interim Budget. But before I do so, I would like to refer briefly to the Revised Estimates for the year 1966-67 about which some more information is now available.

45. Honourable Members will recall that I had stated, when presenting the interim Budget, that the Centre's bud-

getary operations for 1966-67 were expected to show a deficit of as much as Rs. 350 crores. Though full details are not yet available, I am glad to say that the deficit has turned out to be somewhat smaller than anticipated, namely, of the order of Rs. 313 crores. The improvement of Rs. 37 crores is the result of a number of factors of which I shall make only a general mention. The receipts from tax revenues have been of about the same order as estimated in the Revised Estimates; in fact, a shade better. External assistance has, however, shown a significant shortfall. But this has been made up by savings under various items of expenditure. The foodgrains transactions have turned out to be better than estimated and this accounts to a large extent for the reduction in the anticipated deficit. The Budget documents repeat the Revised Estimates as presented earlier as the actual figures in most cases are not yet available.

46. Turning now to the Budget Estimates for the current year, I shall indicate the main changes in the interim Budget which I presented in March last. I anticipate some shortfall in the revenue from Excise Duties on sugar on account of lower production. But I expect that this would be made up under other receipts and have, therefore, not made any change in the estimate of Revenue Receipts.

47. As regards foreign aid, Honourable Members will recall that I had provided for the utilisation of Rs. 835 crores or 1115 million dollars this year. Since then, the Aid-India Consortium met in Paris and we have had further discussions, including those with the President of the World Bank. In the interim Budget, I had already taken credit for some disbursement from the 900 million dollars of non-project assistance that we expect to be committed this year. It would appear from recent discussions that the pace of disbursements from the new non-project assistance may be

some what quicker. On the other hand, our experience during 1966-67 should warn us against too optimistic a view of aid disbursements. Taking everything into account, I have increased the earlier estimate of foreign aid utilisation by Rs. 30 crores.

48. The changes made by the Railways in fares and freights will improve the position of their Funds which are deposited with the General Revenues by Rs. 7 crores.

49. Defence expenditure is also proposed to be reduced by Rs. 6 crores. In the interim Budget, this expenditure was only 3 per cent higher than in 1966-67 in money terms. The cost of maintaining defence services and defence supplies has gone up over the past 12 months as a result both of internal price rise and the change in the exchange rate. A substantial reduction in the interim provision for defence, therefore, is not possible. Honourable Members are aware that we are prepared to explore all possible avenues of reducing the tension on our borders and improving our relations with our two neighbours, China and Pakistan. But as long as these efforts do not meet with a genuine response, we cannot allow our search for economics to come in the way of the needs of national security. But consistent with this, it shall be our endeavour to seek economics in this as in other fields.

50. Since the presentation of the interim Budget, Government has reduced significantly the fertilizer subsidies particularly in the context of the higher procurement prices which are being offered for foodgrains. This, together with reduction in the purchase price of fertilizers is expected to benefit the current Budget to the extent of Rs. 51 crores in comparison with the interim Budget. Further, a saving of Rs. 7 crores will also be available in respect of the subsidy on sugar exports which are likely to go down in view of the reduction in sugar output.

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51. I have already referred earlier to the additional provision that I propose to make in respect of some of the items included in the interim Budget. Assistance to the States is proposed to be increased by Rs. 98 crores including Rs. 38 crores for the scarcity affected areas. I have also allocated an additional Rs. 45 crores for the Central Plan, over and above the provision of Rs. 1176 crores made in the interim Budget. Of this, Rs. 14 crores are for Transport, mainly roads, ports and shipping, Rs. 6 crores for Oil exploration and Refining, Rs. 5 crores for Bokaro Steel Plant, Rs. 4 crores for the Union Territories and Rs. 3 crores each for Atomic Energy, Posts & Telegraphs and Family Planning. The rest of the provision relates to Education, Heavy Industries, Khadi and Village Industries, Chemicals and Tourism.

Mobilisation of resources

52. In the Budget Estimates that I have just presented, the availability of resources will be higher by Rs. 101 crores and expenditures by Rs. 143 crores in relation to the interim Budget. I should, however, explain that I have chosen on this occasion, for reasons of security, to mention some of the facts in Part B of the Budget Speech only.

53. On the expenditure side, I have not so far provided anything additional for assistance to the financial institutions. In the interim Budget, a provision of Rs. 30 crores was made for this purpose. This is sufficient for enabling these institutions to honour all their existing commitments as well as to meet disbursements on new commitments in respect of the priority sectors of fertilizers, alloy and tool steel and the like. However, some additional provision for these institutions is necessary if they are to play a reasonable part in supporting private investment activity and thereby helping the revival of the investment

goods industries. I, therefore, propose to provide an additional sum of Rs. 10 crores for the financial institutions. In a Budget of this magnitude, it is also necessary to make a provision for contingencies. Taking account of all the considerations, I estimate that the deficit of the Centre, without any further mobilisation of resources, would be of the order of Rs. 68 crores.

54. By far the best way of mobilising resources is to economise on Government expenditure without sacrificing efficiency. I have already set in motion a thorough examination of the expenditure patterns of all Central Ministries. Already, some decisions have been taken which will reduce the strength of my own Ministry. Similar decisions in respect of other Ministries will be announced as they are taken. In respect of Government projects, the Bureau of Public Enterprises will keep a constant watch in order to secure genuine economies. I do not propose, however, to take any credit at this stage for deduction in Government expenditure as a result of the economy drive that I propose to pursue vigorously. In matters like this, it is best to take credit for success only when success has already been achieved.

55. Better collection of existing taxes is also an important and indeed most equitable way of mobilising additional resources. This is a continuing programme where constant endeavours have to be made to improve tax administration as well as tax laws. In this connection, we have been experimenting for some time with a new system of distribution of work in the Income-tax Department. Under this system, particular functions such as those assessment, collection, refunds etc., are performed by the Income-tax Officers specifically entrusted with these functions. This experiment has shown encouraging results. To facilitate the extension of the functional system, I propose to make specific provisions in the law and I

am circulating separately a detailed note on the subject for the information of Honourable Members. I propose, however, to take only a small credit for better collection of income-tax this year, as it is premature to expect any sizeable gain in the early stages of the operation of the scheme.

(including blue dust). These changes will result in a loss of revenue of Rs. 83 lakhs in a full year. A change is also being made in respect of the duty on tea to which I shall refer later.

Direct Taxes

56. It is also desirable to rely to the maximum extent on mobilisation of private savings for meeting the requirements of the Government. In the present conditions in the country, however, it would not be prudent to take credit for anything more than what I have done in the interim Budget under small savings, market borrowings and the like. At a later stage, I shall refer to one or two fiscal concessions which I propose to give in order to promote savings. But these measures are designed with an eye on the long run rather than on improving the budgetary position during the current year itself.

59. In respect of direct taxes, I propose to give a number of selective and indeed minor concessions. The main concessions in respect of taxes on personal incomes are as follows:

Export Duties

57. Coming to taxation proper, the most important changes involving a loss in revenue that I have to announce relate to export duties. Our exports of jute manufactures have declined in the recent past and some of the promising lines are being threatened with competition from substitutes. I propose, therefore, to reduce the duty on sacking (other than cotton bagging) by Rs. 150 per tonne, on carpet backing and jute specialities by Rs. 300 per tonne and on other hessians by Rs. 150 per tonne. The effect of these reductions would be a loss of revenue of Rs. 18.50 crores in a full year.

(a) In our society, many of us have to maintain dependent parents or grand parents. I propose, therefore, to grant a fixed allowance of Rs. 400 for maintenance of one or more of the dependent parents or grand parents in the case of resident individuals having a total income not exceeding Rs. 10,000. The tax relief on this allowance will be calculated at the rate of 5 per cent applicable to the initial slab of income. This allowance will be available only when the dependent parent or grand parent does not have personal income exceeding Rs. 1000 in the year. This concession is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 2 crores.

58. A reduction of Rs. 7.50 per tonne has been proposed in the export duty on manganese ore having 10 per cent or more but not more than 48 per cent of manganese content mainly with a view to offset the effect of the recent increase in railway freight on manganese ore. A marginal reduction of Rs. 1 per tonne is also being made in the export duty on iron ore fines

(b) At present we levy a surcharge on unearned income in excess of Rs. 15,000. I propose to raise this exemption limit to Rs. 30,000. In a sense, the principle of taxing income from investments at a rate higher than income from work runs counter to the desirability of increased savings. I have, therefore, sought to take this into account at least partially this year. This concession will mean a loss of Rs. 75 lakhs.

(c) I propose that all tax-payers having dividend incomes not exceeding Rs. 500 during the year be allowed to contribute

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from their taxable income the whole of the dividend income received by them from Indian companies. This should encourage equity investment by tax-payers in the lower and middle income groups. The revenue loss of this measure is estimated at Rs. 1.50 crores.

- (d) The present limit of the amount of approved savings in life insurance, Government and recognised provident funds and cumulative time deposits in Post Offices, which qualify for tax relief in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, is proposed to be increased from 25 per cent of the total income to 30 per cent of the total income. The monetary limits of Rs. 12,500 in the case of individuals and Rs. 25,000 in the case of Hindu undivided families will also be raised, simultaneously, to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively.

- (e) Given our present need for resources, I have found it necessary to continue the Annuity Deposit Scheme. I have, however, made some marginal modifications in the Scheme. For example, people over the age of 60 need not make a deposit; at present, the age limit is 70 years. Similarly, for all assesses, no penal tax will apply in case of shortfalls in deposits upto Rs. 100 or upto 10 per cent of the deposits required to be made.

- (f) Indian scientists, professors and research workers who spend a part of the year in foreign universities or other educational or scientific institutions will be allowed, subject to certain conditions, to

deduct from their taxable income, 20 per cent of the remuneration received by them from foreign sources.

60. I will now summarise some of the concessions—again, selective and minor—that I propose to give in respect of corporate taxation:

- (a) As a measure of relief to small-scale industries in the corporate sector, I propose to extend the concessional rate of 45 per cent to widely-held domestic companies having total incomes not exceeding Rs. 50,000 as against Rs. 25,000 at present. This is likely to result in a loss to revenue of about Rs. 18 lakhs.
- (b) As a tourist promotion measure, I propose to extend the priority industry treatment to approved hotels run by Indian companies. Further, I propose to provide for the allowance of initial depreciation on hotel buildings constructed by such companies after the 31st March 1967 in an amount of 25 per cent of their cost of construction. Some other relaxations are also proposed in favour of the hotel industry.
- (c) It has often been represented that our present tax-holiday concession does not benefit adequately those undertakings for which profitability is usually low in the initial years. In order to make the tax exemption more meaningful in such cases, I propose to allow a carry-forward of the unabsorbed benefit of the tax-holiday relating to the assessment year 1967-68, onwards, upto eight years from the year of commencement of the business.

- (d) The existing tax law has certain features which inhibit desirable amalgamations of companies by attracting certain liabilities on such amalgamation. Merging of uneconomic units is desirable in order to improve productivity and realise economies of scale. I propose to facilitate this process by removing the existing disabilities in the matter in the law.
- (e) The progress in resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and certain East African countries has been painfully slow. To supplement the efforts made in this direction by the State Governments, it is proposed, subject to some conditions, to allow industrial units employing such displaced persons and repatriates to deduct 50 per cent of their profits in computing their taxable income.
- (f) I also propose to provide certain tax concessions to industries damaged or destroyed by enemy action or by natural calamities.
- (g) In order to promote scientific research in our country, I propose to enhance the rate of development rebate on machinery and plant installed for scientific research after the 31st March 1967, from the existing general rate of 20 per cent, to the priority rate of 35 per cent. Further, the whole of the capital expenditure incurred after the 31st March 1967 on assets used for scientific research will be allowed as a deduction in the year in which it is incurred.

debit for this item as a reduction in revenue of this order should be made up by better tax collection assisted by the proposed extension over a wider area of deduction of taxes at source.

62. In addition to the changes in direct taxes which I have described, a few other changes are proposed in the Finance Bill which are intended either to continue the existing concessions or to clarify the intentions of the present law. I do not propose to describe these here as they are set out in detail in the explanatory memorandum on the Finance Bill.

63. Some time back Government appointed Shri S. Bhoothalingam, formerly Secretary, Ministry of Finance, as a one-man Committee for recommending measures for simplifying and rationalising the existing structure of direct and indirect taxation. Shri Bhoothalingam recently submitted his first interim Report, which relates exclusively to direct taxes particularly income tax. Copies of this Report will be made available to Honourable Members as soon as possible. Apart from simplification and rationalisation, the Report also suggests a reconsideration of some of the policy aspects of the present tax structure. In a sense, major modifications in the tax structure should not be made in one area, without examining similar suggestions for application to other areas. It is also desirable that on substantive issues, this Honourable House, expert public opinion and people at large should have an opportunity to express their views before Government makes up its mind. I propose, therefore, to publish also the subsequent reports of Shri Bhoothalingam. It is my intention that the publication of these reports will provide an occasion for Parliament and for others to discuss some of the basic aspects of the tax structure so that it can be put on a sound and progressive basis as soon as possible. It is for this reason, quite apart from the difficult financial situation in the

61. The combined effect of the various concessions in direct taxes that I have listed will be a reduction in revenue of about Rs. 5 crores in a full year. I do not propose, however, to take any

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current year, that I have decided to restrict my proposals for modification in the direct tax structure to a minimum. It is my intention, however, to introduce even in the present Budget some of the measures of rationalisation and simplification which have been recommended in the interim Report.

64. One of the main recommendations is that changes in the tax laws and rates of taxation should be applied prospectively to current incomes. The existing practice of applying the rates of tax to incomes already earned in the past year, which has been followed over a long period of years, is not sound in principle. The annual Finance Acts not only prescribe rates of tax but often provide incentives or disincentives in various directions. Such incentives or disincentives can obviously be meaningful only if they are applied prospectively. Apart from this consideration, it stands to reason that the tax-payer should know before hand his tax liability for any given income year. I propose, therefore, to apply the several measures for making changes in the tax laws as also in the tax rates, prospectively, to current incomes which will fall due for assessment next year, except where it is felt that a particular measure calls for retrospective application for special reasons. We also propose to consider seriously the recommendation about adopting a standard tax year co-terminous with the financial year.

65. Another measure recommended for simplifying tax calculations is the elimination of most of the areas in which calculations of rebates and reliefs have to be made at present by applying the average rate of tax on the total income. In these areas, I propose to make provisions for allowing a straight deduction of the whole or a specified proportion of the income qualifying for the rebate or relief in computing the taxable income. Similar provisions will also be made for calculating rebates of tax on charitable

donations. Donations to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund will be added to the categories of donations which at present qualify for tax relief without the operation of the ceiling limit of 10 per cent of the total income or Rs. 2 lakhs, which applies to ordinary charitable donations.

66. There is only one other significant change in respect of direct taxes, which I might mention here. At present, tax is withheld at source in the case of Indian residents out of their income consisting only of salaries, interest on securities, or dividends. In order to improve and speed up the collection of tax, it is proposed to extend, in the case of residence, the requirement of deduction of tax at source to interest on deposits, loans or other borrowings as well as to fees for professional services and brokerage and commission payable by banks, companies and other organised entities. However, in order to avoid hardship, certain exemptions are being provided.

18 hrs.

Posts and Telegraphs

67. As the House is aware, the Postal and Telegraph Branches of the Posts & Telegraphs Department have been working at a loss. Most of the services we provide on the Postal side are unremunerative. The cost of services has increased appreciably during recent years. To meet the loss partially, it is proposed to raise slightly the rate of postage on parcels, registered newspapers, book packets etc., as also to raise the registration fee and fees for express delivery, insurance and air mail fee on packets. The additional annual revenue expected from these increases in the postal rates is about Rs. 1.84 crores. On the Telegraph side, it is proposed to raise the minimum charge on an ordinary Greetings telegram and the rate for Express Greetings telegram. The existing rate for non-Press inland telegrams will remain unchanged but the

minimum charge will be for the first 8 words instead of first 10 words as at present. The rental for a teleprinter machine is proposed to be raised and revision is also proposed in the rental for part-time telegraph and teleprinter circuits other than those given to the Press. (Details of the principal changes in the Posts and Telegraphs tariffs are given in a separate memorandum.) These measures are expected to yield an annual revenue of Rs. 1.02 crores. Opportunity has also been taken to rationalise the tariffs for various telephone services and make certain minor revisions therein. The additional annual revenue from the various changes proposed in the telephone tariffs is expected to amount to Rs. 1.58 crores.

68. The proposed changes in the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone rates will not come into effect immediately. The dates from which they will be operative will be notified later. These changes will yield Rs. 4.44 crores in a full year and Rs. 3 crores in the rest of the current year. As, however, the Posts and Telegraph Revenue is not now expected to come upto the interim Budget Estimate, I am taking credit for an additional Rs. 1 crore only on this account.

Excise and Customs

69. I turn now to my proposals in regard to Union Excise Duties. The large number of changes that I have made in direct taxes will not make any significant difference to the Government's budgetary position. Import duties have been rationalised on a number of occasions in the recent past including at the time of devaluation last June. Honourable Members will recall that although the import tariff was adjusted to take account of the higher rupee cost of imports, the total incidence of devaluation and import tariff was such as to increase substantially the rupee cost of all imports including the import of machinery, raw materials and spares. It is not desirable to give another jolt to the

economy by any further increases in import duties. It is, therefore, inevitable that I should essentially increase the Union Excise Duties for raising additional revenues in order to balance the Budget after allowing for the effect of the reduction in export duties.

70. I have, however, endeavoured to adjust excise duties in such a way that apart from raising additional resources, these adjustments will be consistent with the requirements of the current economic situation. Thus, in the main, I have endeavoured to increase duties on those items where (a) it is necessary to exercise some restraint on domestic consumption in order to augment export earnings, or (b) where high profits are made by industry and trade at present or (c) where some increase in prices cannot be considered socially undesirable. In particular, I have sought to ensure that prices of essential consumer goods are not affected and that the demand for those industries which are already saddled with considerable excess capacity is not further depressed. Altogether, additional excise duties are proposed to be levied on only a limited range of selected items so that the price situation is not disturbed at many points. This explains in part the sizeable increases that I propose in a few cases.

71. I propose to raise the excise duties on coffee and tea so that the internal consumption of these is retrained and more quantities are made available for export. These increases will yield a revenue of Rs. 8.40 crores in a full year without taking into account the revenue loss from reduction in the export duties on tea to neutralise the effect of the higher excise on export shipments. In the case of tea, the increase proposed is lower on cheaper tea than on the higher priced teas from Zones III, IV and V. Similarly, the increase on the cheaper Robusta or Liberia variety of coffee is less than on superior varieties like Arabica.

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72. Another export item on which I propose to increase the duty is jute manufactures. The existing basic excise duties on hessians and other jute manufactures which are Rs. 250 and Rs. 125 per tonne respectively are being raised to Rs. 375 and Rs. 175 per tonne. The effect of this will be an additional revenue of Rs. 3.00 crores annually. As usual, the duties will be rebated on export shipments.

73. As for tea exports, the effect of higher excise duties on exports will be neutralised by a reduction in export duties by 24 paise per kilogram. While this will fully offset the burden of the excise duty increase on the higher priced varieties, the inferior teas from Zones I and II will have a slight edge over the others as the export duty reduction in their case will exceed the excise duty increases. While making this reduction in the export duty, the rate schedule is also being simplified and rationalised to obviate the practical difficulties in the present system of levy. The effect of the reduction proposed will be a loss of Rs. 4.68 crores annually so that in the net Rs. 3.72 crores would be realised from tea and coffee in a full year.

74. I propose to re-impose the duty on footwear and parts which have a good export potential. This duty was withdrawn by an exemption as a part of the Budget proposals of February 1965. As before, footwear made without the aid of power or in small power operated establishments will continue to be exempted. This proposal will yield an additional revenue of Rs 2.75 crores annually.

75. It is necessary also to restrain the increasing consumption of cigarettes which cuts into the exportable surplus available of cigarette tobacco, an important foreign exchange earner. I, therefore, propose to raise substantially the duties on cigarettes which would yield a revenue of Rs. 20.50 crores annually. The increase proposed on higher priced cigarettes will be

more than on the cheaper varieties. Some increase has been proposed also on cigars and cheroots, the yield from which will be about one lakh of rupees. I realise that the increase proposed is high. But Honourable Members and others can at least escape its incidence by reducing consumption and thus perhaps prolonging their lives in the bargain.

76. Honourable Members will recall that at the time of devaluation, excise and customs duties on petroleum products were adjusted in such a way as to avoid any increase in their price. This step meant a considerable loss of revenue for the Government and was in fact on par with the subsidies given on foodgrains and fertilizers at the time for the same purpose. Subsidies on fertilizers have already been reduced. I see no reason why the prices of some of the petroleum products also should not be allowed to rise, reflecting the effect of devaluation. I propose, therefore, to increase the basic excise duty on motor spirit from Rs. 451.05 per kilolitre to Rs. 550 per kilolitre and on refined diesel and vaporising oils from Rs. 441.05 to Rs. 461.05 per kilolitre. The excise duty on petroleum products not otherwise specified is also proposed to be increased from 10 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent ad valorem. These increases on mineral oil products will yield a revenue of Rs. 25.80 crores annually. Honourable Members would note that these changes will not result in any increase in the price of kerosene, or of diesel oil used by agriculturists or fuel oil which is used by industry. In fact, the increase in the case of refined diesel oil is also marginal—of the order of 2 paise per litre.

77. I come now to a few less essential items of consumption where there is scope for mopping up the high profits made or where even an increase in the price to consumers will not be a great hardship. The basic excise duty on artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials is proposed to be raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

ad valorem which will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 4.5 crores annually.

78. Production of rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn has increased and the margin of profit on these is also high. I, therefore, propose to make a substantial increase in the excise duties. The increase on cellulosic fibres and yarn, such as viscose rayon and acetate rayon will be lower than the increases proposed on noncellulosic fibres and yarn, such as polyester fibre and nylon yarn. The effect of the increases proposed will be an additional revenue of Rs. 22 crores annually.

79. The excise duty on aluminium has remained unchanged since 1960 and there has been a substantial increase in the indigenous production in the recent years. I propose to increase the basic excise duty on aluminium ingots from Rs. 300 to Rs. 950 per tonne, on plates, sheets, circles and strips from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1450 per tonne, and on foils from Rs. 600 to Rs. 2000 per tonne; the duties on pipes, tubes and extruded shapes and sections are also being raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem. These changes will bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 10.98 crores annually.

80. It is my expectation that in the case of aluminium, rayon and synthetic fibres, it should be possible for producers to absorb the increase in the excise duties without any increase in the prices charged to consumers. In any event, producers of these products will not be allowed to increase their present prices without prior consultations with the Government. If, on examination, it is found that the additional excise duties cannot be absorbed by producers without a change in the price charged to consumers, we shall be prepared to take appropriate remedial action. However, it is our intention to make sure that to the maximum extent possible, the incidence of higher duties in these cases is absorbed in the

profits made at present by producers and distributors.

81. The present structure of excise on cotton textiles allows such a high margin of preference to powerlooms that it encourages tax avoidance. This has been pointed out by two successive Committees. I propose, therefore, to raise the excise duty on cotton twist, yarn and thread which go into the production of fine and superfine fabrics in the powerloom sector. The increase will be mostly on sized yarn cleared in the form of sized beams required for weaving in the powerloom factories. Rates of duty on sized yarn of fine and superfine counts are proposed to be raised in such a way that the margin of difference in the excise duty between powerloom and mill-made grey fabrics of fine and superfine varieties is narrowed sufficiently. These changes will, however, not affect the handloom sector as the duty on hank yarn is not being raised. The duty on mill fabrics will also remain unchanged, as the increase in the yarn compounded duty is being offset by a corresponding reduction in the grey fabric duty so that the cumulative effect leaves the duty on fine and superfine grey fabrics unchanged. The effect of these changes will be an additional revenue of Rs. 7.80 crores annually.

82. The only new item on which excise duty is proposed to be imposed this year is rubber piping, tubing and belting. These are being added to the item of rubber products like latex foam sponge and tread rubber which are already excisable. The proposed basic excise duty on these new rubber products will be 15 per cent ad valorem which will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1.98 crores annually.

83. Special excise duties will continue to be levied at the existing rates subject to modifications consequent on the changes proposed in the basic excise duties outlined earlier. The provision for levy of regulatory excise duty in the same manner as in section 48 of

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the Finance Act, 1966 is being continued though there will be no levy of this duty at present.

84. The total effect of all the proposed changes in the excise duties will be an additional revenue of Rs. 115.52 crores in a full year out of which Rs. 22.98 crores will go to the States.

85. I have not proposed any increase in the import duties. But wherever excise duties have been increased or modified, the countervailing duties on imported goods equivalent to such increases will be chargeable in addition to the existing duties. In the case of imported aluminium ingots and wire bars, the increase in the countervailing duty will not be to the full extent of the excise duty increases but will be lower by Rs. 400 per tonne. The increases in countervailing duties will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 7.33 crores annually.

86. I have already discussed earlier the reductions in export duties. Taking into account the loss of Rs. 19.01 crores annually under these items and the increases on account of countervailing duties the net loss of customs revenue would be Rs. 11.68 crores in the full year. Taking excise duties and customs duties together, the total additional revenue in the full year will be of the order of Rs. 103.84 crores of which Rs. 22.98 crores will go to the States and balance will accrue to the Centre. However, during the current year, the changes in customs and excise duties will apply not for the full year but only for a little over ten months. During the current year, therefore, the additional revenue accruing to the Centre will be of the order of Rs. 68 crores. Changes in posts and telegraph rates will bring in Rs. 1 crores. The additional revenues of about Rs. 69 crores will more than cover the initial deficit of Rs. 68 crores. Essentially, therefore, the Budget that I am presenting now is a balanced one. Honourable Members

would also note that in addition to the substantially larger resources made available to the States from the Central Budget, the State Governments will benefit substantially to the extent of almost Rs. 20 crores by the taxation proposed here.

87. I am well aware that I have been able to balance the Budget primarily by keeping the Plan outlays strictly in check. The provision for the Plan in the Budget, for Central schemes, assistance to the States and to the financial institutions taken together, is not materially different from the level of the first year of the Fourth Plan. At a time when essential consumer goods are in short supply and when it is difficult to reduce subsidies, I could not have provided more for the Plan without jeopardising the chances of restoring price stability. Considerable restraint has also been exercised in regard to non-Plan outlays at the Centre, the bulk of which relate to interest payments which are contractual obligations and to defence.

88. To those who may have been looking forward to sizeable reductions in taxation, I will say only this. As long as we in this Honourable House remain responsive to the needs and aspirations of the poor and the down-trodden, there will always be need for the Government, no matter what its persuasion, to command a growing volume of resources from year to year. Some of the resources available to the Government at present, such as the counterpart of PL 480 supplies of food-grains etc., should not and indeed cannot continue for long. Before giving any tax concessions, therefore, I would like to be doubly sure that there is at least a reasonable chance of such a step contributing to larger revenues by stimulating activity or savings in general. Under the present circumstances, I see no clear prospect of this; but we will explore all possible avenues of putting our tax structure on a sound, stable and progressive basis. My main justification for the select-

ive but sizeable increases in excise duties is that these are necessary in the interest of exports and for avoiding too deep a cut in Plan outlay. Indeed, even as it is, I do not feel happy about not being able to provide more for the Plan than we did last year. That is why we propose to pursue a more positive policy of encouraging public and private investment activity as soon as the basic supply position in the country improves.

89. In the meanwhile, I can only hope that this Budget will contribute to the restoration of a climate of stability which is so essential for sound and sustained growth. We are determined also to redouble our efforts to provide a clean and efficient administration. I have every confidence that at this critical juncture, all sections of the community—farmers, workers, businessmen and leaders of public opinion—will give of their best so that the spell of stagnation which has been upon us for more than two years now is lifted and we begin to move forward once again to our cherished goals.

FINANCE (No. 2) BILL*
1967

12.25 hrs.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1967-68.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1967-68".

The motion was adopted

Shri Morarji Desai: I introduce the Bill.

12.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday May, 26, 1967/Jyaishta 5, 1967 (Saka).

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 25-5-67.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.