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Monday, November 11, 1968. Kartika 20, 1890 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XXI contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT. NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November, 11, 1968/ Kartika 20, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, who passed away at New Delhi on the 4th October, 1968 at the age of 66.

Shri Rao had a long parliamentary career. He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament during the years 1947—1952 and of Rajya Sabha during 1952—1962 and of Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962— 1967. During his parliamentary career Shri Rao made a mark as a Presiding Officer. He was the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 1962 and Deputy-Speaker of Lok Sabha from 1962 to 1967.

Shri Rao made a great contribution as Chairman of various Standing Committees of the House as well as Select and Joint Committees on Bills. Calm demeanour and kind-heartedness were the special features about his personality which influenced the Members of the House and the Committees. He was a symbol of gentlemanliness.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EX-TERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr Speaker, Sir, may 1 associate myself with the sentiments which you have just expressed? Once again, the inter-session period had taken the toll of a valued colleague. Asyou, Sir, have observed yourself, Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao was associated with this Parliament since its very inception first as to Member of the Constituent Assembly and later as a Member of Parliament; for three successive terms he had occasion to preside over the deliberationseither of this House or of the other as. Deputy Speaker or as Deputy Chairman.

Shri Rao's political career dated back tothe early days of our Independence movement in which he played a prominent part. But what made his contribution in public life so much the richer was the variety of his interests which included many phases of constructive, cultural and social activities, He was associated with the promotion of education, of literature and of culture in his own State Mysore as well as in the wider national field. In him we lose a leading political worker who was deeply imbued with the democratic tradition and democratic thinking and one who claimed long and distinguished career as a parliamentarian.

May I join you in paying homage to-Shri Rao's memory, and request you on behalf of this House to convey our deepest sympathy to his family?

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we on this side would also like to associate ourselves with what has fallen from you and from the hon. Leader of the House in regard to the passing away of Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao. Not only was he the Deputy-Speaker, but some of us had occasion to watch him at much closer quarters as Chairman of various Select Committees, I still remember the patience and tolerance with which he allowed those Committees to function and guided their deliberations, with the result that we were able to make a contribution. on very complicated and technical legislation.

We all deeply regret his passing away and join in whatever has been said by you and the hon. Leader of the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : 1 join in the condolences offered by the other Members of the House. 1 knew Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao when he first came to the Rajya Sabha and became its Deputy Chairman. 1 had the privilege to be here also when he was the Deputy-Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Although he had a rigidity of outlook and manner, yet he was human: after all, and was a very likable and sociable personality so far as his individual behaviour was concerned. He was a patriot who had joined the national movement and had rendered service to the nation in various ways not only in Parliament but also outside. He was associated with several cultural and social organisations.

It was really regrettable that such a distinguished person did not get an opportunity to come to this Parliament again. We are really sorry that this loss came at an age when his experience in public life would have surely enriched our nation in different spheres of public activity but it has been deprived of that opportunity now.

We mourn his loss and I hope that you will convey our condolences to his bereaved family.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : On behalf of my Group and myself, I wish to associate ourselves with the sentiment of sorrow that has already been expressed at the passing away of Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao.

I knew him for a long time. As soon as we came to Parliament we got to know personalities among whom Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao had a definite place. But I noticed all the time that in spite of holding high office there was about him an unobtrusiveness and a certain gentle modesty which was characteristic of the man.

As Shri M. R. Masani has said, I also had the privilege of having worked with him in various Committees, and particularly in Committee work his qualities were very much evidenced. We shall miss in his passing away a a genule soul who played his role in a very unostentatious but effective manner in the life of our country, and I wish that our sentiments of sorrow are communicated to his family.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod) : On behalf of my Party, I join in the sentiments expressed by my other friends here. I knew Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao when he was the Deputy-Speaker of this House. As far as his true qualities were concerned, I need not explain them because everybody knows them.

So, on behalf of my Party, I express our sorrow and mourn his loss, and request you to send our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्वी रवि राय (पुरी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि मैं श्वी कृष्णामूर्ति राव के व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क में नहीं आया था, लेकिन यह सब को ज्ञात है कि वह एक कुशल व्यवस्थापक और राजनैतिक नेता थे। देश के स्वतन्व्रता-संप्राम और मैसूर के राजनैतिक जीवन में उनका बहुत योगदान रहा। मैं अपनी और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से उनके शोक-संतप्त परि-बार के प्रति अपनी संवेदना प्रकट करता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the Members to stand in silence for a short while now to express their sorrow?

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS TATA FERTILIZER COMPLEX AT

Mithapur +

*1. DR. RANEN SEN : SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : SHRI R. K. AMIN : SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

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

(a) whether Government have suggested certain modifications to the proposed Tata

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plan to set up a giant fertilizer complex at Mithapur in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the modifications suggested;

(c) whether the Tatas have accepted the suggestions;

(d) whether any final decision has been taken by Government on the proposal; and

(e) if so, the nature of the decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURA-MAIAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some modifications have been suggested from time to time. The modifications relate among other things to quantity of ammonia to be imported, commencement of indigenous production of Ammonia, installation of the Private jetty, and extent of Government participation. Some of the suggestions have been accepted. The matter is still under discussion.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

DR. RANEN SEN: The hon. Minister has stated that the Tata fertiliser proposal was several times modified and at one stage the proposal was to import ammonia to the extent of 50 million dollars and to have port development at the cost of Rs. 10 crores. May I know what has happened to this particular proposal of the Tata fertiliser project?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : There are various facets to the proposal. For instance, one is the quantity of ammonia to be imported. Originally they said that they would import 1.5 million tonnes. Then the figure came down to 1.25 million tonnes. Again, the ceiling on the annual import has been reduced from 400,000 tonnes to 300 000 tonnes.

The jetty construction was to cost about Rs. 20 crores. From time to time during discussions, various proposals were made from either ide. Some were accepted; some are still under discussion. May I say it is still in a fluid condition? M51LSS/68-2 DR. RANEN SEN : Is it a fact that the Planning Commission has totally rejected this fertiliser plant project, and the Deputy Chairman of the Commission in his recent visit to the Soviet Union had some talk with the Soviet authorities in regard to the establishment of a fertiliser plant here? If so, what steps have the Government of India taken in this regard?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : Rejection or acceptance is by Government. It is true the Planning Commission has suggested certain modifications if this scheme is to be accepted. As regards the visit of the Deputy Chairman of the Commission, it is true he went to the Soviet Union and I believe the Soviet Union expressed a desire to help in our fertilizer projects and so on. We are thinking of sending a delegation there to see to what extent we can take advantage of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Another one?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : You are aware of the fact that the entire Gujarat State is looking forward very anxiously to see that this Mithapur project is accepted by Government. As regards the objection raised by Government as to participation and as to whether they are to be allowed to import ammonia, in view of the fact that Iran has agreed to deal with the matter on a government to government basis and in view also of the fact that we have already allowed ammonia to be imported by Dharamsey Morarji at Bombay and also taking into consideration the fact that there is some agreement between the Bombay port and Dharamsey Morarji, how is it that Government are not taking any initiative to suggest a line on which a compromise could be effected so that the work of construction of the Mithapur project could be started, specially as we know that within ten years we would need all the fertiliser we could produce and everytime we have failed on the fertiliser front in so far as targets are concerned?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : May I inform my hon. friend that Government are no less anxious than he that the fertiliser targets should be achieved early. The question is how to achieve it. This is a much bigger project than that of Dharamsey Morarji. It involves investment of about Rs. 200 crores and maintenance of a port in private custody. There are so many other facts. It is not a simple matter. There are complex and complicated features in it and it does take time to examine. It is much better that we examine it at leisure rather than do something in a hurry and then regret.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The Minister has just said that the negotiations are still in a fluid state. What is the proposed percentage of government participation in this project and when will the negotiations with Tatas be finalised?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : Originally the proposal was that various State Governments, LIC and UTI should have about 16 per cent. Now they have agreed that this could be raised to 22. They have also said that the Central Government also can have a share in it.

As to when it will be finalised, may I say that we shall do it as quickly as we can?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : As Government have approved of a plant at Visakhapatnam, may I know what are the difficulties in approving of this plant? Secondly, what are the other difficulties or objections envisaged?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : It is true overnment have given a letter of intent to the Occidental Company in regard to a fertilizer plant at Visakhapatnam. But that scheme is slightly different because there it involves the erection of an ammonia plant in the country and import of ammonia has been permitted pending the erection of the plant for about 18 months. In this case, the objection even in regard to the indigenous part of ammonia is that the production is to start only after 5½ years. There are very many other things.

SHRI UMANATH : There is a big controversy in the country on giving permission to this Tata project because it is going to be based on ammonia, while naphtha is in surplus in our country, whether it is proper in the country's interest as it involves imports. The Government has been telling us all along that their policy is to avoid ammonia import as far as possible. In the case of Dharamsey Morarji Project they said that it was because of exceptional circumstances that it was sanctioned, because it was tied up with the import of sulphur. I would like to know from the Government firstly whether it is a fact that the Occidental Oil Company, an American company, has been permitted to start a factory in Vizag on ammonia base and secondly on the basis of majority participation by the American company; if so, whether this is meant as a prelude to give full-fledged permission for the Tata factory on the basis of majority participation.

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : The Occidental Company is ammonia-based, but the important feature is that they will themselves start manufacturing ammonia here from the naphtha which will be supplied to them. It is true they have been given about 52'5 per cent, because, whatever may be said in future, so far it has been the policy of the Government and it has been announced all over the world, that if foreign investors want majority participation, it will be given to them, and in accordance with that policy this has been done. Secondly, as for prelude, nothing is a prelude to any thing else as my hon. friend knows.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Is it a fact that Mr. J. R. D. Tata of the Tata concerns has stated that this factory is possible only at Mithapur owing to various favourable considerations, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : I had not the privilege of talking to Mr. Tata but I had occasion to talk to one of his experts and that is exactly what he said.

SHRI NATH PAI : Not even the most uncharitable and severe critic of this Government can accuse it of a special competence or capacity to take decisions. We have been hearing about this scheme for these so many years. It seems that the cold war which is coming to an end in other parts of the world is being very severely fought in the Cabinet on this issue, whether we should have Russian participation or private finance. The Deputy Prime Minister is reported to have declared with his usual self-confidence in Gujarat recently that this petro-chemical complex and this fertiliser factory will be both ushered in. May we know who is speaking the truth and where we stand with. regard to this scheme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The statement which is attributed to me has not been made by me.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is a very serious matter. I have got the cutting with me, but not unfortunately now, because I expected him to stand by it. I will bring it not exactly as a privilege motion, but I will bring it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Unfortunately, the hon. Member has got the competence to understand things which are not stated.

SHRI NATH PAI : I do not want to strike a personal note about competence or incompetence, that I will leave to others. If he has not said, it is all right, it is up to him. I will get the necessary reports from the Press of a speech he delivered about it. But I want to know from the Minister in-charge, why this delay. What is happening that is holding up a decision? I can appreciate if they do not want it, I can understand if they want it. What we are baffled about is this continuous debate that is going on.

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : This proposal has been before us for some months now, and naturally because it is a complex proposal which involves a huge amount of investment and matters of policy of various dimensions are involved, obviously it takes time.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: मैं माननीय मन्ती जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि मीठापुर में टाटा उर्वरक उद्योग समूह के बारे में जो बात चल रही है इस सिलसिले में क्या किसी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी में इस बारे में विचार किया गया कि जो गुजरात में यह फैक्ट्री लग रही है इस फैक्ट्री के लगने के बाद ट्राम्बे का जो यूनिट पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगा हुआ है उस पब्लिक सेक्टर के यूनिट का इस फैक्टरी के लग जाने के बाद उस का प्रोडक्शन आन्ध्र में, गुजरात में और महाराष्ट्र में नहीं बिक सकेगा ? क्या इस सिलसिले में कोई विचार किया जाएगा ?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : Whatever may be the final decision of the Government

on this proposal, there is no denying the fact that at present no amount of fertiliser that we can produce will be surplus to our requirements. Therefore, there is no conflict between Trombay and this one.

SHRIN. DANDEKER : I understood the hon. Minister to say a little while earlier that this project was among the various subjects discussed by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission when he visited Soviet Russia and that projects of this kind are matters in discussion with the Soviet Government. May I ask the Minister whether it is proper or is it the practice of the Government to discuss projects of this kind with the Soviet Government after they have obtained all the cost details and all the economics, technical data, and so on of a project from a concern like the Tatas who are putting up this project? If so, may I know whether this is not the most wonderful way of torpedoing all sorts of projects that arise here so that one can be discussed in detail with the Soviet Government and ask them to do something about it?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : I am afraid the whole statement of my hon. friend is based on a complete misconception of facts. I never said that the Tata project was discussed. What I did say was that the Russian Government whoever their Officers may be, and the Deputy Chairman of cu. Planning Commission, discussed about the possibility of co-operation between our two countries in fertiliser production. They have nothing to do with the Tata project. It was never discussed there so far as I know.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : In view of the fact that this fertiliser project will involve a perpetual import of crores and crores of rupees worth of liquid ammonia involving foreign exchange (*Interruptions*) and in view of the fact that this particular project will further add to the monstrous growth of monopoly in our country and in view of the fact that the entire...

MR. SPEAKER : You are giving the reasons. What is the information you want?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : In view of the fact that all the scientists and technicians concerning fertiliser industry have universally demanded production of ammonia indigenously and which has been rejected repeatedly....

MR. SPEAKER : This is question hour.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : In view of the fact that the Pyrites Corporation has sat tightly over the production of pyrites in the country and in view of the fact that rock phosphates have deliberately been refused to be exploited may I know whether the Government will outright reject this proposal?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : There is no question of perpetual import. The import of ammonia is for a period of 10 years. Originally it was 10 years. New it is for 7 years. That is the factual information I have.

SHRI PILOO MODY : From my information the Tata fertiliser project has been delayed for two specific reasons, the first one being ideological degma and the second one being the vested interests that the Ministers have in this project. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that for every hour that the Tata fertiliser project has been delayed, it is going to cost this country one lakh of rupees in foreign exchange-for every hour that the project is being discussed. And the Minister has the temerity to say just now that it is a very complicated matter and that, obviously, it will take time. No amount of complication and no amount of mistakes that the Minister makes in the taking of a decision in the matter is going to cost us as much as he is costing us by mercly sitting back. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : It is most unfortunate that my friend has spent all his literary excellence on attacking the Ministers. Sir, I would say that no Minister has a vested interest in this. If any Minister had it, the scheme should have been sanctioned long ago, even assuming but not agreeing with his criteria.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : In view of many of our public undertakings suffering because the management is not competent, would the Government take into consideration at the time of final sanction the competence of the management so that the project taken in hand is properly and profitably run?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : A suggestion like that, coming from such a respected Member, will always be kept in view. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question.

आसाम में गैस का उत्पादन

*2. श्री महाराज सिंह भारतीः क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) आसाम में तैयार हो रही गैस का लागत मूल्य कितना है और वह आसाम विद्युत् बोर्ड, आसाम आयल कम्पनी, उर्वरक कारखाने तथा चाय बागानों की किस दर पर सप्लाई की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या उन उपभोक्ताओं को, जिन्हें अब गैस घाटे पर दी जा रही है, बिना किसी हानि के यह गैस बेचने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गैस से पैदा होने वाली और आसाम विद्युत् बोर्ड को बहुत कम मूल्यों पर प्राप्त होने वाली बिजली समूचे भारत में किसी भी उवरंक कारखाने को उपलब्ध की जाने वाली बिजली की दर से अधिक दर पर उस बोर्ड पर उवरंक कार-खाने को दी जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURA-MAIAH): (a) The cost of production of natural gas by Oil India Limited during 1966 was about Rs. 17.54 per 1,000 co.

Name of the consumer	Price per 1,000 cu. metres	
Assam State Electri- city Board	Rs. 8.77	
Tea Plantations	Rs. 52.62	
Assam Oil Company	*Rs. 17·54	
Fertilizer Corporation of India	Rs. 42.10	

metres at well head. The sale price of gas is as under :--

(b) The natural gas is sold by Oil India Limited and not by Government. It is only to Assam State Electricity Board that the Company is selling gas at a price below the cost of production. This price is effective till 31-12-1973. The question of revising the price will be taken up by Oil India Limited with the Assam Government after the expiry of the above period.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

थी महाराज सिंह भारती: अध्यक्ष महोदय, असम में जितने बडे पैमाने पर यह गैस लगा-तार जलाई गई है, उस से लाखों रुपए रोज का नुक्सान हआ है तथा उस गैस के जलाने की वजह से किसानों ने दावे किए हैं, डिग्रियां हुई हैं और उन को पैसा दिया गया है। में सरकार से जानना चाहता हं कि क्या वजह है कि सरकार ने आज तक उस गैस को जलते जाने दिया और कभी भी उस गैस के इस्तेमाल करने के कायदे का लिखित समझौता नहीं किया? क्या यह सच है कि सिर्फ जबानी बातें की गई और सिर्फ एक चिटठी लिखने से गैस औरों को नहीं दी गई, उन्हीं लोगों को कन्ज्यमर मान लिया गया और उन्होंने बाद में उस गैस को नहीं लिया। जो इतना बडा नक्सान हुआ है, उस का क्या कारण है, आगे से यह नुक्सान नहीं होगा, इस के लिए आपके पास क्या योजना है ?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : This is what is known as associated gas which comes with the crude, and Oil India Limited has been trying to sell it, as much as they can, but obviously some of it is low pressure gas and is flared. As regards the high pressure gas, even though Assam Oil Company has been taking this since 1959 and the Electricity Board has been taking it from 1964, even today, I understand some of these people are not lifting the maximum which they can, because they are not yet ready for it. So, to the extent people are ready to take, we are giving. It is not as though we are just flaring it off irresponsibly.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: इस के बाद तो ऐसा लगता है कि कोई सवाल खडा ही नहीं होता इतने दिनों से लगातार गैस जलती चली जा रही है और आप कहते हैं कि कोई लेना नहीं चाहता, ऐसा लगता है कि अपाहिज की की शक्ल में सरकार मुल्क के सामने पड़ी है। जब इस मल्क के अन्दर अमोनिया इम्पोर्ट करने की बात हो रही है, नेप्या हमारे पास है नहीं, इस गैस को काम में लाकर सरकार नेप्था बना सकती है। क्या सरकार बताने की कृपा करेगी कि पूरी गैस फर्टिलाइजर बनाने में इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं हो रही है। जो बिजली बननी शुरू हुई है, वह इतनी तेज मिल रही है कि कल उस की वजह से फर्टिलाइजर के दाम बढेंगे, उस के बाद सरकार कहेगी कि असम में फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना नहीं लगाएंगे, क्योंकि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा आ रही है। आप एटामिक एनर्जी का प्लांट क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं ? इतनी बेशकीमती चीज का नुक्सान हो रहा है, आप सब का सब क्यों नहीं इस्तेमाल करते ?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : If there is enough gas tor further use in the fertilisers, we will use it, but it has to be used for various other purposes also. In fact we are now meeting the full gas requirements of Namrup.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : फर्टिलाइजर को जो बिजली दे रहे हैं, वह इतनी तेज क्यों है ? पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली सस्ती मिलती है, असम में तेज क्यों है ?

^{.*}Will be increased to Rs. 42.10 when Fertilizer Corporation of India starts taking gas on a continuing, commercial basis.

MR. SPEAKER : Do they use this gas for fertiliser purposes?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : At a time when the tea plantations were actually getting it Rs. 52.63, the Fertilizer Corporation of India is getting it at Rs. 42.10. So, it is not a higher price that is being paid.

भी महाराज सिंह मारती: बिजली के लिए आप गैस साढ़े आठ रुपए में दे रहे हैं, जब कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन साढ़े सतरह रुपए है।

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : It is true that the Assam Oil Company is paying Rs. 17.54. It was done in 1959 at a time when we did not have enough demand for it. Now we are going to revise it from the date the Fertilizer Corporation of India takes this much gas for commercial purposes and on a commercial scale, and we are going to revise it to the same price, namely, Rs. 42.10.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : The Minister has already stated that there is difference of price between the Assam State Electricity Board, Tea Plantations and Fertilizer Corporation. The gas is produced by Oil India and the Government of India is a partner in that, fifty-fifty. The fertilizer factory is a Government-sponsored public sector industry. How can the Government of India agree to this pricing system and charge a higher price from the Fertilizer Corporation as compared to the others, especially when fertilizer is to be sold to the agriculturists at a lower price for increasing production? As it is, the fertilizer factory at Namrup cannot reduce the cost of production of fertilizers.

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : We are giving the gas at Rs. 8.77 to the State Electricity Board because the Assam Government said that they wanted to encourage industries in the State. That will come up again for negotiations. Our endeavour is to have a uniform policy. So far it has been a question of demand and supply. If I reduce the price below Rs. 42 for the Fertilizer Corporation, the tea plantations may not pay Rs. 52 and we have to reduce it for them also. One has to take an overall picture and see what is best for the country. SHRIDHRESWAR KALITA : Government of India is a partner in Oil India and the Fertilizer Corporation is a Government-sponsored body. Why should this higher price be fixed for them?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : I have already said that they have taken into account the economics of it and what should be the profitability. The idea is to have a uniform price. Previously it has not been possible. Our endeavour is to have it

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that Naharkatiya and Moran Oil fields alone are capable of delivering 60 to 100 million c.ft. of gas every day after meeting the demands of the Assam Electricity Board and Namrup fertiliser factory and in view of the fact that Assam is industrially very backward and there is not a single petro-chemical industry there, why is it that Government have not taken any steps to see that this gas is utilised by establishing petro-chemical industries in the State? Do the Government propose to follow the old continuing policy of retaining Assam as a colony of Delhi?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : Government of India is certainly anxious to help the State of Assam as much as possible in various spheres. In regard to petro-chemical industries, correspondence is going on with the Assam Government. The question is whether it is feasible and whether there is enough raw material there. It is not as if it is being rejected outright. Any proposal coming from Assam, especially from my hon. friend, will be given special consideration.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Naharkatiya and Moran oilfields alone are capable of delivering 60 to 100 million c.ft. of gas every day after meeting the demands of Assam Electricity Board as well as the Namrup factory. Instead of flaring up this gas, why is the Government not trying to utilise it by establishing petro-chemical industries there?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH: I do not have the figures he has mentioned. But surely if it is possible, it will be done. As I said, the matter is under negotiation with the Assam Government.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Government give the comparative prices charged by the ONGC to the consumers in Assam and to the consumers in Gujarat, which is the only other State where gas is found in large quantities? What is the justification for the higher price in the case of Gujarat consumers?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : 1 want notice of that question.

भी शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अरबों रुपए की गैस जाया हो रही है और उसकी खास वजह यह है कि इस देश में गैस कन्टेनर्स, सिलिन्डर्स नहीं हैं तो क्या उनको बनवाने के लिए, किसी पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनी में, कोई योजना बना रहे हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि देश के वैज्ञानिकों ने कहा है कि इस देश में गैस से और कोयले से अमोनिया बनाया जा सकता है तो उस ओर जल्दी क्यों नहीं घ्यान दिया जा रहा है?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I do not accept the proposition, suggestion or insinuation that bulk of our gas is being flared. Certainly, some of it is being flared. For instance, Ankleswar gas is committed. Cambay gas is carmarked for Dhuvar power station. We are utilising as much as we can.

SHRI SWELL : It is a pity that a lot of gas is being burnt every day in Assam. It is also a fact that the forests in Assam are denuded for fuel. I would like to know whether the government is thinking of bottling up the gas and supplying it to the homesteads for domestic use. If they have not thought about it, why not? If they have thought of it, what stands in the way?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Nothing stands in the way. We are actually proceeding to construct a unit for LPG which could be used for cooking purposes.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the superflous gas at Rourkela is producing as much fertilizer as is being produced by the Nangal Fertilizer Factory, which is meant exclusively for the production of fertilizer. When the country is not self-sufficient in fertilizers and is importing fertilizers from other countries, why is it that the government have not yet explored the possibility of utilising the entire gas for production of fertilizers?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Every method of utilising gas is constantly under review and nothing will be wasted if we can save it.

SHR1 JYOTIRMOY BASU : There are at least four stations, namely, Darjeeling, Kurseong, Kalimpong and Shillong which are suffering acute shortage of fuel and electricity and the position has deteriorated because of the floods and landslides. I have already written to the Minister in the matter. Will the Government consider the question of putting this gas in cylinder and selling it at least to the hill stations which are nearby?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I shall certainly forward this suggestion to the Indian Oil Company which is in charge of marketing Indian gas.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This gas which we are wasting by burning is a very valuable source for production of synthetic ammonia and synthetic organic manure. I want to know whether government has studied this aspect. If not, will it appoint a committee to study this aspect?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The various authorities to whom gas already stands committed, when they start utilising it there would not be much left for other purposes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : My question was whether government will study the possibility of producing synthetic ammonia and synthetic organic manure from the gas that is available in Naharkatiya.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The difficulty is once you allot gas to the power house, fertilizer unit or tea plantations and they start utilising it, every alternative utilisation of it will only prevent us from fulfilling our commitment later where they are ready to take in all that is allotted to them.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that even though Oil India Limited is making considerable profits, 50 per cent of it is going to foreign countries due to the application of the oil price formula for the price of crude oil under which they are charging Rs. 30 to 40 extra for crude oil sold to IOC. In this way crores of rupees are going to foreign countries every year.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : When they hold 50 per cent shares naturally 50 per cent of the profits would go to them. The oil price policy is being considered by a committee whose constitution was announced in Parliament recently.

EXPLORATION OF OIL IN GULF OF CAMBAY

*3. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : SHRI SHARDA NAND : SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH : SHRI ONKAR SINGH : SHRI D. C. SHARMA : SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPT A : SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : SHRI R. K. AMIN : SHRI D. N. DEB : SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY : SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 37 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the negotiations with Tenneco, Zapata and other U.S. Oil firms for the exploration of oil in the Gulf of Cambay have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements made by the firm;

(c) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. and Japan are ready to help for exploration of oil in the Gulf of Cambay;

(d) if so, what are their terms and conditions;

(e) whether Government have considered their terms;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMA-IAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The USSR have offered help in designing a fixed platform for drilling in shallower waters. The Japanese have offered to supply on sale a drilling outfit for deeper waters, to help operate it initially and to train Indian personnel. The terms & conditions in both cases are still under negotiation.

(c) and (f). The proposals made by the USSR and Japan are under consideration along with those received from others.

MR. SPEAKER : There are 18 names and it is not that all the 18 Members should ask a supplementary.

AN HON. MEMBER : I want to ask one, Sir.

- MR. SPEAKER : I am requesting the 18 hon. Members, who have given notice, that they need not all ask a supplementary. I am obliged to call them but not you. I would appeal to them that all of them need not get up and ask supplementaries; it is not compulsory. Now, Shri Esthose.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : Offshore drilling of oil involves a great deal of foreign exchange. In view of the serious foreign exchange position and the grip of the foreign monopolists over India's oil industry, may I know whether the Government will consider the proposal of exploiting the vast underground resources within the country before thinking about big offshore drilling?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Both can go on parallel lines.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : May I know whether the Government is considering the US proposal favourably because of the advice given by the World Bank or US AID; if so, what was the nature of the advice and whether the advice was with any strings attached to it?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : J am not aware of any such advice.

श्री मुहम्मद स्माइल : अमरीकन कम्पनी को जो बहुत नीचे समुद्र से तेल निकालने की इजाजत दी गई है उस में आखिर हमारे देश का कितना अधिक पैसा खर्च हो रहा है और इस के अलावा हमारे देश में जो जमीन से तेल निकालने का इन्तजाम था वह क्या पूरा हो गया है ? उस के पूरा होने के बाद यह जरूरत पड़ी है या उस के रहते उस को पूरा न करके चूंकि आप को अमरीकनों से अधिक प्रेम है इसलिए उस अमरीकन कम्पनी को बुला कर उन से गहरे समुद्र में से तेल निकलवा रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I think, there is a misunderstanding. We have not allowed any Americans to go into deeper offshore drilling yet.

श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या भारत सरकार के पास अपने साधन हैं और इस कार्य को करने के लिए वह स्वयं सक्षम है जिससे यह विदेशी व अन्य लोगों पर हमें निर्भर न रहना पड़े ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am afraid, we do not have the trained personnel or equipment to do deep sea drilling.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : On the floor of this House several times we have been told that we are becoming self-sufficient so far as the know-how of drilling underground or deep ground is concerned. May I know why it has happened that still we are negotiating with other countries for this drilling and also how far we have progressed in this direction so that we can attain to selfsufficiency in this line?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Of course, we are quite efficient in drilling on the surface or the ground, but when it comes to offshore drilling, even the Russians have offered to help us only with shallow water drilling; they do not, I believe, have the capacity or the equipment to do deeper water. drilling. So, no wonder that we ourselves do not have the experience or the equipment to do drilling in deeper waters below 30 metres.

•• SHRI D. C. SHARMA : When shall we have proficiency in drilling in deeper waters? • That is what I wanted to know. MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta,

भी कंबर लाल गप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला भी पिछले एक साल से पड़ा हआ है । यह सरकार निर्णय न लेने को जो बोमारी है उस ों हमेगा फंसी रहती है। अब जब रूस के पास गहरे पानी से तेल निकालने का टैकनिकन नोहाऊ नहीं है और यह ज्याएंट वैंच का जो काम है वह केवल अमरीकन कम्पनो ने ओकर किया है और अभी तक जा-पानीज और दूसरी वैस्टर्न पावर्स ने केवल कंटैंक्ट रतिस पर गवर्तमेंट आफ इंडिया के साथ केवल ठेके पर काम करने के लिए तथ कि ग है । अगर यह बात ठीक है तो क्या सरकार ने पह निर्णय ले जिया है कि वह कंदैक्ट वेसिस पर काम करवायेगो या ज्वाएंट **वैं**चर बेसिस पर काम करवायेगी ? क्या यह बात भो सहो है कि करोब 15 करोड रुपए का फौरैन एक्सचेंज खर्च होगा और यह निर्णय न लेने से करीब 35 करोड़ रुपया इस साल में नक्सान हुआ है ?

SHRI RAGU RAMAIAH : There have been various offers. There is the collaboration offer like that of Tenneco. Then, we have got the offer of contract drilling. The Japanese firm Mitsubishi have suggested that. There is one offer of an offshore company of Houston who have suggested drilling on the basis of equipment to be fabricated here. Then there is one German firm who has come out with a new offer. All these offers will have to be evaluated.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : May I know whether any decision has been taken by the Government to have the drilling by joint venture or on contract basis?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Only when the whole picture is viewed and the advantages are determined, one can come to a decision.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : So far as the present estimate of production of crude in the country is concerned, it has been estimated that by 1975 the production of crude and our requirement of petroleum products will fall short by 9 million tonnes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any programme to achieve self-sufficiency in crude and other petroleum products by 1975 so that we can stop importing crude and other petroleum products to the tune of 9 million tonnes which is a huge drain on foreign exchange. The O.N.G.C. have gone into Iranian collaboration. We shall get crude from our collaboration arrangements. Taking into consideration all these things, will the Government allow our own technicians and engineers who are well-equipped to go even 30 metres deep to do the shallow drilling near Cambay. The shallow drilling can be done by our own technicians and engineers.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : So far as the shallow drilling is concerned, the O.N.G.C. propose to do it. We are trying to take advantage of the Russian offer of the equipment.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : How are you going to make up the short fall of 9 million tonnes of crude?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : We have the programmes to meet certain targets. We have to view the whole picture.

श्री कोम प्रकाश स्थागी : क्या सरकार का **ध्यान उन वैज्ञानिकों की सम्मति की ओर गया** है कि खम्बात की खाडी में वही पैट्रोल की धारा है जोकि क्वैत और ईरान में है और यहां का धरातल ज्यादा नीचा होने की वजह से वह तेल यहां से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में भारत में मिल सकता है और इसी चीज को ध्यान में रख कर अमरीकन आदि कम्पनियों ने ज्वाएंट वैंचर का आप के पास प्रस्ताव किया है जिससे स्थाई रूप से वह बहत बड़ा हिस्सा भारत का ले जायेंगे ? मैं सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहता हं कि जब जापान आदि कम्पनियों ने आप को यह प्रस्ताव दिया है कि वह ठेके के आधार पर आप के यहां पर डिलिंग करके पैट्रोल पैदा कर देंगे और प्रकट है कि यह भारत सरकार के लिए ज्यादा हितकर है तो क्या भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करेगी कि हम अपने ही द्वारा इस तेल को निकलवायें और ज्वाएंट वैंचर में इस कार्यको हमन करें?

SHRI RAGU RAMAIAH : It is true that the seismic survey discovered several interesting structures in the Gulf of Cambay. That is why various offers are coming. We are also anxious that something is done. Whether it should be collaboration or contract drilling or owner drilling is a matter which will have to be decided.

श्वी ओम प्रकाश श्याणी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने क्या जवाब दिया है ? मैंने स्पीसफिक प्रश्न पूछा है और वह उस का सीधा जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं पुनः अपना प्रश्न दुहराते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान उन वैज्ञानिकों की सम्मसि की ओर गया है कि खम्बात की खाड़ी में बहुत बड़ा तेल का भंडार है और यह वही पैट्रोल की धारा है जोकि क्वैत और ईरान में है और यह भारतवर्ष के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा एसैंट बन मकता है तो क्या सरकार ज्वाएंट वैंचर में काम न करके अकेले अपनी ओर से वहां से तेल निकलवायेगी ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have already said about the scismic survey. I think, people do it on a scientific basis. They have discovered several structures. Whether we should do it ourselves or do it in collaboration or give it on contract to somebody, these are all points that have to be decided. We are awaiting information in regard to some and as soon as we can decide, we will decide.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : I am not concerned whether the Government joins hands with the USA or Japan or Russia in order to make the exploration of oil in the Gulf of Cambay. What I am concerned is with this. There is already a good amount of oil and gas available; Government should have the availability of these as carly as possible and also their utilisation as carly as possible in the interest of the country. So far, we have found that Government have been slow in exploration work and also in their utilisation in Gujarat as well as in Assam. I want to know whether shifting from deep sea to Aliabet and from Aliabet to shallow water exploration is a technique for delaying the work. Secondly, I want to know whether we have found oil and gas and whether they have got immediate plans to make the utilisation. SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It is not true that we are not doing our best for drilling. Actually we are producing about 6 million tonnes of oil. We are one of the largest oil-producing countries in this part of the world, and we should be proud of the work of our engineers etc.

SHRI D. N. DEB : Is it true that, so far, only the Americans have developed the technique for deep-sea drilling and now, the Japanese arc also in the process of developing this technology, and if so, why is it that the Government are prevaricating? Has there been any pressure, Soviet or Soviet-Indian, and if so, by whom?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have already refuted with all the emphasis at my command any suggestion of any pressure from any quarter.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : In view of the fact that the Government has to spend about Rs. 33 lakhs per day to import of crude oil and according to an estimate made by the Yojana Bhawan that the foreign exchange involved annually is about Rs. 603 crores—1 am subject to correction here and in view of the fact that deep-sea drilling involves huge capital outlay and technical knowhow and a considerable risk is also involved, may I know whether the exploration will be done on ideological and socio-political considerations...

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered that.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :and secondly what is the wisdom in delaying finalisation of exploration.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The only criterion is what will be in the best interests of the country.

PURCHASE OF FERTILIZERS + *4. SHRI NAMBIAR : SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 38 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state: (a) whether Government have since completed negotiations for the purchase of Fertilizers with their manufacturers;

(b) if so, the names of the fertilizer firms and details of the agreements; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that the negotiated prices are lower than global tender prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI NAMBIAR : There was an unstarred question, namely Unstarred Question No. 38 on 22nd July, 1968 and this referred to Q. 866 on 22nd April, 1968. The answer to all these questions has been the same. I do not know whether they have cyclosyled the answer and kept it ready for being read out here or whether they have discussed the question of the price of the fertilisers to be imported. If they have not discussed it, then what stands in the way? May I know whether they have given the global tender and whether the global tender more or less stands in the way of finalising this?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH: The question was not on 22nd April, but it started much earlier than April. It was repeated in March and it was repeated in April. It was regarding long-term contract for purchase of fertilisers. To that question I have said '(a) No,' and '(b) and (c). Do not arise'.

SHRI NAMBIAR : May I know whether Government are at all considering the question? We find that a certain quantity of fertilizers is being imported. Is that done piece-meal or is it being done otherwise? Has any global tender been invited? If so, on what conditions? The country wants to know these things.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : The question was regarding the long-term contract for the purchase of fertilisers and in that connection it was asked whether there was global tender or negotiation. When we are considering the question about longterm contract and it has not been finalised we can only reply in that manner.

SMALL FAMILY NORM COMMITTEE'S REPORT

+

SHRI RABI RAY : SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Small Family Norm Committee;

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

(c) when these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement containing the recommendations made by the Committee is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed* in Library. See No. LT-2068/68]

(c) The Report of the Small Family Norm Committee will be placed before the Central Family Planning Council in its next meeting for consideration. Further action to implement the recommendations will be taken thereafter, after consideration by the Council.

भी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अव तक की परम्परा यह रही है कि जिन लोगों के अधिक सम्तानें होती हैं उन को कम इनकम टैक्स देना पुड़ता है और जिन के कम सन्तानें हों उन को आधिक टैक्स देना पड़ता है और जिन लोगों ने विवाह ही नहीं किया है उन को और अधिक इनकम टक्स देना पड़ता है, जैसे कि हमारे श्री वाजपेयी हैं। कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन में से एक सुझाव है, जैसे कि हमारे श्री वाजपेयी हैं। कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन में से एक सुझाव हमी है कि जिनके विवाह न हुए हों उन्हें बहुत कम टैक्स देना पड़े और जिन के कम बच्चे हों उन को भी कम टैक्स देना पड़े। में जानना चाहता हूं कि कमेटी का जो यह सुझाव है उस के बारे में वया मन्द्री महोदय ने वित्त मन्द्री से कोई परामर्श किया है ? यदि किया है तो उन को इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : This is only a recommendation from a non-official body and it will be taken up later and discussed by the Council.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि परिवार नियोजन से सब लोग प्रभावित हों और उस पर आचरण करें क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई प्रभावशाली पग उठाए हैं या उठा रही है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Yes, the the people are following this programme.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Apart from disseminating and distributing literature and information on techniques of family planning, have Government at the same time tried to concentrate their work on the limited number of families and see whether the family planning programmes are successful and whether they are followed up and whether follow-up action is also taken?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Yes, follow-up action is being taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We find from the statement that :

"The Committee further recommends for consideration by the employers and the Government that if a woman employee below a certain pay groupand age level gets sterilised, after the second child, it will entitle her to one month's pay as bonus."

I would like to know whether this question has been taken up with the employers and if so, the reaction of the employers.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : It is only a recommendation. It will be further investigated by obtaining the reactions of the employers.

श्री ऑकारलाल बेरवा : रोम में ईसा-इयों के नेता पोप ने परिवार नियोजन को ईसाइयों पर लागू करने का विरोध किया है और मुसलमानों के मुल्लाओं ने भी इस का विरोध किया है, हिन्दुओं पर इस को लागू करने के कारण हिन्दुओं में भी असन्तोप है। में सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह कोई ऐस। कानूत वनाने जा रही है जिस के द्वारा इस को सब पर लागे किया जाए?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : This is only a voluntary programme. There is no compulsion on any particular community.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवाः सरकार सिर्फ ऐंसा कहती है, लेकिन वह इस को केवल हिन्दु-ओं पर लागू कर रही है।

श्वी शिव नारायणः आपकी अनुकग्पा से इस अन्तिम समय में एक सप्ती मैंटरी पूछने का जो अवसर प्रदान हुआ है उसके लिए में श्रीमान् को धन्यवाद देता हूं। मेरे मित्र जिन्होंने अभी सवाल पूछा उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति का जित्र नहीं किया। मेरे मित्र जन-संघ के मैम्बर हैं। लेकिन में सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय संस्कृति की जो नियमावली है और जिस में ब्रह्मचयं का पालन करने का नियम है? पच्चीस वर्ष तक उसका पालन करवाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? लोगों की पच्चीस साल के पहले पहले शादी न हो, इन पर क्या सरकार जोर देगी ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : We are in favour of *brahmacharya* also as a matter of family planning.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : मन्ती महोदय ने कहा है कि यह प्रोग्राम वालेंटरी है । लेकिन में जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसे भी आपके आदेश हैं जिस में सरकारी कर्भचारियों को बाध्य किया जाता है कि जबरन आप्रेशन के लिए केसिज लाओ, नहीं तो तुम को वरखास्त किया जाएगा ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : It is a voluntary programme and there is no compulsion at all in it.

श्वी राम सेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न यह था कि क्या ऐसी भी जान-कारी मन्त्री महोदय को है कि उच्च अधि-कारियों ने खास तौर से आपके विभाग के उच्च अधिकारियों ने अपने तीचे के कर्मचारियों पर ऐसा कोई निर्जा जोर डाला है कि अगर आप्रेशन के लिए केस नहीं लाओग तो तुम को जुर्माना किया जाएगा या नौकरो से हटा दिया जाएगा ? इस कारण से ऐसे भी कभी-कमी लोगों को वे ले जाते हैं कि जिन का कि आप्रेशन करने की जरूरत नहीं होती है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I am glad the hon. Member has brought this to our notice. If there is any specific instance of any pressure being brought which is brought to our notice, we shall deal with it in a very drastic manner, because this is a purely voluntary programme and there is no compulsion nor coercion of any kind.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, COCHIN

, *6. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 25 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment has since completed the investigations in the case of an Assistant Collector of Customs, Cochin, who was allowed to export curio handicrafts of the value of **Rs**. 20,000 as baggage;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Special Police Establishment have since completed their investigations in the case of curio handicrafts and have forwarded their report to the Central Vigilance Commission whose advice is awaited.

SITE FOR KAPILI PROJECT IN ASSAM

*7. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the site for Kopili Project in Assam has been selected; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The site considered previously revealed on detailed investigations a large number of caverns or tunnels beneath the ground. Attempts are being made to find an alternative site.

THREATENED STRIKE BY L. I. C. EMPLOYEES

 *8. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Life Insurance Corporation's employees propose to go on an indefinite strike from the 5th December, 1968;

(b) if so, on what issues; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have a negotiated settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). The All-India Insurance Employees' Association which is the recognised Union of the classes III & IV LIC Employees has issued a call to the employees of the Corporation to go on an indefinite strike from the 5th December, 1968 on the issues of (i) automation, (ii) Charter of demands and other pending grievances, and (iii) alleged victimisation of the active workers of the Association.

(c) It is for the LIC to take such steps as they consider appropriate to reach a settlement.

MESSRS. DODSAL (P) LTD.

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

(a) the head under which M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd. has shown the monthly remuneration paid to Shri Kanti Desai for three years, 1965 to 1968;

(b) whether it has been accepted by the Income Tax Department as revenue expenditure; (c) whether the Income-Tax authorities asked the Company the reasons why this expenditure was incurred;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Income-Tax Department bothered to ask the Company the reason why a lump sum was not paid as remuneration for the "past services" whatever they be;

(f) whether this was done to evade income-tax; and

(g) whether Government have re-opened the whole case in view of the allegations made in Parliament and outside?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The information furnished by the Company in support of its incometax returns does not show the head under which the amount has been paid. However, the returns furnished by the Company under Section 206 of the Income-Tax Act, for the financial years 1964-65 to 1966-67 show that the remuneration has been included in the total amount of salaries, wages, annuities, pension etc. paid during the year.

(b) to (f). The assessments of M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd. for the assessment years from 1964-65, onwards are pending. Hence these questions do not arise.

(g) As the assessments of the Company are pending the question of reopening the proceedings does not arise.

REVISION OF REFINERY PACTS

*10. SHRIK. M. ABRAHAM : SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3566 on the 12th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since concluded their discussion with the foreign Oil Companies to revise the refinery pacts;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

PUBLICITY TRAINS FOR FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

*11. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have arranged some publicity trains for doing family planning publicity; and

(b) if so, the assessment of the success achieved thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (DR. S. CHANDR ASEKHAR): (a) and (b). The Government have not arranged any publicity train for family planning publicity. On the coal tenders of 15 locomotives large enamelled Boards of Family Planning have been fixed and inside some passenger train compartments smaller boards have been fixed.

The first train carrying such boards on the locomotives was inaugurated on the 12th September, 1968 and it is too early to assess the success of this medium.

COMPUTORS IN L. I. C. OFFICE AT CALCUTTA

*12. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : SHRI J. M. BISWAS : SHRI RANJIT SINGH : SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation had been made to Government against the setting up of computors in the Life Insurance Corporation Office at Calcutta; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The decision to instal one computer each at Bombay and Calcutta was taken by the L.I.C. as early as in 1964. The decision has the full approval of the Government. As the computers are necessary for the efficient working of the L.I.C., it is not considered advisable to revise this decision.

NARMADA WATER DISPUTE BETWEE GUJARAT AND MADHYA PRADESH

*13. SHRI A. DIPA :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether Government's efforts to settle Narmada Waters Dispute between Guajrat and Madhya Pradesh have yielded any results;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn in this regard to a statement made by the Gujarat Minister for Power and Irrigation in the Gujarat Assembly on the 14th September, 1968; and

(c) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Minister (Public Works) Gujarat, made a statement in the State Legislature on the 13th September, 1968, in which he replied to the ciriticism of inaction levelled against the Government of Gujarat by some members of the State Legislature in regard to the implementation of the Narmada Project. The Government of India are of the view that further efforts should be made to settle the dispute about Narmada waters through negotiation.

INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

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

(a) when the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. was set up and what were its aims and objects;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project reports, and their production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how and if not, the reasons therefor: (c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of company and if so, the names of countries which collaborated, the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange as aid was received;

(d) the items, the Company at present is producing and the extent of production and whether these products are upto international standard;

(e) the figure of production and sale during the last three years and how much of this production was exported; and

(f) whether there are any difficulties with which the company is faced at present and how Government propose to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. was incorporated as a company on 5-4-1961 for the manufacure of and trading in drugs, medicines and surgical instruments and appliances. Full details of the aims and objects of the company have been spelt out in the Memorandum of Association which is a published document.

(b) No target dates for construction, erection and commissioning of units or for production and development were contained in the project report. However, target dates for construction, erection and commissioning were subsequently fixed. A statment showing the target dates as fixed and the achievement against them along with reasons for dealy is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-2015/68]. Regarding production and development, the company fixes annual targets for budgetary purposes. In the past the targets so fixed could not be achieved mainly because of technological problems.

(c) The plants have been set up with Soviet collaboration under an agreement between the two Governments dated 29-5-59, according to which the U.S.S.R. Government provided foreign exchange aid equivalent to Rs. 95 2 million.

(d) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the items at present produced by the company, their sale and export as required. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT-2015/68]. The pro-

ducts satisfy the standards laid down in the Indian Pharmacepocia.

(f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2015/68].

Allowances To Central Government Employees While On Tour

*15. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that daily allowance at enhanced rate is paid to the Central Government employees while on tour at Calcutta and Bombay;

(b) if so, at what rates;

(c) whether it is also a fact that although Delhi has been declared as 'A' grade City along with calcutta and Bombay, the same rate of enhanced daily allowance is not paid to touring officers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps which Government propose to take to remove this disparity in the matter of payment of daily allowance to the Central Government Officers while visiting Delhi on Government business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the rates of daily allowance admissible in different categories of cities including Calcutta and Bombay is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed* in Library See No. LT-2016/68].

(c) and (d). The rates of daily allowance are determined with reference to the expenditure a Government servant is likely to incur on tour for his *bona-fide* needs, including board, lodging, transport etc., in different cities. They have no relation to the classification of the towns into 'A' 'B-1', 'B-2' and 'C', which has been made for a different purpose, viz., the grant of house rent and city compensatory allowances.

(c) Does not arise.

CIVIC AMENITIES IN UNAUTHORISED COLONIES IN DELHI

*16. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether great difficulties are faced by the public for want of civic amenities in unauthorised colonies, in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide civic amenities in these colonies and funds likely to be spent on this during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARA-YAN SINHA) : (a) Since the unauthorised colonies were built up without getting the layout plans approved and without getting the land properly developed the civic amenities are naturally lacking in such colonies.

(b) However, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Development Authority are trying to provide basic amenities in the unauthorised colonies to the extent possible.

WESTERN KOSI CANAL

*17. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MAN-DAL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4258 on the 19th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether approval or reply of the Government of Nepal with regard to the alignment of the Western Kosi Canal in Nepalese territory has since been obtained;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay and steps taken to expedite approval;

(c) whether in view of the delay in implementation of the scheme for the last twelve years despite three official inaugrations and because of its utility to irrigate one million acres of land, special provision for completing it in Fourth Plan period is being made; and

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(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) His Majesty's Government of Nepal has been requested at the highest level to expedite approval.

(c) and (d). Fourth Plan proposals have yet not been finalised. The project will be kept in view when considering the various projects in Bihar.

सूखा तथा बाढ़ सहायता के लिए राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

*18. श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदियाः श्री ओंकार लाल देरवाः

क्या **वित्त म**न्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान में विद्यमान अकाल की स्थिति के कारण उत्पन्त हुई गम्भीर स्थिति को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए राज्य को कोई विशेष अनदान दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी सहायता दो गई है अथवा दिए जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या इसी प्रकार से अनुदान दूसरे राज्यों को भो, जोकि मुखे अथवा बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं, दिए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाय पहाडि़या): (क) जं।, हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को एक करोड़ हमए को रकम पहले दो जा चुकी है ताकि स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए उसके पास धन हो। और अधिक सहायता के प्रश्न पर केन्द्रोय सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए दल की जिसने हाल में राज्य का दौरा किया है, सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अब तक हुए खर्च की प्रगति के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा। (ग) जी, हां।

(व) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दियागगाहै।

वि त्र रण

दैवी विपत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सहायता कार्यों पर किए जाने वाले खर्च के लिए 1968-69* में राज्य सरकारों के लिए स्वीकृत वित्तीय सहायता

राज	य ((करोड़ रुप र	यों में) कम
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश		7.50
2.	बिहार		0.50
3.	गुजरात		2.00
4.	केरल		1.00
5.	महाराष्ट्र		5.00
6.	मैसूर		3.63
7.	उड़ीसा		3.00
8.	राजस्थान		3.00
9 .	पश्चिम बंगाल		8.50
		जोड़	34.13

* 7-11-1968 को

GANDAK PROJECT

*19. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on Gandak Project out of the total amount allocated so far;

(b) the allocation made during the current year;

(c) when the whole project is likely to be completed and the progress made in recent months; and

(d) what are the reasons for the delay and steps taken to overcome them and to expedite its completion? THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) A total of Rs. 53 crores was spent on the Gandak Project upto 1st April 1968. The amount allocated by the Central Government since 1964-65 upto 1st April 1968 is Rs. 41 crores.

(b) Rs. 14 crores for Bihar and Rs. 6.5 crores for U.P.

(c) The Project is expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan. The Barrage will be completed in all respects by June 1969. First 55 miles of Tirhut Canal will also be completed. Work in other reaches and on the other Canals is in progress.

(d) Set back caused by the un-expected early floods in 1966 which damaged the coffer dam and by the violent gale in May 1966 which uprooted the construction colony and electrical installations. Now work on the project is in good progress. Every effort will be made to complete the project early.

RAIDS ON OFFICES OF TRAVEL AGENCIES

*20. SHRI B. K. MODAK : SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3558 on the 12th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the investigation against the travel agencies;

(b) if so, the details of the findings;

(c) whether the prosecution has been launched against the foreign national against whom there is a *prima facie* case of violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

.(d) if so, the name of the foreign national and his nationality; and

(c) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative. The reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). As the investigations in the matter have not yet been completed, the question of launching prosecution against the foreign national referred to in reply to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 3558 dated the 12th August, 1968 does not arise.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE

*21. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-DHARY : Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of crude now being produced monthly in India and the total quantity of crude now being distilled monthly in Refineries in India; and

(b) the quantity of petrol, oil and other materials got by distillation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RA-MAIAH) : (a) The average monthly production of crude oil in India during 1968 (January-September) was about 485 thousand tonnes; the average monthly crude charged into the various refineries during the same period was 1333 thousand tonnes.

(b) The production of the petroleum' products during January-September, 1968 was as under :---

	(*000'	tonnes)
Light Distillates		1980
Kerosines		2241
Diesels		3268
Heavyends		3604
	TOTAL	11,093

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF VITAMIN 'C'

*22. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Vitamin C. produced in the country;

(b) the names of the producers of this

product and the quantity produced by each of them annually;

(c) the price at which vitamin C is marketed in the country;

(d) whether vitamin C is imported into the country;

(e) if so, the quantity imported annually and

(f) the price of the imported product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU-RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The annual production of vitamin C by M/s. Sarabhai Merck Ltd., Baroda who are the only producers of Vitamin C in the country, since 1962 has been as follows:

1962	32 . 45	tonnes
1963	59 ·52	,,
1964	77 - 11	,,
1965	93 ·79	,,
1966	132.01	"
1967	75 · 40	,,

(c) Vitamin C (plain) BP/USP produced by the above party is marketed at Rs. 73.50 per kg. and Vitamin C (coated) at Rs. 79.50 per kg.

(d) No licences for the import of Vitamin 'C' have been issued after the 30th September 1966.

(e) The quantities imported during the period from the 1st April, 1965 to the 31st August 1968 are as follows :

1965-66	42,696 kgs	
1966-67	287,254	"
1967-68	197,471	"
1968-69 (April-August)	1,700	,,

The figures against 1967-68 and 1968-69 represent the imports made against import licences issued during the earlier periods and under the NDR Scheme.

(f) The c.i.f. price of imported vitamin C varies from Rs. 24.75 to Rs. 29.24 per kg.

SMUGGLING OF GOODS ON WEST BENGAL AND BIHAR BORDERS WITH NEPAL

*23. SHRÌ BENI SHANKER SHARMA SHRI J. B. SINGH : SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHAR-MA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale smuggling of goods is rampant on West Bengal and Bihar borders with Nepal;

(b) if so, the goods which are normally being smuggled to and from Nepal; and

(c) the effective measures taken to check smuggling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) It is a fact that there is some smuggling of goods on west Bengal and Bihar borders with Nepal.

(b) The goods which are normally smuggled from Nepal to India are consumer goods such as wrist watches, fountain pens, cigarette lighters, synthetic and woollen fabrics, transistors, sugar, radiant yarn, cosmetics, torches, cameras and blades. The commodity normally smuggled from India to Nepal is jute.

(c) Additional staff have been made available for prevention of smuggling across the Indo-Nepal border and preventive measures have been intensified.

DONATIONS RECEIVED BY 'PATRIOT'

*24. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given the Unstarred Question No. 4248 on the 19th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether there are any rules governing receipt of donations from foreign countries by Indian firms, business houses and organisations; and

(b) if so, whether sanction was taken from the appropriate authorities by the Patriot for receiving donation from Nepal? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Under Exchange Regulations there are no restrictions on inward remittances. The only requirement is that remittances exceeding Rs. 10,000/- individually have to be supported by an indication of the purpose for which the remittance is made. If the remittance is for investment purposes, then there is control.

(b) Between India and Nepal there are no restrictions on transfer of rupees. The question of any sanction for receiving donations from Nepal does not, therefore, arise.

INCREASE IN SMUGGLING

*25. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of goods and gold is on the increase as compared to the last five years in the country;

(b) if so, the value of goods scized during the period from the 1st April, 1968 to the 30th October, 1968;

(c) the number of persons arrested in each raid throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) There is no reliable basis showing that smuggling is on the increase.

(b) to (d). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Assistance for Water Supply in Famine-hit Areas of Rajasthan

*26. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT bo pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from the Rajasthan Government for immediate grant to ensure continuous water supply in famine-hit areas;

(b) if so, the amount demanded; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARA-YAN SĮNHA): (a) and (b). Yes, a request was received from the Rajasthan Government for an advance of Rs. 2 crores to enable them to provide fodder and drinking water in the famine-hit districts.

(c) An advance of Rs. 1 crore has been sanctioned and the question of releasing further assistance will be considered after an assessment of the actual requirements is made.

Assistance to Assam

*27. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the Government of Assam are facing acute financial difficulties at present due to many forces emerging in the State like floods, disturbances, foreign infiltration etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the State with finances in her hour of trial?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). The finances of the Government of Assam are presently under strain as a result of various factors. However, the Government of India have not so far received any request from the State Government for special financial assistance in the current year. If any such request is made, it will receive careful consideration.

NURSES ENQUIRY COMMISSION'S REPORT:

*28. SHRĮ K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nurses Enquiry Commission of Delhi has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARA-YAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission is expected to submit its report by the 23rd December, 1968.

FOOD ADULTERATION CASES.

*29. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of manufacturers of food stuffs spices etc. who have been caught for food adulteration, Statewise and Union Territory-wise during the years from 1966 to 1968;

(b) the break-up of penalties imposed as between less than one year's imprisonment and above;

(c) the States or Union Territories where it is not prevalent; and

(d) the main items of food in which adulteration is mostly indulged?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARA-YAN SINHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

> ENQUIRY INTO POLLUTION OF GANGES WATER

*30. SHRI P. K. DEO : SHRI MRITYUNJAI PRASAD :

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

(a) whether the Ganga Pollution Commission has submitted its report on the pollution of Ganges water near Monghyr;

(b) if so, what are their main recommendations and the action taken thereon: and

(c) if not, when it is likely to submit its report?

NOVEMBER 11, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By the end of January 1969.

C.P.W.D. STAFF ON FIELD DUTY

1. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.P.W.D. Staff on field duty are not given off on Second Saturday;

(b) if so, the category of such workers; and

(c) whether they are given any other day as holiday or given any payment in lieu of work done by them on Second Saturday?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Workcharged Staff of the C.P.W.D., as well as the non-Industrial staff borne on regular establishment attached to a sub-Division—supervisory, clerical and ancillary upto the level of the Sectional Officer (including the E. & M. Superintendent and Caretakers) whose attendance is considered necessary in order that the industrial staff may maintain normal output are not given Second Saturday off.

(c) No.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

2. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for rural electrification in Madhya. Pradesh in 1968-69 has been sanctioned by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and its cost; and

(c) the total number of electrified villages likely at the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan? THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b). On 24th June, 1968, the Government of India accepted the scheme for river-pump irrigation in Madhya Pradesh envisaging total outlay of Rs. 162-10 lakhs for the energisation of about 3710 agricultural pump sets and electrification of about 350 villages.

(c) The number of villages expected to be electrified by March, 1969, is about 2300.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

3. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals for rural electrification in Madhya Pradesh under the Fourth Plan have been received; and

(b) if so, the proposed outlay therefor, the number of villages to be electrified and the quantum of power required therefor and the sources of power supply as proposed under the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b). In the draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) of the Madhya Pradesh Government, an outlay of Rs. 30 erore is proposed for energisation of 75.000 agricultural pump-sets and electrification of 6500 villages. The estimated quantum of power roquired for this programme would be about 200 MW which will be met from the power available from the continuing generation schemes under execution.

> UNITED PROVINCES COMMERCIAL CORPORATION (P) LTD.

4. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Government efficers have been arrested in connection with the United Provinces Commercial Corporation (P) Ltd. case;

(b) if so, the names and designation of such officers; and

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(c) the names with designations of Government officers suspended in connection with the above case?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following three officials of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals were placed under suspension in connection with the United Provinces Commercial Corporation (P) Ltd.'s case.

> Name **Designation**

- 1. Shri V.R. Subhra- Assistant Director (Supplies), Grade I. maniam
- Shri S. N. Chak-2 raborty Section Officer.
- 3. Shri S. B. Dutta Inspecting Officer.

Out of the 3 officers mentioned above. suspension orders in respect of officers at S. Nos. (1) and (2) have since been revoked.

FORCED VASECTOMY OPERATIONS

5. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vasectomy operations reported to have been done forcibly on persons, State-wise, by family planning workers:

(b) how many such workers have been punished;

(c) the number of persons who died after vasectomy operations, State-wise, owing to septic wounds;

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent compulsory vasectomy operations; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(d) and (e). Necessary instructions in this regard have already been issued to all the State Governments.

IMPORT OF CHLOROTETRACYCLINE PLANT

6. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHE-MICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in any of his reports, Dr. the ex-Deputy Superintendent Arora, of the Veerabhadra Antibiotics Plant suggested had that the chlorotetracycline capacity should be heavily curtailed as it was no longer popular for human use:

(b) whether it is a fact that a technical committee had also felt similarly like Dr. Arora: and

(c) if so, the reasons for importing the chlorotetracycline plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) to (c). The facts are being ascertained and reply will be placed on the Table of the House.

INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after spending lakhs of rupees on experiments, the antibiotics manufactured at Veerabhadra, Rishikesh, by the Indian Drugs anđ Pharmaceuticals Ltd. do not conform to Indian Pharmacopoeia;

(b) how they propose to get over this initial shortcoming;

(c) the reasons why not a single vial of injectible or sterile penicillin is still not in the market:

(d) the present manufacturing capacity of the plant in producing non-sterile penicillin as against the targeted capacity of the plant; and

(e) the steps taken by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. to ensure timely production of drugs and to attain full working capacity of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) 1 (a) and (b). This is not correct. While the chemical composition of the products now satisfies the Indian pharmacopoeial standards the problem is of avoiding impurities of some particles which have appeared in the initial stages of production. For this, suitable steps have been taken with the assistance of the Soviet experts. There is a definite improvement in this regard and it is expected that the defect will be fully overcome shortly.

(c) Even though a certain quantity of vials of sodium penicillin is ready for sale in the market, it is not being put on the market since supplies on a continuing basis cannot be ensured unless the problem regarding particles is fully overcome.

(d) and (e). At present the plant is producing at the rate of $1\cdot 3$ tonnes per annum of potassium penicillin against the targetted capacity of $6\cdot 5$ tonnes. A higher production even though possible is being avoided in view of the difficulties mentioned above. Production will be stepped up once the difficulties are overcome.

SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES STUDENTS STUDYING POST-MATRIC CLASSES IN MYSORE

8. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are studying in the various institutions in Mysore State in Post-matric classes in the year 1968-69 as on the Ist October, 1968;

(b) how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students applied for the grant of post-matric scholarship in 1968-69 upto the Ist October, 1968 and how many were awarded scholarships; and

(c) how many students whose parents income is Rs. 500 and above per mensem had applied for the grant of postmatric scholarships in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 upto the Ist October, 1968 in Mysore State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) (a) to (c): The details arc being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

, Scholarships for Post-matric Classes

9. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state how many Scheduled Caste students whose parents' income is Rs. 500 and above per mensem applied for the grant of post-matric scholarship in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 upto the Ist October, 1968 in all the States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): The details are being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

INCOME TAX APPEALS

10. SHRIC. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay on the Table information about the total number of appeals decided, the percentage of appeals allowed, partly allowed and dismissed by the Income-tax Appellate Tribunals separately in various parts of the country in respect of assessee's appeals and the appeals filed by Government during the preceding five years and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of dismissed appeals filed by Government is high as compared to the appeals filed by the assesses; (b) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to the Central Board of Direct Taxes to take proper care and also have legal opinion before filing such appeals before the Tribunals; and

(c) the cost involved in Government's dismissed appeals ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The required information is available on an all-India basis. Separate figures for each State are not maintained because some of the Benches of the Tribunal have jurisdiction over more them one State. A statement showing the total number of departmental and assesses' appeals disposed of by the Tribunal together with the results thereof for the last 5 years is given in the annexure. laid on the Table of the House . [Placed in Library See No. LT-2017/68].

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued instructions from time to time to the Commissioners of Income-tax emphasizing the need for a selective approach in the matter of filing appeals to the Tri-Commissioner of Incomebunal. The tax who is empowered under the law to file appeals to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the orders of Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax Standing Council to the consults the Department wherever considered necessary.

(c) The Income-tax Department is not required to pay any fee for filing appeals before the Tribunal. As the Departmental Representatives attached to the Benches of the Tribunal who are paid officers in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner or Incometax Officer, not only defend the Department in respect of appeals filed by the assessees but also appeals filed by the Department. no separate cost is involved. It is only in a very few cases that the Standing Counsel Department enters appearance before to the Tribunal. Hence the cost involved in Government's dismissed appeals is not separately determinable.

INCOME-TAX APPEALS DECIDED BY SUP-REME COURT

11. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay on the table information about the total number of appeals decided, the percentage of appeals allowed, partly allowed and dismissed by the Supreme Court in respect of assessee's appeals and the appeals filed by Government during the last five years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

PROSPECTS FOR FOREIGN AID FOR FOURTH PLAN

12. SHRLP.C. ADICHAN: SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: SHRI J. M. BISWAS : SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: SHRIR. K. AMIN: SHRIP. K. DEO: SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : SHRI R. K. SINHA: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: SHRI HIMATSINGKA: SHRI D. N. PATODIA: SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRIS, S. KOTHARI: SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: SHRI D. N. DEB: SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: SHRI RABI RAY: SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : SHRIDEVEN SEN : SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects for foreign aid for the Fourth Plan seem to be very bleak;

(b) If so, whether any attempt is being made to ensure maximum mobilisation of internal resources for the Plan; and (c) the steps contemplated in this directions ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The requirements of foreign aid for the Fourth Plan have not yet been finally assessed and therefore no precise answer can be given.

(b) The problem of raising internal resources to the maximum extent is engaging the attention of both the Central and State Governments.

(c) These will be known after the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised.

नेगथा और मिट्टी के तेल का उन्पादन

1.3. श्री महाराज सिंह मारती : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पैट्रोलियम के उत्पादन में मिट्टी के तेल तथा नेफथा का उत्पादन परस्पर सम्बन्धित है तथा मिट्टी के तेल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में नेपथा का उत्पादन कम हो जाता है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या नेफथा पर आ-धारित उवरक कारखानों की स्थापना के लक्ष्य में मिट्टी के तेल का उत्पादन कम करने का लक्ष्य भी णामिल है;

(ग) क्या मिट्टी के तेल के साथ में नेफयाका उत्पादन करने से तेल णोधक कारखाने के अधिक लाभ कमाने की सम्भावना है: ऑर

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ढारा कम लाभ वाली वस्तु का उत्पादन शुरू करने के विचार के क्या कारण हैं?

पट्टोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमया): (क) जी हां, आम तौर पर किन्तु द्वितीयक प्रक्रिया सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था से ऐसी हालत को ठीक करना और नेफथा का उत्पादन बनाए रखना संभव है। (ख) और (ग): जी नहीं।

(घ) किसी गोधनशाला में, केवल उच्चतम मूल्यों के उत्पाद तैयार करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। तकनीकी कारणों अथवा बाजार की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए कम मूल्य के कुछ उत्पादों, जैसे कि नेफथा,का उत्पादन जरूरी है।

अनुसंधान तथा विकास विभाग सिंदरी

14. श्री महाराज सिंह भारतीः क्या पैट्रोलिथम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अनुसन्धान तथा विकास विभाग, सिन्दरी द्वारा कार्वनिक खाद के बारे में अब तक क्या अनुसन्धान किए गए है

(ख) क्या यह मच है कि उन्होंने एक अभुतपूर्व उर्वरक तैयार किया है जो उर्वरक तथा भोजन दोनों काम आ मकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसमें नाइट्रोजन तथा प्रोटीन की प्रतिशतना कितनी-कितनी है, उसकी उत्पादन लागत कितनी है और उसके उत्पादन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमंगा) : (क) आयोजन तथा विकास विभाग, सिदरी ने निम्न अनु-सन्धान कार्यों को हाथ में लिया है :---

(1) उर्वरक कारखानों के, जो नाइ-ट्रोजनी योगिक से दूषित हैं, मल निस्नाव के गोधन पर अनुसन्धान ।

(2) कार्बनिक खाद के रूप में काई पर अन्वेषण जैसे धान्य पौध को लगाने से पहले धान्य खेतों में आवरण उपज के तौर पर काई (Algal) का संवर्धन, ताकि जल रुद्ध भूमि में लगाए गए उर्वरक में नाइट्रोजन की क्षति को कम किया जा सके। (3) पशुओं के लिए काई प्रोटीन मोजन के रूप में: एलजल स्लेस (Algal Cells) के उच्च प्रोटीन और उनकी इन-आगंनिक नाइट्रोजन को आगंनिक रूप में बदलने की कुशलता को विचार में रखते हुए, उर्वरक रसायनों को प्रोटीनयुक्त तत्वों बदलने के लिए अध्ययन जारी हैं।

(ख) आयोजन और विकास विभाग ने जीव-विज्ञान संख्लेपी द्वारा भोजन एवं खाद के उत्पादन पर अनुसन्धान को हाथ में लिया है. परन्तु कार्य अभी विकास चरण में है।

(ग) एलजल सेल्स की नाइट्रोजन और प्रोटीन की प्रतिशतता कमशाः 5 से 10 प्रतिशत तथा 40 से 70 प्रतिशत तक है। कलोरेल्ला के एक स्पीसीज (Species) में नाइट्रोजन 8 से 10 प्रतिशत और प्रोटीन 60 से 70 प्रतिशत पाई गई है। प्रयोगशाला में अनुसन्धान अभी किया जा रहा है और उत्पादन की लागन अभी आंकित नहीं की गई है। इसके सामूहिक उत्पादन के लिए अब तक कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है क्योंकि कार्य अभी एक विकासशील चरण में है।

सिंदरी उर्वरक कारखाने का वैज्ञानिकन

15. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने के वैज्ञानिकन का प्रश्न 1964 से विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्याइस बीच योजनाको अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ? पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया)ः (क) जी हां।

(ख) जीहां।

(ग) सिंदरी वैज्ञानिकन योजना में, भारतीय उर्वरक आयोग के सिदरी एकक में वर्तमान उत्पादों के अतिरिक्त, टिपल मुपरफास्फेट के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 156,000 मीटरी टन P2 O5 का अति-रिक्त उत्पादन शामिल है। योजना में फास्फोरिक अम्ल के उत्पादन के लिए अमझोर पाइराइटस से उत्पादित सल्फ्युरिक अमल का इस्तेमाल होगा। प्रक्रिया में जिप्सम भी उपोत्पाद के तौर पर उत्पादित किया जाएगा । फास्फोरिक अम्ल, ट्रिपल सूपरफास्फेट के उत्पादन के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा और उपोत्पाद जिप्सम, अमोनिया सल्फेट के उत्पादन के लिए, इस समय प्रयोग किए जा रहे खनिज जिप्सम के स्थान पर, प्रयोग किया जायेगा । योजना पर लगभग 23 करोड रुपए लागत होने का अनमान है जिसमें विदेशी मदा का अंश 5.93 करोड रुपए शामिल है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

KALLADE, KUTTIYADI AND PAZHESSI PRO-JECTS IN KERALA

16. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE : SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the rcply given to Unstarred Question No. 5838 on the 26th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the request of Kerala Government for sanctioning Rs. 50,000 each for the construction of Kallade, Kuttiyadi and Pazhessi Projects in Kerala;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon, and

(c) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken and the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). In view of the constraint on resources, the State Government has been advised to effect savings in some other sectors and utilise them for expediting these irrigation projects.

REPORT OF RUSSIAN EXPERTS ON O. N.G.C.

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
 SHRI NAMBIAR:
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3559 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since examined the report submitted by the Russian Experts on the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMA-IAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been instructed by the Government to implement the recommendations relating to new, areas and techniques for exploration including more extensive seismic surveys, intensification of exploitation of discovered oil deposits, offshore exploration in the shallow waters of the Gulf of Cambay, decentralisation of powers into the regions etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand by Pakistan for Increased Water Supply from Ganges

18. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has been continuing to increase its demand on the

waters of Ganga from 3500 cusecs the 49000 cusecs since the last round of expert level talks held in Delhi in May, 1968, and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requirements indicated by Pakistan at the various meetings of Water Resources experts of India and Pakistan are given below:—

Meetings	Demand (Cused	•
Upto First meeting July, 1960	June-	3,500
Second meeting tober, 1960.	g Oc-	1 8.09 0
Third meeting 1961	April.	29,352
Fourth meetin Dec. 1961 — Jan	•	32,01 0
Fifth meeting	· ·	
May, 1968.		49,000

CHEMICAL MARKING AGENT IN KEROSENE OIL

19. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : SHRI NAMBIAR : SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5847 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to introduce a chemical marking agent in kerosene oil to enable the detection of its admixture with high speed diesel oil;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMA-IAH): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The scheme is proposed to be introduced on a trial basis in a limited area in the next few months.

(c) Does not arise.

INCOME-TAX ARREARS

20. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the further steps which have been taken to realise accumulated income-tax arrears;

(b) whether prosecutions have been launched against some of the companies or individuals;

(c) if so, in how many cases: and

(d) the total arrears of income-tax as it stood on the 1st September, 1968 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE. (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The following further steps have been taken to recover the collectible arrears of Income-tax as early as possible.

- (i) Taking over of recovery work by the Income-tax Department from the State Governments in respect of all Commissioners' Charges.
- (ii) Creation of more Special Recovery Units;
- (iii) Greater emphasis on collection of demands created during the current year;
- (iv) Closer supervision over recovery of arrear demand.
- (v) Further improvment in the Functional Distribution Scheme with special emphasis on collection work.
- (vi) Appointment of one Assis ant Commissioner each at Calcutta and Bombay exclusively for guiding and supervising the work of Tax recovery Officers in those two cities.

(b) and (c). Section 76 of the Second Schedule of the Income-tax Act empowers the Tax Recovery Officer to make an order of detention of the defaulter in civil prison. There is, therefore, no provision for prosecution of the defaulter. Prosecutions have been launched against Companies and other employers who have deducted taxes from the salaries of teeir emplopees but not deposited them to the credit of Government. Information regarding the number of such cases of prosecution is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Written Answers

(d) The information regarding arrears of Income-tax is available as on 31st March, 1868, on which date such arrears amounted to Rs. 374.51 crores.

RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

21. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: SHRI B. Y. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI N. R. LASKAR: SHRI R. BARUA : SHRI HEM RAJ : SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the prices of all essential commodities have gone up during September and October, 1968;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring down or check the prices; and

(c) the causes of failure of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):(a) detailed Α statement showing variations in the prices of 31 commodities/groups between August 31, 1968 and October 19, 1968, the latest date for which data are available, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Liberary, See No. LT-2018/68]. Of the 31 commodities, prices rose in the case of 13 items, declined in the case 8 items and remained stationary in the case of remaining 10 items. The increase in the all commodities wholesale price index works out to 1 per cent during this period.

Written Answers

(b) Government keeps the price situation under constant watch and takes necessary measures as and when the situation warrants. Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the provisions of which have been made more stringent since September 1967, State Governments and Union Territories have been delegated ample powers to control distribution and prices of essential commodities.

(c) Does not arise.

FINANCIAL AID GIVEN TO STATES

22. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amounts given for 1968-69 to various States for implementing the various State Plans, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) A statement showing the State-wise allocations of Central assistance for the Annual Plans of 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Liberary. See No. LT-2019/68].

INCOMES OF SHRI KANTI LAL DESAI AND Shrimati Padma Desai

24. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: SHRI ARJUN SINGH BMADORIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assessed income of Shri Kanti Desai as Karta of Hindu undivided family in the years 1960 to 1968;

(b) the assessed income of Shri Kanti Desai and Shrimati Padma Desai as guardians of their two children in the years 1960 to 1968; and

(c) the actual income-tax paid by them in the two above capacities during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) Shri Kanti Desai has not filed any return of income as Karta of the Hindu Undivided Family for any of the assessment years from 1960-61 to 1967-68. (b) and (c). Shri Kanti Desai is not assessed as the guardian of his two minor children. Shrimati Padma Desai is, however, assessed as their guardian. The income assessed and actual income-tax paid is as per Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Liberary. See No.* LT -2020'68].

आगरा जिले में ट्रांसफ मंरों की चोरी

25. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या सिचाई ओर विद्युर् मन्त्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछने तीन वर्षों में आगरा जिले में विकास खण्डों से अलग-अलग कितने ट्रांसफार्मर चोरी किए गए तथा इन विकास खण्डों के नाम क्या है:

(छ) इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी हानि हई है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विद्युत बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों ने केवलों पर लिपटी हुई रबड़ विसंवाहकों को जलाने के वाद वहुत बड़ी माता के तौबे के तार चोरी कर लिए हैं।

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि आगरा जिले के विद्युत विभाग में 12 लाख रुपये का गोलमाल किया गया है: और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो अपराधि व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिवाई तया विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्वी सिद्धेश्वर प्रमाद): (क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान जिस में 1968 भी णामिल है, 14 ट्रांसफार्मरों की चोरी हुई है। दो की फिरोजाबाद खण्ड में, दो की वाह खण्ड में, और णेप नौ की एतमादपूर खण्ड में।

(छ) अनुमान है कि इन ट्रांसफार्मरों की लागत लगभग 48,000 रुपये है। (ग) वोर्ड के कुछ कर्मचारियों पर णक किया गया था कि वे ऊपर (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित ट्रांसफामरों की चोरी और तांवे की तार की चोरी में शामिल थे।

(घ) ऐसा कोई मामला उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बोर्ड के नोटिस में नहीं आया है ।

(ड) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर में निदिष्ट 10 कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से बरखाम्न कर दिया गया है। बिजली की चोरी और अनधिकृत कनेक्शन देने के बारे में अनियमितता से सम्बद्ध शिकायतों के सिल-सिले में दो अधिकारियों को मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया है। इन शिकायतों के बारे में अभी और छानबीन हो रही है।

EXPORT OF ASPHALT TO SOUTH VIETNAM

26. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM: SHRI NAMBIAR : SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5887 on the 26th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the details from Caltex regard-ing despatch of 5,000 tons of asphalt to South Victnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RA-MAIAH) (a) No, Sir.

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

- DOCUMENTS SEIZED FROM OFFICES OF M/S AMINCHAND PYARELAL
 - 27. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Enforcement Directorate with the help of Central Customs, Excise and Income-tax Departments searched the offices of Aminchand Pyarelal at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi in April, 1968 and seized some documents;

(b) if so, details of the documents seized;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain documents seized indicated a *prima facie* violation of the Foreign Exchange Ragulation Act;

(d) if so, whether Government have prosecuted Messrs. Aminchand Pyarelal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The offices of M's Aminchand Pyarelal at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi were searched in April, 1968 by the Officers of the Enforcement Directorate, assisted by the officers of the Customs, Central Excise and Incometax Departments.

(b) and (c). It will not be in the public interest to disclose at this stage the details of the seized documents which are under scrutiny. Some of the seized documents *prima facie* indicate violation of foreign exchange regulations.

(d) and (e). The matter is still under investigation. Furthermore, M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal filed a Writ Petition, under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, in the Calcutta High Court, and have obtained a Rule from the said Court restraining the Department from passing any final orders arising out of the searches and seizures made.

- TAX ARREARS DUE FROM CERTAIN DALMIA JAIN GROUP OF COMPANIES
 - 28. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 3.23 lakhs from Bennet Coleman, Rs. 28.29 lakhs from M/s. Bharat Nidhi and Rs. 21.00 lakhs from sahu Jain Ltd. of tax arrears have not so far been realised;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that these arrears are not being realised in time and enquiry against them has not been completed for the last 10 years as the Income-tax authorities are in collusion with these companies;

(d) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter;

(e) the findings thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The position about realisation of these amounts is as under:

The arrears of Rs. 3 ·23 lakhs from M/s. Bennet Coleman and Company relate to assessment years 1958-59 (Rs. 1 ·73 lakhs) and 1962-63 (Rs. 1 ·50 lakhs). The assessment for the year 1958-59 has been set aside in appeal and the assessment for the year 1962-63 which was made under section 144 has now been reopened under section 146. As such there are no arrears of tax in this case at present.

The arrears of Rs. 28 ·29 lakhs from M/s. Bharat Nidhi Ltd. are in dispute and their realisation has been stayed till decision of appeals by Appellate Assistant Commissioner.

Out of arrears of Rs. 21 lakhs outstanding against M/s. Sahu Jain Ltd., the demad of Rs. 16 lakhs has been vacated by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner in appeal. The remaining demand of Rs. 5 lakhs relates to assessment years 1957-58 (Rs. 1 lakh) and 1959-60 (Rs. 4 lakhs). The collection of these arrear demands of Rs. 5 lakhs has been stayed till the disposal of the first appeals.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). Does not arise.

FAMILY PLANNING FORTNIGHT

29. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: SHRI D. C. SHARMA: SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state: (a) the achievements of the recent Family Planning Fortnight in Punjab and other States;

(b) whether the expected targets have been achieved; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) On the basis of reports so far recoived, the performance during the Family Planning Fortnight observed in September, 1968 is as follows:

Sterilisations	I	UCD
Punjab .	9288	7508
Other States	119329	326 61

Information from several States is still incomplete.

(b) No specific performance targets were laid down by the Government of India for the Fortnight.

(c) Apart from a nominal provision for holding public functions at district and block levels, no separate expenditure was provided for. The expenses were required to be met from the over-all provision for the year.

DELAY IN COMPLETION OF BEAS PROJECT

30. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the completion of Beas Project is likely to be delayed by a few years because the Rajasthan Government have failed to pay their share of the expenditure; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to secure completion of the Project by 1970-71 as originally scheduled ?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Completion of Beas Project has been delayed due to (i) late finalization of Foreign Exchange Loan Agreements and consequent delay in procuring construction equipment from abroad and (ii) constraint of resources. The targets for completion have now been fixed as under :---

Unit I (Beas Sutlej Link)

Diversion of water through	u gh
Beas Sutlej Link .	December, 1972
Power Plant	March, 1973

Unit II (Beas Dam at Pong)

Completion of Beas Da	ım
at Pong	June, 1973
Power Plant.	December, 1974
(b) Does not arise	

(b) Does not arise.

MALARIA IN PUNJAB DISTRICT

31. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious outbreak of malaria in the Sangrur, Patiala and Bhatinda districts of Punjab;

(b) if so, the number of malaria affected cases in these districts; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the further spread of the disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, there have been focal outbreaks of malaria in Sangrur, Patiala and Bhatinda districts of Punjab.

(b) The number of malaria affected cases upto 24-10-68 are as follows:---

Patiala	•	•	-	738
Sangrur			-	2,160
Bhatinda			—	548

(c) Thorough spray operations have been carried out in the affected areas. Other M51LSS/68-4 remedial measures such as radical treatment of positive cases, mass blood surveys and mass radical treatment wherever necessary have been carried out.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION COR-PORATION LTD.

32. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid up capitals of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd., at the time of its setting up and the figures that stood as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) how much amount of loan the Corporation owed to the Central Government banks or other Parties on the 31st March, 1968;

(c) how much amount has been paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years;

(d) the working results of the Corporation during the last three years; and

(e) the extent of profit or loss incurred, and the main causes of the loss, if any, and the estimates for the year 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Authorised Capital: Rs. 2 crores. (This has remained constant from the start.)

Paid-up Capital:

Rs. 3 lakhs
Rs. 135 lakhş
Rs. 155 ·42 lakhs
Rs. 19 ·25 lakhs
Nil
Rs. 174 .67 lakhs

(c) Rs. 37 .61 lakhs.

(d) and	(e):
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Year			Loss		
1965-66		•		20.51 lakhs.	
1966-67				17 ·18 lakhs.	
1967-68				7.87 lakhs.	
1 968-69	•			4 .00 lakhs.	
				(anticipated)	

The main reason for the losses was that the Corporation had to compete with contractors whose overheads are very small and methods of working different as compared with those of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited.

Draft	BILL	FOR	Raising	MARRIAGEABLE
			AGE	

33. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: SHRI HIMATSINGKA: SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI R. BARUA: SHRI N. R. LASKAR: SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have circulated a draft Bill to the State Governments regarding raising the age limit for marriage;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have since sent their comments on the draft Bill and if so, which of the State Governments have agreed to the Bill being passed and which State Governments are opposed to it;

(d) whether any opposition has been raised to certain specific clauses of the Bill and if so, which are those clauses and the justification for inclusion of these clauses;

(c) whether Government propose to enact the Bill during the current session;

(f) if not, when; and

(g) whether the public opinion is also prosoded to be elicited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT) (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes.

(b) In the Draft Bill it is proposed to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 so as to raise the minimum age at marriage to 21 years in the case of males and 18 years in the case of females as against the current minimum age of 18 years and 15 years, respectively.

As the success of the proposed legislation in a large measure, depends upon public cooperation, it is proposed to appoint for a State or for any specified part thereof an Officer to be known as the 'Child Marriage Prevention Officer''. Whose duty will be to prevent as far as possible, the performance of marriages in contravention of the provisions of the proposed legislation by taking appropriate action under the enactment or the rules thereunder.

The State Governments have been requested to give their views on the proposed Bill and in particular express their views on:

- (i) whether there should be higher minimum age limits than those provided in the Bill; and
- (ii) whether offences under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 should be cognizable ?

(c) One State Government has so far sent the comments and they are in favour of the basic change in the limits for age of marriage. Comments from the other State Governments are awaited.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) It may not be possible to introduce the Bill in the Parliament during the current session.

(f) The Bill will be introduced as soon as the comments of the State Governments etc. and public reactions have been received and examined and further processing is completed.

(g) Yes.

RISE IN PRICES

35. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI N. R· LASKAR : SHRI R. BARUA : SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: SHRI S. C. ADICHAN: SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of foodgrains, food articles and industrial goods have risen considerably during the months from July to September, 1968;

(b) what was the index number of wholesale prices of all commodities during these months and also the index numbers of foodgrains, food articles and industrial goods separately;

(c) what was the index number of the above categories during the same period a year ago; and

(d) the reasons why the prices of all commodities including foodgrains have risen in spite of bumper harvest ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Prices of these commodities had tended to harden during these months. A statement showing the monthly averages of the index number of the wholesale prices of all commodities and also of foodgrains, food articles and industrial goods during the months of July to September 1968 and during the corresponding months of last year is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-2021/68]

(d) Being the lean period of the year, some increase in prices during these months is a normal seasonal occurrence. However, the increase in the wholesale price index between July and September 1968 was mainly due to increase in the sprices of pulses, edible oils and industrial raw materials, particularly oilseeds and raw jute on account of the expectations of lower production. The foodgrain prices during September 1968 were 10.3 per cent lower as compared to prices prevailing during the corresponding month a year ago. Sharing of Revenue from Petrol and Diesel by gujarat State

36. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual grant given to Gujarat since the formation of the State upto the end of March, 1967 towards the share of tax levied on petrol and diesel sold in the State:

(b) the total tax collected by the Central Government since the formation of the State upto the end of March, 1967 from Petrol and Diesel sold in Gujarat; and

(c) what proportion the Central Government had from the above revenues to the amount of tax collected on the sale of Petrol and other fuels annually in Gujarat during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information regarding the total tax collected on petrol and diesel etc. sold in Guiarat is not available. A statement showing the total annual grant given to Gujarat, since the formation of the State upto the end of March, 1967, towards their share of tax levied on petrol (under the central Board Fund) out of the revenues during the same period, and the amount of Central Excise duty collected on petrol and diesel etc. (i. e. all petroleum products) cleared from the Refinery and the marketing installations in Guiarat, is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2022/68].

(c) The information regarding the tax collected on the sale of Petrol and other fuels annually in Gujarat being not available, it is not possible to work out the pre-portion.

FAMILY PLANNING OPERATIONS IN GUJARAT

37. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons operated upon under the Family Planning Programme in Gujarat since January, 1968 and the number of men and women out of them, Districtwise; (b) the amount spent by Government during the above period;

(c) the amount awarded to doctors and such persons; and

(d) the nature and quantum of assistance provided by Central Government to the Gujarat Government for 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) A statement giving the requisite information for the period from January to September, 1968, is laid on the Table of of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2023/68].

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(d) An amount of Rs. 171.73 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Gujarat during 1967-68 as provisional payment of grant-in-aid towards the Central share of expenditure.

HOUSING SCHEMES IN GUJARAT

38. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new houses constructed in Gujarat during the last four years under the various Housing Schemes of the Central Government; and

(b) the number of persons who were benefited thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI 1QBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt from the State Government.

INCOME-TAX PAYERS IN KAIRA DISTRICT, GUJARAT

39. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MA-HIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax payers in 1966-67 and 1967-68 in Kaira District of Gujarat; (b) the number out of them in 1966-67 and 1967-68 from whom income-tax arrears are due for three years;

(c) the number of persons on whom wealth-tax was levied in 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(d) the amount of exicse duty on tobacco realised in the said district during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTER

40. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: SHRI HEM BARUA: SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: SHRI N. R. LASKAR: SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : SHRI R. BARUA: SHRI PARKASH VIR SHASTRI: SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: SHRI GADILIGANA GOWD: SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: SHRI R. K. AMIN: SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: SHRIS.K. TAPURIAH: SHRI D. N. DEB: SHRI P. K. DEO: SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI SITA RAM KESRI: SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: SHRI HEM RAJ: SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers was held in London during the last week of September 1968;

(b) if so, whether he also attended the conference;

(c) the nature of discussions held; and

(d) the decision arrived thereat ?

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

(c) and (d). The Conference is held annually to consider general Commonwealth economic matters. In this year's conference the Ministers broadly reviewed recent developments in the World economic situation, balance of payments prospects of international assistance for economic development to the developing countries.

ISSUE OF INCOME TAX CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

41. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 690 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the issue of Income-tax clearance certificate has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay it on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. A part of the information is still being collected. On being collected it will be laid on the Table.

DEATH OF SHRI RAM KISHAN JAIN IN IRWIN HOSPITAL (DELHI)

42. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA ;

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5595 on the 26th August, 1968 regarding the death of Shri Ram Kishan Jain in Irwin Hospital and state :

(a) whether the investigation has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the investigation report on the Table ?

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

(b) The case has been cancelled since no criminal offence was made out.

(c) No.

MASTER PLAN OF DELHI

43. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : SHRI E. K NAYANAR : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a specially convened meeting in September, 1968, Delhi Municipal Corporation has demanded to suitably amend the Master Plan of Delhi; and

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

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

(b) The Government will consider the proposal when received.

CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS

44. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recently held Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference expressed satisfaction over "the arrangements concluded between the Governments of the overseas sterling area countries and the British Government" for a 2,000 million dollar loan; (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(d) if so, its effect on Indian economy;

(e) whether India's being in the Commonwealth is causing more economic and financial strains on Indian economy than benefit; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHR1 MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. India along with other Commonwealth countries welcomed this development as a major contribution to the stability of sterling and of the International monetary situation. India has always supported measures designed for strengthening the international monetary system by means of co-operative and orderly effort. The strength of the reserve currencies is not only desirable for maintaining international monetary stability but also to let the orderly growth of trade and for enabling developed countries to pursue liberal aid and trade policies.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

SCARCITY OF DRINKING WATER IN RAJASTHAN

46. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a greater part of Rajasthan is in the grip of severe drought;

(b) whether apart from the failure of crops there is an acute shortage of drinking water in many districts;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have taken steps to sink tube wells in these areas; and

(d) if so, the programme drawn up and achieved so far in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MAUTHY): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government severe drought conditions exist in 5 out of 26 Districts in Rajasthan viz. Jaiselmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Jalore and Jodhpur.

(c) and (d). The State Government are formulating a scheme to sink 500 tubewells in the drought affected areas and hope to commission about 100 tubewells before July, 1969.

DRILLING IN CAMBAY REGION

47. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHE-MICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious difference of opinion now persist over the question of drilling in shallow and deep waters near Cambay between the Indian and foreign experts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while the Japanese and Soviet experts feel that drilling in deep water be undertaken after drilling in shallow water has been executed successfully, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission prefers to drill the both simultaneously; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard and the justification for the stand taken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU-RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Drilling in shallow waters can be successfully conducted by the O.N.G.C. departmentally provided it is able to get fixed platforms and floating cranes for which the Commission is holding discussion with the Soviet authorities.

The Commission have not accepted the view advanced by some quarters that shallow drilling experience is a pre-condition to deep drilling operations. The techniques of fixed platform drilling and mobile platform drilling are not inter-dependent.

Government are in agreement with the view of the Commission in this matter.

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REPORT OF REVENUE INTELLIGENCE ON STEEL TRANSACTION WITH M/S. AMINCHAND PYARELAL AND ALLIED CONCERNS

49. SHRI K. RAMANI : SHRI B. K. MODAK : SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5654 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the revenue intelligence has since submitted its report on steel transaction with M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal and allied concerns;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted and reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. No report is due from the Directorate of Revenue Intellicence.

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

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON SECOND PAY COMMISSION

50. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-DHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the annual extra expenditure incurred by Government as a result of the findings of the second Pay Commission in 1957?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It is not possible to indicate precisely the annual extra expenditure incurred by Government as a result of acceptance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. The additional annual cost of the various recommendations as estimated by the Second Pay Commission was Rs. 39.62 crores.

DIVERSION OF GRANTS BY STATES FOR OTHER THAN SPECIFIED PURPOSES

52. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAU-DHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : (a) whether the Central Government grants to States for planned development expenditure have been diverted by States to other purposes during the last two years ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the amounts debited to non-Planned expenditure during 1967-68, State-wise; and

(c) whether the above amount has been converted to Central loan ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Under the existing procedure for payment of Central assistance to States for Plan Schemes, such assistance cannot be diverted to non-plan purposes.

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

TEN RUPEE NOTES

53. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : DR. KARNI SINGH : SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the deletion of the words "On demand" from the new series of ten rupee notes ; and

(b) who took the decision to make this deletion ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The decision to delete the words "on demand" from the new series of ten rupee notes was taken by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, in order to conserve space so as to have both English and Hindi renderings on the notes. The words referred to have no legal significance in view of the obligation placed on the Reserve Bank of India under Section 39 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 to exchange bank notes for rupee coin on demand.

IMPORT OF NICKEL POWDER BY M/S. Sarabhai, Merck of Baroda

54. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a memorandum to the Deputy Prime Minister dated the 22nd

December, 1967, it was pointed out by a former executive of M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda that M/s. Sarabhai Merck had imported Nickel Powder for use as a catalyst under vitamin 'C' licence and the same was instead converted into Nickel Sulphate and sold as a fine chemical at a fantastic price;

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government in this matter on receipt of this memorandum; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). On investigation it has been found that Sarabhai Merck of Baroda had used about 112 kgs. out of a stock of 2028 · 6 kgs of imported Nickel Powder with them for experimental production of Nickel Sulphate of analytical quality. The firm is licensed for the manufacture of laboratory reagents and fine chemicals including Nickel Sulphate and are entitled to the import of raw materials for this activity. In view of this the diversion of the above quantity of Nickel Powder for the manufacture of fine chemicals by the firm is considered legitimate by the D.G.T.D.

EXPANSION OF VITAMIN 'C' PLANT CAPACITY OF M/S SARABHAI MERCK OF BARODA

55. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda have expanded the capacity of their vitamin 'C' plant by importing machinery on the plea that the imported equipment was for replacement purpose :

(b) if so, whether any action has been instituted against the company, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU-RAMAIAH): (a) No Sir. (b) and (c). Do not arise.

Foreign Exchange to Tamilnad Chiep Minister

56. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for Shri C. N. Annadurai, the Tamilnad Chief Minister, for his medical treatment in the United States;

(b) whether any objections were raised in regard to sanctioning him the foreign exchange sought for ;

(c) whether his Ministry or any of its agencies had raised a query about restricting the stay of Shri Annadurai in New York; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) \$ 8,125.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

EFFECT OF EARTHQUAKES OF KOYNA POWER STATION

57. SHRIBENISHANKER SHARMA : SHRI D. C. SHARMA : SHRIB.K. DAS CHOWDHURY : SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

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

(a) whether a Committee of experts consisting of eight members has been constitutued to study the effect of last December's earthquakes on the Koyna Power Station ;

(b) if so, its constitution and terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report ;

(d) if so, the broad recommendations thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The constitution of the Committee is :

- (1) Mr. Arno Tegge of Federal Republic of Germany.
- (2) Mr. Michel Grataloup of France.
- (3) Mr. Gotfried Schumm of Germany.
- (4) Mr. Fumikazo Nishimura of Japan.
- (5) Mr. H. V. Narayana Rao, former Member, Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing).
- (6) Mr. V. B. Deshmukh, Technical Member, Maharashtra State Electricity Board.
- (7) Dr. R. K. Kar of Heavy Electricals India Ltd., Bhopal.
- (8) Mr. B. R. R. Iyengar. Chief Engineer (Electrical), Koyna Hydro-Electric Project (Convener).

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows :

- (i) To examine the effects of the December, 1967, and subsequent carthquakes, at Koyna, with particular reference to rotating plant its alignment and switchgear and relays inside the Power Station as well as outside.
- (ii) To suggest alterations in the design of the supporting frame works, bearing structures and foundations to withstand the vibrations caused due to earth tremors and similar disturbances.
- (iii) To make suggestions for alterations in designs of transmission line towers and sub-station gantries to withstand seismic shocks.
- (iv) To suggest special features, if any, to be incorporated in the designs of the installation in the Stage III Power House.
- (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Committee has recommendred certain mine modifications to the generator guide bearings and also to some of the switchyard equipment and Relays. They have also suggested methods for rigidly fixing some of the equipments to withstand earhquake vibrations. The Committee has also recommended that the possibilities of installing acceleorographs for automatic tripping of the machines should be examined. Necessary proposals for the implementation of the recommendations by the Committee are being formulated by the Koyna Project authorities for submission to the State Government.

(e) Does not arise.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMMES

58. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) the progress made in the family planning programmes in the country; and

(b) the targets achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2024/68].

'LINK AND PATRIOT'

60. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA : SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : SHRI ONKAR SINGH : SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH : SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4248 on the 19th August, 1968 and State :

(a) whether the enquiries regarding the donors and contributors to newspapers 'Patriot' and 'Link' have since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the donors and contributors have been found to be foreign agents; and

(d) if so, their names and addresses ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The only information at present available is that in the case of 'Patriot', a donation of Rs. 50,000/- had been received from one Shri Deo Narayan Misra of Nepal.

उत्तर प्रदेश पन बिजली विभाग के कार्यकारी जीनियर के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

62. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या सिं<mark>चाई ग्रौर विद्युत्</mark> मन्त्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश पन-बिजली विभाग के कार्यकारी (ऐक्जीक्यूटिव) इंजीनियर के विरुद्ध सरकार को किसानों तथा अन्य लोगों से कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हई;

(ख) कितनी शिकायतों पर विभागीय कायंवाही की गई, कितनी शिकायतें जांच के लिए सतर्कता आयोग के पास भेजी गई तथा शेष शिकायतों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई; और

(ग) उक्त शेप शिकायतों पर कोई भी कार्यवाही न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथ। विद्युत् मंत्रःलय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) 120

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने सभी शिकायतों पर कार्रवाई की है। 39 मामलों में जांच-कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। शेष मामलों पर जांच हो रही है। एक मामला सतर्कता आयोग को सौंप दिया गया है।

SEIZL OF SMUGGLED TEXTILE GOODS IN BOMBAY

63. S. YI YASHPAL SINGH : SH, N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 31st August, 1968, officials of Maharashtra State Anti-corruption Bureau seized in Bombay smuggled textile goods of Japanese origin;

(b) if so, the value of goods seized ; and

(c) whether any arrest was made and action taken or is proposed to be taken against the person concerned ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). On 31st August, 1968, officials of the Maharashtra State Anti-Corruption Bureau intercepted a truck near Ghatkopar, Bombay and seized therefrom 23 packages containing metallic yarn and fabrics of Japanese origin valued about Rs, 2-5 lakhs. The truck valued at Rs. 50,000/- was also sized.

(c) One person was arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case isunder investigation.

SETTING UP OF NURSING COUNCIL FOR DELHD Administration

64. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI R. K. SINHA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a Nursing Council for the Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) The proposed Council will function as an examining and registering body. RECOMMENDATION BY CANADIAN GOVERN-MENT ON EASTERN KOSI CANAL AREA

65. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRJ ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) the main recommendations made by the Government of Canada who have made a study of the Eastern Kosi Canal area; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Canadian Task Force, which visited the Kosi area has not made any recommendation in regard to the project as such; but has commended the set-up of the Kosi Area Development Commissioner for adoption on similar big projects.

NYLON PARACHUTE CLOTH

66. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Shri S. K. Tapuriah :

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUS-ING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had placed any orders on Indian Manufacturers for the supply of Nylon Parachute cloth during the year 1965-66;

(b) whether it is a fact that some dispute arose over prices after devaluation;

(c) if so, whether the dispute has not so far been settled; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government continue to import the above commodity though sufficient stock of manufactured goods exist in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Yes. Five contracts were placed with the Indian manufacturers during 1965-66 for supply of light-weight nylon fabric 1 ·1 oz.

(b) and (c). The only one dispute about price increase akes for by a manufacturer has since been settled.

(d) The yarn required for the manufacture of light-weight nylon fabric is not produced indigenously. Accordingly, Government are trying to import some quantities of nylon fabric from abroad. Efforts are also being mad: to purchase the nylon fabric manufactured in India from the imported yarn, provided the rates quoted and delivery terms etc. are reasonable.

RACKET IN TRAVELLER CHEQUES

67. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an organised racket in dollar traveller cheques is operating in the Capital;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to break the racket ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). From the seizures made by the Enforcement Directorate, it appears that certain racketeers in the Capital are indulging in contraventions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 in transactions involving travellers cheques expressed in various foreign currencies (including dollars) and other forms of foreign exchange. After the seizures, thorough investigations are conducted in these cases by the Enforcement Directorate with a view to breaking the racket and exposing the persons/agencies involved. Appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of law is taken against offenders.

विदेशी मिशनरियों ारा चलाये जाने वाले अस्पताल, स्कल और अन्य संस्थाएं

68. श्री राम गोपाल शालवालेः क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) सरकार ढारा विदेशी मिशनरियों ढारा चलाए जाने वाले स्कूलों, अस्पतालों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं को प्रतिवर्ष कितना अनुदान और सहायता दी जाती है; (ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ढारा दिए जाने वाला यह अनुदान अन्य संस्थाओं को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान की तुलना में अधिक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विदेशी ईसाई मिश-नरियों ढारा चलाई जा रही संस्थाओं को पिछले तीन वर्षों में राज्यवार और वर्षवार कितना अनुदान और सहायता दी गई।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मत्री (श्री मोरारजी देशाई): (क) से (ग) स्त्वना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

स्वयंसेवी संगठों को अनदान

69. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सर-कार ऐसे स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को अनुदान देती है जोसीमावर्डी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले आदि- वासियों और हरिजनों को सुविधाएं प्रदान करने और उनमें राष्ट्रीय भावना जागृत करने के लिए कार्य करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रत्येक संगठन का क्या नाम है और प्रत्येक को पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितना अनुदान दिया गया;

 (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे संगठनों को अनुदान देने का है ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में राज्य त्री डा० (थोमर्तः) फूलरेणु गुहः (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग अखिल भारतीय आकार के कुछ ऐसे स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को अनुदानें देता है, जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिए काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे ऐसे संगठनों को पिछले तीन वर्षों में दी गई अनुदानें दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है :

क्रम संख्या	संगठन का नाम	दो गई सहायक अनुदान 			ताम दो गई		गुदान
		1966-67	1967-68	1968-69			
1.	रामकृष्ण मिशन, चिरापूंजी	2,52,000	2,88,402	2,87,000			
2.	रामकृष्ण मिशन, सिलचर	17,050	1 9 ,200	21,120			
3.	रामक्रुष्ण मिशन, आलोंग			94,28			
4 .	भारतीय आदिमजाति सेवक संघ (नेफा में काम के लिए)	35,600	41,600	21,50			

विवरण

(ख) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

OIL INDIA LIMITED

70. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI¹ SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps to acquire majority share in Oil India Limited; and

(b) if so, by what time Government propose to acquire majority share in Oil India Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RMAIAH): (a) Government had negotiated with the Burmah Oil Company for this purpose but the latter have expressed their unwillingness to change the existing pattern of an equal partnership.

(b) A change can be brought about ordinarily by agreement between the parties. It is difficult to say when this may become possible.

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE TO INDIA

71. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the whole question of World Bank assistance to India has been put into cold storage by its new Chief by appointing a committee to review its operations in the developing countries;

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

(c) whether such reviews have been undertaken in the country;

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

The Commission, headed by Mr. Lester B. Parson, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, would review the impact of external assistance on the development of the poorer nations over the past two decades and consider the methods of giving assistance and the orders of magnitude for that assistance which appear necessary over the next decade and the next generation in order to ensure a reasonable hope of sustained, and eventually self-sustaining, growth in a number of the less developed countries. While such a study is being made, the World Bank will continue to give assistance to developing countries as part of its normal working. There is no question of assistance to India or any other country being put into cold storage pending the Commission's study

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As far as India is concerned, in course of planning for development the role of external aid in Indian development both in the past and for the future has been assessed from time to time.

OIL EXPLORATION WORK IN MAHANADI BASIN

72. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of PETRO-LEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the preliminary exploratory work for locating oil deposits in Chilka lake area and Mahanadi Basin has been completed;

(b) if so, the details of the exploratory work done so far; and

(c) when Government propose to take up experimental drilling operations in Orissa areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMA-IAH): (a) No work has been done in the area covered by the Chilka lake, as this area does not have oil and natural gas prospects. Some preliminary exploration work has been carried out in the Mahanadi Basin. Some work is still in progress.

(b) Geological examination of rock outcrops in the Baripada area and photogeomorphological work in the Mahanadi Delta area have been completed. Gravity and magnetic surveys in the area located between the coast line and a line running approximately from the Chilka lake to Athgarh, Bhadrak, Chandbali and Rajnagar, have been completed. Gravity and magnetic surveys in the Baribpada-Baleswar area have also been completed. Gravity and magnetic surveys in the area located in between the aforesaid two areas are in progress.

(c) It is too early to say when drilling will start. This will largely depend upon the results of seismic surveys which are still to be undertaken.

PROMOTION OF SECTIONAL OFFICERS (CIVIL)

73. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sectional Officers (Civil) recruited in June and September, 1954 were promoted in 1964 and 1966 respectively and those recruited in October, 1954 and afterwards are still awaiting their promotions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that reserving vacancies for the direct recruits and posting them by curtailing their period training will deprive the chances of promotion of the eligible experienced Sectional Officers;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider the cases of those officers for promotion who are in service for a period of more than 12 to 14 years; and

(d) whether Government propose also to discontinue the practice of filling up vacancies by direct recruitment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE (MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) It is a fact that so far the Departmental Promotion Committees have taken into consideration, for purposes of promotion, Sectional Officers appointed up to September 1954 only.

(b) Reservation of vacancies for direct recruits is provided for under Government orders. Curtailment of training is resorted to only when exigencies of service so demand. It would not, therefore, be correct to say that these factors would deprive the chances of promotion of experienced Sectional Officers to an appreciable extent.

(c) The cases of all the Sectional Officers coming within the zone of consideration will be considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee when it meets for making the select list for promotion. PAYMENT OF HOTEL BILLS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

74. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to make it obligatory on the part of the tourists to pay their hotel bills in foreign exchange with a view to avoid fradulent transactions;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the expected foreign exchange to be saved on the introduction of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Such a proposal is under consideration.

CENTRAL EXCISE AND CUSTOMS, COLLEC-TORATE, DELHI

75. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any more records missing from any office/Branch/Section/ Unit in the jurisdiction of the Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Delhi excepting those which are kept in the box which was stolen from the office of the Collector of Central Excise and Customs, Delhi, on the night of the 20th February, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any disciplinary action has been taken against those who are responsible for the loss of records; and

(d) the procedure adopted for fixing responsibility for the loss of records ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir. After the theft on the night of 20th February, 1968, no incident of loss of files has come to the notice of the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.

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

(d) Whenever any loss of records comes to notice an enquiry is held to fix responsibility for the loss and depending on the

(d) No.

merits of the case departmental proceedings may be drawn against the officers concerned, Thereafter, after giving them an opportunity to state their side of the case, each case is decided on merits.

उत्तर प्रदेश के लियें केन्द्र द्वारा धन का नियतन

76. श्री विश्वनाय पाण्यडेः क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए नियत किए गये समस्त धन को खर्च कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खर्च का व्योरा क्या है उन मदों का व्योरा क्या है, जिन पर निर्धारित राशि से कम व्यय किया गया है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश को ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभाकी मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या--2025/68]

उत्तर प्रदेश में सुनारों को सहायता

77. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या. वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सुनारों को सहायता देने के लिए अक्तूबर, 1968 तक कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की है; और

(ख) अब तक कितने सुनारों ने सहायता प्राप्त की है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को स्वर्णकारों को ऋणों के लिए अग्रिम-धन के रूप में, संकटग्रस्त स्वर्णकारों को क्रुपापूर्ण अदायगियों के लिए अनुदान के रूप में और स्वर्णकारों तथा उनके आश्रितों के शिक्षण/तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी सहायता के व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में 31-10-1968 तक कुल 1,48,36, 572.00 रुपए की रकम मंजर की गई है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में स्वर्णकारों के पुनर्वास की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 13,138 स्वर्णकारों तथा उनके आश्रितों ने सहायता प्राप्त की है।

UNACCOUNTED MONEY

78. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the account of unaccounted money so far unearthed both in kind and cash since 1967;

(b) the number of cases launched and the convictions given so far since January, 1967; and

(c) the number of the people involved therein ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The total amount of unaccounted money seized both in kind and cash as a result of searches conducted during the period 1-1-1967 to 30-9-1968 amounts to Rs. 1,22,65,511.

(b) During the aforesaid period, prosecutions have been launched in 18 cases under the Income-tax Act and in 5 cases for offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code. During the said period conviction was secured in one case.

(c) During the aforesaid period searches were carried out in 201 cases. The number of persons involved in respect of whom prosecution has been launched is 36.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE VIOLATION CASES

79. SHRI VISWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases of foreign exchange violations have come to light during the last five months; and (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

NSURANCE CLAIMS

80. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of insurance claim is going up both in maturity and in death cases;

(b) if so, the amount as on the 31st March, 1967 and 31st March, 1968;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to minimise the time of settlement of the disputed policies ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. With the growth of business in force the claims by death and maturity are expected to increase. The claim experience of the Corporation is, however, well within what is expected on the basis of the assumptions made in the premium rates and in the successive actuarial valuations.

(b) Outstanding Claims as at 31st March: (Amount in Rs.

	Crores)		
	1968	1967	
By Death	13.33	11 • 75	
By Maturity	8 ∙0 6	7 ·5 8	

(c) The main reasons for non-settlement of claims both death and maturity in general are :

- 1. Duly completed claim forms not received back from claimants.
- 2. Age proof not received.
- 3. Dispute regarding title.
- 4. Investigations called for in the early claims cases.
- 5. Whereabouts of policy-holders not known mostly in the case of paid up policies.

- 6. Exchange Control formalities pending compliance.
- 7. Loss of policy documents, claims by minors, etc.
- (d) Yes, Sir.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM PROJECTS IN ORISSA

82. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take up major and meuium irrigation projects in Orissa during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised.

VISIT OF JAPANESE EXPERTS IN CONNECTION WITH OIL EXPLORATION IN CAMBAY GULF

383. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : SHRI S. A. AGADI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Japanese experts visited India recently in connection with the drilling for oil in the Cambay Off-shore;

(b) if so, what are their recommendations ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF - PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) They proposed to supply on sale two alternative outfits for carrying out drilling operations in the deeper waters of the Gulf of Cambay, to help carry out drilling operations in an initial period and to train Indian personnel to take over full responsibilities in due course.

(c) These proposals are under Government's consideration along with a number of others previously received for operations in the Gulf of Cambay.

WORKING OF DELHI HOSPITALS

84. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYAR-THI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament for his Ministry have unanimously made certain recommendations for the improvement in the working of hospitals, in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government on each recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVE-LOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MUTRHY): (a) to (c). The Informal Consultative Committee recommended on 29-4-68 that all hospitals in Delhi should be taken over by the Central Government. Meanwhile the report of the Hospital Review Committee on the working of the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi was received which is under examination.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS

85. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYAR-THI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WEL-FARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scholarships awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes students studying in post-matric classes are not being paid in time which defeat the very purpose of awarding scholarships;

(b) the number of such individuals in whose cases the scholarships were paid after more than two months during the year 1966-67; and

(c) the reasons therefor ? • M 51 LSS/68-5 THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c). The details are being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

क्वविं प्रयोजनों के लिये बिजली की दरों में वद्धि

86 स्त्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्री रवि राय : श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **सिंचाई** और **विद्युत** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की दर में आठ रुपए प्रति होर्स पावर की वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को सिचाई में कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं;

(ख) क्यायह भी सच है कि इस वृद्धि का उद्योगों पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस निर्णय पर सरकार पुर्नीवचार करेगी?

सिवाई तथा विखुत मन्त्रासय में उप मन्त्री (भी सिढेरवर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). उद्योग और कृषि के लिए अपेक्षित विजली समेत, न्यून और मध्यम माता की विजली पर, 1-7-68 से उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड द्वारा 8 स्पए प्रति बी॰ एच॰ पी॰ प्रति मास की नियत दर लागू करने के खिलाफ अभ्यावेदन-पल आए थे।

(ग) एक विशव उपाय के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य थिजली बोर्ड ने, कृषि सम्बन्धी बिजली की दर में यूनिट के आघार पर संशोधन करके, बिजली की दर केवल 15 पैसे प्रति यूनिट कर दी है परन्तु इस के लिए न्यूनतम वार्षिक गारन्टी देनी होगी जोकि पहले वर्ष के लिए 100 रुपए, दूसरे वर्ष के लिए 110 रुपए और उस के बाद के वर्षों के लिए 120 रुपए प्रति बी० एच० पी० होगी। अनाज की भूसी अलग करने, गन्ना पेरने, कुट्टी काटने आदि जैसे क्रुषि कार्यों के लिए भी इसी रियायती दर पर बिजली सप्लाई की जाएगी।

नई दिल्लो में योगाश्रम तथा फीरोज गांधी स्मारक को भूमि का आबंटन

87. आदे प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अधी शिवकुनार शास्त्री :

क्या **निर्माग, अ/वास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नई दिल्ली में गोल डाकखाने के निकट योगाश्रम तथा फीरोज गांधी स्मारक को भूमि देने के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि संवैधानिक तया संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान ने भी स्वयं अपने भवन के निर्माण के लिए सरकार से भूमि मांगी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो संसद भवन के निकट इस संस्थान को भूमि न दे कर अन्य संस्थानों को सरकार द्वारा भूमि आवंटित किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं।

निर्माण, आवास तया पूर्ति मंबालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) (i) गोल पोस्ट आफिस के निकट चमरी नं० 1 के अधीन मूमि को योगाश्रम को आवंटित करने का पूर्व-निपंय रद्द कर दिया गया है। आस-पास ही वैकल्पिक आवंटन का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। (ii) फिरोज स्मारक समिति ने कार्यलय भवन, जिसमें सम्मेलन कक्ष (मीटिंग हाल), पुस्तकालय तथा अनुसन्धान बधिकारियों, आगन्तुक पत्रकारों एवं संसद् सवस्यों के लिए कक्ष होंगे, बनाने के लिए आबेदन किया है। चेम्सफोर्ड क्सब के सामने संस्था क्षेत्र में (इन्स्टीट्यूशनल एरिया) भूमि का एक प्लाट उन्हें आवंटित करने का प्रस्ताव है। क्षेत्र का अभी विकास होना है तयाले-आउट अनुमोदित होना है।

(ख) संवैधानिक तथा संसदीय अध्ययन संस्थान ने संसद भवन के निकट अथवा निम्नांकित क्षेत्रों में से किसी एक में भूमि के एक प्लाट को आवंटित करने के लिए आवेदन किया है :---

गोल पोस्ट आफ़िस, रफ़ी मार्ग, लोदी रोड, राउज एवेन्यू, डिप्लोमेटिक एनक्लेव ।

(ग) संस्थान को प्लाट आवंटित करने के विषय में अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। संसद भवन के निकट भूमि के लिए उनके अनुरोध पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली में तपेदिक के मामले

88. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : श्री ए० श्रीघरन : श्री क० लकप्पा : श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में तभेदिक के रोगियों की संख्या निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तपेदिक के इस बढ़ते हुए प्रकोप का सामना करने के लिए दिल्ली के वर्तमान दो अस्पताल काफी नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अल्प योजना सरकार के विचाराधील है?

स्वास्म्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंब्रालय में उप-मंत्री (भी ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली में क्षय रोग की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में 1958 से कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। जनसंख्या के अनुपात की दृष्टि से क्षय-रोगग्रस्त पाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या में वर्षवार कोई उल्लेखनीय परि-वर्तन नहीं हुआ प्रतीत होता।

(ख) नौ क्षय क्लीनिकों की सहायता मे दिल्ली में क्षयरोगियों का उपचार उनके घर पर ही करने पर बल दिया जाता है। वर्तमान 1506 क्षय रोगी पलंग जॉकि दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध हैं, गृहोपचार योजना के पूरक का काम करते हैं और उन्हें पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

(ग) चौथी योजना में क्षय रोगियों के पलंगों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने तथा एक और क्षय रोग क्लीनिक खोलने के वारे में दिल्ली नगर निगम की एक योजना है।

बाढ़ें

89. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्माः श्री जगन्नाय राव जोशीः श्री रणजीत सिंहः श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेंयीः

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) पिछले 20 वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ की समस्या का स्थायी हल करने के लिए किय गए उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप किन-किन स्थानों में बाढ़ की समस्या स्थायी रूप से हल हो गई है; और

(ख) इन उपायों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना काल में किन-किन स्थानों पर यह समस्या स्थायी रूप से हल हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (मी सिद्धेरवर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख) अ

प्रत्येक समय और प्रत्येक स्थान पर बाढों से सुरक्षा प्रदान करना न तो तकनीकी तौर पर संभव है, और न मितव्ययिता के आधार पर। इसलिए वाढ़ सुरक्षा उपायों का उद्देश्य यह होता है कि जिन क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षा की आवश्य-कता है उनके महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बाढ़ों के कारण होने वाली क्षति को उचित किफायत के साथ कम कर दिया जाए। राप्ट्रीय वाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम 1954 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था, तव से अब तक 60 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र को, जो वाढ़ से प्रभावित होने वाले क्षेत्र का 30 प्रतिशत है, वाढ़ों से उचित सूरक्षा प्रदान कर दी गई है। जिन वाढ़ नियन्त्रण कार्यों को हाथ में लिया गया है, उनमें 7400 किलोमीटर के नए 'तटवन्धों, 8300 किलोमीटर की जल-निकास नालियों. 150 नगर-सूरक्षा कार्यों का निर्माण और 4500 बाढ़ग्रस्त ग्रामों को बाढ़-स्तर से ऊपर उठाना, सम्मिलित हैं, और इन पर 180 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए हैं।

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चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत वाढ़-नियन्त्रण के लिए राज्यों के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप देना शेष है ।

उत्तरप्रदेश में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि

- 90. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्री टी० पी० शाह : श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : श्री रामस्विह आवरवाल :
 - श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मन्त्री यह क्ताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत बोर्ड ने कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए बिजली की दरों में 1 जुलाई, 1968 से वृद्धि कर दी है;

(ख) क्या यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के इस निदेश के विरुद्ध है कि कितानों के लिए बिजली की दर 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए;

(ग) क्या संसद सदस्यों से सरकार को इस बारे में कोई ज्ञापन मिला है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए बिजली की दर कम करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेंश्वर प्रसाद): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने 1 जुलाई, 1968 से कृषि सम्बन्धी उद्देश्यों के लिए विजली की सप्लाई पर टैरिफ की इकसार दरें लागू की है। पहुली दरें 12 पैसे और पैसे 25 प्रति यूनिट के बीच थीं, जिस के मुकाबले में इक्सार दरों के अनुसार 8 रुपए प्रति बी॰ एच॰ पी॰ प्रति माम की नियत दर और 10 पैसे प्रति युनिट की ऊर्जा दर आती है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सर-कारों को सलाह दी थी कि इ.षि-सम्बन्धी कामों के लिए 12 पैंसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक की दरों पर उपदान देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करें क्योंकि यह महसूस किया गया था कि देश भर में इ.षि सम्बन्धी बिजली के उपभोक्ताओं को 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक न देना पड़े । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह भी मान लिया है कि 30-11-1967 को लोक सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 368 के उत्तर में सभा-पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में उल्लिखित स्कीम के अनुसार, वह भी उपदान के कुछ भाग की पूर्ति करेगी ।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार और बिजली बोर्ड ने, एक अति-विशिष्ट उपाय के रूप में, कृषि सम्बन्धी टैरिफ दरों को यूनिट दरों में परिवर्तित कर उन्हें 15 पैसे प्रति यूनिट कर दिया है, परन्तु शर्त यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यूनतम वार्षिक गारंटी देनी होगी जो पहले वर्ष के लिए 100 रुपए, दूसरे वर्ष के लिए 110 रुपए और उसके बाद के वर्षों के लिए 120 रुपए प्रति वी॰ एच॰ पी॰ होगी। यह नया टैरिफ 1 जलाई, 1968 से लागू है। जुलाई, अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1968 के पुराने बिल 15 पैसे प्रति यूनिट के आधार पर दोबारा बनाए जा रहे हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम का विकेन्द्रीकरण

91. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्री सुत्रोला नायर : श्री रा० क्र० सिंह : श्री हिम्मतसिंहका : श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :

क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जीवन वीमा निगम का विकेन्द्रीकरण करके उसे क्षेत्रीय निगमों का रूप देने का है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने बदि कोई सिफारिशें की हैं तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (भी मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सरकारी उप-कमों पर नियुक्त समिति की इस बाबत सिफारिजें अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) और (ग). 'प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग' ढारा जीवन बीमा प्रशासन पर नियुक्त 'कार्यकारी दल' ने अपनी रिपोर्ट आयोग को हाल ही में दी है। इस रिपोर्ट में, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, जीवन बीमा निगम के भावी संगठन के स्वरूप के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ सिफारिशें की गई हैं। कार्यकारी दल ढारा की गई सिफारिशों पर बिचार करना आयोग का काम है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा, उपर्युक्त विषय पर अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार को अभी पेश की जानी हैं। इसलिए, सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही होने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

> GHOST FIRMS SET UP BY AN Advocate of Hissar

92. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: SHRI SHARDA NAND: SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of FIANANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Gulab Singh Jain, Advocate, Hissar had created a number of ghost firms with a view to help assessees of Income-tax by bringing in their concealed incomes as deposits and gifts by setting off profits against bogus losses;

(b) if so, the number of such firms;

(c) the amount involved in them; and

(d) action taken thereon?

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

(b) So for, 161 firms af this type have been traced.

(c) The amount involved is estimated to be about Rs. 4 crores.

(d) Some assesses have themselves surrendered the concealed income and have come up with settlement proposals. In other cases, action for the assessment of such income is being taken.

FINANCH MINISTER'S VISIT TO U.K.

AND US A.

94. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : SHRI R. BARUA : SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA: SHRI R. K. AMIN : SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : SHRID. N. DEB: SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI SITARAM KESRI : SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : SHRI CHINTA MANI **PANIGRAHI**: SHRI D. N. PATODIA : SHRI HEM RAJ: SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : SHRI D. V. SINGH : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : SHRIHUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Finance Minister also attended the meeting of the World Bank, I. M. F. and the Aid-India Consortium;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the decisions taken; and

(c) whether attending the meeting of the I. M. F. has increased the prospects of aid during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) As India's Governor on the World Bank and the I.M.F., I attended the 1968 Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of these institutions in Washington from September 30, 1968 to October 4, 1968. I did not attend the Aid-India Consortium meeting, which was held in Washington on May 23 and 24, 1968.

(b) The subjects discussed included the need for an early activation of the Special Drawing Rights Scheme, the proper functioning of the International monetary system, the long-term structure and role of reserve currencies etc. Further the scope and pattern of future development assistance by the World Bank group, the need for continued operations by the International Development Association unhampered by problems of funds, the problem of stabilisations of prices of the primary commodities etc. also figured in these discussions. No decisions were arrived at as such.

(c) The question does not arise as the purpose of attending these meetings is not to seek aid. India is among the five biggest share-holders of the I.M.F. and I.B.R.D. and has a close interest in the policy and approach of these International institutions towards financial and monetary problem in general and in so far as they affect developing countries in particular. All member countries are represented at these meetings and it is usual for India to be represented by its Governor, who is the Finance Minister.

STATE HEALTH MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

95. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Health Ministers' Conference was held on the 18th October, 1968 in Bombay;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the decisions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The State Health Ministers met at the fifteenth session of the Central Council of Health held on the 16th and 17th October, 1968 in Bombay.

(b) and (c). A statement containing a list of the subjects discussed at the meeting is attached. The resolutions are being finalised.

Statement

- 1. Health Plan outlay.
- 2. Review of the action taken on the resohutions passed at the 14th meeting of the Central Council of Health.

- 3. Medical Education.
- 4. Dental Education.
- 5. Creation of Nutrition Cells in States.
- 6. Central Public Health Act.
- 7. Primary Health Centres.
- 8. Homocopathy.
- 9. National Malaria Eradication Programme,
- 10. National Smallpox Eradication Pro gramme.
- 11. National Filaria Control Programme.
- 12. National Leprosy Control Programme.
- 13. Nursing Services.
- 14. Health Statistics.
- Practice of medicine by unqualified medical pretitioners.
- 16. Ayurveda.

WIPP NG OUT OF SOCIAL DISABILITIES IN GANDHI CENTENARY YEAR

96. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals to wipe out social disabilities in society have been chalked out for the Gandhi Centenary Celebration year which began from the 2nd October 1968; and

(b) if so, what are the propsoals for economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). In this connection, attention is invited to the reply given to the unstarred question No. 4317 on 19th August, 1968,

All the schemes taken up in the Backward Classes Sector are intended to wipe out the social disabilities economically develop the Scheduled Castes, Scheduld Tribes, denotified tribes and, the nomadic and the semi-nomadic tribes. No special proposals have been drawn up for the Gandhi Centenary Celebration year. BARUA BUND ON GANGES BANK IN BIHAR

97. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of IRRI-GATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barua Bund on the right bank of Ganga in Patory Anchal of Bihar State is going to be strengthened and improved in the year 1969-70 before the next Ganga floods:

(b) whether the waterways authorities of the Muzaffarpur circle (Bihar State) propose to ask the fishermen (unauthorised) to remove the fishing implements in Mirjan nala (Joining the Baya River) as these cause obstruction and delay in draining the rain water of the Dhamaun chaur etc. of the two anchals of Mahnor (Muzaffarpur District) and Patory (Darbhanga) in Bihar State; and

(b) the schemes under considration to avert the chutahi-Batan river flood devastations in Bihar.

THE DEFUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

TRANSPORTATION OF CRUDE FROM LAKWA AND RUDRASAGAR

98. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-CALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 139 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state:

(a) the outcome of the talks between the Oil India and the Oil and Natural Gas Commaission on the question of transporting the O. N. G. C. crude from Lakwa and Rudrasagar;

(b) when the supplies of crude from Lakwa and Rudrasagar to the Barauni refinery are likely to commence;

(c) whether it is a fact that after the crude supply from Barauni commences, the pipeline from Haldia to Barauni and from Duliajan to Barauni would lie idle or partly idle; and (d) if not how the full crude carrying capacity of these pipelines would be utilised thereafter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The negotiations are still in progress. However, pending finalisation of the terms of the agreement. the transport by pipeline of small quantities of crude from Lakwa have already started from the 19th August 1968. Despatches of crude oil from Rudrasagar to the Gauhati refinery by rail tank wagons had commenced on the 30th March 1966. The supply of Rudrasagar crude to the Barauni refinery will start only after the Rudrasagar field is connected to Lakwa by a pipeline.

(c) No, Sir. Barauni refinery is being fed by the Nahorkatia-Barauni pipeline of Oil India Ltd. The Haldia-Barauni pipeline is essentially a products pipeline andis being used for despatch of products from Barauni to Calcutta. It can also be used for carrying crdue oil from Calcutta to Barauni, if necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

TARGET FOR PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS

99. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-CALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 140 on the 22nd july, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the targets for different items of chemicals including petro-chemicals to be produced in the country during the Fourth Five-Year Plan have since been fixed and if so, at what level and what will be the production level of each of these items likely to be achieved by the end of 1968-69;

(b) the industrial licences issued and to be issued for each of the products for installation in 1968-69 and under the Fourth Five-Year Plan including the parties to whom and the capacity for which licences have been issued and the parties from whom applications for issue of licences are under consideration; and

(c) how much of the production capacity for each of these items is to be installed in the public sector ? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND C H E M I C A L S (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No. The targets for Fourth Five Year Plan have not yet been fixed.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected of licences issued during 1968-69 and will be laid on the table of the house.

DISTRIBUTION OF LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS

100. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5667 on the 26th August, 1968 and state the name of the firm to which the work of distributing the Liquid Petroleum Gas has been assigned and on what Terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Altogether 27 distributors in 15 towns where Indane is currently being marketted have so far been appointed. The names of these distributors and towns are contained in Annexure I (laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2026/68]. Besides, in certain towns distributors have been appointed but the marketing of Indane is yet to commence; the names of such distributors and towns are containd in Annexure II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2026/68]. It will not be in the commercial interests of the Indian Oil Corporation to disclose the terms and conditions of the distributorship arrangements.

INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

101. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9666 on the 6th May, 1968 regarding Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to manufacture 2399 tons of raw material which was imported during 1967-68;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) the total quantity to be imported in 1968-69 and the details of raw materials imported in the first half of current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). While it is not possible to locally manufacture all the raw materials imported during 1967-68, efforts are being made by the company to substitute some of the imported raw materials with indigenous equivalents. Research is also being carried out to improve the quality of indigenous products with a view to use them in place of imported raw materials. The cultivation of soya beans has also been undertaken so that this requirement for the manufacture of antibiotics is not needed to be imported for long.

(c) It is estimated that the quantity to be imported during 1968-69 will be 3500 tonnes. The imports during the first half year have however been 480 tonnes only. A statement showing the details is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

ACTUAL IMPORTS DURING FIRST HALF OF 1968-69 SYNTHETIC DRUGS PLANT, HYDERABAD

(1-4-1968 to 30-9-1968)

Raw Materials	Qty.	Value in Rs. lakhs
	M/T	
Sodium Metal	42 · 50	0 ·79
Bromine	80.00	3 • 58
Activated Carbon Monosodium Salt	40 ∙00	2.25
of Glutamic Acid	1 .75	0.12
TOTAL	164 .25	6.73

ANTIBIOTIĊS	PLANT, RISH	KESH
Soyabean Flour	300 .00	3 -06
SURGICAL IN	NSTRUMENTS MADRAS	PLANT,
Tool and Alloy		
Steel	15 -4	0.45
TOTAL	479 .65	10.24

PEES CHARGED BY I.C.I. FOR KANPUR FERTILIZER PLANT

102. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be plesed to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the high designing and engineering fees charged by I. C. I. for the Kanpur Fertilizer Plant;

(b) if so, what are the total charges; and

(c) whether Planning & Development Divison of the Department failed to provide designing and engineering services to the I. C. I. plant at Kanpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The design, engineering, procurement, know-how and licence fees charged by I.C.I. for the Kanpur Fertilizer Project compare favourably with those approved in respet of other private sector fertilizer projects involving foreign collaboration.

(b) About Rs. 5.2 crores.

(c) The Planning & Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. was not approached by M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. for design and engineering services for the Kanpur plant.

INCOME-TAX EVASION BY DYER MEAKEN MOHAN GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

103. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1370 on the 22nd April, 1968 state:

(a) whether Income-tax evasion of any amount by Dyer Meaken Mohan Group of Industries has since come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the total amount of evasion and the years to which they relate;

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

1968-69 ANNUAL PLAN FOR BIHAR

104. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual plan for Bihar for 1968-69 has been finalised;

(b) if so, the total allocation of funds for State of Bihar;

(c) whether recent drought conditions have been taken into consideration while allocating the funds; and

(d) the total funds allotted to Khargaria and Begusarai sub-divisions ?

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

(b) Any outlay of Rs. 71.70 crores has been approved for the State Plan of 1968-69.

(c) The problems of drought affected areas were kept in view while formulating the Annual Plan.

(d) The State Government have indicated that this information is not available, since Plan funds are not allotted sub-division-wise.

M/S. DODSALS (P) LTD.

105. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the photostat copy published in "Blitz" some time back regarding the bungling of foreign exchange by M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd.; and

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

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

(b) Investigations against M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd., were initiated by the Enforcement Directorate in April, 1968. The matters referred to in the document, the photostat copy of which was published in the Blitz dated the 14th September, 1968, are also being looked into in the course of these investigations.

अन्तर्राज्यीय बिजली ग्रिड प्रणाली

106. श्री ऑकार लाल बेरवाः क्या सिंखाई ग्रोंर विद्युत मंत्री यह बनाने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों ने मांग की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को अन्तर्राज्यीय बिजली ग्रिड सम्बन्धी व्यय वहन करना चाहिए :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी मच हैकि राज्यों ने क्वेबीय ग्रिड प्रणाली के बारे में कुछ सुझाव भी दिये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सिखाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय बिजली मलाहकार परिपद ने, 9 मार्च, 1968 को हुई अपनी बैठक में यह मिफारिश की थी कि अन्तर्राज्यीय परिपण-पर्था के लिये, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन निधियों में में धन खर्च करे जिनकी व्यवस्था राज्य की योजनाओं से पृथक की गई है। राष्ट्रीय विकाम परिषद् की समिति ने, 13 सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई अपनी बैठक में, अन्तर्राज्यीय परिषण पथों पर धन लगाने की स्कीम को, चौथी योजना में एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम के रूप में, मान लिया है।

(ग) और (घ)ः उपर्युक्त निर्णय को राज्य सरकारों को प्रेपित कर दिया गया है। अन्तर्राज्यीय क्षेत्रीय पथों के निर्माण के लिये, राज्य सरकारों के सुझावों और प्रस्तावों पर, चोथी पंजवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप देते समय विचार किया जाएगा।

गांधी सागर तथा राणा प्रताप सागर बांधों से बिजली की सप्लाई

107. श्री ओंकार लाल बेंरवाः क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में गांधी सागर तथा राणा प्रताप सागर बांधों मे अन्य राज्यों को विजली सप्लाई की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उठाऊ (लिफ्ट) सिंचाई प्रणाली कव तक लागृकी जायेगी;

(ग) राजस्थान में विजली किन दरों पर सप्लाई की जायेगी;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच हैकि घरेलू विजली के लिये दर कम करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी;

(च) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार का विचार लघु उद्योगों के लिये विजली की दरें वटाने है: और

(छ) यदि हां, तो कितनी वृद्धि करने का विचार है और उससे किननी आय होने की सम्भावना है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) गान्धी मागर और राणा प्रताप सागर बिजली-घरों से उत्पन्न सारी की सारी बिजली का उपयोग मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के साझौदार राज्यों द्वारा किया जा रहा है और अन्य राज्यों को विजली नहीं दी जा रही है।

(ख) जब कि मध्य प्रदेश में उठाऊ सिचाई के लिये बिजली पहले ही दी जाने लगी है, राजस्थान में उठाऊ सिचाई स्कीमों को चलाने के प्रधन की राज्य सरकार इस समय जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के उपभोक्ताओं के लिये राजस्थान में विद्यमान टैरिफ के आधार पर बनाई गई औसत दरों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT---2027/68]

(घ) और (ङ), घरों में रोजनी के काम आने वाली विजली की दरों में राजस्थान सरकार ने तीन पैसे प्रति यूनिट की कमी कर दी है।

(च) और (छ). राजस्थान सरकार इस समय इस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

PER CAPITA INCOME OF BIHAR

108. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) the *per capita* income in the State of Bihar; and

(b) the money wages and real wages for labour in the industrial, agricultural and mining sectors in Bihar, and how it compares with the *per capita* income ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Estimates of per capita income in Bihar as published by the Bihar Government are available for the years 1960-61 to 1966-67. A statement showing these estimates of per capita income at both current and constant prices is attached.

Statement											
-											

Per Capita in	come (net a	iomestic pro	oduct)
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Year		At current prices	At constant (1948-49) prices	
			(Rupees)	
960-61		203	196	
961-62		209	199	
962-63		219	202	
963-64		241	209	
964-65		279	203	
965-66		319	200	
966-67		291	170	

(b) Information is being collected and will be supplied shortly.

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाना

109. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या पंट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की क्रपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 3 अगस्त, 1968 के "इडियन नेशन" पत्र में छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिहार में बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में बिहार के लोगों के प्रति भेद-भाबपूर्ण नीति अपनाई जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कारखाने में लगभग 1,000 लोगों की छटनी की गई है जिससे स्थानीय लोगों में असन्तोष फैल गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस भेद-भावपूर्ण रवैंये के कारण स्थानीय लोग इस कारखाने के कुछ अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण की मांग कर रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) से (ग) तक का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इस कार-खाने में काम कर रहे कुल कर्मचारियों में से विहार के निवासियों की संख्या कितनी है?

पैट्रोलियम तथारसायन मंबालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) ः (क) जी हा ।

(ख) जीनहीं ।

(ग) कुछ कृतकनाम और गुमनाम पत्न, जिन में एक अधिकारी की तबदीली की मांग की गई है, प्राप्त हुये हैं।

(घ) 1945 मासिक-दर आधार पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों में से बिहार से 1345। इसके अतिरिक्त, 1,022 दिहाड़ी कर्मचारी हैं जोकि लगभग सभी बिहारी हैं।

STRIKE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMYPLOYEES

110. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons of his Ministry have been dismissed for participating in the strike on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) how many persons' previous services have been written off;

(c) whether there is any loss of life and Government property on account of the strike; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR.) SHRIMATI (PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) None, Sir.

- (b) None, Sir.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION OF TYPE II QUARTERS

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

(a) how much amount of rent was realised by Government from the allottees of Government accommodation in Delhi during the last financial year;

(b) how much amount was spent on maintenance charges during this period;

(c) whether Government propose to spend increased amount for construction of new quarters particularly Type II; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) During 1967-68, the amount of rent assessed from the allottees of Government residences in Delhi/New Delhi was Rs. 218-68 lakhs against which the amount realised was Rs. 198 46 lakhs. (b) The amount spent on maintenance of residences in Delhi/New Delhi during 1967-68 was Rs. 97,46,394 00.

(c) and (d). Construction programme for residences for Government employees is not drawn up on the basis of the amount of difference between the rent realised and maintenance expenditure, but is drawn up on the basis of demand and availability of the various types of residences and the budget allocation therefor. Generally, the emphasis is being laid on construction of residences in the lower types of residences.

STRIKE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT Employees

112. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in his Ministry who had been arrested during the recent strike period ;

(b) whether there was any dislocation of work as a result thereof:

(c) how many persons were dismissed; and

(d) whether there was any loss of Government property ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The answer is in the negative.

STRIKE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

113. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-CALS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of employees in his Ministry who had been arrested during the recent strike period;

(b) how many were dismissed; and

(c) the total loss incurred as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) One employees was arrested on 18-9-68.

- (b) None.
- (c) Negligible.

AMOUNT OF LOSS DURING THE RECENT CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES STRIKE

114. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any loss to Government property pertaining to his Ministry during the recent strike period; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

L.I.C. AND RESERVE BANK LOANS

115. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Reserve Bank of India have recently modified and liberalised the terms for granting loans to the States; and

(b) if so, the scope of liberalisation of the terms of loans ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI); (a) and (b). Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The L. I. C. normally grants loans to State Governments to finance various housing schemes of the State Governments. Originally, the period of the loan varied according to the nature of the scheme for which the loan was utilised and the loans were repayable by equated annual instalments of principal and interest. Since 1964-65 the loans were made repayable in 25 equal instalments. In the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 a condition was imposed that the loans were not to be repayable by equated annual instalments as before but at the end of 25 years and the State Governments were required to set up sinking fund invested in Central Government securities to unable repayment of the loan at the end of the period. This condition was found onerous by many State Governments. In the year 1967-68, the condition regarding repayment was modified and the loans were made repayable by annual instalments. For the year 68-69 the terms will be the same as for the previous year.

Reserve Bank of India

There has been no recent liberalisation of the terms of loans advanced by the Reserve Bank to the State Governments except a reduction in interest rates on ways and means advances and temporary overdrafts following the reduction of the Bank Rate on 2nd March, 1968.

COAL BASED FERTILIZER PLANTS

116. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2696 on the 5th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the proposal regarding setting up coal-based fertilizer plants has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The proposal for the establishment of a fertilizer plant based on coal in the Nagpur-Chanda region of Maharashtra State submitted by the Maharashtra State Industrial Corporation is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEMES

117. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5792 on the 26th August, 1968 and state:

(b) whether the matter relating to the allocation of Central assistance to all the States for slum clearance schemes has since been decided; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated to the Madhya Pradesh Government for 1968-69 for Slum Clearance Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The allocation of Central assistance to the State Governments for Slum Clearance Schemes for 1968-69 is expected to be finalised shortly.

तीन मूर्ति भवन से नेहरू संग्रहालय का हटाया जाना

118. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने तीन मूर्त्ति भवन से नेहरू संग्रहालय को कौन से सरकारी भवन में ले जाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) इसे वहां से अन्यत ले जाने के लिये कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) यह काम सम्भवतः कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-पंत्री (श्री इश्वाल सिंह): (क) अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस स्थिति पर यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि स्थानान्तरण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

मंत्रियों के बंगलों का नवीकरज

119. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्बाज, आबास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों को अलाट किये गये कितने बंगलों के नवीकरण के बारे में इस समय सरकार विचार कर रही है; वौर

(ख) उन पर कितना धन व्यय होते की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण, आबास तथा पूरि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय मन्द्रियों को आवंटित बंगलों में से किसी का भी नवीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

पालम पर सोने नापकड़ा जाना

120. श्रीहुकम चन्द कछवायः श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्माः

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्तियों को, जिन से वड़ी मात्रा में भारतीय तथा विदेशी सोना बरामद किया गया <mark>था</mark>, सितम्बर, 1968 के प्रथम सप्ताह में पालम हवाई अड्डे पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन व्यक्तियों से कितना सोना प्राप्त हुआ और उसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य तथा भारत में मूल्य कितना है;

(ग) पकड़े गये सोने पर किन देशों के चिन्ह पाये गये थे; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में पकड़े गये व्यक्तियौं के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (भी मोरारजी देसाई): (क) 4 सितम्बर, 1968 को पालम हवाई अड्डे पर उन दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया जिनके पास से विदेशी मार्के का सोना पकडा गया था, और एक उस अन्य व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया जो उन्हें लेने आया था ।

(ख) कुल मिलाकर 130 छड़े, पकड़ी गई जिनका वजन 1,300 तोला अथवा 15,158 ग्राम था, और जिनका मूल्य

मोबूदा बाजार-दर पर 2,40,500 रु० और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर 1,27,933 रुपये होता है।

(ग) छड़ों पर लगी मुहरों से पता चला कि वे ब्रिटेन तथा स्विटजरलैण्ड की थीं ।

(घ) इस सिलसिले में जिन तीन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कियागया था वे जमानत पर रिहा कर दियेगये हैं। मामले की जांच-पड़ताल अभी चल रही है।

भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों तथा भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों से किराए की वसूली

121. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री को० सूर्यनारायण : श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र के ऐसे भूतपूर्व मंतियों तथा भूतपूर्व संसद्-सदस्यों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या है जिन्हें मंत्री या संसद्-सदस्य के रूप में सरकारी आवास दिया गया था और जिन्होंने मंत्री या संसद्-सदस्य न रहने के बाद भी अपने आवास स्थान को नहीं छोड़ा है और उनमें से प्रत्येक से कितना किराया वखूल किया जाना बाकी है;

(ख) किराया वसूल करने के बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने की विचार है;

(ग) इन भवनों के किराये की सरकारी दर क्या है; और

(घ) क्या उनसे अलाटमेंट के समय का किराया लिया जा रहा है या बाजार किराया ? निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-पंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) सम्प्रति कोई भी भूतपूर्व मंत्री सरकारी निवास स्थान को दखल में नहीं लिए हुए हैं।

छः भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक उन्हें आवंटित किये गये वास को खालो नहीं किया है। इनमें से एक भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य के पास गैरेज है । सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में उनके नाम तया 31 अक्तूवर, 1968 को उन पर शेष बकाया किराये की राशि दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2028/68]

(ख) भूतपूर्व मंसद् सदस्यों की देय राशि को (उनके) सम्बन्धित वेतन तथा लेखा अधिकारियों को उनके अन्तिम बिलों में से वसूल करने के लिये सूचित कर दिया गया है शेष देयों के भुगतान के विषय में भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है। उन मामलों में जिन में उपर्युक्स प्रकार से वसूली सम्भव नहीं है, पब्लिक प्रेमिसेख (एविक्शन आफ़ अन आथराइष्ड आक्यूपेन्ट्स) एक्ट, 1958 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार वसूली के लिये कार्रवाई करनी होगी।

(ग) और (घ). पूर्वकथित विवरण में छः भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों के द्वारा दखल में लिये गये वास का सामान्य किराया तथा बाजार किराया दिया गया है। वास के अनधिकृत दखल की अवधि के लिये बाजार दर किराया लगाया जा रहा है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

122. श्री हुकम चग्द कछवाय : श्री म० ला० सोंघी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ः

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा विभागों के कितने कर्मचारियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के महासंघद्वारा आयोजित 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को एक दिन की सांके-तिक हड़ताल में भाग लिया था;

(ख) उसके कारण कितने कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तिल किया गया और कितने कर्मचारियों की पिछली सेवा समाप्त की गई; और

(ग) तब से सरकार द्वारा कितने कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये और कितने नौकरी से हटाए गये हैं ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) नियमित---- 1 30

कार्यप्रभारित --- 403

दिहाड़ी पर लगे-122

(ख) एक कर्मचारी को मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया । जहां तक शेष कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को उनकी अनधिकृत अनुपस्थिति से सेवा में भंग आ गया है।

(ग) एक कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उसे मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया है। अभी तक किसी भी कर्मचारी को सेवा से नहीं निकाला गया है।

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

123. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4329 on the 19th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether information regarding Tribal Scholarships to certain persons in Ranchi has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under:

- (i) Mrs. Sarojini Singh, B. Ed. W/o Shri John I. P. Singh was granted a scholarship by the Education Deptt. through the Regional Director of Education, Chhotanagpur. Whether or not she is a tribal will therefore be immaterial.
- (ii) Miss Manju Singh D/o Shri Jchn Singh was granted a scholarship on the basis of a Caste Certificate issued by an Asst. Accounts Officer in the Bihar Accountant General's Office. The State Government is further enquiring into the veracity of the certificate.
- (iii) Miss Luci Pilla
- (iv) Miss Bano Pillai) They are daughters of Shri V. N. E. Pillai. Shri V. N. E. Pillai is not a tribal. But their mother belongs to the Oraon tribe. Their husbands are also reported to be tribal. The State Government have held them to be tribals with reference to their maternity.

(c) Does not arise.

CHHOTANAGPUR AND SANTHAL PARGANAS OF BIHAR

124. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any norm as to the percentage of revenue expenditure with rcgard to the revenue receipts which must be utilised for the purpose of development of a particular area;

(b) the total revenue receipt of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Praganas of Bihar; and

(c) the total revenue expenditure for the development of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar ?

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

(b) The [total revenue receipts of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas during 1967-68 were Rs. 35.66 crores.

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

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूप

125. भी शिवकुमार शास्त्री ः क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्यायहमच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आ धे से अधिक नलकूप बेकार पड़े हैं ;

(ख) क्यायह भी सच है कि बिजली न आने के कारण ये नलकूप कई घंटों तक बेकार पडे रहते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक ऐसा गिरोह है जो नलकूप चलाने के लिये आवश्यक ट्रांसमीटरों तथा अन्य उपकरणों की चोरी करता है;

(घ) क्या कोई ऐसा गिरोह पकड़ा गया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या उस गिरोह द्वारा चोरो की गई कुछ वस्तुएं बरामद की गई हैं; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो भविष्य में ऐसी चोरियां न होने देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). यह सच नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आ खे से अधिक नलकूप बेकार पड़े हैं। वर्षा ऋतु के दौरान कुछ नलकूप ट्रांसफार्मरों की चोरी के कारण बेकार पड़े रहे। सितम्बर, 1968 में इन सभी ट्रांस-फार्मरों की जगह दूसरे ट्रांसफार्मर लगा दिये गये हैं। बिजली फेल हो जाने और काम बन्द हो जाने के समय, नलकूप कुछ सीमित अवधियों में नहीं चलते। इन पर शोघ ही ध्यान दिया जाता है और प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि, जहां तक सम्भव हो सके इस अवधि को कम से कम किया जाये।

(ग) और (घ). ट्रांसफार्मर के पुर्जों और उपकरणों की चोरी हुई है। किसी गिरोह के होने की बात साबित नहीं हुई है। अपराघी कभी-कभी ही पकड़े गेए हैं। \$1LSS/68—6 (ङ) कुछ मामलों में माल वरामद हुआ है ।

(च) स्टाफ को और अधिक सतकंता बरतने की चेतावनी दे दी गई है। तहकीकात के लिये चोरी की रपट पुलिस में लिखा दी गई है। बोर्ड ने उन व्यक्तियों को नगद पुरस्कार देने की घोषणा की है जो ट्रांस-फार्मरों की चोरी से सम्बद्ध जाभप्रद सूचना देंगे। निरोधात्मक उपाय भी किये गये हैं। चोरी आसानी से न की जा सके, इस उद्देश्य से ट्रांसफार्मरों को आधार-प्लेटों के साथ झालने का एक डिजाइन अधिकाधिक प्रयोग के लिये तैयार किया गया है।

MANUFACTURING OF LIQUID AMMONIA IN Collaboration with Iran

126. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-CALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran is ready to join with India in the manufacturing venture of liquid ammonia in Iran on equal terms; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it will curtail the import of ammonia into India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU-RAMAIAH): (a) The question is still under discussion and no decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

AID PROSPECTS FROM AID INDIA CONSORTIUM

127. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: SHRI HIMATSINGKA : SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2652 on the 5th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the World Bank has since indicated the likely short-falls in aid to India in the current year from the Aid India Consortium;

(b) whether the expected aid of \$161.64 million has since been definitely committed;

(c) the amount already drawn from the aid available for the pipe-line at the beginning of the year:

(d) whether the balance left out of the amount drawn and the new non-project aid already signed for \$397.33 million since April, 1968 will meet all our requirements during the year; and

(e) if not the steps being taken to tide over the difficult situation that will be created?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHR1 MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Out of \$161.64 million, an amount of \$32.52 million has since been covered by Agreements.

(c) An amount of \$215:15 million has been drawn upto September 30, 1968 from the non-project aid pipeline as of March 31, 1968.

(d) and (e). With very careful husbanding of external resources, reasonably good performance in exports and given a satisfactory level of agricultural production, it should be possible to meet the normal import requirements of the balance of the year.

PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES

128. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4309 on the 19th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the listed industries have since shown any improvement during the current year and if so, by how much percentage over last year's performance in each case;

(b) whether national income has registered an increase in the first 6 months of the year over the same period of last year as reflected by better performance of industries generally and if so, the amount of increase; and

(c) how this has helped in reducing the unutilised capacity in the public sector industries? THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There has been an improvement in 8 cases out of 14. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See*. No. LT-2029/68.]

(b) National Income estimates are prepared on an annual basis and as such information is not available on a six monthly basis. The latest available estimates relate to 1967-68.

(c) Industrial production as a whole recorded a rise of 5 · 3 per cent during January June 1968 as compared to the corresponding period of 1967. Output rose in a number of public sector undertakings, and this had a favourable effect on capacity utilisation.

OIL INDIA LIMITED

129. SHRJ S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMI-CALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India Ltd., are still operating in (i) Naharkatiya, (ii) Nahar-katiya Extension/Hugrijan/Moran, and (iii) Dum Dum and Ningru areas only under letters of grant of mining leases and exploration licences issued in 1954, 1961 and 1963 respectively;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no formal mining lease deeds or petroleum exploration licences have been executed all these years:

(c) the reasons for the delay in execution of these deeds; and

(d) the steps taken to finalise and execute these leases and licences without further delay ?

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

(c) The licences and leases are to be executed between the State Government and the lessee. The Assam Government have delayed or deferred the execution of certain leases primarily with an eye to the problem of royalty on crude oil and how exactly provisions could be written into the lease for variations in royalty rates from time, to time.

(d) The Government of India have under consideration the acquisition of enabling powers to enforce compulsory modifications of leases in the event of royalty rates being varied from time to time. This would overcome one of the difficulties that have been responsible for the delays in the present cases.

NEW FERTILIZER PLANTS 130. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3605 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) the proposals regarding new fertilizer plants on which final decisions have since been taken:

(b) the time by which the units will be set up and go into production; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHE-MICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The proposals submitted by M/s Occidental Petroleum Corporation and M/s Kalinga Tubes limited have been approved and letters of intent are being issued.

(b) By 1971-72.

(c) No decision has yet been taken in regard to the establishment of the remaining projects as their economics and the factors involved are still under study.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO A MISSIONARY SCHOOL IN R. K. PURAM, NEW DELHI.

131. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4222 on the 19th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the examination of the representation of the residents of Sector XII of R. K. Puram, New Delhi opposing the opening of a Missionary Public School there;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) and (c). It has been decided that the allotment already made should stand.

EMPLOYMENT TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED BOYS AND GIRLS.

132. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of physically handicapped boys and girls have been pursuing higher education with success;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after attaining high academic qualifications, they find doors of gainful employment barred for them on the ground of their being physically handicapped;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to suitably amend the rules of employment for such boys and girls; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Not all handicapped persons have been able to get jobs after getting training.

(c) The suggestion will be followed up.

(d) Does not arise.

TRANSFER OF SLUM CLEARANCE DEPART-MENT OF DMC TO DDA

133. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Slum Clearance Department has been transferred by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff of the Slum Clearance Department has also been transferred to the Delhi Development Authority; (c) whether it is further a fact the Delhi Development Authority has not so far integrated that staff with this staff; and

(d) if so, what is the position of the staff concerned?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

CIVIC AMENITIES TO VILLAGES AROUND DELHI

134. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over one hundred villages of the Union Territory of Delhi have come within the urban limits of Delhi during the last few years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that development of these villages is the responsibility of Delhi Development Authority;

(c) whether it is further a fact that even minimum civic amenities like drinking water and latrines have not been provided in most of these villages by the Delhi Development Authority so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and how long it will take the Delhi Development Authority to provide these amenities to the villages concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d)₆ The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE VIOLATION BY Education Resources Centre, New Delhi

135. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRI N. R. LASKAR : SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the American run Educational Resources Centre in New Delhi has been exporting priced books and periodicals from India in contravention of the the Foreign Exchange Regulations; and

(b) if so, the steps which the Government have taken to correct the situation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Centre in question sought to export certain parcels through the Foreign Post Office, New Delhi in May 1968. These parcels contained about 372 books which were not priced. The parcels have, however, been detained, the books have been valued at \$372 and the exporters have been asked to comply with the requirements of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The case will be decided on receipt of reply from the exporters.

> INQUIRY AGAINST MANAGING DIRECTOR, F.A.C.T.

136. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have instituted an inquiry to probe into the bungling of the Managing Director, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore, Ltd.,

(b) if so, the composition of the Enquiry Committee;

(c) whether the report by the Enquiry Committee has been submitted;

(d) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) The various allegations made against the management of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., have been looked into. (b) The Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals assisted by a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry went into the allegations.

(c) and (d). The Secretary made a report to the Government. The points made in the report are briefly as under:

- (i) There have been shortfalls in production at the factory; but these are in part attributable to the power problems suffered by the factory. There were also some weaknesses on the operational side and in the maintenance department which have since been attended to and the production has started picking up.
- (ii) Greater control over expenditure and the avoidance of a tendency towards excessive expenditure are required. In the present financial state of the company, it was not justifiable to spend Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs each on the Madras and Delhi fares. The objective could have been served by a more modest budget. There is also scope for economy in the maintenance of guest houses/rest houses run by the company.
- (iii) The system of preparation, presentation and approval of the budget needs to be reviewed to ensure a greater degree of control over the incurring of expenditure from time to time.
- (iv) The cases of re-employment of retired officers and deputation of officers cited have been made in a *bonafide* manner with due regard to the prospects of younger officials in the company and the temporary nature of the need, as the case may be.
- (v) The other allegations made do not appear to be well founded.
- (c) Does not arise.

NON-SUPPLY OF ESSENTIAL MEDICINES IN C.G.H.S. DISPENSARIES. DELHI.

137. SHRI SHARDA NAND : SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP- MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been made to Government against the non-supply of essential items in the dispensaries working under the C.G.H.S. in Delhi;

(b) whether such complaints pertain to the Ayurvedic Dispensaries where even ordinary medicines are not available for months together under this Scheme;

(c) whether Government authorised the Incharge of Ayurvedic Dispensaries of this Scheme to make local purchases of medicines prescribed by them and which may not be available in the dispensaries;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Some of the complaints pertain to Ayurvedic dispensaries also.

(c) to (e). The Medical Officer Incharge of the Ayurvedic Dispensary is authorised to make local purchase of essential medicines till the regular supply is made available.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS

138. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI : SHRI TUKARAM GAVIT : SHRI D. V. SINGH :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3518 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) the highest and lowest income level covered for grant of Scholarships to 813 students of Delhi Polytechnics and other Institutions;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding verification of incomes;

(c) if so, the number of such cases who produced false income certificates for grant of scholarships; and

(d) if verification of income has not been done, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (d). The details are being collected from Union Territory Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

INDIANS HAVING ACCOUNTS ABROAD

139. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the accounts of the foreign deposits held by the Indians individually or collectively, particularly of the Ministers and former Ministers at the Centre and in the States and of other persons who are or were holding high public Offices;

(b) if so, the total amount of such deposits;

 \cdot (c) the steps which have been and are to be taken that no such deposits in foreign banks are held back as unaccounted; and

(d) the amount of unaccounted money of such deposits that had been unearthed during the last three years and what is Governments estimate about such unaccounted deposits at present ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The value of accounts held abroad by Indian nationals (including firms) with proper approval of and control by the Reserve Bank of India is Rs. 8.12 crores for the period up to September, 1967. No classification on the basis of occupation, particularly as requested in the question is being maintained.

(c) and (d). Holding of accounts abroad without prior permission of the Reserve Bank is a violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. The Directorate of Enforcement is required to keep a check on these matters and action is taken under law against those who are found to have unauthorised accounts abroad. While some persons have been lined during the last three years, it is difficult to arrive at any estimate of such money held abroad.

GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

140. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while Central Government employees in certain categories have not been allotted Government accommodation in Delhi for over 20 years, employees of other categories with priority dates up to 1965 have been allotted accommodation to which they were entitled to;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long it will take for Government to provide accommodation to all categories of employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHR1 IQBAL SINGH): (a) All government officers are allotted accommodation according to their priority dates. The priority date of the officers drawing less than Rs. 700/ is reckoned with reference to the date of their joining government service and their inter/seniority is determided accordingly. These cover the cases in Types I, II, III and IV.

In the case of the officers drawing Rs. 700/ and above, the priority date is reckoned from the date the officer started drawing the minimum emoluments entitling him to that type of accommodation. In the case of type V, the priority date is reckoned from the date the officer started drawing Rs. 700/ and in the case of Type VI, from the date the officer started drawing Rs. 1,300/, in the case of Type VII from the date the officer started drawing emoluments of Rs. 2,250/ and in the case of Type VIII, from the date the officer became Additional Secretary/ Secretary or hold an equivalent post.

In the case of Type VIII, allotments have been made to officers having priority dates in 1965. This does not indicate the total length of service rendered by such officers.

(b) There are different methods for computing priority date for allotment of accommodation as explained in (a) above and this accounts for the same.

(c) The present overall percentage of satisfaction is about 40 per cent and till Gover nment is able to build accommodation on cent per cent basis, it will not be possible to provide government accommodation to all government officers.

Construction of further government accommodation depends on the availability of the funds under the Plan Projects.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON ADVERTISE-MENTS AND GUEST HOUSES BY COMPANIES.

141. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately reconsidered the question of limiting further the expenditure on advertisements and maintenance of Guest Houses, by the business houses and industrial and trade companies and corporations; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

HALDIA REFINERY

142. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-CALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2649 on the 5th August, 1968 and state:

(a) the estimated extent of imported material and equipment required in the construction of the Indian Refinery;

(b) the agencies and manufacturers in India which are likely to supply this material and equipment and to what extent in each case; and

(c) the extent of foreign know-how and engineering and technical skill which is to be imported from each of the two foreign collaborators and the amount involved (i) in foreign exchange and (ii) otherwise for these services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) Details will be available after December 1968/January 1969, when the foreign collaborators and Engineers India Ltd., are expected to submit the lump-sum quotations. (b) This will be known after division lists for imported and indigenous equipment and material are finalised.

(c) M/s TECHNIP/ENSA of France will render assistance in design, engineering, construction services and other facilities necessary for manufacturing the major petroleum products. M/s. INDUSTRIAL EXPORT of Rumania will provide similar assistance for the manufacture of Lube Oils, Fuel Oil and Bitumen.

The financial liability involved, including the foreign exchange component, etc., cannot be forecast pending the finalisation of lump-sum quotations shortly.

Assistance to Red-Cross Society to Run Tumkur Health Institute in Mysore.

143. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be plesed to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any assistance to Red-Cross Society to undertake to run Health Institute in Tumkur, Mysore State,

(b) if so, the nature of the aid provided in this behalf;

(c) whether any representation has been made by the Local Committee to provide medical equipment such as surgical instruments and other materials by way of assistance; and

(d) if so, the stage at which the matter is pending at present ?

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

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

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, BANGALORE

, 144. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any complaints as to the maladministration and partisan attitude being shown in employing people in the All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints;

(c) the action which the Central Government propose to take in the matter; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to institute an enquiry in this behalf?

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

(b) These complaints contained allegations of :

- (i) recruitment of members of the staff of the Institute in a partisan manner; and
- (ii) corrupt practices by some of the members of the staff.

(c) The allegations regarding recruitment were enquired into and found baseless. Allegations about corrupt practices are under examination.

(d) Does not arise in view of the action already taken as indicated above.

बम्बई तथा कोटा में उद्योगों को बिजली की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई

145. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सि**वाई तथा विद्युत्** मंत्री यह वताने की की क्रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई और कोटा जैसे कुछ स्थानों में अपर्याप्त वर्षा के कारण बिजली का उत्पादन कम हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां उद्योगों के लिये विजली की सप्लाई कम कर दी गई है;

(ग) क्या उद्योगों के महत्व को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि बिजली का उत्पादन वर्षा पर ही निर्भर न रहे; और

(घ) यदिहां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? सिखाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) टाटा और कोयना-पन विजली घरों के बाह्य-क्षेत्र में कम वर्षा होने के परिणाम स्वरूप, इन विजली घरों से उत्पन्न होने वाली बिजली पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है; इन विजली घरों से वम्बई समेत पश्चिमी महाराष्ट्र को विजली दी जाती है।

चालू वर्ष के दोरान चम्बल जलाणयों में जल-स्तर काफी संतोपजनक रहा है । अतः कोटा को दी जाने वाली विजली पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है ।

(ख) महाराप्ट्र सरकार ने 1-11-68 में वम्बई में उद्योगों द्वारा बिजली ऊर्जा के उपमोग पर 16प्रतिशत की कटौती कर दी है।

इस समय राजस्थान में बिजली की किसी कटौती की सम्भावना नहीं है।

राजस्थान में इस समय उन उपभोक्ताओं पर बिजली की सप्लाई में पावन्दी लगाई जा रही है जिनकी अधिकतम मांग 5,000 के॰ वी॰ ए॰ से अधिक है। परन्तु बिजली सप्लाई की स्थिति के सुधर जाने से, राज्य सरकार इस पावन्दी को हटाने का विचार कर रही है।

(ग) और (घ). तारापुर अणु विजली घर (महाराष्ट्र का भाग, 190 मैगावाट) जिसे 1969 के मध्य में चालू करना अनुसूचित है ओर नासिक में (280 मैगावाट) तथा कोराड़ी में (480 मैगावाट) के ताप बिजली घर, जिनके चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान चालू होने की सम्भावना है, महाराष्ट्र की ताप अणु क्षमता को काफी हद तक बढ़ा देंगे ।

राजस्यान में चौथी योजना के दौरान राणा प्रताप सागर अणु बिजली घर के चालू हो जाने से, उस राज्य में सूखे वर्षों के दौरान विजली की कमी के प्रति सुरक्षाहो जायगी ।

आणा की जाती है कि प्रतिष्ठापित ताप अणु बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि के अतिरिक्त, अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण-पथ, जोकि प्रगति के भिन्न-भिन्न चरणों में हैं, कम मानसून की वजह से होने वाली विजली की कमी के प्रभावों को भी समाप्त कर देंगे।

धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

146. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागीः क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ धार्मिक सम्प्रदाय परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का विरोध कर रहे हैं और परिणामस्वरूप उन सम्प्रदायों के लोग इस कार्यक्रम की उपेक्षा एवं अवहेलना कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने किन्हीं ऐसे उपायों का विचार किया है जिन से यह योजना भारत के सभी सम्प्रदायों के लोगों को समान रूप से स्वीकार हौ जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): (क) जी नहीं । परिवार नियोजन कार्यंक्रम का कोई-विशेष विरोध नहीं है । परिवार नियोजन सभी समुदायों द्वारा साधारणतया उसी अनुपात में अपनाया गया है जिस अनुपात में सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में उनकी कुल जनसंख्या का औसत है ।

(ख) भारत में परिवार नियोजन आन्दोलन सभी समुदायों को पहले ही समान रूप में लागू और उपलब्ध है। यह वीढिक, वैज्ञानिक और स्वैच्छिक अग्धार पर चलाया गया है। यह कार्यंक्रम सार रूप में देश के सभी समुदायों के लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास से सम्बन्धित है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठना ।

मैसर्स गुरुहम फंक्टरी तथा झुनझुनवाला जारविस लिमिटेड की स्थापना

147. श्रीओं कार सिंह : श्री टी०पी० शाह : श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री 26 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्राग्न संख्या 5874 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की **कृपा** करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में इस वीच जानकारी एकवित कर ली है कि मैंमर्स गुरुसम फैक्टरी, विसाव और मैंसस झुनझुन वाला जारविज लिमिटेड कब स्थापित हुई थीं ये कम्पनियां क्या-क्या व्यापार कर रही हैं और इन कम्पनियों ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में सरकार को कितना आय कर दिया;

(ख) यदिहां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वह कब तक सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (भी मोरारजी देसाई): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दीगयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रज्ज विया गया। देखिये संख्या 2030/68]।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

मैसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेगन के अंगधारी

148. श्रीओंकार सिंह : श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री, 19 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4273 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैनर्म ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशघारियों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी इस वीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहों, तो यह जानकारी किस तारीख तक सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

उग प्रधान मंत्री तया वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वालक विजय कुमार किसी फर्म म भागीदार नहीं है। मैसर्म ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग काग्पोरेणन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को छोड़कर, निम्नलिखिन कम्पनियों में उसके शेयर है:

 स्ट्रक्चरल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई।

 दिन्यू शोराक स्पिनिंग तथा मैन्यू-फैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, वम्बई।

3. दि बाम्वे वर्मा ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, वम्बई ।

4. अगोक लेलैण्ड लिमिटेड, मद्रास ।

5. डान मिल्म कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई ।

6. दि वेलापुर णूगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई । ्

7. मेकेन्जीज लिमिटेड, बम्बई।

8. अवधं णूगर मिल्म लिमिटेड, बम्बई।

 भेंट्रेल इंडिया मिल्म लिमिटेड, नागपुर ।

10. मून कारपोरेेशन लिमिटेड, हरगांव।

ा ।.ंगुड इयर इंडिया, लिमिटे**ड,** कलकना ।

। 2. एसोसियेटेड वियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई ।

उपर्युक्त कम्पतियों में से किसी में भी, बालक विजय कुमार अथवा उसके परिवार के किसी भी सदस्य के पास नियन्वक हित नहीं हैं।

(ग) यह नवाल नहीं उठता ।

मैसर्स गंडूराम एण्ड स्न्ज तथा मेरु.सं झुनझुनवाला परिवार न्यासकी स्थापना

149. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री जि० व० सिंह :

श्री टी० पी० शाहः

क्या **वित्त** संवी , 26 अगस्त 1986 **के** अतारांकित प्रश्त संख्या 5,873 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की ऊुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स गंडूराम एंड सन्ज और मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला फैमिली ट्रम्ट नामक फर्मो की स्थापना तथा उन के निदेशकों के बारे में नूचना इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है:

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्योग क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इसे कव सभा-पटल पर रखा जायगा।

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ख). मैससं गंडूराम एंड सम्म साम की कोई फर्म नहीं है। मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला फैमिली ट्रस्ट की स्थापना 2 अप्रैल 1963 को हुई थी तथा मूलतः इस ट्रस्ट की स्थापना 1,000/– रुपये से हुई थी । रकम में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । इस ट्रस्ट के न्यासियों के नाम हैं :---

श्री वनवारीलाल रामनिरंजन झुनझुनवाला श्री चम्पालाल रामनिरंजन झुनझुनवाला श्री भगवती प्रसाद रामनिरंजन झुनझुन-वाला ।

इस ट्रस्ट के मामले में कर, निर्धारण अभी तक पूरे नहीं किये गये हैं। इसलिये अभी तक कोई कर, निर्धारित अथवा अदा नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मैक्ष्सं रोयन पल्प मैन्युफैबचरिंग कम्पनी

150. श्रीओंकार सिंहः श्रीजि०ब०सिंहः श्री शारदानन्दः श्रीटो०पी० शाहः

क्या वित्त मंत्री, 26 अगस्त 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5,875 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्यामैसर्स रेयन पल्प मैन्युफैक्च-रिंग कम्पनी के वारे इस बीच सूचना एकव कर ली गई है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक सभा-पटल पर रखे जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) से (ग). लोक सभा में 26 अगस्त 1968 को पूछे गये अतारां-कित प्रश्न संख्या 5,875 के उत्तर के कुछ आगों में मैसर्स रेयन पल्प मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित बातों की सूचना इकट्ठी करके सभा की मेज पर रखने को कहा गया था ।

- (i) कम्पनी ढारा यदि कोई वस्तुएं बनती हैं तो उनके नाम ।
- (ii) कम्पती का संस्थापन-व्यय तथा
 इसकी वर्तमान पूंजी ।
- (iii) कम्पनी को वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता ।
- (iv) कम्पनी के निदेशकों की संख्या तथा उनके नाम, पिछले पांच वर्षों में उन पर लगाया गया आय-कर तथा बसूल की गयी रकम तथा उनकी नरफ आय-कर की बकाया रकम ।

उपर्युक्त प्रश्नों पर उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दिये अनुसार है: ---

(i) कम्पनी को मूल योजना घुले हुये प्रेड का रेयन गूदा निर्मित करने की थी। लेकिन निदेशकों की रिपोर्ट मे पता चलता है कि कम्पनी अपनी मूल योजना पर आगे नहीं बढ़ मकी। कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किये गये दस्तावेजों मे, कम्पनी द्वारा निर्मित उत्पादों की मही-मही तथा विस्तृत सूची देना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ii) 31 मई 1967 तक के कम्पनी के तलपट मे पता चलता है कि उस तारीख तक निम्नलिखित व्यय किया गया :

- (i) आरम्भिक व्यय 3,278.50 रु•
- (ii) विकास व्यय 53,326.32 रु•

31 मई 1967 तक कम्पनीकी चुकता पूजी 70 स्पयेथी।

- (iv) कम्पनी के संत्थापन के समय से इलके निम्नलिखित तीन निदेशक हैं:
 - (1) श्री आर० आर० झुनझुन-वाला।
 - (2) श्री पी० आर० झुनझुनवाला
 - (3) श्रीबी० आर० झुनझुनवाला

उपर्युक्त (iii) तथा (iv) के बाकी भाग के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अभी इकट्ठी की ज़ा रही है तथा यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी

CALCUTTA CITY

151. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH. FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to various comments made on the condition of the city of Calcutta by many National and International paper correspondents, in which the biggest city of our country has been described as a 'DYING CITY';

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to assess the causes for continuous decadence of this great city of India; and

(c) if so, the factors that lead to present decaying condition of this city and the measures which Government propose to adopt to save it from the present decaying state?

TNE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The matter is being looked into and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEMES

152. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the dates on which orders allocating the Central assistance to various States have been issued each year during the Third Five Year Plan for financing centrally sponsored schemes of slum clearance and improvement including sweepers housing scheme and state :

(a) whether any representation has been made to Constant Government regarding issue of delayed amaction which led to delayed payment to the Local Bodies executing the schemes, resulting in sizeable lapse of funds at the end of each financial year; (b) if so, the year-wise total allocation and total surrender during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): The required information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(a) Such a representation was received from one State.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha .

SLUM CLEARANCE AND IMPROVEMENT SCHEME IN MADHYA PRADESH

153. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING and URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme of the Central Government for the construction of 328 tenements for housing sweepers and scavengers in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the cost per tenement sanctioned by the Madhya Pradesh Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES IN FAIZABAD DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH

154. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of hospitals and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Faizabad District of Uttar Pradesh is too inadequate;

(b) whether Government propose to open more Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. in the District during the current plan period; and

(c) if so, the places where they are likely to be opened.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (Dr. S. CHANDERASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of the Sabba.

SOCIAL INSTITUTES OF FAIZABAD DISTRICT OF U. P.

155. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of social institutions in the Faizabad District receiving financial aid from the Central Government for social welfare activities;

(b) the total amount given to them so far; and

(c) whether any assessment of the work being done by them has been done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Two institutions namely :

- (i) Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh; and
- (ii) District Eye Relief Society; in the Faizabad District are receiving financial assistance from the Central Social Welfare Board for social welfare activities.
- (b) Rs. 1,78,013/- .

(c) The institutions are inspected by Inspectors and Welfare Officers of the Central Social Welfare Board attached to U. P. The State Board member incharge of the District also visits the institutions. Grants are sanctioned, released and renewed only after report of satisfactory working.

REPLACEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPERTS IN O. N. G. C. 156, SHRI R. K. SINHA : SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been taking steps to replace foreign experts in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission by Indian experts; and

(b) if so, when the Oil and Natural Gas Commission would be having all Indian personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHE-MICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The number of foreign experts working in the Commission is being progressively reduced with the Commission's Indian specialists acquiring the necessary experience and expertise in their respective fields. However, no firm date has yet been fixed for complete Indianisation.

अन्नपूर्णा जलपान गृह, जनपथ, नई दिल्ली

157. श्री बाल्मिकी चौधरी : श्री सीताराम केसरी :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में जनपथ स्थित अन्नपूर्णा जल-पान गृह बन्द हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके बन्द होने का एक कारण यह भी था कि सरकार उस जगह का किराया जिस पर यह जल-पान गृह स्थित था, समय-समय बढाती रही है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1951 से 1968 तक की अवधि में उस बैरक का जिसमें अन्नपूर्णाजल-पान गृह स्थित है किराया कितना बढाया गया; और

(घ) इस संस्था को जिसका उद्देश्य मूल्यों में वृद्धि रोकना और अनाज-रहित खाद्य-पदार्थों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देना तथा लोकप्रिय बनाना था किराये की घटी हुई दर पर उस जगह का इस्तेमाल न करने देने अथवा उसके लिए किसी अन्य सस्ते स्थान की व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग).जल-पान गृह (रेस्तरां) के वन्द होने के कारण ज्ञात नहीं हैं । जलपान गृह (रस्तरां) के प्रयोग के लिये आल इण्डिया वीमेन फूड काऊंसिल को आवंटित किए गए सरकारी वास के बारे में जलपान-गृह में 1951 से 1968 तक के किराए की रकम सेवा-प्रभारों के अतिरिवत, इस प्रकार है :---

1-4-1951 से 31-3-1953 तक। कुछ नहीं।

1-4-1953 में 31-3-1954 तक

100 रुपये प्रति वर्ष ।

1-4-1954 में 12-10-1954 तक

197.37 रुपये प्रति मास ।

13-10-1954 से 31-3-1957 तक

218.88* रुपये प्रतिमास (*आवंटित वास केक्षेत्र में वद्धि के कारण)

1-4-1957 से 31-12-1961 तक

243.20 रुपये प्रति मास ।

1-1-1962 से 31-3-1965 तक

597.30 रुपये (मूल नियम 45-वी के अन्तर्गत किराया) प्रतिमास ।

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1-4-1965 से 30-11-1965 तक
418.30 रुपये (वही) प्रति माम
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1-12-1965 से अब तक

1,216.00 रुपये (बाजार दर से किराया) प्रति मास ।

(घ) सावंजनिक लेखा समिति (पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी) की सिफारिश को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, आल इण्डिया वीमेन फूड काऊंसिल सहित, सभी अपाव संगठनों से उनको दिए गए वास के लिए, सरकार ने वाजार दर पर किराया वसूल करने का निष्ठ्य किया है। MASTER PLANS UNDER TOWN PLANNING SCHEME IN MADHYA PRADESH

158. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of the Master Plans under the Centrally sponsored Town Planning scheme for the different towns in Madhya Pradesh with cost thereof ?

(b) the progress made in implementing the same and expenditure so far incurred on each;

(c) the proposed provision under the Fourth Five Year Plan for these Master Plans; and

(d) when these plans will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Cent per cent assistance is being provided by the Government of India for preparation of development plans for Bhopal, Jabalpur and Bhilai Urban Arca. The total assistance given to the State Government for these projects is Rs. 5.45 lakhs, Rs. 4.052 lakhs and Rs. 3.928 lakhs, respectively.

The Comprehensive Development Plan of Bhopal is expected to be published soon. The Plan provides for the growth of Bhopal during the next twenty years in terms of housing, physical services, community facilities, recreation, industrial areas, commercial areas, government complexes, institutional buildings, etc.

The Interim Development Plan for Jabalpur is also expected to be completed soon. This Plan will indicate the broad directions for future development of industries and new residential areas.

The Plan for Bhilai Urban Area provides for the integrated development of the Bhilai Steel Town, Durg and neighbouring villages.

(b) The Plans have not yet been enforced.

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

(d) The Plans of Bhopal and Bhilai Urban Area have been completed while the Interim Development Plan of Jabalpur is expected to be completed soon.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

159. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to the effect that civil scrvants on deputation to the Public Sector undertakings will have to decide within a year, whether to continue in their parent services or be relieved to join the undertakings permanently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" had recommended that all necessary steps should be taken to reduce and eliminate the dependence on deputationists in manning posts in the Public Sector.

In this context a decision has been taken, in principle, that Government officers on deputation should be asked to exercise an option between permanent absorption in the public Enterprises or revertion back to their parent cadre and that this option is to be exercised within a period of one year or 3 years depending on the type of posts held by them.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL BY INDIANS LIVING ABROAD

160 SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :

SHRI M.N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposals to remove restrictions on investment of capital in India by Indians living abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The policy announced in September 1967, stipulated that non-residents of Indian origin were allowed to engage themselves only in industrial activities in India

provided they floated Indian joint stock companies preferably public limited. The non-resident investor should give a voluntary undertaking that neither capital invested nor the profits earned thereon would be repatriated abroad. He should associate progressively resident Indian participation in the company at least upto 49% of the equity capital within a reasonable period. say, five years, if it was not possible to do so initially. So long as the non-resident take Indian citizenship, did not all amounts due to him should be credited to his non-resident blocked account in India.

Government have now decided, as an experimental basis, for a period of three years, that non-residents of Indian origin can make investment in proprietorship and partnership concerns as well. They can also engage themselves in trading and business activities under any form of management. This new liberalised policy will, however, be subject to certain conditions. If a non-resident investor engages himself in trading or business activity by floating a limited company, the conditions applicable to investment in companies engaged in industrial activity will apply as hithertofore. If a non-resident investor engaged in any acitivity whatsoever, makes investment in a proprietorship concern or a partnership concern, he should give an undertaking that neither his capital nor the profits would be repatriated abroad. So long as he does not take Indian citizenship, all amounts due to him would be credited to his non-resident blocked account in India. The accounts of the proprietorship or partnership should be got audited annually by qualified Chartered Accountants competent to audit the accounts of limited companies and the powers and duties of the auditors of the concern would be the same as prescribed in the Companies Act in relation to limited companies.

A Press Note announcing this liberalised policy is shortly being issued.

REGIONAL RIVER GRID SYSTEM TO CONTROL FLOODS

161. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :

Will the MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state whether any plans have been drawn up by Government for creating Regional River Grid Systems in the country to avert flood disasters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHR1 SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): Inter-linking of different river systems for diverting excess flood waters from one system to another is practicable only when the receiving system has the capacity to take such diverted flood discharge without creating serious problems along its own course. While the scope of such diversion is very limited on technical and economic considerations, it is resorted to wherever practicable. In Orissa the dirversion of some flood discharge of the Mahanadi into the Brahmani through Birupa weir at higher the stages affords relief lower down in the delta. In Andhra Pradesh, a diversion has been constructed from the Budameru, by which during floods in the Budameru, a part of its discharge of about 7,000 to 8,000 cusecs is carried directly into the Krishna river, thereby reducing the flood discharge passing through the town of Vijaywada.

REHABILITATION OF EVACUEES OF PONG DAM ON RAJASTHAN CANAL

162. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to resettle and rehabilitate the large number of families which would be uprooted from their homes in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana because of the construction of the Pong Dam on the Rajasthan Canal, and

(b) the total outlay on their resettlement and rehabilitation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The following steps have been taken to re-settle and rehabilitate the oustees in the Rajasthan. Canal area :

> (i) An area of 3.25 lakh acres is being set apart in the command of Rajas

than Canal Project for their resettlement;

- (ii) It has been decided to pay transportation charges in respect of the oustees, their family members and their live-stock shifted from the Pong Dam area to Rajasthan Canal area;
- (iii) Rehabilitation grant per family of Rs. 425/- who move to Rajasthan and Rs. 250/- to those who decide not to go over to Rajasthan have been sanctioned; and
- (iv) At their new place of settlement, amenities such as living huts or temporary accommodation, house building loans, pucca drinkingwater diggies, dispensaries, schools, roads, tacavvi loans etc. will be provided.

To deal with the policy matters connected with the re-settlement of oustees, a Committee of the concerned Chief Ministers has been set up. A Committee of the concerned Secretaries has also been set up to deal with the day-to-day problems connected with the re-settlement.

(b) A sum of Rs. 120.13 lakhs has been provided in the Revised Project Estimate of Beas Dam at Pong for rehabilitation of displaced families. This does not include the cost of amenities to be provided to the oustees in the Rajasthan Canal area.

करों की वचली

163. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार किस प्रकार के कर वसूल करती है और किन-किन आय-वर्गों से ये कर प्राप्त किये जाते हैं;

(ख) जिन राज्यों में इस समय राष्ट्रपति का शासन है वे राज्य सरकारें किस प्रकार के कर वसूल करती हैं और वे कर किन-किन आय-वर्गों से प्राप्त किये जाते हैं ;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में नगर निगम कर, नगरपालिका कर, नगर क्षेत्र कर (टाउन एरिया टैक्स), ग्राम सभा कर और जिला बोड कर आदि कॉन-कौन से कर प्राप्त किये जाते है:

(घ) किन-किन सभाओं में कर-दाताओं का आय और व्यय का लेखा रखा जाता है और सरकार इस प्रयोजन के लिये किन-किन भाषाओं का प्रयोग करनी है और जिन अधिकारियों को ये कर वसूल करने का काम नॉपा जाता है क्या वे उन भाषाओं को पूरी तरह या आंशिक रूप में जानते हैं, जिनमें कि ये लेखे रखे जाते हैं: और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ढारा लगाय जाने वाले तथा मंग्रह किये जाने वाले कर मुख्यतः सीमा-णत्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-णुल्क, आय-कर, निगम-कर, सम्पदा-यत्क, धन-कर तथा दान-कर वर्ग के है । इनमें से आय के खण्डों से संबंध रखने वाला कर आय-कर अधिनियम 1961 के अन्तर्गत लगाया जाने वाला आय-कर है। कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये, कर-दाताओं के सभी वर्गों के मामले में लाग आय-कर की खण्डणः दरें वित्त अधिनियम, 1968 (1968 की सं० 19) की पहली अनमूची के भाग 1 में निदिष्ट हैं।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों ढारा, जिनमें वे राज्य भी णामिल है जिनमें इस समय राप्ट्रपति णासन लागू है, लगाये जाने वाले कर मुख्यतः विकी-कर, राज्य ढारा लगाया जाने वाला आवकारी जुल्क, भू-राजस्व तथा कृषि-आयकर, स्टाम्प तथा रजिस्ट्री फीस, मोटर-गाड़ी-कर, मनोरंजन-कर तथा विद्युत्-गुल्क हैं। कृषि आय-कर को छोड़ कर, इनमें से कोई भी कर आय-खण्डों से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि आय-कर की वर्त-मान दरों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना 19 अगस्त 1968 को अनारांकित प्रश्न सं० 4227 के उत्तर में सदन की मंज पर रखी गयी थी। M 51LSS/68-7 (ग) इन करों के अलावा, स्थानीय निकायों ढारा लगाये जाने वाले अन्य करों में मुख्यतः चुंगी, सीमा-कर, जायदाद-कर और 'व्यवसाय-व्यापार-कर' शामिल है

(घ) कर-दाता अपना आय-व्यय का हिसाब अंग्रेजी में तथा भारत की करीब-करीब सभी भाषाओं में रखते हैं। सरकार ने हिसाब रखने के लिये कोई भाषा निर्धारित नहीं की है। जिन अफसरों को करों की बमूली करने का कार्य मौंपा गया है, वे अपनी नैनानी के क्षेत्रों की स्थानीय भाषाओं। को, मोटे तौर पर जानते ही है।

(ङ) यह मबाल नहीं उठता ।

गोरखपुर के गांवों के निवासियों का पुनर्वास

164. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंती 12 अगस्त 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3642 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की क्रुपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) उन 30 गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके रिहाइशी क्षेत्र तथा भूमि अन्य गांवों में मिल गई है और उन 90 गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी कुछ कृषि योग्य भूमि अन्य गांवों में मिल गई है; और

(ख) जिन लोगों ने उन गांवों के सिहाई गी क्षेत्रों, कृषि योग्य भूमि तथा दूमरी भूमि पर कब्जा किया है, जो रापती, घाघरा और रोहिन नदियों के मूल बहाब में परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप अन्य गांवों में मिल गई हैं, उनका व्यीरा क्या है ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : जानकारी राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

समाज कल्याण विभाग के कर्मचारी

165. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद ः क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री 26 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारां-कित प्रश्न संख्या 5742 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 को उनके मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गो से भिन्न अन्य कर्मचारी राज्यवार और वर्गवार कितने-कितने थे;

(ख) क्या उनके मंतालय को गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय का कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60-एस्टेब्लिशमेंट (डी) दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 1961 प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इससे अव तक अनु-मूचित जातियों, अनुमूचित आदिम जातियों, तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कितने कर्मचारियों को लाभ हआ है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2031/68]।

(ख) हां, श्रीमान।

(ग) समाज कल्याण (सामाजिक सुरक्षा) विभाग जून, 1964 के बाद बना था । अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के जो कर्मचारी 1 जुलाई, 1964 से पहले नौकरी में थे और अब इस विभाग में काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 9/45/60-एस्टे-ब्लिशमेंट (डी) दिनांक 20 अप्रैल, 1961 के अनुसार प्रवरता लाभ अनुमानतया उनके अपने मंत्रालयों/कार्यालयों ने, जहां वे इस विभाग में स्थानान्तरण के पहले काम कर रहे थ दिया है ।

ग्राम्य गृह-निर्माण योजनाओं के लिय धन का नियतन

166. श्री मोलहूप्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों म गृह-निर्माण योजनाओं के लिये सरकार ने राज्यवार कितने-कितने धन का नियतन किया था;

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में उपरोक्त प्रयो-जन के लिये राज्यवार कितने-कितने घन का नियतन किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य-वार कौन-कौन सी विशिष्ट गृह-निर्माण योजनाएं सम्मिलित की जाने की सम्भावना है और उनके लिये कितने-कितने धन का नियतन किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा दी गई खर्चे की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 1967-68 के दौरान योजना के लिये उन्हें अनन्तिम रूप से दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दे दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2032/68] ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजनाओं के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों को नियत की गई कुल केन्द्रीय सहायता में से उपर्युक्त योजना के लिये राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उपयोग के लिये अस्थाई तौर पर प्रस्तावित राशियां कथित विवरण में दी गई हैं।

(ग) आशा की जाती है कि चौथी योजना में सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं शामिल कर ली जायेंगी जिनमें ग्रामीण आवास परि-योजना स्कीम शामिल है। चौथी योजना के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिये नियतनों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

उर्बरक कारखाना, गोरखपुर के व्यवस्थापकों से कर्मचारियों की मांगें

167. भी मोलहू प्रसाद ः नया पट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 19 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4239 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की क्रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य केश्रम विभाग के प्रादे-शिक समझौता अधिकारी को भेजी गई मांगों के बारे में सूचना एंकत्न कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रासय में राज्य-मंत्रो (भी रघुरमंया) : (क) से (ग). व्यवस्थापकों और नेशनल फर्टीलाइजर फैकटरी वर्कसं यूनियन, गोरखपुर (रजिस्टर्ड यूनियन) कार्यकर्ताओं के बीच हुए करार की, जो राज्य के प्रादेशिक समझौता-अधिकारी को रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिये भेजा गया था, प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी है। पुस्तकालय में रख वी गई। देखिये संख्या LT-2033/68। इस करार में फर्टी-लाइजर कारखाना मजदूर यूनियन की भी कुछ मांगें निहित हैं।

बिहार के लिय केन्द्रीय सहायता

168. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की क्रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य की आर्थिक स्थिति गम्भीर होने के कारण वहां के राज्यपाल ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष सहायता की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन-कौन सी मदों के लिये तथा कुल कितनी राशि की मांग की गई है; और

(गं) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा विस मंत्री (भी मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ख), बिहार के राज्यपाल ने केन्द्र से विशेष सहायता के लिये कोई औपचारिक प्रार्थना नहीं की है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में 14 करोड़ रुपये की अर्थोपाय-सहायता मांगी है।

(ग) इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

दक्षिण पटना का विकास

169. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ः क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ः

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पटना के विकास के सम्बन्ध में पटना दक्षिण नागरिक परिषद् ने हाल ही में विहार के राज्यपाल को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है;

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

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब॰ सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखदी जायेगी।

Acquisition of Land for Barauni Fertilizer Factory Bihar

170. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some farmers have been arrested during the last four months and cases have been instituted against them in connection with acquisition of land for constructing Barauni Fertilizers factory in Bihar;

(a) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether it is also a fact that these farmers had held a demonstration before the factory officials in connection with their demands on the 29th September, 1968;

(d) if so, the reasons for their demonstration; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, DELHI

J72. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in the Hindustan Times of the 6th October. 1968 regarding mismanagement and deplorable conditions in the Infectious Diseases Hospital in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted by Government to make proper arrangements for the treatment of infectious diseases in the Capital ?

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

(b) This Hospital is maintained by the **Delhi Municipal Corporation** whose attention is being drawn to the points made in the article.

Excise and Export duty on Tea

173. SHRI SITA RAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;;

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the special excise duty on Tea as also to reduce the export duty ; (b) if so, what would be the loss in revenue due to this decision; and

(c) the sources from which this loss is likely to be recovered ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Yes, Sir. The decision has also been given effect to, from 1-10-1968.

(b) The estimated loss in revenue due to measures arising out of the decision referred to in (a) above is Rs. 3 crores for the period 1-10-1968 to 28-2-1969.

(c) No specific source to recoup the loss is thought of at the moment.

DAMAGE TO BARAUNI OIL REFINERY DUE TO FLOODS

174. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: SHRI BASUMATARI: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI R. K. SINHA: SHRI D. N. PATODIA: DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: SHRI HEM BARUA: SHRI MRITYUNJAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that **Barauni** Oil Refinery and crude pipe lines were affected by floods in the first week of **October**, 1968;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of damage and the total loss suffered thereby;

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation and to repair the pipe lines and cost involved therein; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that pipe, lines do not suffer from such damages in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHE-MICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAVAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The crude oil pipeline was damaged and breached near the **Teesta** bridge in North Bengal. The **Barauni** refinery was also affected as a result of the loss of crude throughput. The total crude lost directly as a result of the breach was about 2400 KL roughly valued at Rs. 2 4 lakhs. The Barauni refinery suffered a shortfall in production of about 100,000 tonnes of crude throughput. The loss suffered on account of the replacement of the breached section of the pipeline is being estimated and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Oil India who are responsible for maintaining their own as well as Indian Oil Corporation's pipelines moved into the damaged areas with great speed. Temporary pipelines link ups were provided permitting the resumption of the crude oil pumping from 28th October and that of the products from the 31st October. The temporary link-ups over the breached sections will be replaced by more permanent arrangements once the railways' long-term approach arrangements of the Teesta bridge are completed. The plan of action was reviewed day to day by the Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation with Oil India Ltd. and the Ministry's representative and action was taken not only to speed up restoration work but also to watch product supply position. The cost involved thereon is being worked out and information will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) The pipeline is laid according to internationally accepted standards duly taking into account all foreseeable precautionary measures. The recent damage was caused by unprecedented floods the magnitude of which could not have been reasonably foreseen.

ARRANGEMENT FOR TUBECTOMY AND VASECTOMY OPERATIONS IN WILLINGDON HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI

175. SHR1 SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement for tubectomy and vasectomy operations in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, how many days a person has to remain confined in the hospital for both tubectomy and vasectomy operation respectively; and

(d) the number of persons who have

undergone those operations so far in that hospital, separately ?

Written Answers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (DR. CHANDRASEKHAR):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For tubectomy, hospitalisation is done for about 5 to 8 days after the operation depending upon the advice of the Gynaecologist and whether it is abdominal or vaginal. In the case of vasectomy operation, no hospitalisation is necessary unless there are complications.

(d) The number of persons who have undergone tubectomy and vasectomy operations during the period from 1st April, 1966, to 31st October, 1968, is 58 and 692 respectively.

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PROHIBITION

176. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the income under excise shown in the budgets of States, which gave up Prohibition last year from the sale of spirits;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prohibition in States has increased drunkness; and

(c) whether Government propose to concompensate States for loss of revenue due to introduction of Prohibition in the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The estimates of the additional revenue furnished by the State Governments who announced relaxations in prohibitions laws last year, are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Additional revenue from relaxation of Prohibition

	State	Anticipated additional revenue in 1968-69		
		(Rs.	in	crores)
1.	Haryana			1.68
2.	Kerala			3 - 40 '
	Madhya Pradesh			2.30
4.	Mysore			4 97

(b) Government have no information,

(c) The Central Government have agreed to bear fifty percent of the loss of excise revenue that a State Government may suffer in the event of introduction or extension of prohibition from June, 1968 onwards for a period of 5 years. This concession will not be admissible to those State Governments who may henceforth scrap' prohibition and then want to reintroduce it.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

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

(a) the increase in the rate of interest on Government loans since March, 1967;

(b) whether Government have enquired if the increase has not diverted investment way from industry and insurance;

(c) if not whether Government propose o order an investigation in the matter;

(d) whether Government have enquired about the reduction in the market value of its loans on lower rates of interest;

(e) whether Government have considered the consequential increases in interest in banking and other loans in respect of the wave of inflation caused by them; and

(f) whether Government propose to consult the National Credit Council before making the increase ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There has been no increase in the interest rates on Government loans floated since March 1967. Both in 1967 and 1968, redemption yields at the time of issue of the Central Government loans worked out lower than those in 1966. Thus the yield at 4.5 per cent offered on 1972 loans (5 years' maturity) issued in 1967 was lower than that (4.67 per cent) offered on a five year loan in 1966. The yield on long-term loans (20 years or longer maturity) issued in 1967 and 1968 worked out to 5.5 per cent and was lower than the yield of 5.57 per cent on similar loans issued in 1966. The 1975 loans (7 years' maturity) issued in 1968 carried a yield of 4.25 per cent, the same as that in 1963. The statement laid on the Table of the House, shows that the yields on

various loans of the Government of India have generally been declining since March 1967 and this decline has become more pronounced since 1968, i.e., following the reduction in the Bank Rate. [placed in library, See No. LT 2034/68].

(b) The interest return on Government loans having declined, the question of diversion of funds away from industry and insurance does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There has been no reduction in the market value of Government securities in recent months. On the other hand, the index of the prices of the Government of India Securities (1961-62-100) which has been rising steadily from 94.5 in March 1967 to 96.4 in G February 1968 has shown a sizeable increase since then. reflecting the market adjustment to the reduction in the Bank Rate in March, 1968. This index stood at 98.7 mid-October 1968 and showed a rise of 4.2 points over the March 1967 level.

(c) Interest rates charged by the commercial banks have in fact declined. Consequent on the reduction in the Bank Rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent in March 1968, the Reserve Bank directed the commercial banks to reduce the maximum rates charged by them on advances from 10 per cent to 9-1/2 per cent and to reduce the rates of interest on 80 per cent of the total loans and advances by 1/2 per cent. The Reserve Bank has also fixed a ceiling of 6 per cent for interest charged by banks on packing credit and post shipment credit for exports Appropriate reductions were also made in the rates offered by banks on deposits.

(f) In determining credit policy, the authorities take into account the guide lines indicated by the National Credit Council.

Allocation of Funds for Various Housing Schemes

178. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Village Housing Projects Scheme and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and the corresponding provisions made in the last Financial year; (b) whether Government propose to amend the statutes of the Scheduled Banks to enable them to lend money on the security of houses which is regarded as the best security in other countries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large proportion of houses under the Industrial Housing Schemes and Scheduled Class Housing Schemes are unoccupied; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and action Government propose to take in the matter particularly in drawing a scheme of loans to help the persons concerned ?

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

(a) The position of the Government funds is as follows :---

SI. No.	Scheme	Amount Allo- provided cation		
		by the made		
		States/ in the		
		Union Centra		
		Terri- Budget		
		tori es f or		
		in their 1967-		
		Annual 68		
		Plan		
		(1967-		
		68		
		(Rs. in crores)		
(i)	Low Income Group Housing	9.06 4.30		
(ii)	Village Housing Projects	1.92 1.40		
(iii)	Middle Income Gro-			
	up Housing	1· 00 0·68		
		11.98 6.38		

As regards the Life Insurance Corporation funds, against a cumulative demand of Rs. 32.09 crores for the various social housing schemes (including the above three), a sum of Rs. 12 crores only was made available by the Corporation and this amount was allocated to the States etc.

(b) Long term loans for financing housing programmes will not suit commercial banks in view of the short term character of their funds. It is not, therefore, desirable to require the commercial banks to undertake lending for house building purposes. Attention in this connection is also invited to the answer given by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in answer to Unstarred Question No. 4333 on the 19th August, 1968.

(c) and (d). No, as far as Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is concerned. The requisite information about the unoccupied houses built particularly for the Scheduled Castes is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Seven social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry are already in operation in the States. It is felt that the allocation made for these schemes are inadequate.

IRRIGATION POTENTIALITIES

179. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the usable flow which is utilised at present;

(b) the current percentage of irrigated area to the irrigation potential created; and

(c) whether the failure to use water is due to lack of distribution channels and if so, whether Government have provided for these, by recovering the cost, if necessary by a higher water charge ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) About 40% of the usable flow is utilised at present.

(b) Percentage of irrigated area in 1967-68 to the irrigation potential created in 1966-67 by major and medium irrigation projects was 95.

(c) In some cases it is due to lack of distribution channels. State Governments have taken powers to construct the water courses and field channels and recover the cost from beneficiaries.

FILARIA

180. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANN-ING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of filarial infection

detected in the random sample surveys for the whole country and (2) for the South Kanara District;

(b) the year-wise distribution of drugs against Filaria in the South Kanara District during the last five years; and

(c) the nature of propaganda for Filaria done in the South Kanara District and the reasons for which the posters are not exhibited and leaflets not distributed at hospitals and health centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Microfilaria infection varies from 0.1 to 30.0 percent in different endemic parts of the country and from 0.7 to 15.0 percent in South Kanara District.

(b) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

DEFECTIVE TURBINE RUNNERS IN BHAKRA POWER HOUSE

181. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWLR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the turbine runners of two units of the right-bank Bhakra Power House supplied by the U.S.S.R. have been found defective:

(b) whether this fact has been already brought to the notice of Techno-Promexport (the Soviet official agency) by the Bhakra Management Board; and

(c) the reasons why the defective turbine runners, for which cast steel was not used, were not rejected by our engineers at the time of their supply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) Noticeable cavitation in the two runners of the Right Bank Bhakra Power House was observed after some months of their operation. A few cracks were also noticed on some blades.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Techno-Promexport have since agreed to provide at their cost the specialists and the necessary materials for the repair work. They have also agreed to give a spare runner free of cost.

(c) The two runners were of cast steel. It was not possible to judge at the time of supply whether the runners would give satisfactory service or not without actual operation for length of time.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR IMPORTING STEEL

182. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of allocating substantial part of foreign exchange earnings earned through export of large variety of rolled steel products for importing scarce categories of steel,worth at least Rs. 20 crores to bring some equilibrium between demand and supply; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor 2

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAl) : (a) and (b). Our export earnings through export of rolled steel products form part of our overall foreign exchange resources as in the case of all other commodities. Resources available through export earnings are utilised for meeting obligatory payments such as debt repayments and such essential import requirements of all sectors of the economy as have to be met out of our own export earnings, as distinguished from aid funds. There cannot be a preemptive use of these resources for import of scarce categories of steel, which form only a part of the large import requirements of the country.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

183. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDH-URI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount so far spent in executing various Family Planning Schemes in India since they were first taken up; and

(b) the success so far achieved in relation to :---

(i) the total number of males and females sterilised in urban and rural areas, separately so far ; (ii) the total number of loops inserted in urban and rural areas separately;

(iii) the approximate number of births prevented during the last three years separately;

(iv) the percentage of family planning conscious population ;

(v) the overall decline in the birth rate in the country; and

(vi) the areas where the impact of Family Planning Programme has been most spectacular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (DR. S. CHANDRASE-KHAR): (a) The Estimated expenditure on the Family Planning Programme from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan upto the end of 1967-68 is of the order Rs. 6706-69 lakhs.

(b) The success achieved is as follows : --

(i) The Total number of persons sterilised since inception of the programme, based on the reports received up to the 8th November, 1968, in both urban and rural areas is 49.93.274 of whom 41.7 lakhs are males and 8.2 lakhs females. Information regarding sterilisations done in urban and rural areas is readily available only for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68. During these two years, 11.40 lakhs sterilisations were done in urban areas and 15.87. lakhs in rural areas.

(ii) On the basis of the reports received upto 8th November, 1968, 26,03,540 loops, have been inserted since inception of the programme in 1965-66. Information regarding loop insertions in urban and rural areas is readily available only for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68. During these two years 6.46 lakhs insertions were done in urban areas and 9.33 lakhs in rural areas.

(iii) According to the estimates made by various demographers, the figures regarding the number of births prevented during the last three years would be as follows :---

1965 -6 6	Between 1.8 lakhs to 2.3 lakhs
1966-67	Between 5.0 lakhs to 5.5 lakhs
1967 , 68	Between 9.0 lakhs to 12.7 lakhs

(iv) On the basis of a number of studies carried out, it has been found that about

70% of urban couples and 50-70% of rural couples are conscious of family planning.

(v) and (vi) In the absence of a survey on All-India level, the overall decline in the birth rate in the country cannot be calculated but the birth rate per thousand population on the basis of the twentieth round of the National Sample Survey is estimated to be about 37.

Appreciable reduction in birth rate has also been noted in some of the studies specially undertaken as per details given below :--

(1) Gandhigram Project.

The birth rate declined from 40 in 1962 to $36 \cdot 3$ in 1965.

(2) Bombay Project.

The fertility declined by about 12% during 1964-66 in the action area.

(3) Calcutta I.S.I. Project.

The birth rate decreased to 26 in 1963 and 22 in 1964.

(4) Singur Project

The birth rate declined from about 42 in 1958 to $34 \cdot 2$ in 1966

(5) Chetla Project.

The birth rate declined from 29 in 1961 to 24 in 1966.

(6) Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association.

The birth rate of 43.4 in 1961 declined to 35.6 in 1965 and 31.2 in 1966.

In the Dooma Dooma area, the birth rate of 41 in 1960 declined to 31.9 in 1965 and 27.7 in 1966.

- (7) In Dooar Plantation in West Bengal. the birth rate which was 35.1 in 1963 declined to 27.8 in 1965.
 - SMUGGLING OF THIRD COUNTRY GOODS FROM NEPAL TO INDIA.
 - 184. SHRI S. A. AGADI : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that discussions were held in Nepal during the second week of September, 1968 between India and Nepal to prevent smuggling of third Country Goods from Nepal into India; re-export of Indian Goods to third Countries from Nepal and import into India of goods manufactured in Nepal out of raw materials imported from other countries; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussions and the estimated amounts of---

- (i) the smuggling of third country goods from Nepal into India;
- (*ii*) re-export of Indian goods to third countries from Nepal; and
- (iii) import into India of goods manufactured in Nepal out of raw materials imported from other countries during the year 1967-68 ?

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

(b) The two delegations noted each other's views' and agreed that measures should continue to be taken to prevent smuggling of third country goods from Nepal into India and deflection of trade. As regards of import of goods manufactured in Nepal out of imported raw materials, it was agreed that the matter would be further discussed between the two government at an early date.

It is not possible to estimate precisely the amount of goods smuggled from Nepal into India or of goods of Indian origin re-exported by Nepal to third countries. Imports into India of goods manufactured in Nepal out of raw materials imported from third countries during 1967 and 1968 (upto September) are as follows :

1967	Rs. 2.2 crores
1968 (up to Scpt.)	Rs. 2.73 crores.

Assistance to States

185. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer reply given to Unstarred Question No. 123 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state the specific schemes for which the additional aid given by Centre is to be appropriated in each State.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

State	Project	Amount
	(Rs. i	n crores)
1. Andhra Pra-		
desh	Nagarjunasagar	5 · 50
2. Bihar	Gandak Some High Level	6·00
	Canal	0·7 0
3. Haryana	Beas Unit II (Pong Dam)	0 · 51
4. Orissa	Mahanadi Delta	2 · 00
5. Punjab	Beas Unit II (Pong Dam)	0·77
6. Rajasthan	Rajasthan Canal Beas Unit II	3 · 50
	(Pong Dam)	2.72
7. Uttar Prades	h Gandak	2.00
8. West Bengal		1 · 30
-	TOTAL	25.00

Statement

SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTERS CONFERENCE

186. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the subjects discussed at the conference to Ministers in Charges of Social Welfare held in Delhi in the second week of October, 1968; and

(b) the decisions arrived at and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA :

(a) A Statement indicating the agenda of the Conference is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No.' LT: 2035/68])

(b) The Conference was of an exploratory character and it was convened in order to have an exchange of viewe. No decisions, as such, were taken.

PANCH RIVER PROJECT

187. DR. A. G. SONAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Panch River Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the stages of Panch River Project have been completed; (c) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the action being taken to complete all the stages of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) to (c). The Pench Multipurpose Project of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh has not yet been approved.

The hydro-electric portion of the project is proposed to be a joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Governments and is to be executed by the Government of Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra has to get the concurrence of Madhya Pradesh Government to the planning and inter-State aspects of the project. The concurrence of the Government of Madhya Pradesh is awaited.

(d) Technical level discussions between the two State Governments are understood to be in progress.

The Kamtikheri weir (without gates) and baby canal are proposed to be taken up in advance as they supply cooling water to the Thermal Station which is under construction as part of this project. No inter-state aspects are involved in the work which is proposed to be taken up initially.

DONATION BY A DUTCH WOMAN FOR ANTI-LEPROSY WORK IN INDIA

188. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that red-tapism resulted in loss of Rs. 5 5 lakhs offered by a Dutch woman about 2 years ago for antileprosy work in India;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which all this happened and the steps which were taken to ensure that the money could be utilised for the purpose for which it was offered before the Dutch lady reportedly donated the money to the U.N.; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in future to avoid any delay with regard to

the appropriation of such offers for social work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Dutch lady had written to the Indian Embassy at the Hague offering to donate 1,70,000 guilders for the benefit of the Indian people. She sought the advice of the Embassy as to the organisation to which the money should be given. Several organisations were suggested to her and ultimately the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute was selected. An enquiry was made on behalf of the lady whether aid would be preferred in cash or in the form of equipment. In consultation with the Director of the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute it was proposed that an electron microscope should be acquired from Holland. Arrangements for purchasing this equipment and customs clearance were also made. The agents of the lady, however, did not agree the proposed acquisition of an electron microscope. Accordingly, alternative proposals for the acquisition of other equipment were made. This was also not agreed to on behalf of the lady. Thereafter a scheme for the survey, treatment and education of leprosy was drawn up in consultation with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and forwarded to the agents of the Dutch lady. It was learnt that the offer of domnation had meanwhile been withdrawn. The matter was taken up with due despatch at different stages of the negotiations.

ELECTRICITY RATES IN STATES

189. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of domestic, as well as industrial and agricultural consumption of power per unit in various States ;

(b) the reasons for variation in rates; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring down the variation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2036/68]

(b) The variation in the rates in different States is due to variations in the capital cost of generating plants, in the cost and extent of transmission lines, in cast of labour, in cost of transport facilities, in local taxes and variations in the extent of power development and integrated operation of the grid.

(c) The steps taken by Government for the introduction of uniform tariff rates have been indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 986 on Ist April, 1968. Further progress has been achieved by the introduction of uniform rates throughout the area of supply of the U.P. State Electricity Board except for domestic consumers in Allahabad, Lucknow and Kanpur areas. It is the aim of the Government to ensure initially that there are uniform tariff rates in each State for each category of consumers and ultimately on the formation of an All-India Grid and to the extent possible uniform rates for the country as a whole.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN GOODS FROM EXCISE DUTY.

190. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to exempt certain goods from levy of excise duty;

(b) if so, the names of goods; and

(c) the basis for this decision ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORAR-JI DESAI) : (a) At Present there is no general proposal under consideration to exempt certain goods from levy of excise duty.

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

ILLEGAL BUSINESS OF OPIUM IN U.P.

191. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested for

illegal business of opium in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the years from 1965 to 1967;

(b) the quantity of opium seized and the number of persons convicted by courts;

(c) Government propose to intensify their activities to check the illegal business; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is furnished below :--

	Years		
	1965	1966 196	7
1. Number of persons arrested	1205	1036 95	2
2. Quantity of opium seized.	254 (kgs)	323 20 (kgs.) (kgs	
3. Number of persons convicted.	1260	1155 86	4

(c) and (d). All the enforcement agencies such as the State Excise and Police, the Customs and the staff of the Narcotics Commissioner are alert in the interior as well as at the points of export and take suitable measures to prevent snuggling of opium. These include :

(i) limiting poppy cultivation to contiguous areas with a view to securing better control;

(*ii*) elimination of unproductive areas and undesirable cultivators by the operation of a system of licensing principles;

(iii) stepping up progressively from year to year, the average yield of opium required to be tendered by a grower for judging his eligibility under the licensing principles;

(iv) adequate preventive measures at all vulnerable points:

(v) check of road, rail and air traffic. wherever necessary;

(vi) maintenance of liaison by the staff of the Narcotics Commissioner with International Criminal Police Organisation and similar enforcement agencies in other countries.

LOANS ADVANCED TO PRIVATE AND CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES

192. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Development Bank of India to the private industries and Co-operative Industries in the various states, during the last 5 years ending the 30th June, 1968?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

FALL IN COLLECTION OF REVENUES FROM EXCISE DUTY

193. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recently introduced audit system of Central Excise check is responsible for fall in revenue collection; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to discontinue it and revert to the previous system?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) No, Sir, Revenue from commodities under the new procedure for June, July and August, 1968 is Rs, 142.27 crores as compared to Rs, 139.15 crores during the same period last year. This shows an increase of Rs, 3.12 crores,

(b) Question does not arise.

SUPPLY OF AVIATION FUEL TO INAIAN AIR-LINES CORPORATION

194. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation who have taken over the aviation fuelling duties in Assam and Tripura since 1967 often fail to supply adequate quantity of fuel to the Indian Airlines Corporation aircrafts as a result of which the aricrafts have to carry higher quantities of fuel from Dum Dum resulting in loss of revenue as passengers and goods traffic have to be restricted on such flights; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to ensure normal and adequate availability of aircraft fuel in the airports in Assam and Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH (a) No, Sir. In the last 18 months, since the Indian Oil Corporation took over fuelling duties, product was supplied in restricted quantity only on three occasions; once due to difficulties at the Baranui Refinery and on the other two occasions due to delays in and/or interruption to rail communications due to floods eet.

(b) It is proposed to produced AIF at one of the Assam Refineries to meet the full requirements of that area. This will obviate dependence on movements from alternate sources.

Kerosene Oil Treating Plant at Noonmati Refinery

195. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerosene Oil Treating Plant at Noonmati Refinery has been out of commission since the end of September, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the plant is likely to be recommissioned; and

(c) how many times the kerosene Plant of Noonmati Refinery was shut down during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) (a) Yes.

(b) The plant was shut down due to compressor trouble. The unit is likely to be commissioned within the next two weeks.

(c) 13 times in 1966-67 and 12 times in 1967-68.

BARAUNI OIL REFINERY

196. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the crude oil output of Barauni Refinery per day in terms of metric tons;

(b) the storage capacity of Crude Oil at Barauni refinery;

(c) when crude pipeline was snapped duc to recent floods in North Bengal and how much crude the Barauni Refinery had in its storage at that time; and

(d) on what date due to shortage of crude consequent upon the dislocation of the crude pipeline, the Barauni Refinery was shut down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) (a) The crude throughput was at an average of 5540 tonnes per operating day during April 1968 to September 1968.

(b) About 30,000 tonnes at present.

(c) Yes; on 5-10-68 the crude pipeline was snapped near Tiesta Bridge in North Bengal. The total pumpable stock in the refinery tankage was 16,900 tonnes.

(d) The atmospheric vacuum unit of the refinery was shut down on 16-10-68 (Morning).

CENTRAL ENGINEERING SERVICES OF C.P.W.D.

197. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has already given a ruling that vacancies arising in a year due to some reservations cannot be carried over to subsequent years; and

(b) if so, whether the said ruling is applicable in regard to the filling up of class I and class II posts in the Central Engineering Services of C.P.W.D.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING A SUPPLY (SHR1 IQBAL SINGH): (a) It is a fact that the Supreme Court has given a ruling that unrestricted carry forward of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be unconstitutional.

(b) Yes.

RECRUITMENT OF CLASS I OFFICERS IN C.P.W.D.

198. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Team headed by Shri M. Govinda Reddy has prescribed certain years of experience for the class I direct recruits before considering them for promotion as confirmed in the Lok Sabha by the then Minister accepting these recommendations for implementing them;

(a) if so, whether it is being observed in actual practice; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Government have decided to follow the eligibility period of 5 years for promotion as Executive Engineer in the C.P.W.D. as recommended by the Govinda Reddy Study Team with effect from 1st January, 1967. Certain relaxations have, however, been made for the following reasons:

- (i) It was decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission that 4 Assistant Executive Enineers (Civil) and 2 Assistant Executive Engineers (Electrical), be promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer before completing 5 years of service on ground of equity as their batchmates had similarly been promoted prior to 1st January, 1967.
- (ii) To redress the imbalance now existing in the promotion quota of Class. I direct recruits and Class II promotes, in the grade of Executive Engineer, the Union Public Service Commission have been moved to

agree to relaxation of the period of 5 years by one to one and a half years for a period of two years. Pending Union Public Service Commission's concurrence, this relaxation has been allowed in respect of 6 Assistant Executive Engineers (Civil) and 2 Assistant Executive Engineers (Electrical) of the 1963 batch for promotion as Executive Engineers on an *ad hoc* basis.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MALKANI REPORT

199. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress, if any, which has been achieved in respect of implementing the Malkani Report recommendations regarding an end to the practice of Harijans carrying headloads of night soil; and

(b) whether Government would ensure that this practice could cease before the end of the Gandhi Centenary year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The scheme for eradication of the practice of carrying night-soil as headloads has made some progress. In Kerala and Maharashtra particularly, the practice has almost been eliminated. In some places it has, however, been a little difficult to implement the recommendations because of the prevalence of the Jagirdari System (Customary rights) for scavenging among sweepers and the reluctance on the part of conservative sweepers to adopt the new methods of working.

(b) Manual disposal of night-soil can be stopped only by banning the construction of dry latrines, converting all dry latrines into flush latrines. This will involve large scale financial implications besides amendment of municipal and other laws. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate a specific time limit for this purpose at this stage.

डीजल तेल में मिलाबट

200. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या पंट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कपा करेगे कि (क) क्या उनका ध्यान 18 अक्तूबर 1968 को ''आर्यावर्त'' समाचार पत्न में डोजल तेल में मिलावट के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य परिवहन को हुई करोड़ों रुपये की हानि णीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की और दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन तेल कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके पट्रोल पम्पों में मिलावट डोजल था: और

(ग) इसके वारे में सरकार की **क्या** प्रतिकिया है?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया): (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रखदी जायगी।

12 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRf MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of thc Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 30th June, 1968 along with the Audited Accounts, undersub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963 [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2005/68]

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT RE : INDIAN Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968. [Placed in Library see No. LT-2006/68.] ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ORDI-NANCE, INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, AND PONDICHERRY MUNICIPAL DECREE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH). I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances, under provisions of article 123(2) of the Constitution;

(1) The Essential Service Maintenance Ordinance, 1968 (No. 9 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 13th September 1968.

(2) The Indian Railways (Amendment Ordinance 1968 (No. 10 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 14th September 1968.

(3) The Pondicherry Municipal Decree, (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 11 of + 1968) promulgated the President on the 28th October, 1968. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2007/68]

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMI-LY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVE-LOPMET (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. New Delhi, for the year 1967-68, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, (Placed in Library, See No. LT-2008/68).

UTTAR PRADESH SUGARCANI (PURCHASE TAX) (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1968 (HINDLAND ENGLISH VERSIONS) FTC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table : ---

(1) (i) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane. (Purchase Tax) (Amendment) Rules, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 649-S/XVIII-C-1600-68 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th February 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the U.P. Sugarcane (Purchase Tax) Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.
- (2) (i) A copy of Notification No. ST-7037.X-953 (1)-54, (Hindi and English versions) published in the Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 30th December, 1967, making certain amendment to Notification No. ST-6438 X-1012-62 dated the 1st December, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 3-A of the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1944, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the state of Uttar Pradesh.
 - (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. (*Placed in Library*). see No. LT-2009/68).

(3) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(120)/68-Fin. (Genl.) in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th August, 1968, ander 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-2009/68).

(4) A copy of Notification No. C.S.R. 1802 (English version) and G.S.R. 1803 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1968 making certain amendment to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, (*Pleced in Library, see* No. LT-2010/68).

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1549 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1968, issued under the Tax Credit certificate (Enquiry Shares) Scheme, 1965. (Placed in Library, see No. LT-2010/68).

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 296 of the Incometax Act, 1961 :--

- (i) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 2883 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1968.
- (ii) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3494 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1968.

(7) A copy of the draft Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3495 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1968.

(8) A copy of the Tax Credit Certificate (Equity Shares) Amendment, Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1550 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 280 ZE of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(9) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3283 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1968, making certain amendments to the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Ruks. 1968, in accordance with the amendment passed by the Houses of Parliam let, un? Full 239 of the Rules of Parliam let, un? Full 239 of the Rules in Lok Stoha. [Placed in Libraay, see No. LT-2011/68].

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :--

- (i) The Central Excises (Fourteenth Amendment, Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1546 ir. Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1968.
- (ii) The Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1628 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1968.
- (iii) The Central Excise (S'xteenth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1775 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, M51LSS,68-8

1968. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2012/68].

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :--

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Ninety-eight Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1529 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1968.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Daties Export Drawback (General N nety-ninth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1629 in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1968.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundredth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1675 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1968.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duti:s Export Drawback (General) Hundred and first Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1676 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1968.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export D awback (General) H undred and second Amendment Rules, 1968, publ shed in Notification No. G.S.R. 1677 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1968.
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and third Amendment Rules 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1678 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1968.
- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export D awback (General) Hundred and fourth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification N. G.S.R. 1738 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export D awback (General) Hindred and fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, publised in Notification No. G.S.R. 1739 in G izette of India dated the 21st Septemb 1, 1968.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

- (ix) The Customs and Central Excise Dutics Export Drawback (General) Hundred and sixth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1740 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and seventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1741 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and eight Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1742 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
- (xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and ninth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1778 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1968.
- (xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Dutics Export Drawback (General) Hundred and tenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1779 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1968.
- (xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and eleventh Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1836 in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1968.
- (xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and twelfth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1837 in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1968.
- (xvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and thirteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1838 in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1968.
- (xvii) The Customs and Central Excise Dutics Export Drawback (General) Hundred and fourteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1839 in Gazette of India

1 ated the 12th October, 1968.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-2013/ 68].

(12) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :--

- (i) G.S.R. 1527 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1968
- (ii) G.S.R. 1530 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1968.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1531 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1968.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1591 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1968.
- (v) G.S.R. 1603 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1968.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1630 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1968.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1679 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1968.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1680 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1968.
 - (ix) G.S.R. 1743 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
 - (x) G.S.R. 1744 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968.
 - (xi) G.S.R. 1745 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1968.
- (xii) G.S.R. 1746 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1968.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 1780 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1968.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 1781, published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1968.
- (xv) G.S.R. 1782, published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1968.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 1810, published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1968.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 1840 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1968.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 1841 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1968.
 - (xix) G.S.R. 1842 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1968.

- (xx) G.S.R. 1843 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1968.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 1844 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1968 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1084 dated the 5th June, 1968.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 1876 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1968.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 1877 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1968. [Placed in Library, see LT-2014/68]

12.03 HRS.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : 1 beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :---

- Thirty-first Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (Posts and Telegraphs), (Railways) and Defence Services) for the year 1966-67.
- (2) Thirty-fourth Report on "Wasteful Expenditure on Government Publications."

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidenc given bcfore the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. 12.04 Hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCILS OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received notices of 15 Motions of no-conficence in the Council of Minister under rule, 198, from Sarvashir Kanwar Lal Gupta, Madhu Limaye, Jyotirmoy Basu, S. M. Banerjee, R. K. Amin, Ram Avatar Shastri, Sarjoo Pandey, P. K. Vasudevan Nair, Dr. Ranen Sen, Dhireshwar Kalita, H. N. Mukerjee, George Fernandes, Hukam Chand Kachwai, Yogendra Sharma and Nath Pai.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : (Parbhani) : What is the date of the notice?

MR. SPEAKER : They are on different dates. That is not very relevant nor important.

The text of the motions is :

"This House expresses....."

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : What is the hour of receipt of the motions?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him please sit down. The text is :

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

As regards when they were received, at what hour, what minute and so on, the hon. Member can find out all that from the office if he wants. I do not have those details here.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta's motion is the first. I shall place it before the House. All those who are in favour of leave being granted to this motion may kindly rise in their seats—

I find that more than fifty Members have risen. So, leave is granted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): They should have resigned without the motion. Why did they want this motion at all?

MR. SPEAKER : When shall we have this 1:51 te?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNI-CATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Straightway, if they want.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EX-TERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Today itself, straightway.

MR. SPEAKER : Government are ready and the Opposition is ready. who am I to say anything now? We shall begin it here and now.

But, before we take up the no-confidencemotion, there are some formal items to be disposed of. Some Committees are asking for extension of time for presentation of their reports.

12.07 HRS.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE Indian Nursing Council

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMI-LY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVE-LOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): I beg to move :

"That is pursuance of clause (c) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, as amended by section 4 of the Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Act, 1957, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Indian Nursing Council.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, as amended by section 4 of the Indian Nursing Council (Amendment) Act, 1957, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Indian Nursing Council."

The motion was adopted.

MOTIONS RE : EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORTS OF JOINT COMMITTEES

(i) Union Territories (Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions) Bill

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : I beg to move :

"That this House do extent the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the separation of judicial and executive functions in Union Territories, up to the last day of the current session".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend the time appointed, for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the separation of judicial and executive functions in Union territories up to the last day of the current session.".

The motion was adopted.

(ii) CRIMINAL AND ELECTION LAWS (AMENDMENT BILL)

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY (Hoshangabad) : 1 beg to move :

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to provide against printing and publication of certain objectionable matters, up to the 2nd December, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and provide against printing and publication of certain objectionable matters, up to the 2nd December, 1968.".

The motion was adopted.

205 No-confidence KARTIKA 20, 1890 (SAKA) Motion

No-confidence 206 Motion

(iii) LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL

SHRI M. B. RANA (Breach) : I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, up to the second day of the second week of the Budget Session (1969).

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to make provision for the appoinment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, up to the second day of the second week of the Budget Session (1969)".

The motion was adopted.

12.09 HRS.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS-Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall immediately begin the discussion on the no-confidence motion.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : What about the time allotment? I suggest that 15 hours should be allotted.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ ध्यानाकर्षण के नोटिस हैं, खास तौर से बनारस की स्थिति के ऊपर । उनको तो लिगा जायेगा न ।

MR. SPEAKER: When I am on my legs, the hon. Member should sit down. The motion of no-confidence will now be discussed by the House.

Yesterday, when I met the leaders of the Oppotition Groups and some Congress Members and also Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, I suggested that in regard to floods and famine, the hon. Ministers would give the information to the House and the House could discuss those issues at a later date on a motion by the Minister. First, the Minister should place a statement, because that is very necessary. The whole country, including the Members of the Congress Party and other parties is interested in this matter. That should not be made a party issue. Therefore, those two items should be kept outside the purview of this motion. The other things could be discussed.

SHR1 S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What about the Banaras Hindu University?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members can discuss whatever they like. It is a one-line motion.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about famine in various parts?

MR. SPEAKER : Famine in any part of the country could be discussed on that occasion.

The Business Advisory Committe_e will meet at 4 p.m. to-day and will decide how much time should be given. Now, we shall just begin. Any-way, it will not be over before 4 P.M. to-day.

श्री राम सेवक यादव ः अब्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं ' '

MR. SPEAKER : Can you not say in the Committee whatever you want to say?

श्वी राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, म जो कुछ कहना चाहता हूं, उसका इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैं तो ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । खास तौर पर बनारस विश्व-विद्यालय की विगड़ती हुई स्थिति का प्रश्न बहत महत्वपूर्ण है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not prepared to discuss anything here. You raise Banaras, somebody else will raise Allahabad. It is not the time. Shri Gupta may start.

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भी राम सेवक यादवः लेकिन बनारस विश्वविद्यालय तो केन्द्र का विषय है।

भी कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, में आपकी आज्ञा से सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हं :

"कि यह सभा मंत्रिपरिषद् में विश्वास का अभाव व्यक्त करती है ।"

प्रधान मंत्री की लैटिन अमरीका की शानदार यात्ना के बाद इस सदन को उनका स्वागत करना चाहिये था। परन्तु मुझे खेद है कि पिछले ढाई महोने में हमारे देश में जो भयानक और गम्भीर घटनायें घटीं, उनके कारण न केवल हमारे देश को हानि हुई, बल्कि हमारे देश का माथा नीचे हुआ, हमारे देश की प्रतिप्ठा को घक्का लगा।

13-12 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTT-SPEAKER in the Chair]. जलपाईगुरी में लगातार दो दिन तक आठ-दस फोट पानी भरा रहा, लेकिन कलकत्ता को इसकी सूचना नहीं मिली । उसी तरह अ(ताम को रोआर्गनाइब्रेशन के बारे में सरक(र ने जो बीज बोया, शायद उसका फल बहुत घातक होगा ।

लेकिन आज में इन वातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं । इन ढाई महीनों में जो सबसे भयानक घटनाएं हुई हैं, आज में केवल उन्ही का खिक करूंगा । वे घटनाएं हुई केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में । 19 तारीख को हड़ताल हुई और कानून की रक्षा करने वालों ने अपने हाथ से कानून की हत्या की । उन्होंने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, जिनको पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू अपने परिवार का एक अंग कहा करते थे, गोलियों से भूता, दर्जनों आदमी मार दिये, हखारों आदमियों को खब्मी किया और लगमग आठ हखार आदमियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया । उम हड़नाल के सम्बन्ध में 65 हजार आदमियों को ससपेंड किया गया । आखिर उन लोगों का कुसूर क्या था ? उनकी तीन मांगें थीं----एक, राइज इन कास्ट आफ लिविंग का फुल न्यूट्रलाइजेशन होना चाहिये; दूसरे, डी० ए० को पे के साथ मिला दिया जाना चाहिये और तीसरे, उनको नीड-बस्ड कम से कम मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिये ।

लेकिन उन लोगों ने इन मांगों को लेकर हड़ताल करने की बात कभी नहीं कही । उनका कहना था कि अगर सरकार समझती है कि उनकी ये तीन मांगें गलत है, तो उनको आरब्रिटेशन को भेज देना चाहिये । उनकी मांग यह नहीं थी कि उनकी ये मांगें पूरी की जानी चाहियें । बल्कि उनकी मांग यह थी कि इन मांगों को पंच फैसले के लिये भेजना चाहिये । जहां तक जायंट कनसल्टेटिव मशीनरी का सम्बन्ध है, पन्त जी, उस वक्त के लेबर मिनिस्टर नन्दा जी और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बार-बार कहा था कि इस मशीनरी की स्थापना के बाद देश में सरकारी कर्म-चारियों की हडताल हमेणा के लिये खत्म हो जायेगी । नन्दा जी इस समय सदन में बैठे हैं। वह सदन को बतायें कि क्या उन्होंने इस बारे में पूरी कमिटमेंट की थी या नहीं। उन्होंने पूरी कमिटमेंट की थी। जब इस मशोनरो का उद्घाटन हुआ था, तो आज के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक मैसेज में कहा था कि आशा करनी चाहिये कि अब शान्ति होगी और आपस में किसी प्रकार का मन-मुटाव नहीं होगा ।

उस के बाद जब दोनों पार्टीज में मतभेद हो गया, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने कहा कि उनकी मांगों को पंच-फैसले के लिये भेज दिया जाये । लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया । इस स्थिति में यह जो हड़ताल हुई, उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? उसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों पर नहीं है । उसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है और केवल सरकार पर है ।

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KARTIKA 20, 1890 (SAKA)

सरकार कहती है कि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है । वह कहली है कि इतना पैसा कहां से आयेगा । मैं सरकार की दिक्कतों को समझता हूं । मैं मानता हूं कि अगर आज सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को नीड-बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज दे, तो बम्बई में एक कर्मचारी को कम से कम 234 रुपये, दिल्ली में 191 रुपये और कलकत्ता में 240 रुपये मिलने चाहियें । शायद सरकार के खजाने में इतना पैसा नहीं है । लेकिन जायंट कनसल्टेटिव मझीनरी में इस बारे में भी व्यवस्था की गई है । अगर आरर्वट्रिंगन होने के बाद सरकार को कोई दिक्कत पेश आती है, तो इस बारे में पालियामेंट को ओवर-राइटिंग पावर्ज दी गई हैं । सरकार पूरे विवरण के साथ अपनी दिक्कतों को पॉर्लियामेंट के सामने रखे और

न पालयामट का जावर-राहाटग पावर्थ दा गई हैं। सरकार पूरे विवरण के साथ अपनी दिक्कतों को पालियामेंट के सामने रखे और उस बारे में पालियामेंट का निर्णय फाइनल होगा। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से धारा 20 को पढ़ना बाहता हूं:

"In determining a dispute the Board of Arbitration shall examine the merits of the case presented by both the official and staff sides, and take into account all other relevant factors including the principles enunciated in any recent report of a Commission of enquiry etc.

अगर सरकार का पक्ष इतना कमजोर है कि आरबिट्रेशन यह फैसला कर दे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नीड-बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज मिलनी चाहिये, तो सरकार धारा 21 के तहत पालियामेंट के सामने आ सकती है।

"Subject to the overriding authority of Parliament, recommendations of the Board of Arbitration will be binding on both sides.

If, for reasons to be recorded in writing, the Central Government is of opinion that all or any of the recommendations of Board of Arbitration should on grounds affecting national economy or social justice be modified, the Central Government shall, as soon as may be, lay before each House of Parliament the report of the Board containing such

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recommendations together with the modification proposed and the reasons thorefor, and thereupon Parliament may make such modifications in the recommendations as it may deem fit. Modification may extend to the rejection of a recommendation."

लेकिन उन कर्मचारियों की मांग क्या थी ? उनकी मांग थी कि उनका केस पंच-फैसले के लिये भेज दिया जाये । अगर पंच-फैसले के बाद सरकार के सामने कुछ दिक्कतें हों, तो उन्हें पालियामेंट के सामने रखना चाहिये । इस पालियामेंट में बहुमत सरकार के साथ है, लेकिन फिर भी वह इस विषय पर चर्चा से मागना चाहती है । इसके वाद अगर हड़ताल होती है, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ? मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि अगर इन परिस्थितियों में हड़ताल होगी, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर नहीं होगी, बल्कि उसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर होगी ।

सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कई बार इस बात को दोहराया है। मजेदार वात यह है कि जब पैसा देने की बात आती है, तो प्रधान मंत्री एक खास रवैया अपना लेती हैं और कहती हैं कि साहब, हमारे पास तो कुछ भी नहीं है। मैं उनको कोट करना चाहता हूं। यह मेरे पास हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का 21 सितम्बर का अंक है। जब बाहर जाने से पहले उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच बाडकास्ट की थी, तब कहती हैं:

"She spoke of the Government's efforts to stabilise prices and said, "Although the economic situation had improved over the last one year, the country was not out of the woods." She appreciated the difficulties faced by wives and mothers in balancing the family budgets but strikes and closures could only slow down development. She said Government could not ask the weaker sections of the people, the landless, the Harijans, the backward, the tribal and the hill people, to wait

[श्री कंवरलास गुप्त]

for long for their minimum basic needs. It was not possible to fulfil her obligations towards them unless the country's resources were developed and more wealth was created."

अब स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री इस बात को मानती हैं कि हमारे देश में करोडों की संल्या में लोग एँसे हैं जिनकी मिनिमम बेसिक नीडस भी पूरी नहीं होती । ठीक बात है । अब उनका कहना यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रिविलेज क्यों मिलना चाहिये ? लेकिन मैं एक काउंटर क्वेश्चन प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हं कि आज अगर करोड़ों लोगों की मिनिमम बेसिक नीड्स भी पूरी नहीं होतीं, तो उसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ? मेरा कहना यह है कि दुनिया के अन्दर 20 साल से लगातार एक ही पार्टी की हकुमत अगर कहीं रही है तो केवल हिन्दूस्तान में है और 20 साल लगातार 32 हजार करोड रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी अगर यह सरकार ब्रेसिक नीडस को पुरा नहीं कर सकती. तो यहां बैठने का उनको कोई हक नहीं है । उनको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये । इसी एक चीज पर उनको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये ।

दूसरी चीज, मैं यह कहना चाहता हं, आपने कहा कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों का पैसा हम उनकी बेहतरी के लिये लगाना चाहते हैं । कौनसी गारन्टी है आपके पास ? आपको 20 साल लगे। आज भी कौनसी गारन्टी आप देते हैं ? अगर आज यह सरकार यह कहे कि जो लैंडलेस लेबर है, ट्राइबल है, हरिजन हैं, हम यह गारन्टी देते हैं कि अगर सरकारी कर्मचारी दो साल तक अपने बेतन की बढोतरी नहीं मांगेंगे तो उनकी मिनिमम बेसिक नीड हम पूरी करेंगे तो हम उसके बारे में सोच सकते हैं। लेकिन क्या यह सरकार उनके बारे में यह गारन्टी देने के लिये तैयार है ? मैं कहता हं कि नहीं । जो पैसा यहां से बचता है वह वेस्ट होता है । जैसा मैंने बताया कई योजनाएं पड़ी हैं । यह सरकार इन्डेसीशन की सरकार हमेशा से है। बैठे हैं, उसके ऊपर

सोच रहे हैं, सोच रहे हैं, वेस्ट हो रहा है और चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो वा गवर्नमेंट के ऐड-निनिस्ट्रेज्ञन के अन्दर हो, टाप हैवी ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेजन हो रहा है।

तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि आपने कहा कि करोडों लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको रोटी नहीं मिलती । ठीक बात है । तो क्या आज तक सरकार ने 20 साल में नेशनल बेल्य की डिस्टीब्यशन कैसे हो, इसके लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ? कोई योजना आपने अब तक नहीं बनाई। मोनोपली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है जिसमें जितना प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रूपया लगा है उसका 45 परसेंट केवल 75 बिजनेस हाउसेज के परिवारों का है । यह है आपका डिस्ट्रीब्यज्ञन नेज्ञनल वेल्य का । किस मह से आप हरिजन की वात करते है, ट्राइबल की बात करते हैं, गरीब लोगों की बात करते हैं। यह तो बचने का एक तरीका आपने-बनाया हुआ है । वास्तव में **य**ह मांग और उनकी बहबूदी कोई अलग-अलग नहीं है। यह तो एक-दूसरे के साथ सप्लीमेंटिंग और काम्प्लीमेंटिंग हैं । अगर आज हमने सरकार को मजबर कर दिया कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये मिनिमम वेजेज नीड बेस पर हों तो कल लैंडलेस के लिये भी लड़ेंगे और हरिजन और ट्राइबल के लिये भी लडेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हं कि यह सरकार की नीति केवल बचने की नीति है। लोगों का सुधार करने की नीति नहीं है ।

महंगाई के बारे में मैंने पहले ही कहा, प्रधान मंत्री का यह वक्तव्य 21 तारीख का है। 21 तारीख को हिन्दुस्तान में अनाज का क्या भाव था? दिल्ली और पंजाब के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली के अन्दर गेहूं का भाव 90 रुपये क्विंटल था, जब प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा कि मैं महंगाई रोकने की कोशिश करूंगी और तकलीफ नहीं होगी। और आज ढाई महीने के बाद दिल्ली में गेहूं का भाव 115 रुपये क्विंटल पहुंच गया। जितना ढी प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहती हैं कि मैं

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KA**RTIKA 29, 1890 (SA**KA)

कोशिन कर रही हूं कीमतें कम करने की, महंगाई कम करने की, हम देखते हैं कि महंगाई उतनी ही तेखी से आगे बढ़ती जाती है। आपने कौनसी योजना बनाई है जिससे यह कह सकें कि महंगाई रुकनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सब मांगें थीं, लेकिन जिस तरीके से इन्होंने हड़ताल के साथ हैंडलिंग किया, मैं यह समझता हं कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री और उनकी सरकार ठीक तरह से हैंडलिंग करती तो यह स्ट्राइक नहीं हो सकती थी । पूरी तरह से यह सरकार विफल हुई है इस स्ट्राइक की हैंडलिंग करने में और मैं समझता हं कि सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह,की कोई कोशिश भी नहीं हई । 1950 में जो पहली हड़ताल हुई थी, तो मझे याद है, मैं वह रेकार्ड देख रहा था, उस समय आज की प्रधान मंत्री के पिता जी प्रधान मंत्री थे. जिस दिन हडताल हो रही है उस दिन रात के बारह बजे तक भी फैसला नहीं किया गया, यह था कि हो सकता है कि कोई फैसला हो जाये । उन्होंने लेवर लीडर्स को बुलाया, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लीडरों को बलाया । जन्होंने आल इंडिया रेडियो पर अपील की, **बार-बार** कोशिश की कि किसी तरीके से हडताल टल जाये । लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री से प्रुछना चाहता हं कि डंडा पूलिस राइफल गोली आर्डिनेंस और काले कान्न को छोड़ कर के क्या उन्होंने खद अपनी तरफ से एक बार भी सरकारी कर्मचारियां के नेताओं को बुलाया ? क्या उन्होंने आल इंडिया रेडियो **पर या** प्रेस के द्वारा एक बार भी इस बात की अपील की कि हम आपकी बात को सोचेंगे, हम आपकी बात को कुछ पूरा करेंगे, आप आइये, बैठिये । हड़ताल नहीं होनी चाहिये। मझे दुःख है, केवल डंडे के जोर से राज्य चलाने से इस देश में प्रजातंत नहीं चल सकता । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हं कि चंकि यह सरकार फैल हुई है, पूरी तरह से विफल हो गई है स्ट्राइक को एवर्ट कराने में, इसलिये भी इसको इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतने लोग गिरफ्तार हए । इस एक दिन की हडताल के बाद क्या हुआ ? यह भी रिप्रेशन और सप्रेशन की एक लम्बी कहानी है। दिल्ली में जो कुछ हुआ, वह एक दूसरा जालियां वाला बाग था। दिल्ली के इतिहास ने इस प्रकार का गोलीकांड नहीं देखा था, इस प्रकार का पुलिस का अत्याचार कभी नहीं देखा था । जो कुछ दिल्ली में हुआ, पठानकोट में हुआ, बीकानेर में हुआ और भी दूसरी जगहों पर हआ, मैंने इन्द्रप्रस्थ में स्वयं देखा, मेरे साथी श्रीमान मनोहर लाल जी सोंधी तो शुरू से वहां पर थे । हमने देखा कि जिस तरीके से औरतों के ऊपर हमला किया गया, वह औरतें जो दफ्तर में काम कर रही हैं, वह जब गुसलखाने के अन्दर घुस गईं तो गुसलखाने के किवाड़ों को तोड़ कर उनके ऊपर लाठियों से प्रहार किये गये । जो बडे-बडे अफसर थे, जो स्वयं चाहते थे कि हडताल न हो और आपको आक्ष्चर्य होगा कि उस दफ्तर में कोई भी हड़ताल पर नहीं था, लेकिन उनके कमरों में घुस-घुस कर पूलिस ने वह बर्वरता की कि जिसकी मिसाल हिन्दूस्तान में कहीं नहीं मिलती । लडकियों की और दफ्तर के लोगों की पड़ियां उतार ली गईं। उनकी जेब से पैसे निकाल लिये गये । प्रेस वालों को पीटा गया । फोटोग्राफर्स के कैमरे तोड दिये गये और यह सब कूछ हुआ हमारे होम मिनिस्टर के सामने, जहां वह स्वयं विराजमान है वहां यह सब कुछ हुआ। (व्यवधान) में यह कहना चाहता हूं, इन्होंने जो ब्लैक आर्डिनेंस जारी किया, मेरे ख्याल से जो कानून . पहले से बना हुआ है और जो आर्डिनरी लाज है. उनके जरिये से भी काम चल सकता था । लेकिन स्पेशल पावर इस सरकार ने ले ली। एक दिन की केवल टोकेन स्ट्राइक थी । मानो पाकिस्तान का हमला होने वाला था या चीन का हमला होने वाला था । मेरा ख्याल है उस समय इतनी तैयारी चव्हाण साहब नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन उस दिन तो जिघर देखो पूलिस ही पूलिस थी और इस

[भी कंवरलाल गुप्त]

तरह का दिल्ली के अन्दर और बाहर पुलिस राज का सच्चा नजारा इस सरकार ने हमें दिखाया ।

अब आखिर में चव्हाण साहब कहते हैं कि स्ट्राइक कामयाब नहीं हुई, फेल हो गई। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने 65 हजार लोगों को सस्पेंड किया, टरमिनेट किया, इसका मतलब है कि कम से कम 65 हजार लोग तो उस दिन अपने दफ्तरों से बाहर थे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके आर्डिनेन्स के बावजूद, आपने डर दिखाया कि सर्विस ब्रेक हो जायेगी, गिरफ्तार हो जायेंगे, पुलिस का दिखावा दिखाया गया, सरकार द्वारा इतना डराने के बावजूद लाखों लोग उस दिन गैर-हाजिर रहे, हड़ताल पर रहे और जो अन्दर भी रहे होंगे, उनके मन, उनकी आत्मा बाहर थी, णरीर केवल अन्दर होंगे।

कितने लोग इस बात से दुखी हैं, पीड़ित हैं, इसका नज्जारा, मुझे पता नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी खब विदेश से बाहर आईं, उन्होंने देखा या नहीं, लेकिन मेरे दोस्त बैनर्जी साहब और दूसरे नेता जब उनसे मिलने के लिये गये, मैं समझता हूं दिल्ली के अन्दर सरकारी कर्मचारियों का एक समुद्र ठाठें मारता हुआ पचास-साठ हजार की तादाद में उनके घर के सामने गया था.....

श्वी स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी : डेढ़ लाख थे ।

श्वी कंबरलाल गुप्त: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर पचास-साठ हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी दिल्ली में इकट्ठे हो सकते हैं, तो उनकी फीलिंग कितनी तेज होगी आप इससे अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। आप कोठो के जरिये किसी को दबा नहीं सकते. अब वह दिन चले गये हैं, इस तरीके को अब आउट-मोडेड समझना चाहिये। अगर देश ें प्रजातन्त्र को बनाये रखना है, तो लोगों क भावनाओं की आपको कद्र करनी पड़ेगी, के रू सिम्पटम्ज से नहीं, जड़ नें जाना होगा, कि की तकली फें क्या हैं, उनको दूर करना होगा। जब तक आप उनको दूर नहीं करेंगे---क्या आप यह समझते हैं किं यह सरकार कोई काम कर सकेगी? इन्हीं सरकारी कर्म चारियों के आधार पर आप चलते हैं । एक भूखा सरकारी कर्मचारी, एक नंगा सरकारी कर्मचारी, जिसके पास मकान नहीं है, जिसके पास तन ढांकने के लिये वस्त्र नहीं है, जिसका दिमाग सुबह-शाम इस बात से परेशान रहता है कि कल बच्चों को फीत देने के लिये पैसा कहां से लाऊंगा---इस प्रकार का फस्ट्रेटेड सरकारी कर्मचारी सरकार के अन्दर एफिशियेन्सी नहीं ला सकता। आपको उनकी तकलीफों को देखना होगा। आज जो स्टूडेन्ट अनरेस्ट देखते हैं, घेराव होते हैं, चारों तरफ वायोलेंस मचा हुआ है---यह क्यों है ? यह इकानौंमिक अनरेस्ट है, सरकार ने अब तक लोगों की आर्थिक अवस्था को ठीक करने के लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया । हो सकता है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा या चव्हाण साहब या मोरारजी देसाई भाई जाते हों, तो उनका शानदार स्वागत होता हो और उसको देख कर वह यह समझते हों कि सब कुछ ठीक है, में उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वह गलती पर हैं। मैंने आज ही अखवार में पढ़ा कि प्राइम-मिनिस्टर साहिबा भी कुछ शेर कहती है, में भो उनकी सेवा में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से एक शेर कहना चाहता हं----

उनको देखते ही चेहरे पर आ जाती है रौनक, वह समझते हैं कि मरोज का हाल अच्छा है। अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी कभी जायें और लोग उनको देख कर खुग हो जायें, उनके गले में माला डार्ले तो वह यह समझ लें, लोगों की हालत बहुत अच्छी है, में समझता हूं कि इसमें कुछ गलतफहमी है।

अब यह स्ट्राइक ठीक तरह से हैण्डल हुई या नहीं हुई, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता, स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है। ने चाहता हूं कि चव्हाण साहब जरा इस तरफ ब्यान दें—-प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं आपको एक सटिफिकेट उन्होंने दिया है।

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कबिनेट सेकेटरी को एक नोट लिखा है, जिसमें उन्होंनें कहा है कि सरजारी कर्म-चारिपों की बहुत सारी मिक्कतें जायज यीं, अगर उनको ढंग से देखा जाता तो यह स्ट्राइक एवर्ट हो सकती थी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में चाहता हूं कि वह नोट सदन के सामने रखा जाये, तब आप को पता लगेगा कि आपने स्ट्राइकर्स के साथ कैसा सलूक किया है। मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि आप दोनों ने उस पर प्रोर्टस्ट भी किया है, बहुत जोरदार प्रोर्टस्ट किया है

प्रधान मंत्री, झणु शक्ति मंत्री, योजना मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांची) : आपसे ?

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेंयी (बलरामपुर) : आप से ही किया होगा ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप नोट यहां रखिये, पता लग जायेगा कि क्या हुआ है । में चाहता हूं कि वह नोट सामने आना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ हुआ, उसके लिये हमने कहा कि उसकी जुडीशियल एन्क्वा-यरी होनी चाहिये, लेकिन उसकी जुडीशियल इन्क्वायरी नहीं कराई गई और डिप्टी कमिश्नर की एक फैक्ट-फाइडिंग कमेटी बना कर एन्क्वायरी करा दी गई। जो कूछ भी कराया गया, वह एक आई-वाश था, उससे जो सच्चे तथ्य थे, वे सामने नहीं आये। जो भी एन्क्वायरी हुई, वह एकतरफा थी, एनकम्प-लीट थी, कुछ लोगों को बंचा लिया गया, कुछ को संजा दी गई। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह एन्क्वायरी क्यों इन्कम्प-लीट है । मेरे पास समय थोड़ा है, मैं पूरा पढना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन स्वय होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि प्रेसवालों को पीटा गया, उसको एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये थी । यह दुख की वात है, आपने स्वयं भी दुख प्रकट किया है, लेकिन डिप्टी कमिश्नर साहब

ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा है, यह मालूम नहीं । प्रेसवालों को किसके कहने से पीटा गया, कितना पीटा गया, उसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है, इसके बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

यह भी एलीगेशन लगाई गई थी कि लौगों से पैसा छीन लिया गया, बटवे छीन लिये गये, घड़ियां निकाल ली गईं, इसके बारे में भी डिप्टी कमिश्नर साहब अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं कहते । अर्जुन सिंह कैसे मरा, आया उसको धक्का दे दिया गया या स्वयं गिर गया, इसके बारे में भी कूछ नहीं कहा गया। यह रिपोर्ट इन-कम्पलीट है, इससे लोगों की तसल्ली नहीं होगी, लोगों की मांग है कि पूरी जडिशियल एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये । वास्तव में डिप्टी कमिश्नर स्वयं उसके लिये जिम्मे-दार है. इस मामले में ओवर-आल रेस्पोसि-बिलिटी डिप्टी कमिझ्नर की है। जब डिप्टी कमिश्नर जिम्मेदार है, तो उससे एन्क्वायरी कराना मेरे ख्याल से ठीक नहीं होगा । अभी तक डिप्टी कमिक्तर की पूरी रिपोर्ट भी शाया नहीं हुई है, किस-किसने गवाहियां दीं, क्या-क्या हआ, यह सब सदन के सामने रखना चाहिये ।

मुझे मालूम है---पैट्रियोट के कारस्पोंडेंट वहां पर अपना बयान देने के लिये गये, डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने उन का बयान सुन लिया, लेकिन उन की गवाही लिखी नहीं गई, क्योंकि उन्होंने उनकी मर्जी के मुताबिक गवाही नहीं दी। शुरू में डी॰ आई॰ जी॰ रौश साहब और डिप्टी कमिश्नर इन दो आदमियों को इस काम के लिये लगाया गया, आघे समय तक रौश साहब उन के साथ रहे, लेकिन बाद में उन को भी अलग कर दिया गया। बाद में उन से सलाह करना तो अलग वह रिपोर्ट भी उन को नहीं दिखाई गई। डिप्टी कमिश्नर के दफ्तर में जो मैसेज-बुक है, लोग बुक है, उस को भी बदल दिया गया। इस तरह से केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने पापों पर पर्दा डालना बाहती है,

[बी कंषरलाल गुप्त]

अपनी गरितवों को छिपाना चाहती है, क्योंकि अवर कोयों के सामने सही स्विति आ जायगी सो एक भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो जायगी। जो कुछ अखबारों में आया है, वह तो उसका का कुछ भी नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह आंखों देखी घटना है---वहां पर ए० डी० एम० साहब और एस॰ पी॰ साहब मौजद थे, उन्होंने यह कहा कि ये जितने कर्मचारी है, सब को गिरफतार कर लो । हमने उन से कहा कि मब को क्यों गिरफतार करते हो, इस पर मैंने और माननीय सांधी साहब ने उन से बात की, 10-15 मिनट तक आर्गमेंट चलता रहा, इसी बीच कर्मचारियों को पता लग गया कि गिरफतारी के आईर हो गये हैं, वे वहां मे खिसक गये। 15 मिनट बाद जब देखा तां वे सब वहां से चले गये थे। इस पर उन्होंने आर्डर दिया कि जितने भी मेरे आसपास खडे हैं, सब को गिरफतार कर लो । जिस तरह से उन लोगों ने जो कानून की रक्षा करनेवाले हैं, कानून की हत्या की है---मेरी मांग है कि इस पर जुडीशियल इन्कवायरी होनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से पठानकोट में मैजिस्ट्रेट ने एन्कवायरी की और यह कहां गया कि सब कुछ ठीक हो गया है। अगर सब कुछ ठीक था तो आपने वहां के एस॰ डी॰ एम॰ को क्यों बदला, उस को छोटी जगह पर क्यों भेजा---इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। वह एन्कवायरी भी झूठी थी। वह भी इंक्वायरी झूठी थी। उसमें डिप्टी कमिश्नर ऐयर-कन्डीशन्ड रेस्ट हाउस में ठहरे हुए थे। अगर जुडिशल इंक्वायरी ही तो सारे तथ्य सामने आयेंगे कि कौन जिम्मेवार है। मुझे पांच मिनट और दीजिए।

तो मैं कह रहा था कि अभी आखीर में क्या हुआ ? जो काओ माहव थे उनको ट्रान्मफर कर दिया गया। कहां ट्रान्सफर किया गया? उनके लिए एक स्पेशल पोस्ट बनाई गई और जो तनख्वाह उन्हें मिलती थी उससे भी दो सौ रुपए ज्यादा उन्हें दिए गए। एक काम तो यह किया गया है।

और दूसरा काम यह किया गया है कि लाठी के जपर जो लोहे का खोल होता है उसको हटा दिया गंवा है। यह बात भी वैसी ही हई है जैसी कि आज हमने अखबार में पदी कि उत्तर प्रदेश की कांग्रेस कमेटी ने यह तय किया है कि जो शराब बेचने वाले हैं उनको टिकट नहीं दिया जायेगा, लेकिन पीने वालों के बारे में कुछ नहीं है। उसी तरह से जिसने लाठी मारी उसके बारे में तो कुछ नहीं लेकिन लाठी के ऊपर जो लोहे का हिस्सा होता है उसे हटा दिया गया। यही बात सुणीला नैयर जी ने भी की। उन्होंने निपेध कमेटी मे तो इस्तीफा दे दिया लेकिन कांग्रेम से इस्तीफा नहीं दिया । जिसका कि कुसुर है उससे इस्तीफा नहीं दिया । वह कहती है कि प्रोहिविशन कमेटी को छोड रही हैं। बिल्कुल यही तरीका मरकार का भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज भी दस हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी सस्पेन्डेड हैं। आज भी लोगों की गिरफनारियां की जा रही हैं। अभी कल ही दिल्ली में मेरे पास लोग आए थे और वे कह रहे थे कि पलिस गिरफतार कर रही है। इसी तरह से सरकार एक चीज और सोच रही है। वह एक गया कानून बनाएगी जिसके जरिए हमेशा के लिए हड़ताल पर पाबन्दी लगाई जा सके । मैं समझता हं जितने भी नान-कम्युनिस्ट देश है हरएक में हड़ताल करने का हक है। अगर आप हड़ताल का हक नहीं देते हैं तो फिर क्या तरीका होगा ? दूसरा तरीका क्रान्ति का, रेवोलूशन का ही होगा । डिमोक्रैटिक राइट्स को एक आउट-लेट मिलना ही चाहिए । अगर आपने यह कानून बना दिया तो प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या हो जायेगी ।

दूसरा विषय यू० पी० पुलिस की एट्रा-मिटीज के बारे में है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो बातें ही कहना चाहता हूं। आजकल यू०पी० में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह एक एकार से लालेसनेस ही है। पुलिस का काम लोगों के अधिकारों और जान माल की रक्षा करना है जबकि वहां पर वह खुद माडल किमिनल

2**21** No-confidence Motion

बन रही है। वहा पर जो पुलिस के थानेदार है, एस॰ एम॰ओ॰ है, वे स्वयं रेप करते हैं, चोरी में शामिल होते, डाकुओं के साथ शामिल होते हैं । बहुत तेजी के साथ इस तरह मे वहाँ पर पुलिस का डिटेरियोरेशन हो रहा है लेकिन सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है। मैं आपको सरकारी आंकड़ों के आधार पर बताना चाहता हं कि यु० पी० के अन्दर हर चार सौ आदमियों के पीछे एक आदमी ऐसा है जिसके यहां या तो चोरी हुई होगी, डाका पडा होगा या कोई कत्ल हुआ होगा। वहरहाल चार सौ आदमियों के पीछे गक आदमी एडवर्सली एफेक्टेड है। यह हालत यु० पी० की है: और यह मैं वहां का शासन आपके हाथों में आने के बाद की हालत बता रहा हुं। मेरे पास आंकड़े *हैं*, जनवरी से लेकर अगस्त 68 तक के, जबसे कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागु हआ है। 1964 में रायटस की संख्या 3962 थी जोकि अब 4484 हो गई है केवल इन आठ महीनों में। मर्डर्स की संख्या 1964 में 1507 थी। जोकि इन आठ महीनों में 1953 हो गई। काग्निजेविल काइम्स 67 में एक लाख 47 हजार थे वे भी इसी तरीके से बढ रहे हैं।

मैं अन्त में एक आध उदाहरण देकर ममाप्त करूंगा। मझे मालम है कि शाहजहां-पूर में एक कटरा पलिस स्टेंशन है । वहां पर एक मिल ओनर श्री ओम प्रकाश हैं। उनका झगड़ा वहां के थानेदार से हआ। उसके बाद उन्होंने यह कोशिश की कि थानेदार वहां से वदल जाए। एस० पी० को डी० आई० जी० ने आर्डर भी कर दिया लेकिन एस० पी० नहीं माना । लेकिन जब ज्यादा दवाब दिया गया तो उसको बदल दिया । लेकिन उसकी जगह पर जो थानेदार आया उसने क्या किया ? उसने एक कांस्टेबिल से कहा और वह कांस्टेबिल दो आदमियों को पकड़ कर, रस्सी बांध कर मिल के पास ले गया और वहां छोड़ दिया। फिर उसके बाद वही थानेदार जोकि दूसरी जगह से आया था उसने मिल मालिक को पकड़ कर थाने में बन्द कर दिया और उनकी खुब पिटाई की, उसके लड़कों की भी खुब पिटाई की और यह कहा कि जो चोर थे उनको तम ने छिपाया था। इसकी रिपोर्ट की गई, सी० आई० डी० में भी रिपोर्ट की गई लेकिन कुछ नहीं हआ । हमारे जो एम० पी० हैं श्री ब्रजभूषण लाल, उन्होंने डी० आई० जी० से कहा तो उन्होंने कह दिया कि नहीं साहब, उन्होंने चोरों को छड़वाया है इसलिए कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। जब चव्हाण साहब को खबर दी गई और सी० बी० आई० के जरिए से इंक्वायरी हुई तो यह पता लगा कि यह उसकी बदमाशी थी और वह सारी बात झठ थी। अब डी० एस० पी०, एस० एच० ओ०, थानेदार सभी सस्पेन्शन की ओर जा रहे हैं। यह तो मैं ने एक उदाहरण दिया ।

एक दूसरा उदाहरण भी आपको दे रहा हूं। भड़ौच जिले की बात है। एक दुकानदार और उसकी बीवी को मार दिया गया. उनके बच्चों को भी मार दिया गया। एस० एच० ओ० ने रिपोर्ट की और चार आदमियों को पकड कर अन्दर कर दिया और जो <mark>डा</mark>क डाका डाल रहे थे उनकी गवाही करा दी. उनको गवाह बना दिया और दूसरे आदमियों को फंसा दिया। जब उन लोगों ने कोर्ट में जाकर यह बयान दिया कि साहब यह तो आपने झठे आदमियों को फंसाया है तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम तुम्हें देख लेंगे। जब बाद में उसकी इंक्वायरी हई, गवर्नर साहब के पास बात गई और डी० आइ० जी० वहां गए तो उसने कहा कि यह खराब आदमी था. इसको मार दिया । आप देखें कि किस तरीके से ला ऐन्ड आर्डर डिटेरियोरेट हो रहा है। मैंने केवल दो उदाहरण ही आपके सामने रखे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश की स्थिति क्या है? सरकारी कर्मचारियों का विख्वास इस सरकार पर से उठ गया है। देश का आर्थिक ढांचा टूट रहा है। भूख के कारण लोग वाहि वाहि कर रहे हैं। कानून बनाने वाली और कानून की हिफाजत करने वाली

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

सरकार अपने ही डंडे और गोली से लोगों को भून रही है। आज य० पी० में, वंगाल में और दिल्ली में पुलिस खुद किमिनल बन गई है। सरकार को स्वयं एक माडल एम्प्लायर बनकर दूसरों को शिक्षा देना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार तो, खुद जो उसके बन्धन है उनको ही नहीं मानती है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को · · · · (**व्यबधान**) **·** · · · · तो मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार स्वयं माइल एम्प्लायर नहीं रही है, उसने स्वयं विधान कां वायलेट किया है। इस सरकार ने अपने हाथों से कानुन की हत्या की है। इस सरकार ने 60 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भावनाओं को कुचला है। यु० पी० और दूसरी जगहों पर यह सरकार लोगों की जान माल की रक्षा करने में नाकामियाव रही है इसलिये मैं कहना चाहंगा कि आज सरकार को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। और अगर यह सरकार इस्तीफा नहीं देती है तो यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यु० पी० के तमाम संसद सदस्यों को मालूम है कि यू० पी० में क्या हो रहा है, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले को लेकर स्वयं मेन साहब ने कमेटी से इस्तीफा दिया था लेकिन शायद बाद में वापिस ले लिया था, वे भी इस पर दखी हुए थे, इसलिए में चाहता ह कि जिन्होंने इन्द्रप्रस्थ का कांड देखा है वे पार्टी की चिन्ता न करें वल्कि इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करें ताकि यह सरकार यहां से चलीजाए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Mr. Chander Jeet Yadav.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 सितम्बर को सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जो प्रतीक हड़ताल हुई और 31 दिसम्बर से सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने जो अनिधिचत काल की हड़ताल करने की धमकी दी थी और इसके साथ ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जो मांगे थी, जो उनकी कठिनाइयां हैं जिनको लेकर 19 सितम्बर को दिल्ली के

अन्दर घटना घटी, उन सारे प्रश्नों के ऊपर विचार करने की जरूरत थी। यह बात सही है कि जब देश के राज्य कर्मचारी इतनी बडी संख्या में परेणान हों तो हमारे देण की सर्वोच्च संस्था संसद को उसपर विचार करना चाहिए । इस हालत पर विचार करमे के लिए संसद के सामने प्रस्ताव होता तो उसका स्वागत किया जाता और उन तमाम पहलओं पर विचार किया जाता जिनकी वजह से एसी स्थिति पैदा हो रही थी। लेकिन श्रीमन् विरोधी दलों की तरफ से यह अविक्वास का प्रस्ताव एक राजनीतिक हथकंडा है. एक राजनीतिक चाल हैं । 📩 (व्यवधान) 👎 मैं समझता हूं इस प्रकार से अविष्वास का प्रस्ताव आने से सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रश्नों पर विचार नहीं हो सकता है : ` ` (व्यवधान) े · · · ·

श्रीमन्, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन 26 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं। मैं सब से पहले उन 91 प्रतिशन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बधाई देना चाहता हं जिन्होंने **देश** की स्थिति को सामने रखते हए इस हडताल की गम्भीरता और उस के नतीजे को सामने रखते हुए अपने को उस हड़ताल से अलग रक्खा । निस्सन्देह वह हमारी वधाई के पाव है । केवल 9 फीसदी सरकारी कर्मचारी इस गये। (व्यवधान) हड़ताल पर हमारी सरकार इस बात को समझती थी कि उनकी कठिनाइयां और समस्याएं हैं। हम ने कभी इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया है कि देश के अन्दर निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही महंगाई से आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों को काफी परेशानी हो रही है लेकिन यह कठिनाइयां केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के ही सामने नहीं है. राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों के भी सामने यही कठिनाइयां दरपेश हैं। विभिन्न निजी संस्थानों और कारखानों आदि में काम करने वाले मजदरों के सामने भी यह महंगाई की कठिनाई दरपेश है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य के अन्दर

सही कहा था कि इस देण की करोड़ों गरीब व निरीह जनता को दो वक्त भरपट खाना नसीब नहीं होता है। उस की भी रोजी, रोटो को समस्या है और दूसरी समस्याण हैं उन मारी समस्याओं पर हम बडी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करेंगे। आर्थिक संकट का मकाबला करना सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है और सरकार उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है और उस दिशा में प्रयास भी कर रही है। लेकिन सरकार समझती है कि कुछ पार्टियां अपना राजनीतिक उल्ल सीधा करने के लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भडकाती हैं और उन्हें हडताल व आन्दोलन आदि करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया करती है वह ठीक वात नहीं है। पिछली बार भी इन राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा मरकारी कर्मचारियों को हडताल आदि करने के लिए उकसाया गया और अभाग्यवश हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने उस के अन्दर हिस्सा लिया। लेकिन सरकार जानती थी कि बहत से सरकारी कर्मचारी बेगुनाह थे, निर्दोष थे, उन्हें हडताल आदि पर जाने के लिए बहकाया गया था इसलिए जब प्रधान मंत्री जी विदेश यात्रा से वापिस आयीं तो उन्होंने और उन के मंत्रिमंडल ने सारी परिस्थितियों पर विचार करके सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ सदभावनापूर्ण और नर्म बर्त्ताव करने का निश्चय किया। उस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने खद प्रतिवेदन किया था, उन के परिवार वालों ने भी सरकार को प्रतिवेदन दिया था कि उन के मामले पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाय। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी निकाले गये है उन को काम पर वापिस लिया जाय और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही न की जाय। सरकार ने तमाम ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचरियों के खिलाफ जोकि [,]निर्दोष थे और बहकाये <u>ह</u>ए थे, सारी कार्यवाही को वापिस ले लिया . (ब्यवधान) यह बात सही है कि 8-9 हजार कर्मचारी आज भी · ऐसे हैं जिनके ऊपर इस बात का आरोप लगाया गया था कि उन्होंने या तो कोई हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही में हिस्सा लिया था, कोई तोडफोड

की कार्यवाही में हिस्सा लिया था या जिन के खिलाफ अदालती केस चल रहे हैं, बहत से सस्पैंडैंड हैं और बहत से निकाले भी गये हैं लेकिन इस बारे में भी सरकार ने इस बात को कहा है कि अदालत का फैसला हो जाने के बाद सरकार उन के बारे में सहानभतिपूर्वक कार्यवाही करेगी। इंद्रप्रस्थ में घटी घटना वास्तव में बडी खेदजनक थी। वहां पर जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ दर्व्यवहार हआ जिस प्रकार पुलिस ने सरकारी इमारत के अन्दर घस कर कर्मचारियों के ऊपर डंडे वरसाये उम के लिए सरकार ने अपना दख व खेद प्रदर्शित किया था। उसे एक अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना सरकार ने माना था और उस पर जांच कराने के लिए सरकार ने तत्काल कार्यवाही की थी · · · · (ध्यवधान) सरकार ने इस के साथ ही उस पूलिस कप्तान को फौरन मअत्तिल किया और उस अतिरिक्त जिलाधीश को जोकि उस जगह के लिए जिम्मेदार था उस का भी स्थान।न्तरण किया। हमारे मित्र सोंधी साहब आज हस्पक्षेप कर रहे हैं कि सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो मुअत्तिल किया है वह नहीं होना चाहिए और उन मअत्तिल सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अपनी हमदर्दी दिखा रहे हैं.... (व्यवधान)।

श्री म० ला० सोंधी (नई दिल्ली): जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने सफर किया है उन के साथ सरकार खाली लिप सिम्पैथी एक्सप्रेस न करे बल्कि अमल में उसे लाये। बहां पर उस चपड़ासी की दर्दनाक मृत्यु हुई और हालत यह है कि अभी तक

His widow has not been given the police report and the post-mortem report. His widow has not been given anything. We want real sympathy; not crocodile tears. It is the basic point that I am making. What is this? People have been murdered. What is the confidence that people have today in the Government? Where is Jallianwala Bagh and where is the Congress today? Tagore renounced his knighthood at the time of Jallianwala Bagh. A second

[श्री म० ला० सोंधी]

Jallianwala Bagh has been staged now and Mr. Chavan is sitting there complacent. The Prime Minister refuses to do anything and the Finance Minister refuses to do anything. What is this? They are making a mockery of this house. Is the widow going to be given the police inquest report and the post-mortem report or not? That is the basic question.

श्री चंद्रजीत यादनः श्रीमन्, मैंने शुरू में कहां है कि मेरे मिन्न श्री कंवर लाल गप्त ने इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करते हुए कहां था कि जलपाईगड़ी के अन्दर जो स्थिति हई जिसमें कि लोग भंयकर बाढ से पीडित थे, राजस्थान में भंयकर सुखे से लोग पीडित थे, बिहार के अन्दर बाढ और सुखा दोनों से लोग पीड़ित थे और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के अन्दर भी लोग भंयकर सुखे से पीड़ित थे, उन का यह सब कहना सही था और हम भी मानते हैं कि वहां की जनता पीडित थी और कष्ट में थी लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जो हडताल हई उस से वहां की जनता को कोई राहत नहीं पहंची है उलटे उन्हें तकलीफ ही हई है। एसेंशियल सर्विसैज के हड़ताल पर जाने से उन दुखी और बाढ़ग्रस्त लोगों को जिनको कि हमें गल्ला, कपड़ा और दवाइयां आदि पहंचाना था, जिनको कि सहायता फौजी स्तर पर पहंचाना आवश्यक था इस हड़ताल के कारण उस में देरी हई और उस सहायता कार्यं में रुकावट पड़ी। यह दर्भाग्य की बात थी कि हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारी, तार के कर्मचारी और डिफेंस डाक. आदि के कर्मचारी इन विरोधी राजनैतिक पार्टियों के बहकावे में आ गये। अगर वह इन राजनैतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने वाले लोगों के बहकावे में नहीं आते और इस प्रकार की स्थिति देश के अन्दर पैदा नहीं करते तो बाढ-ग्रस्त और पीडित लोगों को समय पर राहत मिल जाती। जब देश में आंतरिक और बाह्य संकटों का मुकाबला करने की तैयारी हो रही थी तब यह हड़ताल को स्थिति पैदा करना विला शक एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण और खतरनाक बात थी। दरअसल यह स्थति क्यों पैदा हुई? हकीकत यह है कि पिष्ठले आम चुनावों के बाद देश में एक खतरनाक राजनैतिक स्थिति पैदा हुई है और उस के पैदा होने कुा कारण यह है कि गत आम चुनावों के पहले विरोधी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने चुनाव पर बड़ी उम्मीदें लगा रक्खी थीं लेकिन चुनाव परिणामों से उन्हें बड़ी निराशा हुई और सत्ता में आने का उनका खवाब मिट गया और यही कारण है कि चुनावों में कांग्रेस से पराजित सारी राजनैतिक पार्टियां जैसे जनसंघ, पी० एस० पी०, एस० एस० पी० और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आदि इस तरह से देश में एक गड़बड़ व अस्थिरता की स्थिति पैदा करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं.....

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SHRI NAMBIAR : It is absolute nonsense. What has that to do with this?

र्श्व चंद्रजीत यादव : उसी के परिणाम-स्वरूप देश के अन्दर एक खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो रही है और जिसका कि प्रदर्शन हमें देखने को मिलता है।

श्रीमन, कांग्रेस सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया गया कि उस ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ सख्ती का बर्ताव किया। मैं चाहंगा कि आज इस सारी समस्या पर हम लोग ठण्डे दिल से गौर करें कि आज हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारे मंहगाई आदि से पीड़ित हैं और परेशान होकर हड़ताल आदि कर बैठते हैं उन की समस्याओं को कैसे हल किया जाय। वैसे जहां तक हड़ताल करने की बात है केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों से पहले दूसरे सुबों के भी सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की है। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने हडताल को, काम ठप्प रहा, विकट परिस्थिति पैदा हई । उस समय की कांग्रेसी सरकार को जिसको कि मुख्य मंत्री श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी थीं उन्हें उसे भुगतना पड़ा। जब वह उत्तर-प्रदेश को मुख्य मंत्री थी तो राज्य के कर्म-च।रियों ने हड़ताल की, प्रशासन का काम ठप्प किया लेकिन सरकार ने उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की और सरकार लगातार

229 No-confidence Motion

KARTIKA 20, 1890 (SAKA)

No-confidence 230 Motion

उन से बातचीत करती रही। सरकार ने न तो आाडनेंस पास किया और न ही उसने हडताली कर्मचारियों को जेल में डाला, न ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उस ने मुअत्तिल किया और न ही उन को बर्खास्त किया। लेकिन वहां पर चनाव के बाद स्थिति बदली और जब वहां उत्तरप्रदेश में संविद की सरकार कायम हई जिसमें जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, पी० एस० पी०, एस० एस० पी० और स्वतंत्र पार्टी गरज, कोई भी विरोधी दल उधर का णेसा नहीं था जोकि उस संविद सरकार में शामिल नहीं हआ था, उस के शासनकाल में जब उत्तर प्रदेश के सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने फिर हड़ताल की तो इन्हीं विरोधी दलों की मिली जुली सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बर्जनो सरकारी कर्मचारियों और उनके नेताओं को बर्खास्त कर दिया और अभी भी वेचारे बहत सी मसीबत व कप्ट भगत रहे हैं। इसी तरह से मैं श्री वाजपेयी से पूछना चाहता हं कि वह इंदिरा जी की सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने से पहले जनसंघ द्वारा शासित मध्यप्रदेश की सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव क्यों नहीं लाये ? वाजपेयी जी को पहले मध्यप्रदेश की जनसंघी सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिए था जिसने कि वहां के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन को कूचल दिया । तीसरी और चौयी श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन को कूचला

SHRI NAMBIAR: Is he competing with them? Is this the way the people have to suffer? Does Shri Y. B. Chavan want to compete with the Madhya Pradesh Government? Should the people have to suffer because of this kind of competition?

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव : में यह भी बतलाना चाहूंगा कि हरियाणा की गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार, पंजाब, बिहार और उत्तरप्रदेश की गैर कांग्रसी सरकारों ने अपने यहां कानून बनाया कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल करने का अधिकार नहीं हैं। दरअसल जरूरत इस बात M51LSS/68—9 की है कि हमें दरपेश इन तमाम प्रश्नों के ऊपर ठंडे दिल से विचार करने की जरूरत है । हमें इस बात पर विचार करना है कि जो स्थिति हमारे देश के और समाज के अन्दर पैदा हो रही है वह हमें कहां ले जायेगी ? हम इस वात को समझते है जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उन्हें अपनी उचित व जायज मांगों को पूरा करवाने और मनवाने के लिए शान्ति-पूर्ण तरीक से संगठित होने और शान्तिपूर्ण तरीक़ से आन्दोलन अथवा हड़ताल करने का एक मौलिक अधिकार प्राप्त है । इस में दो राय नहीं हैं। लेकिन जब ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जाये किसी देश के अन्दर और किसी सरकार के अन्दर और सरकारी कर्मचारियों का राजनीतिक स्वार्थों को पूरा करने के लिये, राजनीतिक हथकण्डों को पूरा करने के लिये. प्रशासन को ठप्प करने के लिये, देश के अन्दर अव्यवस्था पैदा करने के लिये, वगैर सोचे समझे उपयोग किया जाये. जव कि 90 फीसदी कर्मचारी काम करने के लिये तैयार हों. अपनी पर्ण स्वामिभक्ति प्रर्दाशत करते हों. केवल 10 फीसदी कर्मचारियों को राजनैतिक दल राजनैतिक फायदा उठाने के लिये. राजनीतिक हथकण्डों को परा करने के लिये इस्तेमाल करे तो उस स्थिति का मुकाबला करना ही चाहिये.।

गृह-मंत्री के ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया गया कि उन्होंने कभी भी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के नेताओं को बुलाया नहीं, कभी उन से बात नहीं की। में नम्प्रतापूर्वक आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने तथ्यों को तोड़-मरोड़ कर सदन के सामने रक्खा। यह प्रम्न एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार सदन में उठा है। गृह मंत्री ने दोनों सदनों में वक्तव्य दिये थे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियीं की जो मांग हैं उन पर सरकार का क्या रुख है। गृह मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट कहा था। इस हड़ताल के शुरू होने के पहले एक वक्तव्य प्रकाशित कर के कहा था कि जहां तक दूसरी मांग का प्रक्ष है, उन के महंगाई भत्त को उन की तनख्वाह [श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

में मिलाने का प्रश्न है उस पर सरकार बात चीत करने के लिये तैयार है और सब को इस के लिय आमंत्रित करने को तैयार है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may resume after the lunch recess.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—Contd.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादवः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि गृह मंत्री ने इस बात का वक्तव्य पहले ही दे दिया था, इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण पहले ही कर दिया था कि वह सरकारी कर्मच।रियों की इन समस्याओं के बारे में उनके नेताओं से. उनके प्रति-निधियों से विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए तैयार हैं। उन्होंने यह भी साफ कहा था कि जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न हैं, महंगाई भत्ते का प्रश्न है उसको वेतन का एक अंग बनाये जाने का प्रश्न है, इसकी वह जांच करने को तैयार है। जहां तक मिनिमम नीड बेस्ड वेज का प्रग्न है, सरकार ने इस बात को स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि एक नैशनल लेबर कमिशन बैठा हआ है और मार्च 1969 तक उसका प्रतिवेदन सरकार के पास आ जाने की आशा है और जब तक वह प्रतिवेदन नहीं आ जाता सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इस प्रकार का कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये। यह पहली बार नहीं हआ है। जब कभी भी सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों को उठाया है खास तौर से महंगाई भत्ते के सवाल को ले कर, अपने वेतन के सवाल को ले कर, सरकार ने हमेशा इस बात का रुख अखत्यार किया है कि उनकी मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाए। हमेशा ही सरकार का

यह रुख रहा है कि देश की सारी परिस्थितियों को घ्यान में रखते हुए उन से बातचीत करके उसका कोई हल निकाला जाए। लेकिन मैंने जैसा शुरू में कहा था कि ये तमाम जो प्रश्न देश के सामने खड़े हो रहे हैं, मैं समझता हं कि इनका सम्बन्ध हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ भी बहुत गहराई के साथ जुड़ता है। आज देश के अन्दर आर्थिक संकट है। कोई भी देश जो कि भारत जैसा विशाल देश होगा उसको भी इस प्रकार की विशाल समस्याओं का सामना करना होगा और भारत को भी करना पड़ रहा है और विकास के काल में इस प्रकार के संकटों का सामना उसको भी करना पडेगा और भारत को भी करना पड रहा है । इस वास्ते आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस प्रकार के संकटों का हल निकाला जाए।

यह बात सही है कि जिस के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर है उसको इस काम में नेतृत्व करना चाहिये, उसको इस मामले में आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहिये, उसको इसके अन्दर पहल करनी है। विकास काल के अन्दर लोगों को त्याग करना होता है, लोगों को कुर्बानी करनी होती है और सब भी करना होता है। केवल शिक्षा देने से सब की भावना पैदा नहीं हो सकती है। हम को यह भी देखना होगा कि देश में ऐसे भी दूसरे वर्ग हैं, समाज में ऐसे भी वर्ग हैं जिन की समस्यायें आज और भी बदतर हो गई हैं। हमारे लाखों नौजवान बेकारी के शिकार हैं। करोड़ों की संख्या में किसान और मजदूर ऐसे हैं जिन की जो निहायत जरूरी आवश्यकतायें हैं, उनकी भी पूर्ति नहीं हो पा रही है।

विकास को हवा देश के अन्दर उत्पन्न है और विकास के पथ में जो समस्यायें हमारे सामने हैं, उनका मुकाबला भी हम को करना है। ऐसी कठिन परिस्थिति में केवल राजनीतिक नारों से काम नहीं चल सकता है। अभी में कुछ दिन हुए मद्रास गया था। मुझे वहां के उद्योग मंत्री से जो कि डी० एम० के० से

A) No-confidence 234 Motion

233 No-confidence Motion

सम्बद्ध हैं, बातचीत करने का अवसर मिला था। मैंने उन से पूछा था कि आप अपनी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए क्या साधन इकट्ठे करने जा रहे हे । उन्होंने मुझे जबाव दिया कि हम अपनी चतुर्थ योजना के लिए सरकार के सामने मांग प्रस्तुत करने जा रहे हे और यह कहने जा रहे हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारी पूरी मदद करे । मेंने उन से पूछा कि अगर राज्य सरकार अपने विकास की योजना के लिए खुद साधन इवट्ठा नहीं करेगी, राजनीतिक नारों की आड़ में जनता को खुश करना चाहेगी और केन्द्रीय सरकार से सारी मांगों की पूर्ति कराना चाहेगी तो क्या आप समझते हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए ऐसा करना सम्भव होगा, तो उन्होंने हंसते हुए कहा कि यह बात तो आपकी सही है लेकिन हम इस प्रकार की मांग तो पेश करेंगे ही चाहे हमें बाद में कुछ करना पड़े। इस प्रकार के नारे, इस प्रकार के सवाल आज राजनीतिक दल जान बूझ कर उठा रहे हैं, विरोबी दल उठा रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने कहा कि यह कानून और यह आर्डिनेंस काला कानून है इस वास्ते कि इस में छः महीने की सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं उन से तथा श्री एस० एम॰ जोशी जी से बड़े ही विनम्र शब्दों में पूछना चाहता हूं जो ऐकशन कमेटी के अध्यक्ष भी हैं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार के अन्दर उन दोनों के दल शामिल हैं और यदि शामिल हैं तो क्या उस सरकार ने एक आर्डिनेंस नहीं निकाला था सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल को रोकने के लिए और क्या उसके अन्दर यह व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि अगर सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर जायेंगे तो उन्हें तीन वर्ष की सजा दी जाएगी । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह काला कानून है तो वह कानून कौन सा है, उस कानून को क्या संज्ञा दी जा सकती है ?

माननीय श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने

ज्युडिशल इनक्वायरी की मांग भी की है। में हमेगा से ही इस बात का हामी रहा कि जब कभो भो आन्दोलन करने वालों के जगर लाठी चले या गोली चले और निरीह लोग---मारे जायें, निरीह लोग सताये जायें तो यह सरकार का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उसकी जांच कराये और जो लोग दोषी पाये जायें उनको उचित सजा दी जाए। दिल्ली की घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में ज्यडिश्वल इनक्वायरी को मांग की गई है। लेकिन आप <mark>देखें</mark> कि सरकार ने पहले ही डिप्टी कमिशनर को इन्क्वायरी करने के लिए कहा था। उन्होंने इनक्वायरी की और उस इनक्वायरी के आधार पर कूछ अधिकारियों को दोषी ठहराया। उनकी इनक्वायरी के आधार पर एस० पी० को मुअत्तिल किया गया, उनकी इनक्वायरो के आधार पर अतिरिक्त जिलाधीश को स्थानांतरित किया गया । इसके अलावा और भो आरोप लगाये गये हैं कि कुछ दूसरे पलिस के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी भी उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। सरकार ने कहा है कि उसकी भी जांच करायेंगे और जांच कराई जा रही है। अगर जडिशल इनक्वायरी होती, तो अच्छा होता, लेकिन जुडिशल इनक्वायरी से जो परपज सर्व होता, वह इस डिपार्टमेंटल इनक्वायरी से भी पूरा हो गया है। अधुखिर जडिशल इनक्वायरी की अवधि में भी कोई अधिकारी मुअत्तिल नहीं होते, अधिक से अधिक उन को ट्रांसफ़र कर दिया जाता। इस के अतिरिक्त सरकार ने जुडिशल इनक्वायरी को बिल्कुल रूल आउट नहीं किया है। अगर जांच के आधार पर जुडिशल इनक्वायरी की आवश्यकता समझी गई, तो वह की जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में शाहडोल में सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर गोली चली, भोपाल में उन पर लाठी चली। वहां भी इन घटनाओं की जुडिशल इतक्वायरी करने की मांग की गई थी, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसा करने

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

से इन्कार कर दिया । इस प्रकार के दो पैमाने और दो स्तर राजनीति में बहुत दिन तक नहीं चल सकते हैं। हमारे देश को जनता जागरू है और वह इन बातों को अच्छी तरह समझती है। जब देश में एक राजनैतिक संकट हो, उम समय कोरी नारे-बाजी के ढारा देश को विल्कुल अन्धेरे और बरबादी की तरफ़ ले जाना बड़ी जबर्दस्त भूल है। यह देश का दुंर्भाग्य है कि यह भूल उन दलों और ताकतों के ढारा की जा रही है, जो प्रगतिशील कहलाती हैं और जो जनसंघ जैसे प्रतिकियावादी और साम्प्रदायिक दल का नेतृत्व स्वोकार कर के उम के हाथों में खेल रही हैं।

विरोधी दलों की और से इस सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाया गया है। यद्धपि पिछले एक साल में कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध बहुत गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये हैं, लेकिन जब जनता को इस बारे में अपना मत प्रकट करने का अवसर मिला, तो उस ने इन सब दलों पर, जो जनसंघ के नेतृत्व में खड़े हो गये थे, अपना अविश्वास प्रकट कर दिया। हरियाणा की जनता ने इन दलों पर अविश्वास प्रकट किया । इन दलों को गलत और थोथी नीतियों के कारण केरल की जनता ने वहां के म्यूनिसिपल चुनावों में इन पर अविश्वास प्रकट किया । इसी प्रकार मद्रास की जनता ने कार्पोरेशन के चुनावों में इन दलों की ग़लत और थोथी नीतियों के कारणइन पर अविश्वास प्रकट किया। राजस्थान और बंगाल के संसदीय उपचुनावों में भी जनता ने इन दलों के प्रति अविश्वास प्रकट किया। जनता ने तो इन दलों के प्रति अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पास कर दिया है, लेकिन यहां पर इन की ओर से सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव का नाटक रचा जा रहा है । यंह केवल अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव का नाटक है और यह नाटक बहुत दिनों तक नहीं चल सकता हे ।

यह सही है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की कुछ समस्यायें हैं। उन में छोटे कर्मचारियों

की तनख्वाहें काफ़ी नहीं हैं, उन का महंगाई भत्ता काफ़ो नहीं है। बढ़ती हई महंगाई उन को कमर को तोड़ रही है। इस स्थिति में वे अपनो तनब्बाह और महंगाई भत्ता बढाने को मांग करते हैं। सरकार अपने सीमित साधनों को देखते हुए तनब्बाह और महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ातो है, लेकिन महंगाई और बढ़ जाती है। देश के सामने यह जो विकट स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस में जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिन लोगों को इस देश के विकास में दिनवस्पो है--में जानता हं कि ऐसे लोग को संख्या बहुत बड़ो है---, वे कोरी नारेबाजी की नोति को छोड़ कर, सब पक्षों के साथ मिल बैठ कर, सहयोग की भावना से इन ममस्यायों का हल निकालें । कुछ लोग सरकारी कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन को देश-द्रोही, समाजद्रोही और गलत कह कर टालने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं इस प्रवत्ति को घातक समझता हूं। सरकारी कर्मचारी हमारे अंग है, हमारे समाज के अंग है, हमारे परिवार के अंग हैं । इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं कि उन को कठिनाइयां और तकलीफ़ों हैं। लेकिन हमें यह भी याद रखना चाहिए कि देश के सामने और भी समस्यायें और कठिनाइयां है, जब कि हमारे साधन सोमित हैं।

हम चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना वना रहे हैं। हमारे सामने साधनों का संकट है। साधनों के लिए हम दूसरे देशों से मदद लेते हैं और अपनी जनता को भी इस बारे में सहयोग देने और अपनी कमर कसने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं। एक तरफ़ तो विरोधी दल यह नारा लगाते हैं कि सरकार अमीरों पर कर क्यों नहीं बढ़ाती है, लेकिन जब कांग्रेस सरकारों ने उन लोगों पर टैक्स लगाने का विचार किया, जिन्होंने पिछले बीस सालों में खूब धन-दौलत कमाई है, तो उन्हीं विरोधी दलों ने केवल नारेवाजी के कारण, केवल राजनैतिक कारणों से, उस का भी विरोधी किया।

यह कहा गया है कि बड़े पैमाने पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों का विक्टिमाइजेशन हुआ है । मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि 26 लाख कमचारियों में से लगभग 2.40 लाख कर्मचारियों ने <mark>हडताल में भाग</mark> लिया था और 8, 10 हजार कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं, जो इन मामलों के शिकार हैं। मैं सरकार से नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हं कि वह इसे सम्मान या असम्मान का प्रश्न न बनाये । जिस प्रकार सरकार ने सदैव इन प्रक्नों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया है और सरकार ने बहुत से लोगों को नौकरी में हजार कर्नचारियों के मामलों पर भी सहानु-भूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाये और उन को फिर मे **से**वा का अवसर दिया जाये । मरकार कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को निमंत्रित करे और उन के साथ बैठ कर इन सब प्रश्नों पर विचार करे । गृह-मंत्री ने आफ़र किया है कि सरकार दूसरी मांग के बारे में उन के साथ बैठ कर विचार करने के लिए तैयार है। जहां तक नीड-बेस्ड वेज की पहली मांग का सम्बन्ध है, मार्च तक कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी और एक आधार बनेगा. जिस पर एक-साथ बैठ कर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहना हूं कि यह अवि-श्वास-प्रस्ताव एक कोरी राजनैतिक चाल है। इसीलिए मैं समझ सकता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त,का भाषण क्यों बेजान था, क्यों उन की भाषा लचर थी, क्यों वह दिल से नहीं वोल सकते थे, क्योंकि उन का दिल और दिमाग विभाजित था। एक तरफ़ तो उन के नेता, श्री बलराज मधोक, सरकारी कर्म चारियों की हड़ताल की निन्दा करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ उन के नेता, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, उस का समर्थन करते हैं। उन की पार्टी का जो विभाजित दिल और दिमाग है, उसका प्रतिबिम्ब उन का भाषण था। इस लिए मैं इस प्रस्ताय का घोर विरोध करता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोवय : श्री मसानी. ।

भी कंबर लाल गुफ्तः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायंट आफ़ आर्डर है कि आज हम

अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहे हैं और यह अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव पूरे मंत्रि-मंडल के खिलाफ़ है; आप देखें कि यहां न तो प्रधान मंती हैं और न गृह-मंत्री हैं। आखिर आप इस सदन में कैसी परम्परायें डालना चाहते है ? क्या प्रधान मंत्री इस अविण्वास-प्रस्ताव को इतना **शैबली** ट्रोट करेंगे कि वह सदन में हाजिर होने की भी ज़रूरत न समझें? मैं किसी के ख़िलाफ़ कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं, लेकिन यह तो परम्परा का प्रश्न है। पहले भी यहां पर अ**वि**श्वास-प्रस्ताव आये हैं---जवाहरलाल जी के समय भी और उस के बाद भी। हमेशा प्रधान मत्नी यहां बैठो रही है और सदन की कार्यवाही को सुनती रही हैं। मैं ने सोचा कि श।यद वह पांच दस मिनट में आ जायेंगी । लेकिन आप देखें कि पंद्रह मिनट के बाद भी वह नहीं आई है। मैं समझता ह कि उन्हें इस सदन को इतना शैबलो ट्रोट नहीं करना चाहिए । मैं आप के जरिये से सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि पहले प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाय। जाना चाहिए और उस के बाद सदन की कार्यवाही चलनी चाहिए, अन्यथा सारे सदन की प्रतिष्ठा की हानि होगी और यह एक गलन बात होगी । आप इस बारे में अपनी राय दे कर कुछ करें।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : It is not necessary. (Interruptions)

SHRI NAMBIAR : 10,000 employees have either been suspended or chargesheeted. We want the Home Minister to answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What Mr. Gupta has said has been taken note of by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and he will convey it to the Prime Minister.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Mr. K. L. Gupta can get his motion adopted. (Interruptions)

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्तः यह वोटिंग की बात नहीं है। क्या इस सदन की यही परम्परा रहेगी कि नो-कान्फ्रिडेंस मोशन पर डिसकशन के समय कोई मिनिस्टर सदन में न हो ? **भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन):** प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाया जाये, बर्ना कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will convey the feelings of the House to the Prime Minister.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): During the debate on the no-confidence motion, both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister must be here. Otherwise, it means treating the House with contempt. It is not a question of taking notes. If it were so, why did she come in the morning? Why did the Deputy Prime Minister come in the morning? They must be present now throughout the debate. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Either the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister should be here.

श्वी राम सेवक यादवः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा निवेदन है कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह अपने को इन्दिरा गांधी न समझें ।

डा॰ राम सुमग सिंहः अच्छा आप ही समझिए यादव जी। आप मारी दुनियाको लेलोजिए अपने सिर पर।

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Now that both sides had their impassioned spokesmen, it is perhaps time that we had a slightly more detached and objective look at the situation that we are discussing. We on these benches find that we are in the face of a clash or a seeming clash between two of the important values in our democracy. The first of these is the right of the worker to deny his labour and the right to strike which are considered to be Fundamental Freedoms which only Fascist and Communist regimes dare to deny. The other value is the maintenance of the social structure. In Britain they say that the Queen's Government must be carried on. In India the President's Government, must also be carried on. We have to maintain our social organism in a normal, peaceful way without allowing it to be disrupted in any fashion. In the situation that we have some through, these two principles clashed and hence all the excitement and discussion,

Now, this morning, we on these benches abstained from associating ourselves with this motion of no-confidence in the Government. I think we owe it to the House to explain why we, with regret, have had to dissociate ourselves as the major Opposition party in this country from other Groups on this side. We did it because of two basic reasons.

One is that we feel that too many motions of no-confidence at the beginning of every session become an empty ritual—an empty ritual that loses much of the spontaneity and the feeling that should be behind it. The result of that, or one of the manifestations of it, was something that irritated my friends quite rightly, namely, the empty Treasury Benches. That itself shows how you can devalue censure motions as you devalue the currency, and we see how the Prime Minister and others are getting accustomed to this. That is one reason why we felt that we would not associate ourselves with this kind of move.

The other was that, although the motion was moved without giving any reasons, we had the benefit of seeing the original motion tabled by the hon. mover of this motion. It had eight grounds and we found ourselves not very happy or in agreement with several of the eight grounds which were found to be very controversial. I think the mover himself said that he would like to focus attention on the events of 19th September. That being the case, we felt that we could not associate ourselves with a motion that sought to condemn the Government for the way they handled that particular situation.

We believe that the strike on the 19th September was unjustified. We believe that it was a political manoeuvre masquerading or camouflaging itself as our industrial dispute....

SHRINAMBIAR: Absolutely false and irresponsible.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: We say that because once the strike was declared illegal...

SHRI NAMBIAR: You can very well join them and sit on the treasury benches.

SHRI M. R. MASANI:there is only one duty for any law-abiding citizen and that is to obey the law.

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SHRI NAMBIAR: It was a lawless law, a jungle law.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Therefore, wc cannot associate with a violent breach of the law or defiance of the law, once it is the law of the country. The way to deal with the situation was to come to the House and amend the law. That is why, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we cannot join with these gentlemen. We believe, on the other hand, that this government which is weak, this government that yields to pressure and appeases pressure, for once it did the right thing. For once it showed courage in maintaining law and order (interruptions). We believe that for once they did something on which they had the country behind them....(interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, why not keep a little law and order here?

SHRI M. R. MASANI :.....A very reasonable compromise was offered. Some days before the strike took place, a reasonable compromise was offered to the leaders of the strike. Unfortunately, they rejected it. I shall read an article by a veteran trade unionist of this country, a man who has given more of his service to the working class than many of my noisy friends on this side. I am reading an article in Opinion by Mr V. B. Karnik(interruptions). He is senior to these gentlemen in his service to the working class of this country and he has served the working class without entering politics. He has this to say:

"The immediate cause of the strike was the refusal of the Government to refer to arbitration one demand, namely, the demand for a need-based minimum wage. The Government had agreed, in the course of the talks that preceded, to negotiate or refer to arbitration all other demands. For example, the All India Railwaymen's Federation had formulated twenty-eight demands. The Railway Board agreed to settle or refer to an ad hoc tribunal twenty-seven out of twenty-eight demands, the only exception being the demand for needbased minimum wage which was included in the lists of demands formulated by all organisations. The other Departments and Ministers of the Government adopted a similar attitude. Any reasonable or responsible leadership would have regarded this as a fair

enough compromise and, dropping the idea of the strike, would have begun immediate talks for securing in concrete terms the rest of the demands either through negotiations or through arbitration."

It is for these reasons that we think that the strike was unjustified. It was a politicallymotivated strike and the government was perfectly right in dealing with it the way it did.

Now I might be asked : "why should not the demand for a need-based minimum wage be referred to arbitration?" It is a perfectly legitimate question and I think both the Government and those who agree with me have an obligation to explain why the need-based minimum wage cannot be referred to arbitration like any other. Our present plight is such that we are far from being able to meet the needs of our people. We suffer from a bankrupt economy created by the economic policies of a bankrupt government. We are stagnating today (interruption). My logic is this. If we were to pay a need-based wage to any categories of our employees, whether Central, State or otherwise, the already deficit budget would have to be stretched still further and hundreds of crores of rupees of further deficit financing would become necessary, and these gentlemen who join me in shouting against inflation would be creating the very inflation against which we have all resolved to set our face.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Cut dividends.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: Also, it would be a deception of those very people whom these gentlemen profess to serve because by giving them a need-based wage you would be giving them a depreciated rupee, taking away with one hand what you are giving with the other, to the Central Government employees. It would lead to massive deficit financing and inflation which will ruin further the economy of this country. Finally, this is not the proletariat in our country. The Central Government employees are undoubtedly an under-privileged part of our society and should be getting a fair deal but they are by no means the poorest. There are millions of people in this country who would envy the salary or

[Shri M. R. Masani]

wage which the Central Government employee gets today. There are landless rural labourers, there are millions of our small peasant farmers whose standard of living is undoubtedly poorer still. We cannot, therefore, favour a vocal and small minority at the cost of the big majority of our toiling masses.

That is why I welcome the withdrawal of the recognition of the so-called central federation which had been holding the working, class till now to ransom. These are small minority groups led by the communists and other politicians who have been enjoying a closed shop and have been denying the masses of Government workers the representation to which they are entitled because a promise was made to these federations that they would have a monopoly of representation. They have been misusing the monopoly all these years and I am very glad that this monopoly has been broken at last.

SHRI UMANATH : What about Tata's menopoly?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Sir, you should help the speaker.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I do not need any help.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Bring in the normal situation outside and then normalcy will be here. Cancel victimisation. That is the only remedy for normal conditions in the Lok Sabha. Take it from us. Otherwise you cannot proceed.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : They must stop victimisation of speakers.

SHRI UMANATH : Stop victimisation of workers outside.

SHRI NAMBIAR : There is no mincing of matters. If you want normalcy here, bring normalcy outside. If there is not normalcy outside, there will be no normalcy here. Let them take it from us. We are ready for it. We are game for it. Bring about normalcy outside, then there will be normalcy here; otherwise, everything will be abnormal here in this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I hope, you have seen a very good exhibition of it here. SHRI M. R. MASANI: I have dealt with these gentlemen for 20 years and I can manage them still. I do not mind.... (Interruption).

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : Let him only say when he is joining the Cabinet.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I am not joining the Cabinet.

Sir, I also want to welcome the announcement by Government....(Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR : You want to bring Indraprastha here. Bring Indraprastha; bring Pathankot. We will face it. We are ready for it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, you better make up your mind who you want to hear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Nambiar will please keep quiet for the time being.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: Sir, I was going to say that another step on which I congratulate the Government is that they have decided not to recognise unions unless they belong to the employees themselves and exclude outsiders from their leadership. Many of us have been crying for this reform in the trade union structure for ten or twenty years. Political outsiders should be excluded and the union should belong to the workers themselves. I am very glad that the Government has now announced that they will not recognise these unions unless they belong exclusively to the workers.

Let me now come to another side of the scene, certain long-term aspects about this matter which, however, point in another direction.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, how long shall we hear this cock-and-bull story?

SHRI M. R. MASANI: The question that arises is as to who is responsible for creating this large army of underpaid civil workers. Who has indulged in Parkinson's Law and created an army of people in the Secretariat and Government establishments who cannot be paid the wage to which they are entitled? It is the Government; it is their policies over the last twenty years that have created a large body of underemployed, underpaid Government emplo-

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yees. For this the Government is squarely responsible. If they had restricted the numbers, if they had shown some consideration for the tax-payer in their Budgets, we would have had a smaller number of Government employees getting a much better wage and they would not have had to face the situation which they have done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, this should be expunged.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Similarly, what is responsible for creating a situation where the government of this great country cannot pay its employees what would be considered a decent, humane wage? There again, it is the Government's economic policies which have led this country to stagnation. bankruptcy and collapse which have created this situation. For this the Government must be held squarely responsible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the form of a short notice question.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : We have some time to define our attitude to restricting the right of Government employees to strike. As I said carlier, we believe that the right to strike is a Fundamental Freedom. Only the Communists and other enemies of freedom deny that right when they are in government although they may shout themsefves hoarse over it now (Interruption). But the question arises in what situation and under what circumstances the right to strike can be denied. Now, it is perfectly clear that the members of the Armed Forces of the country cannot enjoy the right to strike. It is also clear that the members of the police force cannot enjoy the right to strike nor the members of the civil service (Interruption) who have to carry on the President's administration. But a distinction has to be made between these Government officials and the commercial employees of Government. When the Government becomes an employer, when it starts factories, runs airlines and railways and supplies post and telegraph services, then Government has to behave like an employer and when the Government becomes an employer, it has to behave like a good employer. It cannot talk of its sovereignty. It cannot behave like Louis XIV saying: "L'etat c'est moi" and refuse to submit to arbitration and say: "If an arbitrator gives an award against me, I will change it to my own convenience." It is, therefore, important that we learn to discriminate between different categories of Government employees. We cannot take away the right to strike of the commercial employees of Government or even others without giving them an alternative redress. What is the alternative [redress to the denial of labour or the right to strike? I suggest that that alternative is the right to the Rule of Law, the right to go to arbitration or to adjudication....

SHRI NAMBIAR : That was not given.

SHRI M. R. MASANI:to have a tribunal to which to appeal and to be bound by the verdict of the tribunal even if it goes against Government. My hon. friend says that that was not given. It was given in all cases except in respect of the need-based wage.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Why?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I will explain it. The need-based wage is not an issue in an industrial dispute. (interruptions) I don't yield; I refuse to yield. You can answer me later on. I am saying that the need-based wage cannot be referred to arbitration. You may as well refer the Budget of the country to arbitration; you may as well refer the country's international policy to arbitration. You cannot refer the basic economic and political issues facing this nation to arbitration. Those are political and economic issues which this Parliament and the people of India will decide in a democratic manner. What you can refer to arbitration are specific industrial disputes. It is the specific industrial dispute which is referable to arbitration. Therefore, I say, when we deal with the Bill that will come before us to replace the ordinance that has been passed, we will take our position and we shall discuss the matter in detail and we will see that the right to strike is not taken away unless the right to arbitration and adjudication is given. This is the stand I took in this House on the 8th August. 1960, when I opposed the Bill brought forward by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and his-Government in outlawing the Central Government employees Strike without agreeing to go to an adjudication or arbitration. All these noisy gentlemen then

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supported the amendment which I moved against the Government. (*interruptions*) They are not going to gag us here. They can do it in Prague if they want to.

There is another topic which I would like to deal with before I conclude, that is, the unfortunate events that happened in the capital, in Indraprastha Estate, to which a reference has been made earlier by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta and others.

SHRI NAMBIAR: See the photos.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I have not to see anything you produce. I have read the documents to the extent they are available. There is no doubt in my mind, on the basis of the Deputy Commissioner's Report and also the Report of the non-official Inquiry Committee to which I shall refer, that there was a gross abuse of authority and there was excessive violence used by the police in that particular incident.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: Murder.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: I would first read the conclusions of the Deputy Comsioner's Report.

He says:

"My conclusions are:

- (i) Shri M. K. Kaw and Shri Mohinder Singh did not handle the situation outside 'Y' building tactfully at 1 P.M.
- (ii) It was not necessary for the police to enter the 'Y' building at about 3 P.M.
- (iii) The decision to send the police force inside the building was entirely that of Shri Mohinder Singh and none else, and was taken without any consultation with Shri M. K. Kaw.
- (iv) The above-mentioned decision was taken in disregard of the clear and unequivocal instructions of the IGP and DC given from the former's Control Room and repeated to him by the IDG(R) who was present on the]spot.
- (v) The officers and men of the police force had not been told of the objective to be achieved by the entry of the police inside the

building nor were they briefed. The responsibility for the same is also that of Shri Mohinder Singh.

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(vi) The police indulged in unprovoked beating of innocent persons and wanton act of destruction."

There was a non-official Committee that also went into this matter a little later because of the refusal to have a judicial inquiry. The Committee consisted of two members, Mr. Sarjoo Prasad, former Chief Justice of the Rajasthan and Assam High Courts, and Mr. Purshottam Trikam Das. a senior Advocate of the Supreme Court and a Member of the International Commission of Jurists, whom I happen to know over my whole life time as a distinguished lawyer, who believes in the spirit of Rule of Law, who is entirely unconnected with the elements who were behind the strike and who believes that individual liberty is the supreme good. The conclusions to which this Committee has come are, in all respects, the same as those of the D.C. except that they do not agree with the attempt of the other report to exonerate the two senior officials, Mr. Tandon and Mr. Kaw, who happened to be on the spot. They have said that they are not satisfied that the blame can be cast on the junior officers and they believe that these two people also were responsible for what happened and, in fact, they say that Mr. Kaw was actually seen assaulting, innocent people. There is a conflict of findings between these two scrutinising bodies on this particular point as to where the responsibility lies, but both agree that something very horrible happened. In the light of that, the non-official Inquiry Committee has come to the following conclusion

"We think that the incidents pre-eminently call for a thorough judicial inquiry since they affect certain basic principles of the administration, namely the safety and security of loyal government servants, the control and discipline of the police and the co-ordination and respect which one department of the Government should have for another."

I believe, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that a judicial inquiry should be used very sparingly like motions of no-confidence and that neither of them should be made cheap,

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as the motion today has been made. But there are occasions when, in order to restore public confidence, in order to bring the guilty to book, it becomes necessary that a Tribunal, in whose independence and capacity there should be no doubt, should incidents where large numbers go into of civil servants who were loyally doing their job on a day when they could very well have gone on strike if they had listened to those elements, on such occasions certainly there should be a judicial inquiry. think Government have blundered 1 ogregiously in refusing to face the facts on this matter. I would even now appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to reconsider this matter. I am speaking as one who supports their handling of the strike, but when they do not agree to have a judicial inquiry into the matter, I feel I must vigorously part company from them and dissociate myself from the stand taken in this matter.

For all the reasons which I have given, we on these Benches will abstain from voting when this motion is put to the vote.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): I rise to oppose the motion moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, and when I do so, I cannot help myself thinking that I do so out of a deep sense of sympathy for your most unfortunate lot as one of the side effects in the strike situation. The hon. Member, Shri Joshi, who was the leader of the strike, persuaded himself to go on an Indefinite hunger strike and in your very sincere efforts to dissuade him from this step you conveyed to the hon. Member the most sincere feelings and anxiety on behalf of the Home Ministry of the country and you were good enough to convey to him that if Mr. Joshi wanted to fight the Home Minister even on the issue of Central Government employees, he could better do so out of a position of strength -and by strength what he meant was body strength -and, therefore, he should refrain from depleting his energy by going on a course which is the most unfortunate. This was further distorted by Mr. Joshi to the effect that this was a threat from the Home Minister of the country to the leaders of the Central Government employees who persuaded that the Central Government employees to go on a strike.

I think Sir, that it is my unfortunate lot to rise in sympathy for you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for the most humanitarian interest that you took, of saving the life of the Hon'ble Member of this House, which was grossly misunderstood, and this factor was one of the important side-effects of the strike situation. I have nothing but sympathy for the Mover of the Motion, Shri Kanwarlal Gupta. As has been rightly stated by my hon. friend opposite, Mr. Masani, this is a ritual which they are bringing forward. It has become a ritual in this House to be faced with this type of motion of noconfidence for anything and everything that happens or does not happen during the intervening period. They think that every Member of the Opposition must have his own pound of flesh, his right to move a no-confidence motion. I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Kanwarlal Gupta, did get his pound of flesh for having moved this motion of non-confidence against the Government. But, let me remined him, that he did it at a time when Government has come out with flying colours if I may strike situation, which say so, to meet the was thrust upon the Government.

SHRI UMANATH: People have been shot down and yet the hon. Member says 'flying colours'.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It is a shame.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Come to Indraprastha Bhavan....

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: I am coming there with you. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this situation of what the Government was confronted with was not its making nor its choice.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: The Police are keeping back the report. Why? Why has the report not been given?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: It was a situation which was nothing but politically motivated.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What is politically motivated. It is a shame. Go to the Indraprastha Bhavan. You meet the people there. You do not realise it. There is strong feeling in Delhi and yet the hon. Member says 'flying colours'. This is an obnoxious situation. SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : The Mover of the Motion wants the Government to be put in the dock.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Oppression has been let loose. Even the Police and Government feel sorry for it. The hon. Member stands to say 'flying colours'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, be has the right to express his opinion. It is not fair to interrupt him like this.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I wish to convey it to you because you can understand it better.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: The mover of the motion wants to place the Government in the dock, but, if I may say so, the dock is sought to be made out of the bones from the corpses of political ambitions of the opposition. In his idle dream the mover of the motion thought that the communist and SSP led leadership of this country which wants to use this weapon of strike would be able to create a situation of crisis in the country which would be ripe for a revolution. They thought that it will lead to revolution. But I am glad that Government had emerged successful out of this situation. The mover of the motion thought that his party would be born in the annals of trade union and that he would emerge as a leader of the trade union movement in the country. I am only sorry that neither the SSP-Communistled hopes of revolution and crisis succeeded nor the hopes of the Mover of the motion that his party would get the chance of their life to move into the trade union movement if the so-called trade unions that went on strike were debarred and derecognised as a result of going on illegal strike. Therefore, I stand to oppose this motion and I do so out of sympathy for the Mover of the motion.

The mover of the motion was very emphatic to say that this Government had been in power for twenty long years and that in no other country of the world had the government been in power for so long. But he forgets that there are many countries where many Governments have lasted more than twenty years, in fact, for many more years than twenty. For instance, recently I had been to Sweden. There not only has one Government led by the Labour Party been in power for the last so many years, but my hon. friend should appreciate this fact that Sweden is a country where there has not been a single strike for the last thirty-six years. Therefore, it is not only in the Fascist and Communist countries.. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If this kind of interruption continues from the side of the Opposition, then when their Members speak if there is reaction from the Congress side, I shall be helpless. So, let there be no interruptions now.

SHRI UMANATH: He is just echoing Shri M. R. Masani's words.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What about the lathi-charge and tear-gassing? Where else does it take place?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : The right to move a motion of no-confidence is not the only weapon that is sought to be resorted to, but they are resorting to repeated and uncalled-for use of these illegal strikes; even the right to strike, I submit, has always been misused and misused out of political motivation in this country. There has not been a single strike in this country which had arisen out of a sheer concern for the welfare of the labourers. in this country. Everywhere, we find that those politicians who have nothing else to do go on asking the labourers to go on strike and go on raising the pitch of emotions to a height at which they think they can be persuaded to go on strike for illusory gains. or for impossible aims, if I may say so.

When the joint consultative machinery was thought of on the pattern of the Whitley Councils, we hoped that in this country we would be able to get rid of strikes once and for all so that there could an atmosphere conducive to the welfare of the labour in this country. But I am sorry to say that even the joint consultative machinery has been misused. When the joint consultative machinery was called upon to consider and negotiate on certain demands of the workers, we find that those demands which had basically to do with the fundamental economic policies of this cuntry and which were bound to affect the very superstructure of the economic working of this country were sought to be referred to arbitration. One individual, howsoever high, one individual howsoever wise, and one individual, howsoever impartial he may be cannot

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be assigned the task of changing the entire thinking on the economic policies of this country. I am sure that you will agree with me that if there is any aspect which cannot be referred to arbitration, it is this idea and concept of a need-based minimum wage. We who have put before us the ideal of a welfare State and the creation of a democratic and socialist society based on equality and justice feel that the question of need-based minimum wage should not be made the purview of any employee or any labourers alone, but it should be the purview of every citizen of this country, every family in this country, and we can only consider this if we are in a position to satisfy the minimum needs of the large masses of the people. There cannot be any two opinions on this that no Government worth its salt can have the right to exist if it is not in a position to create conditions where the minimum needs of the people would be satisfied. We cannot call ourselves a democratic and socialist State if we are not in a position to fulfil this elementary obligation of Government. Therefore. we have nothing but sympathy for the demands of the employees when there is the demand for a need-based minimum wage. If at all we differ, we differ only on this, namely what the machinery should be for achieving this need-based minimum wage. If at all we differ on this, we differ on how to give the same facilities and the same privileges to the largest number of unorganised agricultural labourers and to the largest number of agriculturist families in this country.....

SHRI UMANATH: The largest number of benefits to Tatas and Birlas.

If at all any proof is required of the fact that the so-called token strike was politically motivated, it is this namely that the strike had nowhere the sympathy of the common man in this country.

SHRI UMANATH: Why was the ordinance issued?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: If there has been any strike which has been the most glaring failure, it is this strike. In all cases where any strike leads to a glaring failure, that is sought to be made up by the creation of noise. But I submit that: no volume of noise and no amount of shouting can hide this fact from the common masses of this country that the strike had been a big failure.

Only 9 per cent of the total Government employees had gone on strike. Out of this 9 per cent, 50 per cent consisted of the P & T employees. There also, the socalled National Federation of P & T Employees gave a call to go on strike not in fulfilment of any of their demands but in sympathy with the demands of their brother employees in the Central Governmeat. Not only did they threaten with a token strike even before in May, but the P & T employees threatened that they would go on an indefinite strike towards the end of December.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.....

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: The token strike was a sort of trail. Since the Government have come out successful, we have every right to congratulate them..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. We have a convention in this House that those people who are not present in the House should not be referred to here. I would point out that the National Federation of P & T Employees did not give any call for an indefinite strike. I am one of the office-bearers and I can say this definitely. The general secretary or the president of the federation also has denied this.... (Interruptions).

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR rose-

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let her hold her patience. We are not discussing prohibition now.

The hon. Member is making a definite statement on the floor of the House. I think he is a responsible Member of this House, but the statement he has made is irresponsible. I would request you to see that such irresponsible statements are not made about those people who cannot possibly come here to defend themselves. I throw a challenge to my hon. friend. They never gave any call for an indefinite strike. It is factually wrong to say that they gave a call for an indefinite strike. He is trying to [Shri S. M. Banergee]

malign one of the biggest federations of employees in this country.....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the hon. Member's statement was not correct, the hon. Member could correct it later on. This is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How am I to correct it except by pointing it out to you?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: For the benefit of hon. friend I may read out and extract from the resolution adopted by the All India Railwaymen's Federation at Hardwar on 25th, 26th and 27th May, 1968. That resolution.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : That relates to Railwaymen's Federation and not the federation of P & T employees.

So far as the P & T Employees are concerned, I shall point out this. I am referring to the journal of the National Federation of Posts and Telegraph Employees, entitled The P & T Labour.

"In the May issue of P & T Labour, an edotorial came out with headline 'Strike Action' and referred to the All India Railwaymen's Federation having called for a strike ballot for a token strike for 48 hours from 11th September and for an indefinite strike from 31st December. It went on to instigate: Thus, a very serious situation is emerging. The Government guided by Shri Morarji Desai's philosophy are forcing the Central Government employees to take to nation-wide industrial action again. The P & T workers have always stood in the forefront of a nationwide strike action to win common demands of all Central Government employees, including railwaymen".

The point that I am driving out is that the P & T employees went on strike not in fulfilment of their demands and not in redressal of their own grievances, but out of the mistaken notion that if they went on an indefinite strike the demands of all the other workers would be conceded by Government. If there are any examples of misguiding the loyal workers, there cannot be any other example than this.

Therefore, I say that the politically high hopes of those who stood behind the strike are today in the dust and they are in the dust not because we have been firm and tactful in fact, not only because we have been firm and tactful but because their demands are unjustified. Further, they had no standing in the country because they had notrade union worth the name which was dedicated or publicly devoted to the cause They have mishandled the of labour. labour unions and misorganised them. They have reduced them to the level of a political weapon in the hands of the Opposition to be used against the government of the day, not with a view to concede the demands of labour but with a view to fulfil their own anti-social dreams. Therefor, I am glad that Government did not yield.

15 hrs.

When the strike was iminent, we in the Congress Party sat with our own trade union members for days together to think over the situation and we for the first time were in a position to show to the people of the country that 90 per cent of the employees of Government are loyal to them....... (Interruptions).

SHRI UMANATH: If 90 per cent was against the strike, then why the Ordinance banning the strike itself?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: They have been able to show to the country that these employees are loyal because they are organised on the most nationalist and idealistic lines, I mean the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The leadership of INTUC has been able to show to the country that 90 per cent of the employees of Government are loyal to Government...... (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has he no right to argue his case his own way.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Ladies were beaten up an tortured by the police. Is this the way of showing loyalty? (*Interruptions*).

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SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: To those who claim that the strike had been successful, I would say that apart from the 5 per cent employees who were on strike who belonged to the P & T Union, the rest of the strike was confined only to two departments of Government, the Railways in which some 25,000 people took part and the office of the C. & A. G. where just over 20.000 employees went on strike. If we leave out these two departments, we find that the defence employees of the country stood solidly behind the Government under the organisation of the INTUC union producing much-needed equipment needed by the defence services. In these days of emergency, not a single hour was lost in equipping our armed forces with their requirements. I am glad that the INTUC has played an intrinsically national role in persuading the national and loyal workers to continue production interrupted.

Even in the ordnance factories, not more than 20,000 were affected by the the strike out of the 2,40,000 who went on strike out of the 26 lakh government employees. Out of those who went on strike, the number of those against whom action was taken by Government is hardly 10,000. Out of these, 3,000 are temporary employees. As for those involved who are in the permanent category, actually prosecutions are pending against them. While these prosecutions arc pending, no Government which is dutybound to uphold and protect law and order can take them back in employment until and unless they are acquitted in courts If they are cleared of the charges levelled against them, nobody would be better pleased than Government to take them back in service.

Therefore, out of these so-called large number of employees, hardly 3,000 are the sufferers out of the misguided enthusiasm implanted in them by the members of the opposition for their own ends. Therefore, I must put on record here that the Government in acting as they did in dealing with the strike situation, did so out of the most humanitarian considerations. What can be more humanitarian on the part of Government in acting in the interest of justice to the most loyal workers of the Government who constitute 91 per cent of the total number of employees? If Government had taken the strikers back into service without any blemish, it would have constituted an injustice to the loyal employees who refrained from joining the strike. Therefore, it cannot be expected that a Government which is democratically elected should not do justice to these employees who have been loyal to them.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I can welcome it if he has a sense of humour, but he has not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has a right to say what he has to say.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: It is misuse of language. It is possible to be ironic, to be humourous, but do you realise he is insulting all the Treasury Benches, he is making a statement which does not have even a vestige of humour in it. What is he saying? If there is humour or irony, I can understand, but it is sheer response at an animal level. I hope this House will not allow it

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have no right to criticize another member's speech whether it contains humour or not. The only point is whether he is relevant. He is quite relevant and within his rights If there is no humour, what can we do?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Since they are bound by the rules of Parliamentary Procedure, we plead with you to come to our aid to find out suitable means to take suitable action against the hon. Member of this House who having created an explosive situation in Indraprastha Estate, did not have the courage to stand there but ran away like a mouse.

SHRI UMANATH: What action? We do not care what action you take. When people have died facing your bullets, we are not afraid of your action here. You are

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showing your *danda* here also. Bring your C.R.P. men. You are threatening us here. He was correct when he said it is animal level. He has confirmed it. Why did you object to that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this side is going to express opinions on the speeches from the other side, they will also have that right.

SHRI UMANATH: He is asking you to take action against us because, according to him, we created an explosive situation. Is it not animal level? I say it is pig level, not even animal level.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : On a point of order. To call another hon. Member of this House a pig is certainly unparliamentary and should be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are rules. If it is unparliamentary, I will consider it. But what he has said as animal level or pig level was with reference to the speech. I just cautioned him not to use such expressions. Was he not within his rights to say that Government would have been justified in taking action. He is within his rights.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: You will give your ruling afterwards, but, in the meanwhile, the Press will report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: According to the Rules I have to act. What can I do about it? Under the Rules I will look into it and see in what context he has said it and I will consider this.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: Even for a moment if we want to condone the exercise in which the Police indulged in the Indraprastha Bhavan, we are not only sorry for it. (Interruptions). We thought duty bound to take action, and action has been taken. The people who were primarily responsible have been suspended. The Commissioner had gone into Deputy the matter to see which other persons are responsible to what has happened. Very soon he will be giving a report. If I may say so, the Government will take the most stringent action that is possible against those persons who are responsible for the incidents.

Coming to the ordinance, the ordinance was sought to be passed not to stifle labour unions. It is for preventing those who want to completely paralyse the national life of the country. We thought that the ordinance is required and it is to assure the people of this country that Government is doing its best.....(Interruptions) Government want to declare every strike illegal which is politically motivated and which has nothing to do with labour welfare. Therefore, Sir even the ordinance does not declare any strike per se illegal. It only confers on the Government a right to declare illegal a strike which is politically motivated and that right has been given in many other democratic countries also where democratic system still exists and we cannot be accused of either being communist or fascist.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. (Interrutuptions)

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH: It is there in Canada, Ceylon, Japan. Norway, Philippines, Switzerland. (Interruptions) All the national legislatures of these countries have passed legislation empowering the Government of the day to declare any strike illegal which is politically motivated. Therefore, if at all, I congratulate the Government and I particularly congratulate the hon Home Minister who not only met the situation(Interruptions)

SHRI S. A. DANGE rose (Interruptions)

SHRI NAMBIAR: You shot people, lathi-charged and dismissed the employees and you come here and talk nonsense. What justification have you got? We are rightly angry.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not take the time of the House.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): Many questions have been raised during the debate and not much clarification is available on some of the questions. Clarifications are not available from the Treasury Benches because they do not know the problem. The first question asked is: Why are we moving a censure motion at every session ? The reason is that between two sessions sins go on accumulating. Therefore, the Government deserve a censure motion at each session. For KARTIKA 20, 1890 (SAKA)

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example we adjourned last time in June or so and there was this wonderful one day in September (Interruptions). I accept the correction. I do not mind.

There was that one day in September which is an outstanding date in the movement of democracy. Things have so happened that even the Government of India had to admit that its police force went out of control. Indraprashta is a permanent blackspot on the face of democracy as run by this Government. Even there, they took that step of inquiry, not because one ordinary man, Arjan Singh was killed but because many high-placed officers were beaten and they were of such a high status that they could determine the status of many ministers also if they revolted. Therefore, a quick enquiry was ordered, a quick compensation was ordered. I do not grudge the compensation, but the alacrity with which it was done does not show the awreness of the Government to atrocities but the awareness of the Government to the revolt in the higher echelons of the service under them. Therefore, they canot take credit for whatever compensation they have given in the case of Indraprastha or whatever enquiry they have made; because, a woman was shot and a bullet went through her neck in Pathankot but there has not been any proper enquiry nor a proper compensation. Six people have died there and there also no proper enquiry has been made. An enquiry officer was appointed there. I have visited Pathankot; I have visited Indraprastha: I have seen these things. The officer who ordered the fining was a senior officer, and the man who was to make the enquiry was a junior officer. And that officer talked to me, is a young man; he is not yet at the pensionable age so as to be cautious not to talk. Therefore he said, "You can undersand; when a junior is to enquire against me, then what the relations will be, you can judge for yourself." So, let us not pay much attention to these enquiries. So, I straightway go to one or two important questions.

It is said that it was a political strike. Did the workers negotiate or not? Did the recognised unions spend months after month arguing about the demand and their case or not? They did. If it were a political strike, then we politicians on this side would have come out of the negotiations on the first day after presenting the demands. M51LSS/68-10 We did not do that. We, till the last date, tried to being about a settlement and let me tell you the difference between the 1957 negotiations-perhaps you know some of them-and the 1968 negotiations. We were arguing with Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru till six hours before the set time of the strike. Myself and Shri Nath Pai were on the phone with Panditji constantly and he said, "let me see if anything can be done, and just four hours before the strike time, a compromise was reached, a Pay Commission was appointed, and the strike was averted. When were the negotiations under this Government? Before closed anything could be concluded, the Government on this occasion have taken a decision: no concession; nothing of the kind, no Pay Commission: if you like, the dearness allowance questions may be considered, but the question of need-based minimum wage will not be considered. And when 1 tried on the last day, myself, to find out some solution, I was told that the thing is finally closed. Well, that was the way in which negotiations were dealt with. You know negotiations were made last year on the dearness allowance question, and 11th September was the date fixed for the strike. Then, fortunately or unfortunately the Deputy Prime Minister went out of the country, and a settlement was easily made, which could not be upset perhaps after his arrival. I do not want to go into the intricacies of the Cabinet decision. That is your affair. But in any case, what we were told was that the Deputy Prime Minister was firmly determined not to give dearness allowance because his budget will be upset; the same budget which would perhaps be upset by the need-based minimum demand was said to be upset by the dearness allowance which had been awarded by the Gajendragadkar Commission. But ultimately the dearness allowance was given. And till now, I have not heard that Shri Morarji Desai has gone bankrupt. I mean as the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. We tried negotiations. Therefore, it was not a politically motivated strike.

How do you characterise it to be a political strike, when demands are presented by recognised unions? Just because political. parties support them? Please then have a convention that when a demand is presented by Government employees, no political party will issue any statement—neither the

[Shri S. A. Dange]

Congress nor other parties-and then alone the demands will be conceded, because only then they will cease to have the character of politics. But you know everything in this country is political. Do you mean to say that by stopping a train for 24 hours, we could have overthrown your Government? Normally the trains come 36 hours late and the Government is not overthrown. So, I cannot understand how the Government could have been overthrown by stopping a train for 24 hours. It shows you have a very poor conception of the strength of the Government, your stability and your force to survive shocks. The token strike was made political by you, by the Government, not by the trade unions. The trade unions negotiated till the last minute. The record is available.

Negotiations were refused, not six hours before like Panditji, but even six days before. Then it became clear that Government of India has a new policy with regard to strikes and wages, that every wage demand shall be determinedly suppressed and no concessions will be given. First they did it in the journalists' strike. Last year they tried a little about the DA, but did not succeed. Now they have done it with the 19th September strike. If you have changed the policy into one of not conceding the demands, we as political parties and trade union leaders, have to intervene in the situation, advise the workers and lead the struggie. What other way have you left? Therefore, it was not a politically motivated strike at all.

They say, if a need-based minimum wage is given, in the conditions of the economy today, it will make every economic sphere completely bankrupt. Secondly they say, they have no capacity to pay and if they pay need-based minimum wage, there will be inflation, prices will rise and thereforee, the need-based minimum wage will cease to be need-based altogether. This is the theory in economics which says that need-based minimum wage is incompatible with the existence not only of the Government but with the existence of this country's economy as a national economy. How far have we studied this problem? This is not a problem for study here. Sometimes even a person like Mr. Chavan betrays ignorance of what really is the position. When I said that need-based minimum wage is not before the National Labour Commission, Mr Chavan said, no; it is there. He produced a fictitious letter with the help of an ICS officer. An amiable ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who is the Chairman of the Commission, wrote a letter. Even there, Mr Chavan will note, he has not accepted that question is before the Commission. this even that letter, which was produed in order to use the name of Mr Gajendragadkar and the National Labour Commission to sidetrack the question and gain public sympathy, does not support you. Please produce it and put it before the House. There is no reference to need-based minimum wage in the terms of reference of the National Labour Commission. You will credit me with that much knowledge because I have been on the commission for a long time. Only when the questionnaire was being framed, it was suggested that while discussing minimum wages and rates. a question about need-based minimum wage also can be asked. Therefore, it is not in the terms of reference.' The Commission would be perfectly entitled to say, we do not wish to give any opinion about it. because it is not in the terms of reference. Why did you humbug the people about it and put it on the radio that this matter was before the National Labour Commission. that you are waiting for their verdict and therefore the demand of the workers is unreasonable?

And because they do not want to wait for the verdict of National Commission. Were we assured of that? You should have produced a statement from the Commission saying: "Yes, we are seized of the question and we are going to give our opinion". Why did you not do it? The letter they wrote to you was only that an Economic Secretaries meeting was going to take place in October and for that meeting they would require a memorandum from you and that memorandum should consider the question of wages because that will also reflect on the question of the national minimum. This is the round-about, involved style of all ICS officers escaping liability and commitment.

Why was this done? All the time the All India Radio was shouting that you are unreasonable because it was referred to the Commission. The Commission's meeting

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was on the 10th September. I was there on the 10th. I asked the Chairman: "Please say that this is before you as a term of reference and that you are going to decide about it". He did not say. I asked the other members: "Please say that this is one of the terms of reference and you are going to pronounce on this". They said, "we cannot say". I said: "You issue a statement that the statement made by the Home Minister is not a correct statement based on facts". They said: "Well Mr. Dange, you know we cannot do that". Then I said: "In that case, I as a member of the Commission, am going to refute that statement" and I did that. When a Commission was being given a big status was being made a tool of certain policies of the Government for the time being, then it is below the dignity of the trade union leader and the trade union representative to remain on such commission if he has no weight enough to change that position. I accept that I have no weight. In any case I thought I should not be a member on such a Commission. Though the question was not referred to it, the Commission became a tool of the Government policy to meet certain of its immediate needs. Therefore it was below the dignity of the Commission. Not only that, it was below the dignity of the Home Minister to sidetrack the Commission and refuse to take all the responsibility on himself. In this particular case, I will admire Shri Morarji Desai. This convention, gentlemen you must know, is a tripartite convention. It was passed in 1957. Government agreed to the convention. Employers including the Masanis and bankers agreed to the convention. Wc. trade unions, agreed to the convention. This is a convention not made by political parties. This is a convention unanimously adopted by the employers, Governments including State Governments and Central Government, and trade unions who were in that tripartite conference. Therefore, do not think we are bringing forward the need-based slogan on our own because of political motives. But within some months, the first shot was fired against that convention by Shri Morarji Desai. When the Second Pay Commission was appointed and when the Government was asked: "What is your need-based opinion about minimum?" Shri Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister replied: "We are not bound by it. We are

not bound to take executive action just because the tripartite has passed a convention". He did not have the courtesy even to say: "Yes, the convention is there. Since the Government has agreed to it as a party, we will try to translate it into practice as as far as we can". He said: "No, we are not bound by it". The first murder of that convention was made by Shri Mcrarji Desai when his office wrote to the Second Pay Commission. Then employers also said: "If the Government are not doing it. we are not doing it". It is only we who stick to the convention. Need-base convention is a convention which guarantees at least some status to a starving worker so that he can go and tell his employer that any wage below a certain level is a starving wage. What is the convention trying to do? It tells the country, you and the Government that any wage below that is starving wage. But I must tell you that the emphasis in the demand was not politically motivated. If politics was there, why was the tripartite convention in which the Government of India, State Governments and the employers were there agreed to? If you want to blow it up, pleased do. But do it in a straightforward way. Do not hide behind some body or hide behind the Commission or politics.

Therefore, the governments argument on this Convention is a very faulty argument. The convention was really the product of the sustained effort of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda; I must say that to his credit though he is on the Congress bench. The employers put every kind of difficulty but he stuck to it. and said "you may not translate it in practice but I must have some kind of convention: in fact, you may every time say that you cannot give that wage, because of certain reasons but let there be some admission of a principle". So, for the first time in the history of this country a principle on wages was accepted in 1957 and, being afraid of a principle, the Deputy Prime Minister rejected that principle within two years of adoption of that principle. And within ten years of it here are people shooting down workers because they stuck to principle. If you have accepted the convention, please tell us why it cannot be translated into practice. You could have accepted the demand and said: this is the reason, this is the cost, we cannot bear it-

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You could have said it. You could have sent it for arbitration. The principle which you killed and by which the whole Congress Party steed, is Gandhism which swears by arbitration......

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Indraprastha was their way of celebrating Gandhi Centenary here!

SHRIS. A. DANGE : You say : national minimum wage cannot be sent to arbitration, everything else can be. Why ? Because, it is like sending the budget to arbitration. What a fantastic statement ? Was not the dearness allowance issue referred to Mr. Gajendragadkar ? When he made a report and when he reduced even the neutralisation to 60 per cent, you first objected to it, then accepted it and then paid it. What was the Gajendragadkar Commission's Report, if it was not arbitration on the budget? On dearness allowance you accepted it and, therefore, you had to pay Rs. 30 crores now. If by the backdoor you could send that budget, that section of the budget, to the verdict of the Gajendragadkar Commission on dearness allowance, what prevented you from sending the need-based minimum wage also that way? So, there must be some reason behind it. The reason behind is that you do not want to attack monopoly profits. You will ask why ? I will show you just in a few sentences why it is so.

It is being argued that a need-based minimum convention cannot be translated into practice. I want to tell you that you have accepted in the Constitution in article 39 that everyone shall get an adequate living. and adequate living is nowhere defined. In article 43, in Directive Principles of State Policy, you have committed yourself to secure a living wage but nowhere is it quantified. Nowhere is a time-limit given for it like the one on the question of language. But, then, how could the economy progress in a democratic country at the hands of a government which swears by socialism, except by a larger and larger share of the product produced in the country going to the producers and less and less to those who own the means of production and use them against the country and against the workers? Should that be accepted as a principle or not ? Otherwise, how can adequate living come ? Because, you must know that the framers of the Constitution were very clever people and also very good people. They put in article 39(a), adequate living, along with article 39(b) and (c) so that property shall not concentrate in the hands of a few persons to the detriment of the community. Why were (a), (b) and (c) tied together ? There was some sense in it, though perhaps sometimes the sense is not easily seen. The sense was that the more the concentration of property the more impossible it becomes to get an adequate living wage. If you want an adequate livingwage then the concentration of property must stop. This is the scheme tied up in that. That is why they put adequacy in (a) and concentration of property in (b) and (c) and (d) etc.

Therefore, I was putting on the pedestal of the Constitution as a man authorised by the Constitution, by its democratic concept, its concept of adequate living, the fundamental right of an adequate living and, later on, a living wage. Adequate living was given in article 39(a), tied up with the denunciation of monopoly and living wage was given in article 43, after adequacy is attained. Because, living wage cannot be immediately attainable in any economy anywhere. Now, when I was asking for a need-based minimum I was just asking for an adequate living.

Then, some people say the Prime Minister made a statement that a few cannot be given at the expense of many. Does the Constitution envisage that adequate living shall come simultaneously to every citizen on the same day? If it is so, will the ministers surrender their salaries which are above the adequate living?

AN HON. MEMBER : That they would not do.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : If it is to be simultaneously done, will the directors be stopped from getting Rs. 3 lakhs a year as directors' fees, according to the Company Law Report, because that is above the adequate living and everyone must get simultaneously adequate living ?

Therefore you accept unequal wages; you accept the principle of unequal incomes; you have even accepted the principles of monopolici growing. You know, in 1950 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself said when we raised this question here :---

"It is said that the national income over the first and second plans has gone up by 42 per cent and the *per capita* income by 20 per cent. Now a legitimate query is made, where has this gone ?"

That is the legitimate query that the working class and all the producers, including landless labour and peasants, are making. Where has this gone ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : 75 houses.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Yes. Thank you for reminding me of your own.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Now it is 76.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Where was it going ? Nehru was really worried about it and he said that something should be done about it. It was in the context of the demands put forward by the trade unions. He said that he knew that some people had benefited. But what could he do surrounded as he was by all the gentry that he had with him in the Cabinet? So he said, "Let us appoint a committee." A committee was appointed and the Monopolies Commission cume into existence. A Monopolies Bill is coming and monopolies are growing day by day.

Now comes the last question on this point. Have you got the capacity? Two very good amiable speakers made a point that by our demand we are ruining the national economy and that everybody cannot be given the need-based minimum wage. Do you know that certain sectors of industries are already paying the need-based minimum wage? Has the national economy gone wrong? Has their own economy gone wrong?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is private enterprise.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Private or State, I am just now concerned with the national economy. In the national economy there are certain firms which are making tremendous profits, super-profits, immoral profits, undemocratic profits, profits that ought to be stopped but are not being stopped by the ruling class here. In those industries we have fought and have won minimum wages which are not below the need-based minimum. It is not the generosity of those gentlemen who own those houses that has given us this need-based minimum there. Do you know this ? And people go on talking that the need-based minimum must be compatible with the national economy ? The national economy is paying it in several sectores. The pharmaceutical industry with the highest rate of profits, making money at your and my cost of injections, has been forced last year to a wage rate which is a need-based minimum wage. In some engineering industries we have forced them to pay a need-based minimum wage in the wages system. If you like, I can invite you at any time, not here, to get those rates and study how in industry after industry. when productivity is rising and the workers are fighting, the need-based minimum wage has been obtained. Therefore your theory that it cannot be given, that the economy will go wrong, is not right. Not even the economy of a company is going wrong, what of the Government. Government has got tremendous resources.

Therefore my first point on this is that the need-based minimum wage is a convention that the workers are forcing certain capitalists to carry out in practice by their action. Therefore we ask the Government of India that you, as the biggest employer in this country, can also afford to pay the needbased wage.

Where do es the need-based minimum come from ? Some people have an idea of the capacity to pay. Gentlemen, please remember, when a capitalist comes into the market with a bit of capital, he does not come first with the idea of the capacity to pay the wages. Shri Piloo Mody is an expert on that and he should tell us.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you will yield, I will.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Later on. You will have your chance, if you like.

The capacity to pay is never the standard, to pay wages, of any capitalist when he starts an industry. I was having a small talk with certain industrialists.

Some of you people do not know how they come into the market. They study the

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market. Somewhere they find the rate of profit to be 20, somewhere 30 and somewhere 50. They try to cash on it and come with their accumulated capital, reserves or something-Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 10 croresand put it in so much machinery, so much raw material and go on hunting for the worker, at what rate they can buy the labour power. Then they calculate that if the labour power is purchased at Rs. 10 a day, their rate of profit will go down from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30. So, they reduce the rate. So, the capacity to pay is really the capacity to earn the highest rate of profit. And we change that rate up by bargaining, by organising ourselves and by strikes. So, the capacity to strike determines the capacity to pay on the part of the employer. The capacity to pay is not an abstract, unbreakable, inviolable, principle like the Parabrahm in Hindu philosophy. It is a determinable thing determined by the rate of profit and the capacity of the worker to bargain and strike for it.

Here, you hear all sorts of arguments. Who have the capacity to pay? What is the capacity to pay? Even the Government of India had no capacity to pay dearness allowance recommended by the Gajendragetiltar Commission last year, on 11th September. Where did the capacity to pay cothe from? It came because we said, "No. If you do not pay, we are going to strike." At that time they did not want a strike. Therefore, the capacity to pay came.

Now, I do not take my wage from your pocket. It is simple economics. There is in the Government of India a publication called "Census of Industries". It has got columns of wages and salaries, depreciation, raw materials and value added by manufacture. My workers are ignorant about this. I am sorry I do admit we workers are not as learned as we should be to meet your arguments. (Interruption). I do not want to call you ignorant. I will never commit such a sin. There is a column here "value added by manufacture". Let me give an example. In the electrical engineering indditry, the average carning per worker, in 1963, was Rs. 1.382 which has nothing to do with agricultural wage at all. It is hundred times more than agricultural wage. In that industry, when you paid me Rs. 1,382 in a year, I added the value equal

to Rs. 3,904. These are your statsfield. The ratio is 1:3. You pay me about Rs. 1,300 and I give you about Rs. 3,900. Then. I come and say, "Please give me need-based wage." If this wage of Rs. 1,300 is 50 per cent of the need-based minimum, you double it and make it Rs. 2,600. Even then, Rs. 1,300 are left with you as the value added by me. Am I demanding it as generosity ? Am I demanding as a favour ? No. I ask from the value added by me.

Then, the Draft Fourth Plan has produced a table giving the value added by manufacture. From 1950-51 to 1965-66, the Draft Report says, the amount of Rs. 384 crores as value added has risen to Rs. 1.434 crores-this value added by manufacure is in constant prices. I am asking a share of what I produce; I am asking a share of what I added to value, keeping the machinery, raw materials intact. It is paid for. I am demanding my need-based minimum from what remains with you as my addition. Яm I committing a sin ? Am I committing a wrong in economy ? Am I putting the nation's economy in danger if I take out Rs. 1,300 and leave Rs. 3,900 with you and come to say, "Please raise it by Rs. 600 or so"? It may endanger the rate of superprofit. Giving these arguments, wittingly or unwittingly, you are siding with the superprofit ratewalas and their concentration of monopoly and, thereby, you are violating a convention, the norms, that you agreed to in Articles 39(a) and 43. Therefore, this is going wrong from year to year, month to month and day to day and what should we do if not move a censure resolution to show a little bit at least of what you are doing and how you are managing the economy ? New, take this budget

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. He may please try to conclude.

SHRIS. A. DANGE : I will just finish. Now, take this Budget. Do you think that we wanted to upset the budget by the needbased minimum demand and D.A. and thereby make you bankrupt and create a revolution? No revolutions are created like that in any country in the world. If at all such is the logic, then your devaluation measure was enough to create a revolution in the country. Yet, in spite of agreeing to go bankrupt at the behest and dictates of the

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World Bank and to devalue the rupee, you have survived. So, that is not the idea at all. Then what was the idea ? The idea was this. We were translating a democratic demand into practice and then how did you react to it ?

The other day many of your leaders went to Goa. Goa is a wet country and I am glad to see that all of you returned completely dry (Interruptions). May be, that Goa was also left dry by you. There, on the eve of that meeting, the Deputy Prime Minister made a statement that he was prepared to subsidise the budget of every State which went in deficit because of prohibition. First of all, we would like to know what right they have to sell our Budget in advance, and secondly, if he can find Rs. 100 crores in order to subsidise the bootleggers-because prohibition means bootlegging-, if he can subsidise bootleggers by Rs. 100 crores, why not subsidise my workers by Rs. 100 crores ? In the case of workers, they want to beat them down by lathis and raise an image of a moral government which shows its prohibition morality on the foundations of firings, lathi-charges and corpses of ordinary men and women. Is this the way ? When their logic failed them, what was the alternative ? Terror and lie were the two instruments they used. There was an ordinance and terror was let loose without limitations. Otherwise, the Indraprashtha incident would not have happened. They gave an order : 'wherever you see the workers' slightest movement, just go and beat'. Therefore, they say they saw a movement in Indraparstha, (Interruptions) In Pathankot what did they do? What was the damage to the machinery ? The fire in the engine was dropped; the moment fire is dropped, the boiler requires four or five hours to get heated once again and the train does not move. This is a simple thing. But they had to pay with six lives. Women were hit with bullets on the neck and so on. Why does this happen ? Did Mr. Chavan move out to Pathankot and tell the policeman to do this? No. Was it a case of Mr. Chavan going personally and asking him to do this ? No. It happens because in this country, the life of an ordinary citizen has no value when the order of the Government to suppress comes; whether it is an engineer or an architect in Indraprastha or a railway worker in Pathankot, all are in the same

level when the question of *danda* and law and order comes. This is what is happening to our corroding democracy. You cannot make such a thing—Pathankot killing a democratic killing and the Indraprastha killing an undemocratic killing; nothing of that kind; killing is killing. Your line of building democracy is killed in this process. Why? Because your whole case is immoral. I must say that Mr. Chavan is rather in a difficult position...(*Interruptions*) On the evening of the 19th September he came out with a statement on the radio like a great emperor who had won a battle....

AN HON. MEMBER : Like Shivaji.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Why do you malign Shivaji unnecessarily ? He provided the need-based minimum to the most downtrodden castes when he got the power. But I am not arguing that just now. What did he say ? On that evening he said 'Everything is normal'. 'The strike has failed'. He set a terror in Indraprastha Bhavan because they went to work. He shot at Pathankot because everything was normal. He shot at Bikaner because everything was normal. He shot at Gauhati because everything was normal. What was the Home Minister telling the country ? You are shooting down people on the one side and spreading terror; and on the other hand you are telling them over the All-India Radio, 'Gentlemen and citizens of India, there are normal conditions and no strike'. After that you come down to victimise 65,000 workers. Is it normal, to victimise 65,000 workers ! And even in that, what a wonderful picture of unity that the Government has presented ? The man who handled the strike would not take the risk to say whether he shall be lenient or vindictive or harsh or firm or whatever it is. They said 'Let us wait for the Deputy Prime Minister', because he has the reputation of firmness. But he was dabbling in some world Bank affairs where also he could not do much. Then he came back with an empty pocket. Then they said : 'Should we be firm or should we be vindictive ?' It was felt. 'All right, let us pass on the buck to the Prime Minister. So they waited for the Prime Minister. Fortunately or unfortunately she got an idea at that time-I do not say it is a policy or anything of that kind-why be vindictive, after all, they are our own em-

[Shri S. A. Dange]

ployees. Then these people also immediately became generous. Very good, I thank you. They ordered that 48,000 employees may be taken back. I thank you for that. But why then should you victimise the rest of the 12,000 employees ? Some lessons must be learnt from all these things. For 48,000 employees you have given a break in service. I say, why can't you take all of them back? Why can't you drop those cases ? If you want really to be generous, be generous like a proper generous man. But what kind of a generosity is this ? When the Prime Minister comes and says, all right, let us be generous and firm, both, you thought that this much would satisfy both the Home Minister's lathi, the Prime Minister's steel frame and her own temperament. Is that unity? Is that policy? Is that proper functioning and giving an image to the country that you have got a democratic Government? I am not discussing whether you have factional quarrels or not, I am not concerned with that, but where is the policy ? If there is a policy you should have come out straightforward with it.

The other day we went to the Tihar jail. We saw what conditions are there in the jail. I told the Home Minister, when a visitor goes there, the whole wall is closed, there is no shade anywhere to sit, either in rain or in sun or anywhere. And yet the Tihar Jail had been a matter of discussion in this House for a long time and a matter of debate. So, my appeal is, 'Please do not follow the line that you are following'. Now, you propose to ban the strikes. Now, I may remind my hon, friends that we began the trade union without a right to strike. In England the Tolouddle martyrs fell victim to the fury of William Pitt. It was William Pitt who hanged workers in England because they formed the first union in England. They founded the first union and ultimately the right was won. Any number of people were uprooted and transported and sent to the Australian jungles. Therefore, trade union movement began without any rights. We have won the right. If you wish to go back to 100 years, then the methods of 100 years also will follow. Why do you want to go back like that ? If you want to put in the ordinance as a bill to make your action valid until the cases are disposed of, I would appeal to you, please cancel the cases and

begin, as you say, a new chapter of generosity and proper industrial relations. I can argue about this need-based minimum wage and prove to you that you can pay. Instead of paying Rs. 100 crores to bootleggers you can pay to your own employees. Your employees are not mere Karkuns or mere typists. There are one-and-a-half million railwaymen. There are these defence workers who produce your guns. There are various steel men, machine men etc. They are not merely administrative workers. Therefore you should treat them as industrial workers who are the producers and they are the people who manufacture and add hundreds of crores to your budget which is squandered in corruption and in subsidies to industrialists who do not produce anything. Why do you give them subsidy? Government should give subsidies to those who produce and stop the subsidies to those dishonest people who do not export and who do not import and who indulge in all sorts of malpractices.

I would submit that you have enough room in the budget to provide for a needbased minimum. You have the constitutional sanction, and we have the constitutional sanction to demand and you have the sanction to pay and you have the money to pay and the national economy is solvent enough to pay. If you do not pay, then we have to think of other methods.

Therefore, my last request to you is this, Please drop the cases. Please take all of them back. Please drop the legislation that you are placing before us. If you do not do this, what are we to do? We have to start agitations; we have to keep going on; we have to have demonstrations; we have tohave hunger-strikes and we have to do all these things. But if we do that, again you will come and say that it is politically motivated. I ask you : Where is the political motive in this ? I have proved to you by cconomics, by Constitution and by democratic norms that what we were doing was a simple demand of the people who wanted a higher wage which you could pay and which the economy pays in some sectors at least.

Therefore, I would request you to revise your policy and take the road not of atrocity and terror but the road of democracy which you say you want to follow.

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : On a point of submission. Several thousand grass-root makers of the nation, primary teachers, are waiting at Vijay Chowk. About ten thousand teachers from all over India have come. I would request the Prime Minister through you to send the Education Minister to meet them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The submission also must be made according to procedure. Now, Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a matter of shame that from all over India about ten thousand teachers have come with this demand: they are just demanding a minimum wage of Rs. 150 per mensem. We call them our shiksha-gurus, and, therefore, I would request the Prime Minister to send the Education Minister to meet those ten thousand primary teachers, who have come from all over India.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : We are talking of a need-based minimum. Here are the primary teachers who are not given even a living wage but a starving wage. Something should be done for them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Each one of them has spent a month's salary for coming from Assam, Kerala, Kashmir and other places.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Without having regard to the procedure of the House, I find that everybody is supporting him. This is not the way to raise it here. He has made his submission already. Now, Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Because of section 144 the teachers cannot come here. Previously they could approach Parliament. But now because of section 144 they cannot. I would request you to take up this issue with the Home Minister because neither the teachers nor anybody clse could come here to Parliament. So, let the Education Minister go and meet them now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are ways of approaching the Minister, and he is casily available. But this is not the way to raise this issue on the floor of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You are the custodian of the House and its rights. Therefore, I have raised this point.

श्री विमृति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब संसद का अधिवेशन आरम्भ होता है तब विरोधी दलों की ओर से अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाया जाता है। इसमें एक बात में अवश्य उन्नति हुई है कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भाइयों को सदबद्धि आ गई है और उन्होंने इस बार इस प्रस्ताव का साथ नहीं दिया है। सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि आप लोग अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव क्यों लाए ? इसका कारण यह है कि आप लोगों ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों और मजदरों को चढा करके हड़ताल कराई और उसके बाद जो उस की प्रतिक्रिया हई उसको छिपाने के लिए आपने यह सोचा कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिए । इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के ऊपर शी कंवरलाल गप्त ने कहा है कि सरकार ने जो स्टेप लिए, गह मन्त्री की प्रधान मन्त्री से जो बातें हई, उसमें जहां तक हमारी सरकार को जाना था, सरकार गई । सवाल यह है कि नीड वेस्ड वेज होनी चाहिए ।

16 brs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं गृह मन्त्रीजी से पूछना चाहता हं कि नीड वेस्ड वेज सिर्फ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ही देंगे या उन लोगों को भी देंगे जोकि खेती करते हैं, खेती में मजदूरी करते हैं, जिनकी कि तादाद 80 फीसदी है । आखिर उन लोगों को भी तो नीड वेस्ड मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए । हमारे देश की कुल राष्ट्रीय आय 22 हजार करोड़ है, जिसमें एक आदमी पर तीन साढे तीन सौ रुपए आते हैं। आपको 22 हजार करोड़ का बटवारा करना है । क्या आप चाहते हैं कि थोड़े से आदमियों में ही इसको बांट दें ?

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

किसान और जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं वह उससे वंचित रह जाएं। जो कुछ इस देश की आय हो वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों और फैक्टरियों के कर्मचारियों में बांट दी जाय और किसान और वह खेतिहर मजदूर आदि भूखों मरें । विरोधी दलों का जो रवैय्या रहा है उससे उनकी ऐसी इण्छा जान पड़ती है । यहां पर में यह चीज स्पष्ट कर दूं कि क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 श्रेणी के जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके साथ मेरी पूरी सहान्भृति है । हमारी जेब में जितने पैसे हों, जो भी हमारी आमदनी हो उसके अनुसार उन कर्मचारियों को पूरा खाना, पानी आदि मुहैय्या करना चाहिए । भीष्म पितामह ने कहा है कि जिस राजा के राज्य में कर्मचारी लोग असन्तूप्ट रहते हैं उसका राज्य नष्ट हो जाता है और हम भी मानते हैं कि सरकार को यघासम्भव अपने कर्मचारियों को सन्तुष्ट रखने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । लेकिन पहले हमें अपनी अोक्रात देखनी चाहिए कि हम दरअसल उन्हें कितना दे सकते हैं ? मैं चाहता हूं कि जो लेबर कमिशन बनाया गया है वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और उसके आघार पर सरकार इस बारे में विचार करे ।

हमारे डांगे साहब ने एलेक्ट्रिस्टी का उदाहरण दिया है । अब हमारे गृह मन्त्री जी एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का कारखाना नहीं चलात हें। सवाल यह है कि वह पैसा आएगा कहां से ? जाहिर है कि वह टैक्स लगा कर आएगा। टैक्स देने वाले इसी देश के आदमी होंगे, किसान, मजदूर और पूंजीपति लोग होंगे। वह सभी लोग इस टैक्स को देंगे । यह जो पोस्टकार्ड और लिफाफों आदि के दामों में बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है गांवों में जाकर देखिए कि उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हो रही है ? गांवों के लोग कहते हैं कि योड़े से पोस्ट आफिस के कमंचारियों को खिलाने के लिए हम लोगों को पोस्टकार्ड और लिफाफों के लिए बढ़े हुए दाम देने पर मजबूर कियाजारहा है ।

डांगे साहब ने एकोनामिक्स पर बडा अच्छा उपदेश दिया । एकोनामिक्स हमने भी पढ़ी है । लेकिन उनकी एकोनामिक्स अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर लागू नहीं होती है । दूसरा उपदेश उन्होंने पठानकोट और इंद्रप्रस्थ स्टेट में घटित कांडों के बारे में दिया है। मेरा कहना है कि वह अपने परम मिव श्री कोसीगिन को चैकोस्लोवाकिया के बारे में क्यों नहीं उदेपश देते हैं ? कोमीगिन तो डांगे साहब के बडे भारी दोस्त हैं. अक्मर उनमे मिलने आते. जाने रहते हैं और कोमीगिन मे उनकी लम्बी-लम्बी मुलाकातें होती रहती है तो वह श्री कोसीगिन को चैकोस्लोवाकिया के बारे म क्यों नहीं समझाते व उपदेण देते ? बाकी वात रही इंद्रप्रस्थ स्टटे की तो इम इंद्रप्रस्थ स्टेट के बारे में गृह मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री और हम सभी सदस्यों को तकलीफ़ है। अगर उस पर दुख व तकलीफ़ न होती तो पुलिस कप्तान को हमारी मरकार द्वारा सस्पैंड नहीं किया जाता और ए० डी॰ एम० को ट्रान्सफर न किया जाता । एक इन्क्वायरी हुई फिर दूसरी इन्क्वायरी चल रही हैं। अगर मौजदा इन्क्वायरी से सरकार को संतोष नहीं होगा तो फिर वह और इन्क्वायरी बैठायेगी और जो भी सताबार पाया जायेगा उसे सजा दी जाएगी । लेकिन में अपने उन विरोधी दल वाले भाइयों से प्रछना चाहता हं कि क्या यह सही बात नहीं है कि इद्रप्रस्थ स्टेट में <mark>ऊपर से पुलिस वालों</mark> पर ईंट, पत्थर आदि बरसाये गये ? अब जव स्थिति को काबू में करने के लिए पुलिस को लाठी चार्ज करना पड़ा तो उसमें ऐसा तो है नहीं कि लाठी में कोई मीटर लगा हआ था कि फलांनी रफ्तार से लाठी चलायी जायगी या उससे इतनी बोट लगायी जायगी और

उतनी नहीं लगायी जायेगी । ऐसा कोई मीटर तो लाठी में लंगा नहीं था । जब इस तरह से लाठीचार्ज किया जाता है तो उसमें कोई मीटर नहीं होता है । जब पुलिस को स्थिति को काबू में करने के लिए लाठी चलानी पड़ी तो जाहिर है कि उसमें चोटें भी बाई होंगी ! अलबत्ता यह जरूर है कि अगर पुलिस ने वहां पर ज्यादती की हो तो उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए और वह जांच हो रही है ।

हर चुनाव के पहले हमारे विरोधी भाई ऐसा हुड़दंग करते हैं और वही देखने में आया है । स्वतंत्र पार्टी इस से अलग हो गई बाक़ी जनसंघ और अन्य विरोधी पार्टियों में क्या एक राय विद्यमान है? बिहार में संविद की सरकार थी और हमने **देखा** कि वहां पर जनसंघ वाले कम्मुनिस्टों को गाली देते थे और कम्युनिस्ट्स जनसंघ वालों को गाली देते थे। मेरा कहना है कि जब इन बिरोधी राजनीतिक पार्टियों में एक राय ही नहीं है तो यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव क्या माने रखता है ? मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि यह जो आप लोग मिलकर सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाये हैं तो क्या आप सरकार चलाने में समर्थ हैं? बिहार में हमने देखा कि आप लोग वहां पर अपनी सरकार नहीं चला पायें । जोशी जी हमारे साथ में हवाई अहाज पर आ रहे थे और उन्होंने यह तसलीम किया कि संविद की सरकार नहीं चल सकती í हालत तो उनके बीच में यह है कि जनसंघ वाले कम्युनिस्ट्स को गाली देते हैं और कम्युनिस्ट्स जनसघ वालों को गाली देते हैं। वैसे तो आपस में यह एक नहीं हैं और एक दूसरे के दुश्मन और काट करते रहते हैं लेकिन आज हमसे कसर निकालने के लिए एक साथ अविश्वास की आवाज लगा रहे हैं। उनकी आज की हालत को देख कर मुझे बिहारी

सतसई का एक दोहा याद आ जाता है:

"कहलाने को एक रहत अहि, मयूर, मॄग, बाघ, जगत तपोवन सोकियो दीरघ दाघ निदाष ।"

ज्येष्ठ की कड़ी धूप पड़ने पर परेशान होने पर सांप, बिच्छू आदि जानवर सब एक जगह इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं हालांकि वे एक-दूसरे के दुश्मन होते हैं । उसी तरह से यह विभिन्न राजनीतिक पार्टियों के लोग आज हमारी सरकार को हटाने के लिए इकट्ठा हो गये हैं हालांकि इनमें आपस में एक राय कभी नहीं रही है। लेकिन देश की जनता समझती है कि यह विरोधी दल वाले सरकार चलाने में समर्थ नहीं हैं। संविद सरकार का कारनामा जनता देख चुकी है । जनता आप से असन्तुष्ट है । उत्तर प्रदेश, किहार, बंगाल और पंजाब आदि प्रान्तों में आप की जांच हो गयी है **औ**र यह साबित हो गया है कि आप सरकार चलाने के काबिल नहीं हैं। हरियाणा में भी आप की जांच हो गयी है और वहां भी आप नाकामयाब साबित रहे । मध्य प्रदेश में आपकी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार चल रही है। मध्य प्रदेश के साथियों ने बतलाया कि किस तरीक़े से वहां आप लोगों ने हड़ताल को बद किया । दरअसल चीज यह है कि आप एक गड़बड़, व्यवस्था, और अपना राजनीतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के हेतू यह हड़तालें आदि कराया करते हैं । मैं तो अपने दल के साथियों को कहूंगा कि समय आ गया है जब हमें विरोधी दलों की इन राजनैतिक चालों का डट कर मुकाबला करना चाहिए और कर्मचारियों आदि में गड़बड़ी आदि फैलाने नहीं देना चाहिए । हम लोगों को भी इस पढ़े-लिखे समाज में घुस कर काम करना चाहिए और उन्हें इन विरोधी दल वालों के हथकडों से सावधान करना चाहिए । हमें अब उन्हें मनमानी करने का मौक़ा नहीं देना चाहिए

[श्री विभूति मिध]

और हमें चुपचाप न बैठ कर घुस कर उन लोगों में वर्क करना चाहिए और सही रास्ते पर उन्हें गाइड करना चाहिए।

समस्तीपुर स्टेशन पर कुछ पोस्ट आफिस के कर्मचारी लोग मुझ से मिलने आये और उन्होंने यह बाबें तसलीम की कि उन्होंने राजनैतिक दलों के चक्कर में फंस कर हड़ताल की और परिणामस्वरूप आज बह कष्ट में हैं। मेरे मित्र लोग जाकर उनसे पूछें कि बह आप से संतुष्ट हैं या असन्तुष्ट हैं.....

एक माननीय सदस्य ः समस्तीपुर में 100 फ्रीसदी हड़ताल हुई ।

श्वी विभूति मिश्व : दरभंगा जिले के लोगों को पूछिए कि उनकी क्या फ़ीलिंग है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वहां पर भी 100 फ़ीसदी हड़ताल हुई ।

श्री विभूति मिश्राः वह लोग एक वार आप के चक्कर में फंस कर हड़ताल पर चले गये लेकिन अब वह दुबारा आप के चक्कर में नहीं आने वाले हैं । समस्तीपुर के स्टेशन पर उन लोगों ने स्वयं मुझमे यह बात कही है । वह लोग अब दुबारा आप लोगों के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ने वाले हैं। मैं इसके लिए अपने गृह मंत्रीजी से कहूंगा कि ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी जोकि निर्दोष हैं लेकिन बहकावे में आकर हड़ताल पर चले गए उनके साथ सहानुभूतिपूर्ण अपनाया जाय और जैसे कोई रवैय्या लड़का अगर नाजायज बात करे कोई इस तरह की बेजा हरकत करे तो उसे चेतावनी <mark>देकर मा</mark>फ़ी **दे देना चाहिए और** उसे अपने को दुरुस्त करने का नौका देना चाहिए ऐसे लोगों को आप माफ़ी दे दीजिए और उन्हें काम पर बहाल कीजिए।

मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार ने हड़ताल को लेकर जो आर्डिनैंस जारी किया वह

उचित कदम था और अब जो बह हस्ताल को न होने देने के लिए कानून बनाने जा रही है वह उचित चीज़ है। झुरू में ही एक कुझल चिकित्सक को बीमारी का इलाज कर लेना चाहिए, शुरू में ही घाव का इलाज कर देगा चाहिए, शुरू में ही फोड़े को नक्तर लगा देना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर उसे बढ़ने नामौका दिया गया तो बाद में वह तकलीफदेह साबित होगा और फिर उसके इलाज के लिए बड़े-बड़े डाक्टरों को बुलाना पड़ेगा । इस तरह की हड़ताल करके सारे समाज को आप तंग करते हैं, सब लोगों को आप परेेगानी और मुसीबत में डालते हैं और हमने देखा कि हड़ताल के कारण एक महीने तक हमको डाक मिलना मुक्तिल हो गया था । इसलिए मैं मानता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी ने जो आर्डिनेंस निकाला वह एक अच्छा काम उन्होंने किया है और उसकी जगह पर कानून भी बनाया जाना चाहिए । अगर क़ानून नहीं बनाया जायेया तो रोज इस तरह से हड़तालें आदि विरोधी लोगों के द्वारा करवाई जाती रहेंगी । इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि समाज का जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो जायेगा । जरूरत इस बात की है कि यह जो राजनैतिक पार्टियां अपना राजनीतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए इस तरह से कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों आदि को बहकाया करती हैं। राजनीतिक पार्टियों को कर्मचारियों के बीच में घुसने का अवसर नहीं देना चाहिए क्योंकि उनको लेकर यह महज अपना राजनीतिक उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं । अगर बह राजनोतिक पार्टियां उनमें अपनी यूनियंस वना कर रहें तो इस देश का प्रजातंव खतरे में पड़ने बाला है । इसलिए में कहता हूं कि बिहार में जो पिछला चुनाव हुआ उसमें इन लोगों ने जो कार्रवाई की थी उसका नतौजा हुआ कि मुहर मार कर और गड़बड़ी करके बहुत से लोगों को जिता दिया गया और बहुत से लोगों को हरा दिया, न बोट पड़े न कोई बात हुई । हमारे जनसंघी भाई भी है, मैं उनसे

285 No-confidence KARTIKA 20, 1890 (SAKA) No-confidence 286 Motion Motion

बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक-एक बूथ के पीछे सौ-सौ आदमी थे और बहुत से बोगस वोट गिराये गये । इसके अलावा जो सरकारी कर्मचारी थे उनको उन्होंने रुपया पैसा दिया और पचासों गोल-माल कराये । अगर हमारे देश में डिमाकेसी रहनी है तो मैं श्री चह्वाण से कहूंगा कि सरकारी एम्प्लायीज की कोई यूनियन नहीं बननी चाहिए और उनके बीच में किसी राजनीतिक दल का हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए । सरकारी कर्मचारियों के जो ग्रीवान्सेज हों उनके लिए कोई अलग संस्या बननी चाहिए जो उन लोगों का ध्यान रक्खे। जो मजदूर या कर्मचारी हैं उनको जो भी तन्ख्वाह दी जानी चाहिए, जो सहलियतें देनी चाहिएं, वह दी जायें । लेकिन अगर पोलिटिकल लोग उनके बीच जाने दिए जायेंगे तो देश में डिमाकेसी खत्म हो जायेगी ।

श्री डागे ने कहा कि नीड बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज होनी चाहिए । लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देंश में पर कैपिटा इनकम 300 रु० है, मगर वह कितना भोग करते हैं । आज वह पूंजीपतियों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन पहले वह अपने अन्दर देखें कि वह कितने बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, हम कितने बड़े पूंजीपति हैं। पहले हमें अपना भोग कम करना चाहिए । वह पुंजीपतियों की बात कहते हैं। ठीक है, . पंजीपति शोषण करते हैं, उनको खत्म करना चाहिए । काम करके जो सप्लर्स बैल्यु निकलती है उसका बंटवारा हम चाहते है। लेकिन हमें कितना मिलता है और एक मजदूर को कितना मिलता है ? गांधीजी के मजदूरी के सिद्धान्त की बात वह कह रहे थे । मैं उनका उपदेश सूनने के लिए तैयार होता, अगर वह भी उस पर अमल करते । लेकिन मैंने सुना है कि बम्बई में उनका मकान एअर-कंडीशड है उनके शेअर्स बहुत ज्यादा हैं। आज वह हमको उपदेश दे रहे हैं। जो खुद पूंजीपति हैं वह उतना भोग नहीं करते हैं जितना हमारे डांगे साहब करते हैं। इसलिए हम ऐसे व्यक्ति का उपदेश मुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब हम लोग 1942 में जेल जाते ये तब यह लोग क्या करते थे ? उनकी दृष्टि तो किसी दूमरी जगह थी।

ए हमाननीय सदस्य : आप से ज्यादा जेल गए हैं।

श्री विमूति मिश्र : हमने माफी नहीं मांगी है, अन्डरटेकिंग नहीं दी है । मैं श्री चह्वाण से कहूंगा कि आरकाइब्ज से फाइलें निकाल कर देखें कि माफी मांगी है या नहीं सरकार क्यों पीछे हटती है ? जब उन्होंने कुछ लिख कर दिया है तो वह माफी नहीं है तो क्या है ?

श्वी रामसेवक यादव : क्या कभी राजा करण सिंह भी जेल गये हैं?

श्री विमूति मिश्राः उनकी उस समय उम्र नहीं थी।

श्वी रामसेवक यादव : क्या राजा नर्रासह गढ़ जेल गए हैं, दिनेश सिंह जेल गए हैं ?

भी विम्तूति मिश्र : उनकी उम्र क्या है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादवः क्या अव वह जेल जायेंगे ?

भी विभूति मिश्व : आज ला एण्ड आडंर की बात कही जाती है । जब बिहार में संविद की सरकार थी मैंसही में राम नारायण शाह के घर में डाका पड़ा । उस डाके में एक करोड़ रुपए की सम्पत्ति गई। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री चह्वाण कागजात देख कर बतलायें कि उसमें कौन-कौन से लोग शामिल थे । इस तरह का डाका सारे एशिया में नहीं पड़ा जिस तरह का मेरे

[श्रो विभूति मिश्र]

जिले में पड़ा । श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने अमन और कानून की बात कही । लेकिन जो कुछ मेरे जिले के राम नारायण शाह के घर में हुआ, आज तक उसकी कोई ऐसी एन्क्वायरी नहीं हुई जिसमें पूरी सत्यता मालूम होवे ।

भी रामसेवक यादव : बांदा के हरिजन के बारे में क्या हुआ ?

भी विमूति मिश्रा : आप अपनी जानते हैं, हम अपनी जानते हैं, फिर उपदेश क्यों सुनाते हैं ?

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह लोग आखिर करते क्या हैं। यह छात्रों को भड़काते हैं। मैं बतलाऊं कि हमारे साथ एक फौजी अफसर आ रहा था रांची साथ में हमारे एक एम॰ पी॰ भाई थे। उसने कहा कि हम लोग परीक्षा जब लेते हैं तब लड़के न तो झुद्ध अंग्रेजी बोल सकते हैं न शुद्ध हिन्दी। इसकी वजह से देश में जो शिक्षा प्राप्त होनी चाहिए, जो ज्ञान मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पाता है और छात्रों को हुल्लड़बाजी के सिवा और कुछ नहीं सिखलाया जाता । छात्रों में भी ट्रेड युनियनें बनादी हैं। जब हम लोग पढ़ते **ये तब आचा**यों की इज्जत करते थे, उनके सामने बैठते नहीं थे, कुछ खाते-पीते नहीं थे । लेकिन आज शिक्षा का स्टैन्डई बहत गिर गया है। फिर भी एक बात मैं बतलागा चाहता हूं कि बिहार के जो छात्र हैं वह पिछले चुनाव के बाद समझ गए हैं असली हालत को, और अब वह इन लोगों के चक्कर में आने वाले नहीं हैं। जो लोग छात्रों में काम करते हैं आज वह इस बात को समझ लें।

भी इसहाक साम्मली (अमरोहा) : मिश्रजी को बोट चाहिए लेकिन पहले वह यह समझ लें कि खून रंग लायेगा जो उनकी सरकार ने बहाया है। भी विभूति मिथा : मौलाना साहव जव खून बहायेंगे तब हम देखेंगे । अंग्रेजों से लड़ने के समय तो खून बहाया नहीं, अब बहायेंगे । पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई के समय में भी यदि खून गिराया होता तब हम देखते।

आज जो मजदूर हैं या क्लास तीन और चार के लोग हैं, उनके बारे में अपील करना चाहते हैं। आज जो क्लास तीन और चार के लोग दफ्तर और रेलवे में काम करते हैं उनके साथ जो ऊपर के अफसर हैं उनका व्यवहार अच्छा नहीं है। इस लिए एम्प्नायीज उनसे ऊब उठे हैं । जो हमारे एम्प्लायी हैं उनके साथ आज अफसरों का व्यवहार ठीक होना चाहिए । उनकी जो भी उचित मांगें हों, उसको सरकार पूरी करे । उसके बारे में उनसे सीधे बात करनी चाहिए । मगर सरकार को यह कानून बनाना चाहिए कि कोई भी पोलिटिकल आदमी उनकी यूनियनों में न रहे । अगर हमको पोलिटिकल लेबेल पर काम करना है तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यूनियन वनाने देना उचित नहीं है । आप निर्वाचकों के पास जाइए । आप जनता में हमारे खिलाफ बोलें और हम आप के खिलाफ वोलें । डिमाकेटिक तरीके से वोट लें । आज हमारे विरोधी लोगों को मालूम है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी उनको कितनी बददुआ दे रहे हैं । आज आठ या नौ हजार सरकारी एम्प्लायी सस्पेंडेड हैं और जो लोग हटा दिए गए हैं वह रोज शाप दे रहे हैं। मैंने जव उनसे पूछा कि तुम लोग इनके पास क्यों गए और इनके चक्कर में क्यों आ गए तो वह कहने लगे कि हम इनके पास नहीं गए, यही लोग दौड़ कर हमारे घर आए थे। यह लोग हड़ताल करने के रंग विरंगे रूप ले कर आए और उन्होंने हमको उकसा कर हड़ताल कराई । मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम अब जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वह समझ लें कि कोई भी पोलिटिकल

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पार्टी उनका कल्याण करने वाली नहीं है। जो भी उनको उपयोग करने वाले हैं उनसे वह होशियार हो जायें। इस एक दिन की हड़ताल से लोग उनसे होशियार जरूर हो गए......

श्री इसहाक साम्मली : आई० एन० टी० यू०सी० को तोड़ दीजिए । तीन रोज में कांग्रेस कैम्प में सन्नाटा हो जाएगा ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव ः सभापति महोदय, श्री मिश्र को और समय दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह गांधी जी की बात कर रहेहें ।

श्वी विभूति मिश्व : जो गांधीजी के अनुयायी थे उनकी वात आप छोड़ दीजिए । आपके वह नेता वड़े भले आदमी थे । हमको चाय काफी दिया करते थे, दक्षिणा भी दिया करने थे । वह आप जैसे आदमियों को छोड़ कर चले गए ।

भी राम लेव^{्न} यादव ः चह्वाण साहब ने जो दक्षिणादी है वही बोल रहे हैं आप । दक्षिणाखा के बोल रहे हैं ।

श्वी विभ्िम्स्थः नकद नहीं पाई है यह समझ लीजिए । गांधी जी की सिक्षा देते हैं हमारे माननीय सदस्य लेकिन उन द्वारा दी गई शिक्षाओं के खिलाफ जा कर बराबर काम करते हैं।

में गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कानून बह आर्डिनेंस के स्थान पर ला रहे हैं उस कानून को वह जरूर पास करवायें । उसको पास करना इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि सुनने में आया है कि ये भूख हड़ताल करेंगे । इस भूख हड़ताल को लेकर मुझे एक कथा याद आ गई जो में आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं । यह महाभारत की कथा है । महाभारत गुजर जाने के बाद दुर्योधन की मां ने कहा कि दुर्योधन मर गया है और अब हम भी मर जाएंगे और उसने भूख हड़ताल शुरू कर दी । जब उसने भूख

हड़ताल णुरू कर दी तो उसको भूख लगने लगी । जहां वह भूख हड़ताल कर रही थी वहीं पर एक आम का पेड़ था और उसकी एक शाखा पर आम लटका हुआ था । वह आम को तोड़ने लगी । आम ऊपर चला गया । वह कोशिश करती लेकिन आम तक नहीं पहुंच सकी । करते-करते उन्होंने दुर्योधन की लाश को लाकर वहां रखा और उस पर चढ़ करके आम तक पहुंचना चाहा । लेकिन फिर भी आम तक वह नहीं पहुंच सकी । अन्त में भगवान कृष्ण ने कहा कि यही दुनिया की माया है और यह माया ऐसी है कि क्षुधा को आदमी रोक नहीं सकता है और तुम क्षुधा को **ज्ञान्त करने के लिए अपने बेटे की ला**श पर चढ़ कर आम को तोड़ना चाहती हो । उन्होंने उसको समझाया । यह जो इनकी भूख हड़ताल की धमकी है इससे सरकार को डरना नहीं चाहिए । आप इनको छोड़ <mark>दीजिए और द</mark>ेखिए कि कितने आदमी मरते हैं। पांच दस को मरने तो दीजिए । इधर ये भूख हड़ताल करें उधर आप जनता में यह प्रचार करते जाएं, जनता को यह बताते जाएं देखो यह जो तुम से आमदनी प्राप्त होती है इसको ये लोग बांट कर खा जाना चाहते हैं और नहीं चाहते हैं कि इससे इरिगेशन का काम हो, नहीं चाहते हैं कि बांध बनें, नहीं चाहते हैं कि स्कूल, अस्पताल आदि बनें तथा दूसरी सुविधाएं जनता को उपलब्ध हों । मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार मजबूती दिखाए । मजबूती से और दण्ड से ही राज चलता है।

श्वी एस० एम० जोशी (पूना): सभा-पति जी, सदन के सामने जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया है उसका में समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

यहां बताया गया है कि इस सदन में बार-बार अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव आते हैं और इस बात को लेकर आज जो प्रस्ताव आया है उसका मखौल भी उड़ाया गया है ।

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[श्री एस॰ एम॰ जोशी]

लेकिन में समझता हूं कि आज तक जितने भी प्रस्ताव आए हैं उन सब में सही मानों में अगर कोई अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया है तो आज का यह प्रस्ताव है । अविश्वास दो-तीन कारणों से होता है । एक कारण तो यह है कि जब आप जो आपके विरोधी हैं. जो आपके विपक्ष के हैं उनके साथ विश्वाम-धात करते हैं तब हम अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाते हैं । दूसरा कारण यह होता है कि जो एक खास नीति निर्धारित है और उस निर्धारित नीति को शासन तोड़ता है तब राजनीतिक दृष्टि से हम लोग कहते हैं कि आप ने विश्वासघात किया है और हम लोगों को अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाना पड़ता है ।

आज जो भाषण हुए हैं उनको मैं सुन रहा था। अभी हमारे वुजुर्ग श्री मिश्र जी ने भाषण किया है और उनके भाषण को सुनकर मुझे वड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ और धक्का भी लगा। हम मिश्र जी से छोटे हैं। हम लोगों के साथ उन्होंने भी आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया है । वह हमारे बुजुर्ग नेता हैं । वह कह रहे थे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पास स्ट्राइक का अधिकार नहीं रहना चाहिए । मैं कहंगा कि इस तरह की वात करना, यह भी संविधान के खिलाफ है। जिस संविधान को हम मानते हैं उसके रहते हुए भी अगर हम लोग यह कहेंगे कि स्ट्राइक का अधिकार ही इनको नहीं देना चाहिए तो यह गलत वात होगी। मौलिक अधिकारों में स्ट्राइक का भी एक अधिकार है । ऐसी अवस्था में हमारे मिश्र जी जैसे बुजुर्ग नेता की तरफ से जब इस तरह की बात रखी जाती है तो बड़ा दुख होता है।

मेरा जो शिकवा है, शिकायत है, वह बहुत से कारणों से है। लेकिन एक सब से बड़ा कारण जिसका हमारे मिन्न, श्री डांगे सौंहव ने जिक किया है वह आर्थिक

पहलू के बारे में है । लेकिन उसमें जा कर मैं सदन का समय लेना नहीं चाहता हु । लेकिन उसका एक दूसरा पहलू भी है और उसको हमें देखना चाहिए । --दूनिया भर में आल इंडिया रेडियो के द्वारा और बड़े बड़े जो पूंजीपतियों के समाचारपत हैं उनके द्वारा यह प्रचार किया जाता है कि हम लोग नीड बैस्ट वेज की जो मांग रख रहे हैं--उसको देने की आज की स्थिति हमारी हकुमत की नहीं है । यह सरासर गलत है । हम लोगों की मांग तत्काल नीड वैस्ड वेज लागू करने की नहीं थी नीड बैस्ट वेज की मांग हम कर रहे थे लेकिन क्या उसको देना जरूरी है या नहीं--- हो सकता है कि नहीं---इसका फैसला करवाने के लिए हम पंचों के पास जाना चाहते थे । जो चीज आप आल इंडिया रेडियो से दुनिया वालों को बता रहे हैं या जो आप इस सदन में बात कह रहे हैं क्या उसको आप पंचों के सामने नहीं रख सकते थे ? तब हमें यह कहा गया कि पंचों के सामने हम जाना नहीं चाहते। ऐसी अगर पहले की भूमिका होती तो मैं उस चीज को समझ सकता था । 1960 में जब आम हड़ताल हुई उस वक्त भी मैं उस हड़ताल में हिस्सा लेने वालों में से एक या और इस बार भी तीस अगस्त को जब यहां चर्चा हुई तब भी मैंने उसमें हिस्सा लिया था । उस वक्त मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहव से बार-बार पूछा था कि क्षण भर के लिए अगर इसको मान भी लियाजाए कि आपने जो एग्रीमेंट किया हुआ है उसके मुताबिक आर्बीट्रेशन के लिए या पंच फैसले के लिए इस चीज को भेजना आपके लिए लाजिमी नहीं है तो क्या कोई दूसरा रास्ता है या नहीं है ? एक बार नहीं तीन बार मैंने बीच में इंटरप्ट करके चह्वाण साहब से इस चीज को पूछा था क्योंकि मैं चाहता था कि अगर आर्बट्रिशन नहीं होता है, उस बात को नहीं माना जाता है, तो कोई दूसरा रास्ता भी है या नहीं है और अगर है तो हम इसको देख

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लें। लेकिन चह्वाण साहब ने मेरी बातका कोई जवाब नहीं दिया।

1960 में भी स्ट्राइक हई थी। उस स्टाइक के बाद यह चर्चा चली थी। मैं आल इंडिया डिफेंस फैडरेशन का जनरल सैत्रेटरी कई साल था और मुझे उस नाते स्व॰ पंडित नेहरू जी सेवात करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था मुझे याद पंडित जी कहा करते थे कि अगर सरकारी कर्मचारी स्ट्राइक करेंगे तो यह शासन कैसे चलेगा । मैंने उनकी सेवा में बडे अदब से यह अर्ज की थी कि सरकारी कर्मचारी भी दूसरे निजी क्षेत्र के मजदूरों की तरह मजदूर है और अगर आप उनको स्ट्राइक करने का अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो कोई दूसरा जरिया तो हमारे पास होना चाहिए । तब उन्होंने कहा था कि आबिट्रेशन का जरिया हो सकता है। 1960 की हड़ताल के बाद इसी हकुमत ने एक मशीनरी बनाई और उसका मकसद यह था कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए स्टाइक करना लाजिमी न हो । यह चीज साफ लिखी हई है। जब नीड बैस्ट वेज की बात की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि हम सावेन हैं और हमारे ऊपर कैसे आर्बिट्रेगन हो सकता है । जब यह मशीनरी बनी तब भी अफसर लोगों ने यह सवाल उठाया था और उस सवाल का जवाब हम लोगों ने ढुंढा और तब यह कहा था कि साव्रेन हकुमत नहीं है और इस देश में अगर कोई साव्रेन है तो इस देश के लोग हैं क्योंकि हम जम्हरियत में रहते हैं और देश की प्रतिनिधित्व लोक सभा या पालिमेंट करती है । अगर कोई साव्रेन अधिकार आप चाहते हैं तो लोक सभा को देने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। अगर नेशनल इकानोमी के जिए कोई बात खतरनाक है, तो पालियामेंट को उस पर विचार करने का अधिकार है। यह भी सवाल उठाया गया कि क्या हमारा बजट भी आरबिट्रेशन के पास जाएगा । M51LSS/68-11

बजट के आर्बीट्रेगन के पास जाने का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा कि कंवरलाल गुप्त ने 30 अगस्त की चर्चा में भी बताया था और आज भी बताया है, इसमें साफ़ लिखा ट्वआ है:

"Subject to the over-riding authority of Parliament, the decision of the tribunal will be binding on both parties."

इसका मतलब यह होता है कि अगर आरबि-ट्रेमन का फ़ैसला हमारे हक़ में जाता है और हुकूमत समझती है कि वह नेंशनल इकानोमी और सोशल जस्टिस के विरुद्ध है, तो उप्तको पालियामेंट के पास भेज सकती है और उसमें तरमीम करा सकती है ।

मुझे यह भी बताया जाता है कि इसमें "एक्लास" को बात कही गई है, इस लिए नीड बैस्ड वेज का प्रश्न हम नहीं भेजेगे । अगर इस प्रश्न को नहीं भेजना था तो पालियामेंट को ओवर-राइडिंग अधारिटी देने की जरूरत क्या थी ? अगर चार आदमियों के लिए, किसी छोटे से तबके के लिए, कोई एवार्ड देना है, तो नेशनल इका-नोमी का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है ? 1960 में जो स्ट्राइक हुई थी, उसमें नीड बैस्ट वेज का सवाल हम ने रखा था, लेकिन उस समय की स्थिति घ्यान में लेते <u>द</u>ुए हमने उसको वापस ले लिया और हमने . सिर्फ़ मंहगाई भत्ते की मांग रखी थी । इस मशीनरी के सम्बन्ध में धारा 16 में लिखा है :

"compulsory arbitration shall be limited to pay and allowances, weekly hours of work and leave."

और उसमें आखिर में लिखा है :

"of a class or grade of employees". इन लोगों ने कहा कि इसमें "ए क्लास" लिखा हुआ है । मैंने चह्नाण साहब को कहा कि अगर आप "ए" के माने इन-डेफ़िनेट आर्टिकल "ए" लगाते हैं तो हुम अपनी मांग एक के लिए, चौथी श्रेणी के

[श्रं: एस० एम० जोशी]

लिए, रखने के लिए तैयार हैं; हम इसको इसमें फिट करके दे देते हैं, आप इससे इन्कार क्यों करते हैं ?—अगर आगे चल कर मालूम हुआ कि यह चीज होने वाली नहीं है, तो आप पालियामेंट में आ सकते हैं; वहां आप की मैंजररिटी है । चह्वाण साहब ने कहा कि जब हम आरवि-ट्रेशन करायेंगे, ता हम वहां क्यों आयेंगे । पालियामेंट साबिरेन है । अगर देण की इकानोमी के लिए खतरा है, तो आपको आने में उद्य नहीं होना चाहिए ।

हमारे साथ जो एग्रीमेंट किया गया, उस पर नन्दा जी के दस्तखत हैं, वर्तमान मजदूर मंत्री, श्री हार्था, के भी दस्तखत हैं । वह एग्रीमेंट हड़ताल को टालने के लिए किया गया था । हमने उसका मुझाव नहीं दिया था । आखिर में मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों की गर्दन पकड़ कर उनके दस्तखत कराए गए । हुकूमत से मेरी शिकायत यह है कि क्या एक दार एग्रीमेंट करके उसके खिलाफ जाना लोगों के चुने हुए झासन को शोभा देता है । यह बात मेरी. समझ में नहीं आती है ।

अगर सही मानों में आपकी 'राय थी कि नीड बैस्ड वेज वाला मामला इसमें नहीं आता है, तो फिर आप ने जे॰ सी॰ एम० में लगातार महीनों तक इस पर चर्चा क्यों की ? उसी वक्त कह देते कि जे० सी० एम० में हम चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन अगर यहां फ़ैहला नहीं होता है, तो हम इसको आरबिट्रेशन में भेजने वाले नहीं है। लेकिन आप ने ऐसा नहीं कहा । अगर पहले से कह देते, तो मजदूरों को मालूम हो जाता कि यहां चर्चा करने का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है । वे उसको छोड़ देते और कुल न्यूट्रलायजेशन वाली उठा लेते। लेकिन महीनों तक चर्चा करने के बाद जब वहां फ़ैसला नहीं होता है, तब आप कहते हैं कि सेक्शन 16 में यह मांग नहीं आती है और सेक्शन 21 की तरफ़ हम देखेंगे भी नहीं। इसके क्या मानी हैं? यह तो सरासर विश्वासघात है। वे लोग आप के मजदूर हैं। आप उनके मालिक हैं। मालिकां ने अपने मजदूरों के साथ रिटन एग्रीमेंट किया है और उस एग्रीमेंट को आप तोड़ना चाहते हैं। अगर आप उसको तोड़ेंगे, तो आप पर लोगों का क्या भरोसा रहेगा ?

जब कच्छ का मामला आया था, तो हम विरोधी दलों के रिरोध के बावजूद आप आरबिट्रेशन में गये । उस समय चह्वाण साहब ने कहा कि हम तो हरिश्चन्द्र की परम्परा चला रहे हैं।

्**एक माननीय सदस्य :** श्री मोरार्ज्ज(देसाई ने ।

श्री एस॰ एम॰ जोशी : श्री मांरारजी देसाई होंगे । हुक्मत की तरफ से यह कहा गया । उन सबकी क्लेक्टिव रेसपांस किल्टी है । हरिष्टचन्द्र की परम्परा तो यह थी कि सपने में उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिया, उसको पुरा करने के रिए उन्होंने न जॉन क्या-क्या किया । लेकिन दिन में, आंखें खोल कर, सब लोगों के सामने, आपके मंत्री ने जिस समझौते पर दस्तखत थिये, उसके बारे में आप कहते है कि हम उसको नहीं मानेंगे । उस वक्त तो हरिश्चन्द्र याद आ गया, इस वक्त क्यों नहीं याद आता है ? यह बिल्कुल अनैतिक आचार है ।

मुझे यह भी मालम है कि ये लांग कहेगे कि हमारी ताकत नहीं है । मैं श्री मिश्र को कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई आग्युंमेंट नहीं है कि हमारे पास ताकत नहीं है, इस लिए हम इम्मारेल एक्ट करेंगे । जो इम्मारेल है, वह किसी भी हालत में खराब है । हालांकि मेरो आवाज बहुत कम है, मैं अदना सा आदमी हूं, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि अगर आप इस तरह का इम्मारेल एक्ट करेंगे, तो उसका विरोध करना हमारा फर्ज है, क्योंकि हम ऐसे बुरु के बेसे है,

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जिन्होंने हम को बताया था कि खो खराव चीज है, जो भी तुम्हारी शक्ति हो, वह शक्ति लगा कर उसका विरोध करना चाहिए। इसलिए हम उसका विरोध करेंगे ।

यह वात मैं आज ही नहीं कह रहा हं। 30 अगस्त को भी जब भुझे टोका गया, तो मैंने अपने भाषण में कहा था। मैं उसका थोड़ा साहिस्सा आपको पढ कर सूनाता हं । लोग हमें कहते हैं कि हम पालिटिक्स के लिए यह कर रहे हैं । मैंने चह्वाण साहव से वार-बार पूछा था कि यहां पालिटिक्स कहां है। हकूमत ने जो रुख अख्त्यार किया और जो यह कहाकि हम इस प्रश्न को आरजिट्रेणन के पास नहीं भेजेंगे, उसके विरोध में इनटक के साथ सब लोगों ने वाक-आउट किया । वहां पालिटिक्स कहां है ? आज भो मैं पूछता हूं कि पोस्ट्स एण्ड टेलोग्राफ़ की फ़्रैंडरेशन का चेयरमैन कौन है । वह कोई सोशलिस्ट, कम्युनिस्ट या कोई जनसंघी नहीं है । वह एक कांग्रेसमैन है ।

एक मातनीय सबस्य : कौन है ?

श्री एत०एन० जोशीः : मिश्र साहव हैं।

र्श्वो दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) कौन मिश्र ?

श्री एत० एम० जोशी : उसका पूरा नाम तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है ।

यह मजदूरों का सवाल है और इस में कोई पालिटिक्स नहीं है। हम लोग उसमें पालिटिक्स नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। मगर जब हुकूमत की तरफ़ से पालिटिक्स घुसेड़ा जाता है, तो क्या हम लोगों को मैदान छोड़कर भागना चाहिए ? हम ऐसे भागने वाले नहीं हैं। मुझे कोई शर्म नहीं है। मैं राजनीति करता हूं। मैं मिश्र जो से एग्री नहीं करता हूं कि पालिटीशन लोगों को खत्म करना चाहिए । M51LSS/68-12 अरे भाई, यह जैसा एग्रीमेंट है, इसमें तो क्लाज है कि एम्प्लाई जो है वही उसमें रहेगा । हम लोग नहीं रहेगे । एम्प्लाई लोग ही जे० सी० एम० में रहते हैं। बात चीच करने के लिए एम्प्लाई लोग ही होते हैं और यह गवर्नमेंट के जो एम्प्लाई होते हैं और यह गवर्नमेंट के जो एम्प्लाई होते हैं एसी एक मान्यता है । वैसे इन्टक के लोग भी हैं, दूसरे भी हैं। लेकिन वह गवर्नमेंट के एम्लाई हैं, किसी पार्टी के नहीं हैं। तो इसमें तो कोई नई चोज नहीं है ।

श्री द**ेवान चंः शर्मा** : नई चीज तो आपकी भूख हड़ताल है ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी: भूख हड़ताल के वारे में भी हम बतला देंगे। इस वक्त मेरे पास समय नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं वतलाता कि भूख हड़ताल भी क्यों हुई ? 30 अगस्त को भी मैंने कहा था और पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहा था। क्या होगा, यह मैं जानता था लेकिन फिर भी मैं उम्मीद करता था कि एक दिन की स्ट्राइक है । शायद हुकूमत इस तरह की रिप्रेसिव मशीन इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगी क्योंकि स्वर्गीय गोविंद वल्लभ पंत थे तो उनके साथ चर्चा करने का मौका मुझे मिला था 1960 की स्ट्राइक के बाद उस वक्त उन्होंने यह बताया था कि अगर एक दिन की हमारी स्ट्राइक होती तो हम ऐसा नहीं करते । मगर इस गवर्नमेंट ने एक दिन की टोकन स्ट्राइक में भी इस तरह की मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल किया । यह स्ट्राइक थी कहां ? यह तो आप ने आर्डिनेंस निकाल कर लोगों को सिविल नाफरमानी करने के लिए मजबूर किया । आपने उनको जेल में भेजने की बात कही, नौकरी से निकालने की बात कही, यह स्ट्राइक नहीं है, वह तो सत्याग्रह हुआ । आपने हमारे साथ धोखा किया । हमने आप के साथ एग्रीमेंट किया है, उस ऐग्रीमेंट को आप ने तोड़ा है।

[श्री एस॰ एम॰ जोशी]

तब उसका प्रोटेस्ट हम को करना चाहिए या नहीं करना चाहिए ? यह बात है । मैंने उस वक्त यह साफ कहा था । हम लोग यह जानते हैं कि जब हम लोग स्ट्राइक करेंगे तो उसको दवाने के लिए इनके पास पूरी मणीनरी है । जो मणीनरी ब्रिटिण लोगों के पास थी. वही इनके पास भी है । हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि अपने मजदूरों को हम खतरे में डालें । इसलिए जब हम यह फैसला कर रहे हैं कि स्ट्राइक करेंगे तो सोच समझ कर रहे हैं और उसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारी है । ऐसा आप न सकझें कि हम लोग प्रपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं समझते थे ।

समापति जी,-मुझे 12 तारींख को यहां बुलाया गया चह्वाण साहव के पास बात-चीत करने के लिए । में मराठवाड़े से आया क्योंकि में जानता था क्या होने वाला है और यह मैं अपने दिमाग में चीज रख कर आया था कि जहां तक हो सके गो ट्द मिनिमम । फैसला करो, स्ट्राइक न हो । इसके लिए हमने कोशिश की । चह्वाण साहब के सामने तीन प्रोपोजल हमने रखे थे। एक यह कहा कि चह्वाण सासब, पहले तो आप यह कह रहे थे कि आरबीट्रेबल नहीं है मगर आज आप कह रहे हैं कि नेशनल कमीशन की जब तक सिफारिश नहीं आएगी तब तक हम फैसला नहीं करेंगे। ठीक है, ऐसी हालत में हम नेशनल लेबर कमीशन को अपना पंच मानने के लिए तैयार हे ताकि वह पूरे देश की स्थिति का विचार करके यह बताएं कि हमारा मामला सही है या नहीं। क्या आप इस सुझाव को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं ? अगर वह समझेंगे कि हमारा केस सही है तो अवार्ड दे देंगे । अगर उन्होंने हमारे हक में दिया तो भी आप के पास पालियामेंट है, आप उसको नामंजूर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन चह्वाण माहब ने कहा कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। उन्होंने कहा कि नेशनल लेवर कमीशन कैसे

पंच हो सकता है ? मैंने कहा कि कांस्टी-ट्यूएंट असेम्बली बैठती थी और वही संस्था पालियामेंट भी हुआ करती थी । वही परसोनेल है. दोनों चीजें हो सकती हैं। गजेन्द्र गडकर साहब कमीणन के चेयरमैन भी थे और उन्होंने डी० ए० एवार्ड भी दिया। तो यह भी हो सकता है। लेकिन चह्वाण साहब उसको भी नहीं माने। हो सकता है उन्हें कोई दिक्कत हो । तव हमने आगेचल कर एक बात और रखी । हमने कहा कि ज्योंही नेशनल लेबर कमीशन की सिफारिश आ जाएगी हम आपस में बैठेंगे. अगर आपस में फैसला नहीं होता है तो उस बक्त केम आर्बीट्रेशन को भेज देंगे यह आश्वासन आप हमें देते हैं ? लेकिन आप ने उसके लिए भी कहा कि नहीं उसको भी कंसीड नहीं किया । तब हमने तीसरा प्रोपोजल रखा कि नीड बैस्ट वेज को हम अलग रख रहे हैं। मगर आप हम को इतना भी आख्वासन देते हैं कि क्या हमारा फुल न्यूट्रलाइजेणन जव यह का सवाल आयेगा तो उसको मंजुर करेंगे ? क्योंकि नीड बैस्ट वेज जो है वह तो वेजेज को बढ़ाने की कोशिश है। इसको न देने के माने हैं वेज को फ्रीज करना है । लेकिन जब महंगाई बढ़ती है तो मेरा वेज रिड्युस होता है । जैसे एक क्लास थरी या फोर के लोग हैं, क्लास फोर को 90 परसेंट मिलेगा, क्लास थरी को एक तबके को 60 परसेंट मिलेगा, उसके ऊपर वाले को 40 परसेंट मिलेगा और इस दफा जब इन्स्टाल-मेंट उसका होता है तो हमारी वेज कितनी कम हो जाती है, हम लोगों की मजदूरी आप बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते हैं, वह तो अलग है लेकिन कम तो नहीं होनी चाहिए, आप इसके ऊपर आश्वासन देने को तैयार हैं ? क्योंकि हमने सोचा कि यह आश्वासन दे देंगे तो मजदूरों को कहेंगे कि ठीक है, जरा रुको, फुल न्यूट्रलाइजेशन वाले सवाल को ऐग्री कर गए हैं और प्रिंसिपल में ऐग्री करते हें इससे भी, डीअरनेस एलावेंस मर्ज करना

हैया नहीं, इसके लिए तैयार हो गए हैं। मगर फूल न्युट्रलाइजेशन के लिए भी यह तैयार नहीं हुए । तब हमने कहा कि अब बड़ा मुझ्किल काम है हमारे लिए, हमें अब अपना कर्तव्य करना होगा । जब आजादी नहीं मिली थी तब से हम मजदूर आन्दोलन में हिस्सा लेते रहे हैं । जब मजदूर लोग हमको बुलाते हैं कि तुमको हमारा काम करना है. तब आना पड़ता है । जे० सी० एगः की मझीनरी फेल होने के कारण मजदूरों ने मीटिंग की और हमको कहा कि तूम आओ और हमारी मदद करो । तब हम आए । अपने दोस्तों को, मजदूरों को हम कहते हैं कि देखों, हम तो रिटायर आफिमर है। लेकिन जब लड़ाई शुरू होती हैतो उमको भी बला लिया जाता है इसलिए जब तक लड़ाई है हम तुम लोगों के साथ रहेंगे । अब इससे आगे मैं इन लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं, इससे आगे और मेरा अधिकार तो कोई नहीं है।

इस तरह जब मामला तय नहीं हो पाया तब हम ने कहा कि एक दिन की स्ट्राइक अब करनी होगी प्रोटेस्ट के रूप में । चह्वाण साहब ने कहा कि यह मामला तो गंभीर है । मैंने कहा आप जितना गंभीर समझते हें मगर में उससे भी ज्यादा गंभीर समझता हं । जो हमारे साथ समझौता हआ है उसे आपकी हुकूमत तोड़ रही है और उस चीज को हम बर्दाश्त कैसे कर सकते हैं ? हम उसको बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए चाहे जो कुन्छ हो, मैं जानता हूं कि दम आदमी भी हमारे साथ आ जाएंगे फिर भी में स्टाइक करने को कहंगा । क्योंकि यह तो मेरा सत्याग्रह है और जो सत्याग्रह के माने हमने थोड़ा बहुत सीखा है उसके अनुसार हम सत्याग्रह करेंगे । इसलिए सभापति जी, जब इस चीज की चर्चा होती है तो यह न समझा जाए कि कोई राजनैतिक सवाल इसमें था । राजनैतिक सवाल किस ने किया ? जब आपने आर्डिनेंस निकाला तब

यह चीज इस रूप में आई । आडिनेंस निकालने की जरूरत क्या थी ? क्या हमने कोई आश्वासन तोडा था ? हम तो कोशिश कर रहेथे कि जहां तक हो सके हम समझौता करें। लेकिन समझौता हुआ नहीं, तब हमको यह करना पड़ा । अब हम यह कहेंगे कि राज-पंत्र ठप होने वाला था मगर यह बात नहीं थी । हुकुमत ने जो अध्यादेश निकाला उसके भीछे एक रहस्य है। यह हकुमत अपनी पूरानी मजदूर नीति है, उसे बदलना चाहती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपके वेज बोर्ड ने जो फैसला दियाथा उसको जब ठुकराया मालिकों ने, और उनकी कैपेसिटी होते हुए भी ठुकराया । दो महीने महीने तक हमारे मजदूर वही स्ट्राइक करते रहे और दो महीने के बाद आपने ऐडज-डिकेशन के पास भेजा? मालिकों को आपने क्यासजादी? उनको सजा कुछ नहीं दी। फिर जब हम कहेंगे कि हम प्रोटेस्ट करना चाहते हैं तब आप आर्डिनेंस निकालते हैं। आपने आर्डिनस निकाल कर यहां तक अधिकार देदिया कि एक सरकारी नौकर दूसरे सरकारो नौकर को गिरफ्तार कर सकता है, तीन साल के लिए **जेल में भेज** सकता है । बन्दूक लेकर आप लोगों को दबाने की कोशिश करेंगे । आप यह कहेंगे और यह कहा जा रहा है कि आपकी प्रार्थना के अनुसार मजदूर काम पर आए । मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहना चाहता हं, आप चाहे वोट ले लो, आपकी जो प्रार्थना है इसलिए उन्होंने काम पर जाने का फैसला किया या आपने जो आर्डिनेंस निकाला था उसके कारण किंया ?

तो में यह कह रहा था कि यह जो आपने गुनाह किए हैं अपना दिया हुआ आश्वासन तोड़ा है, यह एक बहुत गंभीर बात है। यह दुनिया के सामने किसी ने नहीं बताया। पेपर वालों ने बता दिया कि मजदूर नीड वैस्ट मिनिमम वेज मांगते ह, जब कि वह बात नहीं है। हमने बार-बार कहा कि

[श्री एस॰ एम॰ जोशी]

स्ट्रेटअवे हम नोड बैस्ड मिनिमम वेज नहीं चाहते हैं, हम आर्बीट्रेशन चाहते हैं। रेडियो से झुठा प्रचार चलता है। मैं मजाक में कहतां था कि यह रेडियो झूठिस्तान है । हम गए जब बम्बई में तो हमको कहा कि मजदूरों को सभा के जरिए जो चह्नाण साहब के साथ बातचीत हो गई उसको समझाने का आपको अधिकार नहीं है ? मैं एक अदना नागरिक होने के नाते पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मजदूरों के सामने चह्वाण साहब के साथ जो बातचीत हो गर्ड वह कहने का मुझे अधिकार नहीं है ? अधिकार नहीं है, क्यों ? इस लिए कि आपका आर्डिनेंस है ? एक नागरिक के नाते मैं कहता हं कि यह लोकशाही की हत्या हो रही है, लोकतन्त्र की हत्या हो रही है, हमारे नागरिकों का अधिकार इस तरह से छोनाजारहा है । यहां पर दो किस्म के पापों की बात हुई है---एक तो आपने आश्वासन मंग किया, जोकि एक नैतिक गुनाह है और अब हमको कहा जाता है कि माफ्रो मांगो । मुझे कहा गया है कि जिन लोगों ने कानून को तोड़ा है, उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए । कानून किसने तोड़ा है, इस आर्डिनेंस से भी ऊपर जो कानून था, हम लोगों, के साथ जो समझौता आपने किया था, उसको आपने पहले तोड़ा, यह बड़ा गुनाह किसने किया ? आपने किया, इसलिए आप गुनाहगार हैं, इसलिए आपको सब लोगों से माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए । मैं जानता हु इनके पास ताकत है, 303 की राइफलें ह, इनके पास पैसे वाले हैं, इसलिए ये लोग राज चला सकते हैं---जेकिन यह लोकतन्त्र नहीं हो सकता ।

 महिलाओं के साथ जो बर्ताव हुआ है, उसको सुनकर मैंने उस अफसर को कहा----मैं विरोधी दल का नेता बन कर यहां नहीं आया हूं, तुम पुलिसवाले हो, तुम भी हमारे आदमी हो, लेकिन हम कहां जा रहे हैं, क्या इसके बारे में भी कुछ सोचा है। इसी तरह से इन्होंने आर्डिनेस निकाल कर किया, यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है ? सभापति जी, मैं बीकानेर गया, पठानकोट गया, सराय रोहिल्ला गया और वहां पर जो इनके काले-कारनामे थे, उनको देखा । बीकानेर में आपको सून कर आक्ष्चर्य होगा---दफ़ा 144 नहीं लगी हुई थी, साढ़े छ: बजे जो गाड़ी चलती है, उसके लिये इनको ड्राइवर नहीं मिला, फायरमैन नहीं मिला, सब लोगों ने वहां पर स्ट्राइक की हुई थी । तब उन्होंने एक ड्राइवर को राजी किया और एक फायरमैन जो एप्रेन्टिस था, उसको लिया ताकि गाड़ी चल सके । इसके बाद कई महिलायें रेल की पटरी पर जा कर बैठ गईं, तब उस ड्राइवर ने कहा कि मैं गाड़ी को कैसे आगे ले जाऊं । उन महिलाओं को हटाने के वास्ते वहां पर पूलिस को ब्लाया गया। उनमें एक 16 साल की लड़की थी, मन्जू सकसेना, उसने कहा कि तुम हमारे शरीर को स्पर्श करनेवाले कौन होते हो, महिला पुलिस को लाओ, उसके बाद वहां पर झमेला हुआ । वह ड्राइवर गाड़ी आगे लेजाने के बजाए पीछे ले गया और बाद में फायरमैन ने भाप को निकाल दिया । भाप निकल जाने के बाद गाड़ी तीन घंटे तक चलनेवाली नहीं थी, लोग वहां पर बैठे हुए थे, ऐसी हालत में उन लोगों पर फायरिंग करने की वया जरूरत थी । मगर उन पर फायरिंग की गई और घरों में घस-घुस कर फायरिंग की गई । इसी तरह से पठानकोट में फायरिंग की गई, जब एक आदमी गिरा और जब दूसरा उसको उठाता है, तो उसको भी गिरा दिया गया । जब घर में उसको उठाकर ले गए तो घर में घुस कर उसको गोली

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मारी——क्या आप उस वक्त भिण्ड-मोरैनी-वालों का पीछा कर रहेथे——यह सब क्या है ? यही स्थिति बीकानेर में हुई, यही पठानकोट में हुई और यही सराय रोहिल्ला में हआ ।

सराय रोहिल्ला में क्या हआ----उनके जो लीडर थे. उनको 17-18 तारीख को गिरफ्तार किया गया, उनके गिरफ्तार होने के बाद महिलाओं ने वहां पर सत्याग्रह किया । पुलिसवालों ने वहां पर टीयर-गैस छोडी---यहां तक ठीक था । पुलिसवाले तो अपनी डयटी अदा कर रहे थे, लेकिन टीयर-गैस छोडने के बाद जब वे महिलाएं अपने घरों को लौटने लगीं तो उनका पीछा किया गया । इतना ही नहीं एक घर में एक 92 साल की बुढ़ियां थी, उससे पूछा कि तेरा लड़का कहां है ? उसने कहा कि ड्युटी पर गया होगा, वस गुस्से में आ गए, क्योंकि उसका लड़का शायद लीडर था । उस बुढ़िया को इस तरह से उटाया और जमीन पर पटक दिया । हमारे यहां की प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक महिला है, उसके होते हुए ये सब चीजें होती हैं, क्या इससे गुस्सा नहीं आता है ? जरूर गुस्सा आता है। क्या ऐसी चीजों की जांच नहीं करायेंगे---इस चीज की न्यायिक जांच क्यों नहीं होगी---आप इसको देखें। आखिर इसमें डर की क्या बात है ? हकुमत कहती है कि न्यायिक जांच नहीं होगी, हमारे मैजिस्ट्रेट जांच करेंगे । जैसा डांगे साहब ने कहा----एक सबोर्डिनेट मैजिस्ट्रेट ऊपरवाले मैजिस्ट्रेट की न्यायिक जांच कर रहा है----यह सब क्या हो रहा है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । न्यायिक जांच अवश्य होनी चाहिए ।

मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे यहां पर बोलने का कोई उपयोग नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारे पीछे इतनी ताकत नहीं है, लेकिन मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीति हम लोग इसमें नहीं लाए हैं । जिस रोज आर्डिनेंस निकला, आपने हमारे लोगों को पीटा, हमारी महिलाओं को पीटा, तब राजनीति इसमें आई । इसमें छुपाने की कोई बात नहीं है, राजनीति इसमें अवश्य आएगी, क्योंकि हुकूमत आप लोग चला रहे हैं, आपके हाथों में ताकत है, उस ताकत का विरोध करने के लिए हम लोगों को खड़ा होना पड़ा । हमसे कहा गया कि तुम अनशन क्यों कर रहे हो, चह्वाण साहब का फोन गया । हमने कहा कि हम उन लोगों के नेता बने हुए हैं, इसलिए कर रहे हैं, तुम अपना कर्त्तव्य करो, मैं अपना कर्त्तव्य करूंगा, मुझ को करने दो, आप बीच में क्यों आते हो ।

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आप कहते हैं कि आप जांच नहीं कराएगें, तो जैसा मसानी साहब ने बताया कि उन बुजुर्ग लोगों की रिपोर्ट में, जो किसी पार्टी में नहीं हैं, क्या लिखा है ' ' · · · ·

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्तः रिपोर्टटेबिल पर रखदीजिए ।

श्वी एस॰ एम॰ जोशी : मैं रिपोर्ट रखने के लिए तैयार हूं । सभापति महोदय, पुरुषोत्तम भाई और सरजू प्रसाद जी ने जो जांच की है, उसकी रिपोर्ट मैं आपकी इजाजत से टेबिल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूं, ताकि सब लोग उसको पढ़ें और सोचें कि क्या हमको न्यायिक जांच करानी चाहिए या नहीं करानी चाहिए ।

सभापति जी, मुझे वड़ा दुख है, मेरी आयु 64 साल की हो गई है, इस 64 साल की आयु में 40 साल मैंने सार्व-जनिक क्षेत्र में काम किया है, हो सकता है कि हम गलत रास्ते पर थे और आप सही रास्ते पर हों, लेकिन 40 साल के सार्व-जनिक जीवन के बाद जब हमारी मां को नंगा करके उसके बच्चे को उसके ऊपर अत्या-चार करने के लिए विवश किया जाए तो इसको कैसे सहन किया जा सकता है । [श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया गवर्नर को खत लिखते हैं, उसका कोई जवाब तक नहीं आता, इसका क्या मतलब है । उन लोगों ने ता० 12 को प्रदर्शन किया, गोली चलती है, चार आदमी मारे जाते हैं, तीन हरिजन लोग मारे जाते हैं----यह हमने अपनी आंखों से देखा । आपने एक एग्रीमेंट किया, फिर उसको आप ही ने तोड़ दिया, उसके बाद हमसे कहा जाता है कि तूमको स्ट्राइक विद्ड्रा करनी चाहिए । क्यों विद्ड़ा करनी चाहिए, हमने क्या गुनाह किया है ? गुनाहगार आप लोग है, आपने आश्वासन को तोड़ा है, हम इस चीज को हरगिज नहीं मानेंगे । लेकिन हम को दुख होता है, भगवान् ने हमको हमारी आंखों से यह सब देखने के लिए जिन्दा रखा है । जिसके लिए जीवन भर लड़ाई लड़ी, आज हमारे उस स्ट्राइक के अधिकार को छीनने के लिए डण्डे का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, पीटा जा रहा है, क्या यह लोकतन्त्र है, इस <mark>लोकतन्त्र</mark> को लेकर **क्या हमारे दे**श की हिफ़ाजत हम लोग कर सकते हैं ? मैंने पन्लिकली इस बात को चैलेन्ज किया है कि जो लोग इस बात को कहते हैं कि हम लोगों ने देश का अहित किया है, हम देश के विरोध में काम कर रहे हैं, मैं साबित करने के लिए तैयार हं, अगर कोई कमीशन नियुक्त होता तो मैं उसके सामने रखता, कि हमारी नीड-बैस्ड-वेजेज की जो मांग है, वह देश के हितों के खिलाफ़ नहीं है । जो कुछ कहा जाता है, वह सब झुठ है । नीड-बैस्ड-वेज लिविंग वेज नहीं है । जब आदमी काम करता है और उसके बाद दूसरे रोज काम पर जाता है, तो उसकी ताकत, उसकी शक्ति उसकी प्रसन्नता उतनी ही होनी चाहिए, जितनी कि पहले रोज थी । जिस कार्य-क्षमता से उसने पहले रोज काम किया है, उसी कार्य-क्षमता से उसे दूसरे रोज काम करना चाहिए----यही नीड-बैस्ड-वेज है । क्या यह ज्यादा मांग

है। अगर आप नहीं दे सकते हैं तो पंचों के सामने जाइए, उनके सामने रखिए, हम भी अपना पक्ष उनके सामने रखेंगे । सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों की जो मांग है, उसको ठीक तरह से समझा जाए। आज यह कहा जाता है कि खेतिहर मजदूरों को क्या मिलता है । खेतिहर मजदूरों को आज क्या मिलता है---यह चीज आज कैसे याद आ गई । चह्वाण साहव को याद होगा, मोरारजी भाई भी थे, इसी सदन में हमारे स्वर्गीय नेता, डा० लोहिया ने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था कि इस देश में किसी भी परिवार के ऊपर 1500 रुपए से ज्यादा खर्चा न हो, इसको देखने के लिए इसी सदन की एक कमेटी मुकर्रर कर दी जाए । उन्होंने कोई कानून की बात नहीं रखी थी बल्कि एक कमेटी बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा था । उन्होंने कहा था कि जब इस देश में एक गरीब को 5 आने भी नहीं मिलते हैं तो फिर किसी भी परिवार पर 1500 रु० से ज्यादा खर्च करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए और इस चीज की जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिए । लेकिन उस समय इन्हीं लोगों ने डाक्टर साहब का मजाक उड़ाया था और कहा था कि आपके आंकड़े गलत हें और इसलिए कमेटी बनाने से भी इनकार किया था । वही लोग आज हमको याद दिलाना चाहते हैं कि एक खेतिहर मजदूर को क्या मिलता है । पूना कारपो-रेशन में झुगगी वालों के लिए जब मैंने मांग की थी कि उनको पानी और रोशनी मिलनी चाहिए तो पूलिस वालों से धवके मार कर भगादिया गया था । और तव कहाजाता था कि ये झुग्गी वाले कौन हैं, ये तो वुटलेगर्स हैं, इनके लिए आप लड़ते हैं ? अब हम मजदूरों के लिए लड़ते है तो कहा जाता है कि झुग्गी वालों को क्या मिलता है। यह क्या अजीब मामला है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हं कि आज की स्थिति में

यह जो नीड-बैस्ड वेज की मांग≱ है वह देश के हित में हैं यदि हमें अपने देश की ें प्रोडन्टिविटी वढानी है । आप पोस्ट आफिस में जाइए, मैं इनके ग्रंप का आदमी ह, हनमन्यया साहव के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमी जन का जो ग्रप गया है । मझी बताया जाता है कि हमारे डिपार्टमेन्ट में लोग नहीं आते हैं वयोंकि अच्छे लोग तो दुमरी जगहों पर चले जाते हैं । फिर कार्य-क्षमता कैमे रह सकती है ? टाटा के यहां नो प्रोडक्टिविटी के हिसाब से नौकरी मिलती है, वहां पर ज्यादा मिलता है. इस लिए आप कम-से-कम नीड-बैस्ड तो दीजिए, अगरवह भी नहीं तो फूल न्युट्रलाइजेशन कीजिए और अगर यह भी नहीं तो कम-से-कम आर्डिनेंस निकाल कर हमें पीटो तो नहीं।

17 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाघ्यक्ष महोदय, एक झठा प्रचार चल रहा है कि हमने इनडेफनिट स्ट्राइक के लिए प्रस्ताव पास किया था । मैं उसका चेयरमैन हूं, में कहता हूं कि यह प्रचार बिल्कुल गलत है । और जे० सी० ए० भी तभी वनी जब कि जे० सी० एम० नहीं चली । हमने कोईं प्रस्ताव नहीं पास किया । फैंडरेणन वालों या युनियन वालों ने कोई प्रस्ताव किया हो तो दूसरी बात हैलेकिन जे० सी० ए० ने कभी ऐसा नहीं किया । कहा जाता है कि यह एक रिहर्सल था । यह बात भी बिल्कूल गलत है । इस-लिए इस सदन के सामने मेरी मांग है लेकिन में जानता ह कि हकमत उसको नहीं मानेगी, ठुकरा देगी, इनके लिए हमारे कथन की कोई इज्जत नहीं है लेकिन में इस सदन के द्वारा सारे देश को बताना चाहता हूं कि जब मजदूरों ने कोई गुनाह नहीं किया था, अपनी प्रोटेस्ट दिखाने के लिए एक काम किया तो अध्यादेश निकाल कर उनको सजा दी जाती है, रोजी रोटी से उनको

वंचित किया जाता है और सरकार का यह वहत बड़ा गुनाह है । इस लिए में मांग कर रहा हं कि जिन कर्मचारियों को उनकी नौकरी से हटाया गया है या जो जेल में हैं, अरेस्ट किए गए हैं, या जो सस्पेन्ड किए दिल्ली में कोई पोस्टमैन या कोई दूसरा कर्मचारी मुझे बता रहा था कि कल मुझे गिरफ्तार करेंगे क्योंकि वारन्ट निकाला सारी कार्यवाही अब भी चलती रहेगी ? अगर आप यह कहें कि किसी ने वायलेंन्स किया है तो में उसको समझने के लिए तैयार ह लेकिन सिर्फ नौकरी पर नहीं गए, स्टाइक की और आडिनेंस को तोडा तो आप ऐसा करें, तव में आपसे पूछना चाहता हं कि क्या यह अध्यादेशी सरकार है या लोक-तन्त्रीय सरकार है ? क्या आपका सारा काम अध्यादेश से चलेगा ?

में जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर से मिलने गया था तो मैंने उनसे कहा था कि ये कर्म-चारियों के प्रतिनिधि हैं और उनके नेता हैं, मैं कोई पोलिटिकल नेता बनने नहीं आया हं । लेकिन कर्मचारियों का <mark>नैतिक प्रभाव</mark> अपने कार्यकर्ताओं पर है। आप यदि उस प्रभाव को खत्म करना चाहती हैं, उनके लीडर को डिसक्रेडिट करना चाहती हैं तो ऐसा न समझिए, उनकी लायलटी खूब है, इससे एनारकी हो जाएगी। अच्छी लीडरी चलनी चाहिए । आखिर ट्रेड युनियन वालों ने क्या गनाह विया है जो आप रिवध्नि शन छीन लेती हैं। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भी काफी कांग्रेस का रिकग्निशन छीना था लेकिन काग्रेस मरी नहीं थी। उसी तरह से आप मजद रों का रिकग्निशन छीनना चाहते हैं। पहले युनियन बनायें और बाद में लीडर ढंढें, यह काम हम नहीं करते हैं । अगर हमारी यनियन राइट थी तो फिर आपने क्यों आर्डिनेंस निकाला ? मैं बहुत अदब

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

के साथ आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों ने जो कुछ किया उसके लिए अगर आप उनको लाचार बनाना चाहते हैं तो फिर आप उनको लेकर देश की रक्षा नहीं कर पाएंगे । मैं नहीं चाहता कि वह दिन देश के सामने आए । इसलिए मैं कहा रहा हूं कि आप उनको दोबारा वहाल कीजिए । आपने जो विक्टिमाइजेशन किया है उसको समाप्त कीजिए और उनके नेताओं से बातचीत कीजिए । मैं तहे दिल से इस सेन्सर मोशन का समर्थन करता हूं । जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि सही मानों में उनके साथ आपने विश्वासघात किया है इसलिए यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया है और मैं इसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्वी प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपा-ध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी दलों की ओर से जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आया है, में उसका विरोध करता हं क्योंकि यह प्रस्ताव भावनाओं और कर्त्तव्य को लेकर नहीं लाया गया है बल्कि राजनीतिक स्वार्थ और सस्ती पब्लिमिटी का एक साधन है। अभी हमारे दोस्त, आदरगीय जोशी जी ने बहुत कुछ कहा है । यह विचार करना कि सरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिए, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए केवल उनके दिल में ही दर्द है और किसी के भी दिल म दर्द नहीं है, केवल विरोधी दुलों के जो लोग हैं वही मजदूरों की भलाई चाहते हैं, वही सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भलाई चाहते हैं, और हमारी तरफ के जो लोग ह उनके दिल में कोई दर्द नहीं है, उनके लिए कोई भावना नहीं है, कोई हनदर्दी नहीं है या हम सरकारी मुलाजिमों को अपना दुश्मन समझते हैं, तो यह हमारे साथ एक बहुत बड़ी बेइन्साफी होगी, अन्याय होगा । हम लोग जो यहां पर इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं वे दस लाख आदमियों ने चुनकर आए हैं और उसी प्रकार से यह

लोग भी चुनकर आए हैं । जितने लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी यह करते हैं, हम भी उतने ही लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं। और इस लिहाज से यहां पर हमारा बहुमत है । इससे यह बात साबित हो चुकी है, जनता ने और देश ने साबित की है कि मजदूरों का हित, गरीबों का हित और किसानों का हित कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथ में मजबूती से सुरक्षित है । यह लोग जो हैं वह केवल भावनाओं से बात करते हैं और यह दिखाते हैं कि हम उन मजदूरों के हक में हैं। इस सदन में, जब अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आता है उस दिन को छोड़ कर, बाकी हर रोज यह कहा जाता है, विरोधी दलों की ओर से, कि सरकारी मुलाजिम करप्ट हैं, कुनबापरस्त हैं, वे कोई काम नहीं करते हैं । इस तरह की बातें इस सदन में हर रोज उस तरफ से कही जाती हैं।

मैं अपने उन विरोधी दल वालों के भाइयों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह किस मंह से हम कांग्रेस वालों के विरुद्ध यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं ? मेरे उधर के मित्र श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रक्खा था । मुझे उनसे कहना है कि मुझे इस संसद् में कार्य करते हुए डेढ़ वर्ष हो गए हैं । उनके मुंह से आज जैसी नीरस स्पीच मुझे सुनने को मिली है इससे पहले ऐसी रसहीन स्पीच में ने उनकी नहीं सुनी है । मुझे कहने दिया जाए कि उनके भाषण में कोई रस नहीं था, उसकी कोई वकअत नहीं थी । यह ठीक है कि वह एक अच्छे वक्ता हैं लेकिन आज उनके पास बोलने के लिए खास मसाला नहीं था । आज जो उन्होंने सदन के सामने अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रक्खा था उसके लिए उनके पास कोई यथेष्ट कारण व बजह नहीं थी । उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इंद्रप्रस्थ भवन की बात कही । यह ठीक है कि इंद्रप्रस्य भवन की बात जब हमारे

313 No-confidence Motion

No-confidence 314 Motion

सामने आती है तो हमारा दिल भी रोता है और हमारी आंखों में खून के आंसू आ जाते हैं । वहां पर जो जुल्म हुआ, जो अन्याय हआ उसके लिए जितना दूख उनके दिल में है उससे अधिक दुख हमारे दिल में है। बाकी उनके दिल में जो दुख है वह केवल इस लिए है कि वह दिल्ली की नुमायन्दगी करते हैं । अब दिल्ली में सरकारी मुलाजिमों की मेजारिटी है और वह सरकारी मुलाजिमों की मेजारिटी को बहुमत को यह जनसंघ पार्टी के पांचों के पांच सदस्य यहां संसद में रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं। जाहिर है कि वह यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर ला कर उनकी हमदर्दी लेना चाहते हैं लेकिन वास्तव में उनके साथ उन्हें कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। अगर वाक़ई उन्हें कर्म-चारियों के साथ हमदर्दी है तो वही बात वह अपने कारखानों में जाकर करें। जितनी हमदर्दी वह मजदूरों के लिए और दूसरों के लिए यहां दिखाना चाहते हैं वही हमदर्दी का सबत अपनी फैक्टरियों में दें । मैं समझता हूं कि इसी कारण आज श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त के भाषण में कोई रस नहीं था, कोई खास बात नहीं थी और वह अपना केस जिस शानदार तरीक़े से उन्हें पेश करना चाहिए था वह उसे पेश नहीं कर सके ।

इंद्रप्रस्थ भवन के बारे में मैं यह कहना बाहूंगा कि जो मांग वह जुडिशियरी की करते हैं दरअसल जुडिशिएल इनक्वायरी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । हमारी सरकार ने बहुत जल्द कार्यवाही की । अगर उस मामले में जरा गहराई से देखा जाए तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उस पुलिस की ज्यादती में पुलिस वालों के साथ कुछ सियासी पार्टियों का भी हाथ था । अपना राज-नीतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए उन सियासी पार्टियों ने यह चाहा कि बहा पर कोई झगड़े हो या गड़बड़ी हो । मेरे पास ऐसा सबूत है और मैं उन आनरेबुल मैम्बर

का नाम भी ले सकता हूं। तमाम सरकारी फ़ाइलों के फोटो आदि उनके पास आए और साथ ही उन फाइलों की कौपी मेरे पास भी गलती से भेज दी । लोग यह कहते भी हैं कि जो इस तरह की कौपीज दो, चार मैम्बरों में भेजते हैं वही कौपी मझ को भी भेजते हैं। उन फ़ाइलों की कौपियां मिनिस्टर्स के दस्तख़तों और सेक्रेटरीज के दस्तख़तों से इंडोर्स की हुई मिली हैं और जैसा मैंने कहा ग़लती से मुझे भी वह चिट्ठी उन्होंने इंडोर्स कर दी है । वह सारे इंडोर्सजुदा कागजात मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। उनको पढ़ने से यह बात साबित हो जाती है कि न्इन लोगों की पुलिस वालों के साथ साजिश थी । उनकी आपस में मिली भगत थी । पूलिस द्वारा सरकारी मुलाजिमों को जो पीटने का काम किया गया उसमें इन लोगों की पुलिस वालों के साथ साजिश थी। जो कागजात मेरे पास इडोर्स होकर आ गए **हैं उससे** इस साजिश का पूरी तरह सबूत मिल जाता है ।

17.13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह जो सरकारी मुलाजिमों की हड़ताल हुई इसमें केवल 10 फ़ीसदी सरकारी कर्मचारी शामिल हुए थे और उन 10 फ़ीसदी में से केवल एक फ़ीसदी लोग ही ऐसे है जिन कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तिल किया गया है । 90 परसेंट कर्मचारी लोग वफ़ादार थे और उन वफ़ादार मुलाजिमों में एक डर पैदा करने के लिए उनके पास एक ही रास्ता था कि वह बेचारे दफ्तर में बैठे हए जहां शान्तिपूर्वक काम कर रहे थे . उनको किसी न किसी तरह से डिस्टर्ब किया जाता । इससे यह बात साबित हो जाती है कि दरअसल बल्क मेजारिटी इस स्ट्राइक के फेवर में नहीं और यह साजिश की गई कि किसी तरह

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

से उन बफ़ादार कर्मचारियों को डराया जाए और उन्हें डिस्टर्ब किया जाए । मैं बाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बारे में गहराई से जांच-पड़ताल कराए और वाकई में जो भी अफसर दोषी पाए जाएं उन्हें सजा दे। इसके साथ ही सरकार इस बात का भी प्रयत्न करे और इसके लिए जरूरी कार्य-वाही करे ताकि राजनीतिक पार्टियां जोकि उनके बीच में आकर और उन्हें बहका कर अपना राजनीतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध किया करती हैं वह ऐसा न कर सकें ।

में इस मौके पर कोई पोलिटिकल भाषण नहीं करना चाहता वाको यह अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार स्कूली टीचर्स की जायज मांगों को अवश्य स्वीकार करे । अभी यहां पर वनलाया गया कि हजारों स्कूली टीचर्स आज यहां बाहर अपनी वात सुनाने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं। में चाहूंगा कि उनकी शिकायतों को दूर किया जाए और जो अभी उन्हें हाईशिप है उसे रफ़ा किया जाए ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पिछले 6 महीने से हड़ताल चल रही है और बहुत बुरी हालत बहां पर हो रही है । वहां पर उन हजारों टीचरों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है लेकिन उन पर यह कोठारी कमिशन की सिफारिश लागू नहीं की जा रही है । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब और प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से आप की मार्फत अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि अगर सरकारी मुलाजिमों के बारे में कोई वेज ऐवार्ड आदि की बात आती है तो हमारे हिमाचल प्रदेश के टीचर्स के मामले को सबसे पहले लिया जाए और उनके साथ इंसाफ किया जाए ।

इस के साथ ही में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा । लॉ एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने कहा । मुझे अफसोस है कि अगर पुलिस ने कोई वैसी ज्यादती की है और मैं चाहूंगाकि उसका जुर्म साबित होने पर जो भी उस के लिए जिम्मे-दार हो उसे माकूल सजा दी जाए । लेकिन इसी सिलसिले में मैं केरल का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। केरल में कम्युनिस्टों की हुकूमत है और वहां पर यह हॉलत है कि लोगों की दुकानें लूटी जाती हैं, लोगों की इज्जत लूटी जाती है और पुलिस सामने खड़ी तमाशा देखती रहती है । मैंने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि वहां पर एक बाजार में किसी व्यापारी का माल का ठेला आया था । उस व्यापारी ने कहा कि मैं अपना माल स्वयं अपने आदमियों से उतरवाऊंगा लेकिन वहां जो उन कम्यु-निस्टों के गडे और बदमाश लोग खड़े रहते हैं वह उस व्यापारी को कहते हैं कि तुम्हें यह माल हमारे लोगों के जरिए उतरवाना पडेगा और एक रुपएं से ले कर पांच रुपए बोरी तक उतरवाई देनी पड़ेगी अगर उतना पैसा हमें नहीं दोगे तो हम माल को छीन लेंगे। इस तरह की अंधेरगर्दी वहां के कम्युनिस्ट शासन में चल रही है लेकिन कोई इनक्वायरी नहीं होती है.... (Interruptions)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Your Law Minister incited the people to take the law into their own hands. Is it democracy or hypocrisy ?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्माः जो हमारे लॉ मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने इस बारे में एक स्टेटमैंट भीदिया था लेकिन कोई उसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल नहीं की गई । (Interruptions)

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Call him and lynch him before Parliament.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : इसी तरह से मद्रास में हो रहा है। वहां पर कोई किसी को पूछता नहीं है, सब जगह पैसा चलता है। डी॰एम॰के॰ के शासन में अंघेरगर्दी चल रही है। वहां पर मजदूरों के हित की कोई बात नहीं की जा रही है। वहां पर

317 No-confidence KARTIKA 20, 1890 (SAKA) No-confidence 318 Motion Motion

मजदूरों, अमीरों सभी को पीसाजा रहा है । कहने का मक़सद यह है कि केरल और मद्रास दोनों स्थानों में गड़बड़ चल रही है ।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि जिन लोगों ने बहकावे में आकर हड़ताल में हिस्सा लिया है उनके साथ सरकार हमदर्दी के साथ पेश आवे । अगर कहीं पुलिस की ज्यादती साबित हो तो जिम्मेदार अफसरों को दंड दिया जाए । सभी ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारी जोकि केवल बहकावे में आकर हड़ताल पर गए उनके मामलों पर सरकार हड़ताल पर गए उनके मामलों पर सरकार हमदर्दी से गौर करे और उनके प्रति किसी प्रकार के बदले की भावना न रक्खे । मं समझता हू कि जितना दुःख और जितना दर्द उन लोगों के दिल में है । उससे ज्यादा सरकार के दिल में और हमारे दिलों में है ।

में कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर मौके के ऊपर इस हडताल को फेल न किया जाता और वह फेल न हो जाती नो इस मुल्क में बड़ी गड़बड़ी होती । इस मौके के ऊपर हमारी सरकार ने जो मजबूती दिखाई है, खास तौर पर हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहव ने जो मजवूती दिखलाई है उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। साथ ही साथ में उन मुलाजिमों को भी जिन्होंने सरकार के साथ वफादारी दिखाई है, बधाई देता हं। जिन लोगों ने हड़ताल की है, में समझता हं वह इन लोगों के कहने में आ गए, वह गुमराह हुए हैं और उनको गलत रास्ते पर रक्खा गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि भगवान भले ही उनको सजा दे लेकिन सरकार दोनों को बख्शे !

श्वी स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तूत किया है में उसकी तर्जुमानी करने के

लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल को कुचलने के लिए जो अध्यादेश सरकार ने जारी किया, जो लाठी, बुलेट और गोली का सहारा लेने की कोशिंश उसने की है, उसको छोड़कर अगर वह थोड़ी और कोशिश कर लेती तो णायद हड़ताल टल सकती थी । मुझे मालूम है कि जब 12 सितम्बर को हम लोग श्री एस॰ एम॰ जोशी की अध्यक्षता में गुह मंत्री जी से मिले तब हम लोगों ने उनसे निवेदन किया कि हड़ताल टल सकती है । कुछ मांगें हम लोगों ने उनके सामने रक्खीं । नीड बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज के बारे में हम लोग यह समझौता करने के लिए राजी हो गए कि यदि वह यह आश्वासन देसकते हों और दे देते कि गजेन्द्रगडकर रिपोर्ट को मान लिया जाएगा और जब नैशनल कमिशन आफ लेबर की रिपोर्ट आ जाए तो इस नीड वेस्ट मिनिमम वेज के मसले को पंच के सुपुर्द कर सकते हैं. तो हड़ताल टल सकती है । लेकिन जब इस प्रकार का कोई आश्वासन नहीं मिला, न्युट्रलाइजेशन आफ डिअरनेंस के मसले को आर्बीटेशन को देने से इन्कार कर दिया, तब हम लोग क्या कर सकते थे ?

में समझता हूं कि 19 तारीख की जो हड़ताल हुई वह शांतिमय थी । हम को हड़ताल करने के लिए इस मरकार ने मजवर किया । 12 तारीख के बाद भी हमारे प्रधान पीटर अलवारिस प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से मिले । उन्होंने उनसे भी निवेदन किया कि 27 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हडताल टल सकती है और वह उसमें हस्तक्षेप करें । इस मसले को वह आर्बीट्रेशन को भेजने के लिए राजी हो जाएं । कच्छ का मसला, देश की धरती का मसला आर्बीट्रेशन को जा सकता है, लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों का मसला, दो सालों से जिस का फैसला नहीं हो सका, ज्वायेंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी

[श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी]

के सामने दो साल से उसका फैसला नहीं हुआ, उसको आर्बीटेशन के सामने भेजने . से इन्कार कर दिया गया। गांधी जी के चैलेंज को रोज सिखाने वालों ने गांधी जी के आदर्शों को तिलांजलि दे दी। जब उन्होंने कहा कि आर्वीटेशन में यह मसला जा नहीं सकता, यह मसला आर्बीट्रेवल है या नहीं, इस पर हम विचार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तव हमारे लोगों ने इसका बहिष्कार किया । ज्वायेंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी में अगर इस पर डेडलाक क्रिएट किया गया तो इसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है। अफसोस की बात है कि इस देश के गृह मंत्री जी ने कभी ज्वायेंट कन्सल्टेटिव मशीनरी के कांस्टिट्युशन को पड़ा ही नहीं । मुझे आज भी विश्वास है कि उन्होंने उसको नहीं पढ़ा । अगर उसको पढ़ते तो उसमें साफ तरीके से लिखा हआ है कि आर्वीटेशन किस-किस मसले पर मिलेगा । मैं आपकी इजाजत से उसको सदन के सामने पढना चाहता हँ ताकि जो भी लोगों को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की गई है वह वात दूर हो जाए। इस कांस्टिट्यूशन में दिया हआ है कि आर्बीट्रेशन किन-किन मसलों पर दिया जाएगा ।

"Compulsory arbitration shall be limited etc.---

- (i) pay and allowances,
- (ii) weekly hours of work, and
- (iii) leave".

हम लोग यह चाहते थे कि आर्बट्रिशन क्लास 4 एम्प्लाईज के मसले पर भी दिया जाए। तब नीड बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज और उसके बाद वेज डिफरेंशल्स कर दें तो यह मसला हम हो सकता है। सरकार के सामने कोई ज्वायस नहीं थी। उसमें कहा गया था कि : "On a final disagreement being recorded as mentioned in clause 18, the Government shall appoint a board of arbitration as soon as possible."

कोई ऐम्बिग्इटी नहीं थी। वह बिल्कुल साफ था। उसमें चाहे तीन मेम्बर हों या एक मेम्बर हो आर्बीट्रेशन में, इसका कोई झगडा नहीं था । लेकिन इसके बावजुद आर्बीट्रेगन से इन्कार कर दिया गया, जबकि यह प्रोविजन भी था कि जब सदन के सामने आर्बीटेशन का अवार्ड आए तो गवर्नमेंट उसको माडिफाई कर सकती थी. उसको अमेंड कर सकती थी और सदन की इजाजत से वह रिजेक्ट भी हो सकता है, जब कि बहमत इस सदन में कांग्रेस के पास है । हजारों मजदूरों की मांगों को बहुमत के आधार पर वह नामंजूर कर सकर्तां थी अब आखिर उसको खतराक्या था ? आर्बीटेशन अपना अवार्ड दे देता । अगर वह मजदूरों के पक्ष में होता तो सरकार उस को रिजेक्ट कर सकती थी। लेकिन सवाल टाइल आफ स्ट्रेंग्थ काथा । गृह मंत्री जी ने पुलिस की हड़ताल को जिस तरीके से कूचल दिया था उसी तरह से दफा 140 लगा कर पालियामेंट के सामने कोई जलस ले जाना उन्होंने मना कर दिया । कोई आदमी पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों के सामने अपनी मांगें लेकर नहीं जासकताहै जुलुस की शक्ल में यामुजाहरे की शक्ल में। मंत्री जी अपनी ताकत को दिखलाना चाहते थे और साबित करना चाहते थे कि वह बीसवीं सदी के शिवाजी हैं। लेकिन ऐसा हआ नहीं । अघ्यादेश जारी किया गया 13 सितम्बर, 1968 को । 12 सितम्बर के बाद जब हम लोग नेगोशिएट कर रहे थे, एक तरफ तो नेगोशिएटेड सैटलमेंट के उपर बातचीत कर रहे थे, सोच रहे थे कि नेगोशिएटेड सैट्लमैंट हो जाए, लेकिन हमको मालूम नहीं था उस वक्त गह मंत्री जी की जेब में आर्डिनेंस का डाफ्ट था । 13 तारीख को उन्होंने आर्डिनेंस जारी किया । लोगों के दिल में गस्सा आया। इसी दिल्ली शहर में यह

3_{21} No-confidence Motion

No-confidence 322 Motion

बीबी गर्भवती थी,- दस महीने शादी के हए थे। उसके पेट में होने वाला कोई प्रधान मंत्री देश का शायद छिपा हो । उसको आप गोली मार दें और उसके वाद अगर हम कहें, कि यह अत्याचार हआ है तब कहते हैं कि इसके पीछे पोलि-टिकल मोटिव है । इस तरीके से किया गया। एक आदमी को मारा गया क्योंकि उसकी शक्ल दूसरे से मिलती थी। यह मर्डर इन कोल्ड न्लड था।

> "Murder in cold blood : The bloodthirsty policemen, however, did not spare cold-blooded murder for all their confusion. Mr. Raj Bahadur (24), Electrical Khalasi was not among the strikers but was murdered in a calculating manner just because his face resembled that of Mr. Surinder Mohan, Vice-President of the Northern Railwaymen's Union."

उसकी शक्ल मिलती थी इस वास्ते उसको मार दिया गया । यही उसका कसूर था । उसने हड़ताल नहीं को, आर्डिनेंस का उल्लंघन नहीं किया, केवल उसकी शक्ल मिलतो थो एक ऐसे मजदूर कार्यकर्ता की णक्ल के साथ जिसने हिम्मत करके कहा था कि इस आर्डिनेंस के खिलाफ़ हड़ताल करूंगा । क्या किसी को इस[ै] तरह से गोली मारी जा सकती थी। उसकी रोती हुई मां को आप यहां से क्या जवाब देंगे ? इंदिरा गांधी जो भो एक मांहैं। उनसे ही मैं इसका जवाब पूछना चाहता हूं । चह्वाण साहब भो एक पिता हैं, उनसे में पूछना चाहता हूं। जिन बहनों का सुहाग उजड़ गया है जिनके माथे के सिंदूर को जिन्होंने नोच दिया है आज क्या वहसिंदूर उनको वापिस मिलेगा। अर्जुन सिंह की बीवी को अर्जुन सिंह वापिस मिलेगा ? यह सब कैसे होगा ? पांच मंजिली इमारत से किसी को पकड़ कर गिरा दिया जाए, क्या यही आपका तरीका है ? बीकानेर में गोली चली, गोहाटी में, गोली चली, शहडोल में गोली चली,

जानते हए कि आर्डिनेंस की धाराओं का उल्लंघन होगा, उसको लागु किया गया । एक लाख या डेढ़ लाख कर्मचारियों ने उस आर्डिनेंस की धज्जियां उडाई, उसके टुकड़े-टुकड़े किए । केवल इतना ही नहीं, अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने, खासकर मेरे मोअज्जिज दोस्त श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने इसका उल्लेख किया । उन्होंने सरकार को बधाई दी । किस चीज के लिए बधाई देते हैं ? इसलिए कि इस हड़ताल को कूचल दिया । लेकिन उस हडताल में क्या हो रहा है ? मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि पठानकोट से लेकर कन्या कुमारी तक और कलकत्ते से लेकर आप किसी इलाके में चले जाइए, एक केस आफ वायोलेंस नहीं हआ । दुसरी तरफ इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट में क्या हआ ? बहां बाकई पुलिस ने नंगा नाच किया।

जब हम प्रधान मंत्री से 17 तारीख को मिले और उनसे इन्द्रप्रस्थ इस्टेट की बात की गई तो उन्होंने कहा कि उनको उसका बहत दूःख है । प्रधान मंत्री को दूःख हो सकता है लेकिन श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव और दूसरे लोगों को दुःख नहीं है । मगर दुःख होते हए भी मझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आखिर न्यायिक जांच क्यों नहीं की गई ? वह रिपोर्ट हम लोगों के पास है जो सरज़ प्रमाद और त्निकमदास ने दी है । जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है कि उसकी न्यायिक जांच क्यों नहीं हई ? लेकिन उसके बाद पटानकोट में क्या हुआ ? पुलिस फायरिंग एण्ड ब्रटेलिटीज अगेन्स्ट वर्कर्स जो है वह एक दास्तान है दर्द भरी । मैं चाहता हूं कि लोग उसको पढ़ें । इसको एस० एम० जोशी ने नहीं लिखा है, पीटर अलवारिस ने नहीं लिखा । इसको कूछ ऐसे व्यक्तियों ने लिखा है जिन का इस हड़ताल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था । एक मां के सामने उसके लड़के को दो पलिस वालों ने पकड़ लिया । तीसरे पुलिस वाले ने गोली मारी । उसकी जवान

[धी स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी]

कालका में हमारी बहनों को मारा गया, पठानकोट में गोली चली और छः स सेकर आठ वर्करों की खुन से होली खेली जई । किशनगंज के स्टेशन पर हमारी बहनों को जिस तरह से बेतहाशा मारा गया, जवान लडकियों को मारा गया और अपने फटे हुए ब्लाउज़ा लेकर जब वे प्रधान मंत्री महोदया की कोठी पर गई दिखाने के लिए कि देश की सोता और सावित्रयों को किस तरह से मारा पोटा गया तो बेशमीं के साथ प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि तुम ने जरूर कुछ अन्याय किया होगा ? अन्याय किया होगा ? इसी तरीके से अगर कोई बेंत किसी मिनिस्टर की धर्मपत्नी या लड़की के ऊपर चले तो इस देश में क्या होगा? मान लो कि लोगों ने विद्रोह किया, मान लो कि एक दिन की हडताल लोगों ने को । लेकिन वह हड़ताल हिंसात्मक हड़ताल नहीं थी, यह में दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं । पुलिस ने लाठियां और गोलियां तक चलाई लेकिन लोग हिंसा पर उतारू नहीं हुए । लेकिन आप देखें कि एक पूलिस वाला भी इस दौरान में नहीं मरा । क्या एक पुलिस वाले को पांच दम हजार आदमी मिलकर मार नहीं सकते थे ? आप एक-एक पुलिस वाले की वर्दी को उतार कर देख लेंक्या किसी के जिस्म पर कोई खरोंच तक लगी है ? नहीं लगी है ।

इस सब के बदले कर्मचारियों को क्या मिला ? 65 हजार लोगों की नौकरियां ले लो गई हैं। कहा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री जो जब वापिस आयेंगी तब फैंतला होगा। उन्होंने काफी तसल्लीबख्ण काम किया है। उन्होंने 48 हजार को वापिस ले लिया है। लेकिन चार हजार कर्मचारियों का क्या होगा ? वे कौन हैं ? आपके हायों में इंसाफ की तराजू है। आपको चाहिए कि इस वक्त आप ज्यूडिंशस माइंड से काम लें। आप मेहरबानी करके तोल कर देखें कि जिन चार हजार को नहीं लिया गया है वे कौन

है। सब लोग गैर हाजिर उस दिन हुए । 44 हजार जा नोटिस वाले थे और जिनके नोटिस 10 तारीख को खत्म हो रहे थे, उनके नोटिस तो वापिस ले लिए गए लेकिन चार हजार कर्तचारियों को जिनको तनख्वाह देकर निकाल दियागया था उनको अभी तक वाजिस नहीं लिया गया है ? उनका क्या कसूर था? वही तो था जो 44 हजार का था। इन चार हजार के बारे में कहा गया कि ये इंस्टोगेटर्ज हैं । आठ हजार आज भो ससरोंडिड हैं। उनके खिलाफ कौन से मुकदने हैं? दफा 144 तोड़ने के, सैकगन 188 और सैक्शन 5 आफ दोज आहिनेंग को तोडने के। नन आफ दोज इनवार्ब मारल टर**पट्यिड** । सै कशंज गवर्तनेंट इंस्ट्कगंज ये हैं कि अगर मारल टरपोट्यूड इनवाल्ब्ड नहीं है तो नार्मली सतर्गेशन नहीं होना चाहिए । वे ससपेंड किए गए । उन पर मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि वे हमारे कर्नचारो हे और उनके साथ काफी फराख-दिलो से. उदारता से हम लोग डील करेंगे लेकिन दूसरो तरफ उनको वापिस नहीं लिया जा रहा है । प्रधान मत्री महोदया ने काफो फराखदिलो दिखाई भी है। हम लोग जब उनसे निवेदन करने गए थे तब एक बात कही थी। हमने कहा था कि मेहरवानी करके दीवाली से पहले आप फैमला कर दें। चह्वाण साहब ने कहा था कि दोवाली से पहले फैसला हो ज।एगा । 4.4 हजार का तो हो गया। लेकिन आज भी दस हजार लोग जो ससपें-डिड है उनके खिलाफ मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। वे कोई क्रिमिनल मुरुदमें नहीं हैं। पठानकोट में गरीब मजदूरों के ऊपर एटम्प्ट टू मर्डर के मुकदमे चलाये गये । उनकी वीवियों को मारा गया । बच्चों के ऊपर लाठियां चलाई गई । उनके पतियों को मारा गया । बच्चों को अन। थ किया गया । औरतों का सुहाग उजाड़ दिया गया । उसके बाद उलटे मुकदमे चलाए गये। कहा गया।

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Here it is 'attempt at murder'. But cases were filed against those whose family members were murdered. This is the history of Pathankot and Bikaner firings.

कलकत्ता भें यही कुछ हुआ है । में इंदिरा जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि चार हजार कर्मचारी जिनको केवल एक महीने की तनख्वाह देकर निकाल दिया गया है उनके बारे में वह सोचें । उनका कोई कसूर नहीं है । अगर औरों ने एबसेंट किया तो उन्होंने भी किया । जो कसूर दूसरों का था वही उनका भी था । जिस तरह से लोयल वर्करों के साथ मलूक हुआ, दिल्ली में इंद्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट में जिस तरह से उनको मार। गया, उसको देखते हुए में नहीं समझना हं कि आइंदा कोई लायल वर्कर वनने की कोशिश करेगा । आज भी आठ हजार आदमी ससपेंडिड हैं । मैं प्रार्थना करना हं कि इन समपेंशन आडर्ज को वापिस लिया जाए और नार्मेलसी को रेस्टोर किया गया । हमारे चह्वाण साहब कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वह लौह पुरुष बनें । लौह पुरुष वन कर वह खड़े हो गए हैं। वह नो शायद पिग आयरन की तरह के लौह पुरुष हैं। हमने देखा है कि स्पेशल एलाय स्टोल को मानिद जो लौह पुरुष थे स्वर्गीय पंडित गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त उन्होंने भी हर एक केस को वापिस लिया था । उनसे अपने आप को वह स्ट्रांग नहीं कह सकते हैं। मैं इन लौह पूरुष से पूछना चाहता ह कि उनका यह आर्डिनेंस कहांगया था जब न्यूज पेपर एम्प्लायीज ने हड़ताल की थी, जब टाटा, बिरला, गोयनका, साह जैन ने वेज बोर्ड के एवार्ड को लाग करने से इन्कार किया था, जब 58 दिन तक पत्नकार भखे मरते रहे थे । तब उननें यह हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी कि उनके खिलाफ आर्डिनेंस लाएं । जब प्राइसिस बढ़ रही थी, चावल, गेहं, दालों के भाव बढ़ते जा रहे थे, हर एक चीज के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे थे, मैं प्रछना चाहता इं कि तब आर्डिनेंस क्यों नहीं लाया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हं कि श्री धर्मवीरा के

आर्डिनेंस नहीं आया जब खिलाफ क्यों बंगाल में और नार्थ बिहार में हजारों लोग मारे गए थे । तब भी आपने कोई ऐकशन ले लिया होता तो लोगों को तसल्ली हो तो जाती । लेकिन सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज के बारे में कहा गया कि इनकी गैर-हाजिरी को ब्रेक इन सर्विस समझा जाएगा । और तीन साल के लिए या पांच साल के लिए उन पर निगरानी रखी जाएगी । ब्रेक इन सर्विस फार फाइव यीअर्ज । पांच साल के बाद शायद इनकी सर्विस बेकार हो जाएगी, कौन रहता है, कौन नहीं रहता है. पता नहीं । सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तरफ से मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो यह कहा गया है कि यह एंटीसोशल मूव थी, ऐसी कतई बात नहीं है। यह भी कहा गया कि पोलिटिकल कू बनने जा रहा था । अजीब-अजीब चीजें चल रही थीं । कहागयाकि अच्छा हुआ इंदिरा जी वापिस आ गई हैं वर्ना शायद अगर देर से आतीं तो उनकी गद्दी पर जोशी जी बैठे होते । इस तरह की बातें पुराने जमाने में सूनी जाती थीं, ये शेखचिल्लियों के जमाने में तो कहावतें हुआ करती थीं लेकिन आज के जमाने में इन पर यकीन कोई नहीं कर सकता है । यह कहा गया था कि मोरार जी देसाई साहब के आने पर फैसला होगा। वह आए । उन्होंने देखा कि चह्वाण साहब ने फैसला नहीं किया इस वास्ते हम झंझट में क्यों पड़ें, हम बाप हैं, लैट इट गो ट्दी मदर। उन्होंने इस को इंदिरा जी को पास आन कर दिया । वह जिस तरह से चाहें फैसला करें।

जहां तक नीड बैस्ड मिनिमम वेज का सम्बन्ध है, यह हमारी डिमांड कायम रहेगी। इसके लिए हम लड़ते रहेंगे । आप 23 अक्तूबर 1968 के स्टेट्समैन को पढ़ें । हाई कोर्ट के जज ने नहीं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज ने नहीं, कम्पूटर ने जिस पर आपका इतना बड़ा विश्वास है कि इट कैन डू नो रांग उसने बता दिया है कि क्या नीड बैस्ड वेज होनी

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

चाहिए । उस कम्प्युटर के आंकड़े हमारे भाई कवर लाल गप्त जी ने कोट किए हैं। नीड बैस्ड मिनिमम वेज आपको करनी पडेगी। मैं केरल के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री नम्बुदिरीपाद को बधाई देना चाहता हं कि उन्होंने आर्डिनेंस को ठोकर मारी है और ऐसा करके उन्होंने कोई गलत नहीं बल्कि सही काम किया है । कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य और मंत्री जो 19 सितम्बर को केरल में मौजद थे उन में मैं कहंगा कि सैटल हाल में जा कर अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर वे बताएं कि क्या वाकई में 19 तारीख को केरल में अमनो अमान था या नहीं था । किसी हारे हुए कांग्रेसमैन को आप वहां का गवर्नर बनाते हैं और बना कर वहां भेजते हैं और जब उसका विरोध किया जाता है और उस आधार पर वहां की हकुमत को आप हटाने की कोणिण करते हैं तो सरकारी कर्म-चारियों को ही नहीं बल्कि देश की जनता की सहानभूति उस सरकार के साथ होगी। नम्बूदरीपाद का काम बिल्कुल सही था, इसको देश मानता है।

अन्त में मैं कहंगा कि ज्युडिशल इन-क्वायरी जो घटना घटी है, उनकी होनी चाहिए । बीकानेर में होनी चाहिए, पठानकोट में होनी चाहिए, इंद्रप्रस्थ इस्टेट में होनी चाहिए, शहडोल में होनी च।हिए जहां पर फायरिंग हुआ है।

जहां तक सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज की लायलटी का सम्बन्ध है उसमें कोई शक नहीं है। आप जानते ही हैं कि जब चीनी आकमण हुआ था, 20 अक्तूबर 1962 को चीन ने हमला किया था, तब उन्होंने अपनी लायलटी का सबुत दिया था। 21 तारीख को सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लायीज ने, डिफेंस, पोस्ट्स एण्ड टेलीग्राफ़ और **रेलवेमैन** फैडरेशन ने अपनी सारी मांगों को एक तरफ रख दिया । वे उस समय के देश के कर्णधार, लेट लेमेन्टिड पंडित नेहरू,

को रामलीला ग्राउंड में लेकर गए । वहां उन्हें सिर्फ़ साढ़े चार लाख रुपए की थैली ही नहीं दी, बल्कि उन लोगों ने खुन से प्लेज साइन किया कि जब तक हिन्दूस्तान पर चीन का हमला रहता है, जब तक हमारे देश का चप्पा भी उनके कब्जे में है, तब तक हम ईमानदारी से काम करेंगे और ज्यादा काम करके ओवरटाइम एलाउंस भी नहीं लेंगे ।

रेकगनीशन विद्ड्रा कर ली गई है । और रेकगनीणन विदड्रा करके किस को दी गई है ? आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के लोगों को । उनको बुलाया गया कि आओ, हमारे वफ़ादार, हिज मार्स्टर्ज वायस, तूमको रेकगनीजन दिया जायेगा । एक मिनिस्टर ने मुझ से कहा कि मि० वनर्जी, आपकी युनियन डी रेकगनाइज हो गई है, अब हम आप से कैंसे बात करेंगे, कैंसे आप से डील करेंगे। -हमने कहा कि आप समझ लीजिए कि हम अंडरग्राउंड नागा हैं, आप हम से नेगो-शिएट कीजिए । लेकिन मश्किल यह है कि ये लोग अंडर ग्राउंड नागाज केसाथ तो बातचोत करेंगे, लेकिन हमारे साथ नहीं करेंगे । अजीब हालत है ।

यह सरकार जिन आई० एन० टी० यु० मी० वालों को अपना वफ़ादार समझती है, वे कुछ करने वाले नहीं हैं । मैं कानपुर का रहने वाला हू । हमारे यहां अवध की एक बहुत पूरानी कहानी है । जिन आई० एन० टी० यू०सी० के लोगों ने हड़ताल का विरोध किया, गोली चलाए जाने पर ख्शी जाहिर की और कहा कि गोली चलाना सही है, वे प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा जो का साथ नहीं देंगे 1 वे अपनी जात का भी साथ नहीं देंगे। एक पुराने जमाने का अंग्रेज अपने कुत्ते की बड़ी तारीफ़ करता था । कहता था कि यह कुत्ता इन्सान से भी ज्यादा वफ़ादार है, रात भर जागता रहता है, और मेरे बच्चों की हिफ़ाजत करता है । एक मुल्ला जी बड़े जालाक

थे । उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार, इसकी वफ़ादारी का सुबूत मैं देता हूं। उन्होंने कुत्ते के एक छोटे से बच्चे को उस कुत्ते के मामने रख दिया । वह कुत्ता उस बच्चे को काटने लगा । इस पर मुल्ला जी ने कहा कि सरकार, देखें, जो अपनी जात से वफ़ादारी नहीं कर सकता है, वह आप के माथ भी वफ़ादारी नहीं करेगा । यह है काशीनाथ पांडे और उनकी आई॰ एन॰ टी॰ यू॰ सी॰ । (डयवधान) में ने कुत्ते की मिसाल दी है । मैंने और कुछ नहीं कहा है । वे लोग नारा देते हैं हड़ताल का, लेकिन खुद भाग जाते हैं । हम ऐसा नहीं करते है ।

एक और छोटी सी कहानी कह कर मैं ख़त्म करता हूं।

आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के लीडजं कौन हैं ?

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : I can also cite many anecdotes about you. You must remember I am also in INTUC.

श्वी स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी : में डा॰ मैंतेयी बोस जैसी आई॰ एन॰ टी॰ यू॰ सी॰ के लीडज़ं के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं आज भी उनके चरणों को करने के लिए तैयार हूं उनकी ईमानदारी के लिए । में उनके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं । मैं श्री काशीनाय पांडे की तरफ़ इशारा कर रहा हूं ।

एक आदमी के यहां बच्चा पैदा नहीं होता था । उसके पास मकान था, तमाम चीजें थीं, लेकिन वच्चा पैदा नहीं होता था । बड़ी मुश्किल से बच्चा पैदा हुआ । लेकिन जब वह दो तीन साल का हो गया, तो उसको यह बीमारी पैदा हुई कि चौंक पढ़ता था और जिल्लाता था कि जागते रहो, आगे वढ़ो। उसके मां बाप उस बीमारी का इलाज कराने के लिए डाक्टरों के पास जाने लग । तमाम डाक्टरों ने कहा कि हम इस वीमारी को नहीं समझ सकते हैं। लेकिन एक डाक्टर बड़ा चालाक था, जैसे डा॰ मेलकोट हैं। उसने पूछा कि जब यह बच्चा चौंकता है और चिल्लाता है जागते रहो, आगे बढ़ों, तो उस वक्त वह खुद मोता है या जागता है। वच्चे की मांने कहा कि उस वक्त वह खुद तो सोता है। तव डाक्टर ने कहा कि बहन, मिठाई बांटो, तुम्हारे घर में कोई कांग्रेसी या आई॰ एन॰ टी॰ यू॰ सी॰ का लीडर पैदा हुआ है, क्योंकि उनकी खासियत यही है कि वे खुद तो सोते रहते हैं और चिल्लाते हे कि जागते रहो, आगे वढ़ो ।

आखिर में में कहना चाहता हूं कि इस आर्डिनेंस को जल्दी से जल्दी वापस ले लिया जाए । हम नीड बैस्ट वेज के लिए लड़ते रहेंगे । इस तरह का चाहे एक आर्डिनेंस हो या दस, हम उनको डफ़ाई करेंगे ।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI (Howrah) : I rise to oppose the Motion of no-confidence moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. In moving this Motion and in the way in which he supported it, he tried to impress upon this House the necessity....

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : The hon. Member is President of the one of the Postal Unions which had joined the strike.

17 ·45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI : I confess I could not understand the cogency of his arguments. What was wrong about Government when they tried to tackle the token strike situation ? There was not merely a threat of a token strike but there was to be engineered a general strike in the country; this was also announced in the newspapers and publicised. In the face of such a threat, Government had to act, and act perhaps with caution, dignity and restraint.

We must objectively study the whole situation concerning the strike. What was the demand made by the Central Government employees ? Being a trade union worker

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

myself, I stand fully, for the right of the trade union movement to go on strike to get certain demands conceded. I am prepared to say that this right is with the trade union movement. But here I would like the House to take into consideration another aspect to it contained in the remarks made very recently by the Chairman of the National Commission on Labour, ex-Chief Justice of India, Shri Gajendragadkar. He made it perfectly clear as to what in his opinion should be the nature of a trade union movement. He said that the Indian trade union movement should think of furthering the social, economic and industrial advancement of the country without prejudicing the interests of the working class, and although the trade union's primary duty was to look after the interests of the working class, it had also a duty towards the nation and it is time for the Indian trade union movement to be more mature, creative and constructive.

It is from this point of view that we have to study the whole situation created by the token strike and its aftermath. The token strike was sought to be brought about under a threat. It was said that if the demands of the employees were not conceded by Government, they would be forced to call upon all the Central Government employees to go on a general strike for an indefinite period, not for a particular period, but for an indefinite period. In the face of this, Government had to meet the situation quickly, and for that purpose, the Ordinance was promulgated. It was held in a Supreme Court judgment that strike was not a matter of right for the Central Government employees. But there was one difficulty : unless there was an enactment of Parliament, it was not possible to bring the Central Government employees under any kind of punishment. So the Ordinance was promulgated to prevent the Central Government employees from acting rashly.

SHRI NAMBIAR : And to victimise and punish them.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI: No.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Then what was the purpose ?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI : It was not to victimise them. Here I would quote from the main editorial of one of the leading newspapers of the country noted for its sobriety, a paper which has served the country with a patriotic zeal—I refer to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* editorial of 6 October. It wrote :

"The community, however, cannot allow itself to be held to ransom in this crude fashion, nor can the Government ignore the challenge of saboteurs in trade unionism."

"The drastic steps taken by them tocurb anti-social elements would, therefore, have a wide measure of public approval. What is however, not a little disturbing is that central trade unions or the political parties patronising them have not yet thought it fit to utter a single word in condemnation of these acts of sabotage."

We in West Bengal were the worst sufferers from sabotage. There was a strike by the electricity workers and the result was that large scale sabotage was practised. At least five giant transmission line towers were felled during the strike. The daring nature of such acts of sabotage as also the technical knowledge needed is evident from the fact that four of the steel frames supported the high tension 132 KV system. You can imagine what great harm was done to this country. The country cannot be held to ransom by these acts of sabotage and this kind of strike by the Central Government employees.

I was listening to the arguments of Shri Dange. I was amazed by his argument that the demand for need-based wages was met by the engineering sector of our industry to say that the demand for need-based wage by the Central Government employees is justified. Although I am a trade union worker myself, I have tried to understand the responsibility of a public servant in the context of our national duty. If the Central Government employees are]treated on the same footing as private sector employees, certainly the country will have to face a real danger in times of emergency. The Central Government employees are not employed in any endeavour which gives profit. They are serving the Government and in doing that, they are not producing anything. They constituted the machinery through which the

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Government of the day tried to function and implement its policies. It is almost impossible that my friends in the opposition will some day occupy the Treasury Benches, but I wish they do and if they do, they will then realise the responsibilities that the Government has to discharge in such circumstances.

Our Prime Minister, in a broadcast, had made it perfectly clear why it was not possible for the Government to accede to the demands made by the Central Government employees. She made it clear that the Central Government employees and others like the railway and port and dock workers, even the lowest paid among them, were better off than many other sections of our downtrodden and under-privileged community. This is particularly true of our rural millions, and therefore, it would be neither just nor wise to attempt to satisfy the claims of a few people at the cost of a great many. Such a course would also imply sacrificing longterm national interests for very limited temporary gains.

She has made it clear that she is quite sympathetic to the aspirations and demands of the Central Government employees, but she has to deal with 50 crores, millions in appalling poverty, millions who are unemployed, millions who were not getting even the bare necessities of life. It was not possible for a Prime Minister heading a national Government and a welfare State that only for the sake of 26 lakhs of Central Government employees the whole Government should be jeopardised in such a fashion and the whole economy brought to a standstill. An argument was put forward by the hon. Member, Shri Dange, when he said that it was a small thing to concede to the demands for minimum wage as demanded by the Centrai Government employees. Perhaps the House will remember that when I came for the first time, I had the honour to represent a constituency in this House, for the first time I brought the question before this House. As a supplementary I asked the Finance Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister if the Government would give us a target date when the minimum wage would be possible in this country. His reply was categorical. He said that on principle they accepted. So far as the question of minimum wage was concerned. Government accepted mini-

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mum wage being given to our employees but their financial implications had to be worked out so that it might not have an evil effect on the country's whole economy. That was the answer given by the Deputy Prime Minister on that occasion. It is quite clear therefore that our Government run by the Congress Party is fully aware of the necessity of giving a minimum wage to the Central Government employees. That is quite true, but, at the same time it was not possible for them to look only to the demands and the needs of the Central employees. Therefore, the Government whole difficulty arises there and the Government tried to convince the leaders of the Joint Council of Action that they be given a chance to get the recommendations of the national Commission on Labour. Although it is true technically that the minimum wage question was not before it, certainly the Government would have extended the terms of reference of the National Commission on Labour and the Commission could have also brought that question into the fold of their deliberations and could have made certain recommendations for the purpose of the country and the Government.

This question of fixing the minimum wages for the Central Government employees will also imply certain other obligations. There are several million workers working in the State Governments and they will also press for this minimum wage for themselves. Therefore the implications of such a decision will have to weighed carefully. Then again there are thousands of employees in the public undertakings and we have also to consider the question of minimum wage for such employees. Naturally the Government wanted to solve this question on a national footing. Until that situation comes the Government is not in a position to accede to the demands made by the Central Government employees or send it to arbitration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already taken 15 minutes. Will you please conclude in a couple of minutes ?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTER-JI : I will need some more time, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member will resume his speech tomorrow.

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BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT-ARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee. 18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, November 12, 1968 Kartika 21, 1890 (Saka).

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