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Monday, August 28, 1972  
Bhadra 6, 1894 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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## LOK SABHA

*Monday, August 28, 1972/Bhadra 6,  
1894 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri M. Shankaraiya who passed away at Mysore on the 22nd August, 1972, at the age of 67.

Shri Shankaraiya was a Member of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52 and of Second and Third Lok Sabha from Mysore during the years 1957-67. He had also been a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council during the years 1952-56. An eminent lawyer, he used to take active interest in educational activities, community development work and cooperative societies.

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.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, once again, Sir, in this session we are mourning the sad demise of one of our former colleagues. I associate myself and this House with the sentiments you have expressed on the passing away of Shri Shankaraiya. You have already mentioned his membership of the Provisional Parliament, of the Mysore Legislative Council and of this House and his experience as a lawyer and in the field of education. Shri Shankaraiya began his public life in the civic affairs of Mysore city and he was also actively

associated with the cooperative movement in Mysore. He also took special interest in the welfare of handloom weavers. He was a dedicated worker. I think the country loses a servant of the people.

I request you, Sir, to convey our deep condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Sir, I associate myself on behalf of my party with the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister at the sad demise of Shri M. Shankaraiya. From the record of his public life, it is evident that from his very early life, he was a public figure and his service was dedicated to constructive work. Naturally his loss will be a loss to the people who are interested in social life. I request you, Sir, to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Once again, Sir, we have lost one of our old colleagues of this House. Shri Shankaraiya was a champion of the down-trodden, especially of the weaving community. On behalf of my party and on my own behalf, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by you and I request you kindly to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (गाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तथा दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने श्री शंकरैया के निधन पर जो भाव प्रकट किए हैं उनके साथ मैं अपने को और अपने दल को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह दिवंगत आत्मा को शान्ति प्रदान करे और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप शोक संतप्त परिवार को हमारी ओर से संवेदनार्थ पत्रिका दें।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, on behalf of my party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by your good self and the hon. Prime Minister on the passing away of Shri M. Shankaraiya and request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : On behalf of the Socialist Party, I associate myself with the tributes paid to Shri Shankaraiya. I have known him for the last few years. We have many politicians in this country but there are very few people who are keenly interested in educational activities and he was one among them. I again associate myself with the tribute that has been paid to him. I request you to convey the condolences of the members to the bereaved family.

श्री रामकंवर (टोंक) : 22 अगस्त 1972 को श्री शंकरैया की दुखद मृत्यु के समाचार को लेकर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तथा दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विचार प्रकट किए हैं उनसे मैं अपने को तथा अपने दल को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप हमारी संवेदनाएं शोक संतप्त परिवार तक पहुँचा दें।

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Schemes for Exploitation of Forests

\*363. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering certain scheme in regard to the forest exploitation to the minimum to ensure and widen the scope of forest development ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Forest exploitation is based on Working Plans, which are invariably prepared for each Forest Division for a period of 10-15 years. These plans are prepared on the principles of sustained and progressive

yield and the exploitation of forests is maintained at an optimum level.

A number of developmental schemes have been undertaken to widen the scope of development of forest, consonant with the above principle.

Exploitation of forest is undertaken not only to get maximum benefit out of the produce but to restock the area with more important species for industrial and commercial uses.

(b) A number of developmental schemes have been drawn up under the Five Year Plans as below :

- (1) Consolidation of forests including survey and demarcation to afford legal protection to the forest area.
- (2) Plantation of quick growing species.
- (3) Economic plantations for industrial and commercial uses.
- (4) Rehabilitation of degraded forests.
- (5) Development of Minor Forest Products.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में वन सम्पदा इस समय कितनी है और कितनी होनी चाहिए और अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसमें कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी करने का लक्ष्य है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : इस समय 75 मिलियन हेक्टेज जमीन जंगलों के नीचे है जो 23 प्रतिशत बढ़ता है सारे क्षेत्रफल का। वैसे तो यह तीस प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक हो तो अच्छा है। यह कम है, यह ठीक बात है।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : अगली योजना में इसको आप कितना बढ़ा लेंगे ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : एरिया में बढ़ोतरी करना तो मुश्किल लगता है। जो एरिया आज कल्टीवेशन में है उसको फास्फेट में तबदील करना बढ़ा

कठिन है। वह तो शायद नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। लेकिन पैदावार जैसा मैंने कहा है हम ज्यादा पेड़ लगाकर बढ़ा सकते हैं और वह बढ़ भी सकेगी।

**श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी :** राजस्थान के रेतीले हिस्से को रोकने के लिए आपने कौन सी वन योजना बनाई है? कौन से पेड़ आप लगाएंगे ताकि राजस्थान के रेतीले हिस्से को रोकने में मुविधा हो?

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** रेत की वजह से जो कटाव होता है, रेत इधर से उधर आ जाती है, उसको रोकने के लिए विड ब्रेकजं लगाने का प्रोग्राम है, वृक्ष लगा रहे हैं और उमका कार्य चल रहा है।

**SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN :** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that exploitation of forests has gone to the extent of destruction of forests throughout the country and, if so, what action is the Government going to take to prevent the destruction of forests.

**PROF. SHER SINGH :** As I said earlier, we have working plans for each division and exploitation is done only according to those working plans. We take care to see that when we cut some trees, we also plant new ones and restock them by other new species. So, we take care that our forests wealth is not destroyed and, in fact, it is re-generated and re-stocked.

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि फारेस्ट्स में और जमीन नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकती है। जिन लोगों ने फारेस्ट्स के बगल में फारेस्ट्स की जमीन पर अनस्थायी इज्जत तरीके से कब्जा कर लिया है, उन को वहां से हटाने और वहां पर वृक्षों के प्लान्टेशन को बढ़ाने में क्या दिक्कत है?

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** जैसा कि मैं सवाल के जवाब में बता चुका हूँ, हम राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाने रहे हैं कि ऐसी जमीनों को प्रोटेक्ट किया जाए, उन पर इल्लीगल कब्जा

करने वालों को रोका जाये और फारेस्ट वेल्य को बढ़ाया जाये।

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** वैंस्टन यू० पी० के आगरा-मथुरा वाले हिस्से में रेगिस्तान बढ़ता जा रहा है। जब श्री मुंशी गवर्नर थे, तो उसको रोकने के लिए एक योजना बनाई गई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह योजना चालू है और क्या उसमें रुपया खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं। अंग्रेजों के टाइम में, वारटाइम में, उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में रेकलेस फेलिंग की गई थी और बहुत से दरख्त काट दिए गए थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर जो क्षति हुई थी, क्या उसकी पूर्ति की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान है।

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** मथुरा-आगरा में रेगिस्तान बढ़ रहा है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। वहां तो बाढ़ का खतरा हो रहा है। लेकिन हम राज्य सरकारों पर यह जोर डालते हैं कि जहां इस ढंग से अधिक वृक्ष काटे गये हैं, वहां दूसरे वृक्ष लगाये जायें और फारेस्ट वेल्य को कम न होने दिया जाये, बल्कि उसको बढ़ाया जाये।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में जो पर्वत मिट्टी से बने हुए हैं, वे बरसात के कारण कटते जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन पर मिट्टी को रोकने के लिए पेड़ों की बहुत कमी है। इस कारण बहुत बाढ़ें आती हैं। क्या उन क्षेत्रों में अधिक मात्रा में पेड़ लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है? मंत्री महोदय से पूर्व मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह उत्तर दिया था कि चम्बल घाटी में नये पेड़ लगाने के लिए 64 लाख रुपये की एक योजना बनाई गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस योजना को लागू करने में कितना समय लगने वाला है।

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** बारिश से पेड़ों के माव की मिट्टी बह जाती है, जिससे पेड़ भी उखड़ जाते हैं और वहां बेजोटेसन भी नहीं होता है। हमको रोकने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य सभी प्रदेशों में सावल कनजरवेशन के हमारे कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं। चम्बल में भी वृक्ष लगाने का कार्यक्रम है और

वह कार्यक्रम चलता रहा है। उसको प्रारम्भ करने की बात नहीं है। हम उसको और तेजी से चलायेंगे।

**श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा कि क्या सरकार वह कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने वाली है। वह प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है। इस सदन में यह वचन दिया गया था कि 64 लाख रुपया खर्च करके यह योजना प्रारम्भ की जाएगी। मंत्री महोदय ने यह गलत-बयानी की है कि वहां काम चालू है। मुझे अपने क्षेत्र की जानकारी है। वह कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है। सरकार कब से वह कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने वाली है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जेनेरल क्वेस्चन का जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया है। अगर आप कोई स्पेसिफिक क्वेस्चन पूछना चाहते हैं, तो उसका नोटिस दीजिए।

**श्री रामकंवर :** क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान में कई नेताओं द्वारा हरिजन आदिवासियों को जंगलान की जमीन देने का आश्वासन देकर ठगा गया है ? वे लोग अपनी सोसाइटियां बनाकर राज्य सरकार से पत्र-व्यवहार करते रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हरिजन-आदिवासियों को फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के जंगलान में जमीन देने का सरकार का कोई कार्यक्रम है।

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकार से है। मेरे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि कुछ लोगों को हटाया गया है या आश्वासन दिया गया है। यह मैं मालूम कर लूंगा।

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** Casuarina and cashew grow in sand and are fast-growing trees. They are planted on the east coast of India. May I know whether, in the Rajasthan desert, to prevent forest spreading, they have been tried there ?

**PROF. SHER SINGH :** I do not have definite information about this particular tree, whether this is being planted there or not. I will find out whether it could be grown in those sandy areas. 'Kejidi' is grown there.

But about this particular tree, I will find out. If it could be grown there and if it is a fast-growing tree, we shall advise the State Government to do this.

**श्री राम चन्द्र विक्रम :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वनों से सम्बन्धित अनेक विकास योजनाएँ चालू की जा रही हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस-किस प्रान्त में कितने-कितने रकबे में कौन-कौन सी विकास योजना है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि कुछ जल्दी उगने वाले पौधे लगाये जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन से पौधे हैं, जो जल्दी उगने वाले हैं।

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए कि किस-किस प्रदेश में कितना-कितना रकबा डेवलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम के नीचे आ रहा है। जल्दी उगने और बढ़ने वाले पौधे कई हैं। उन सबको हम लगा रहे हैं।

#### Cancer Hospitals in Metropolitan Cities

+  
\*364. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :  
SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-  
PURKAR :

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

(a) the number of Cancer Hospitals in the country, State-wise ;

(b) whether Government would like to extend the facilities of Cancer Hospitals in each of the Metropolitan cities of the country ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) A statement giving the number and names of cancer hospitals institutions and other hospitals where facilities for treatment of cancer are available (State-wise) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3513/72]

(b) and (c). In all the Metropolitan cities of the country facilities for the treatment of

cancer already exist either in separate Cancer Hospitals or in General Hospitals. However, Government have set up a Cancer Assessment Committee to make an assessment of the needs and additional requirements of some of the existing institutions and hospitals so that they may be upgraded to Regional Cancer Research Centres. The report of the Committee is awaited.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : I find from the answer of the Minister that in some General Hospitals cancer patients are admitted and taken. May I know from the Minister whether proper equipment and specialists are provided for in those hospitals to treat the cancer patients ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : Yes, Sir.

SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : When is the Cancer Assessment Committee likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : The Committee, I understand, has completed its work virtually and its report is expected very shortly.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Afzalpurkar—absent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital attached to the Government-controlled Cancer Research Institute in Calcutta offered itself to be nationalised for the purpose of giving full clinical facilities for research ? If so, what steps the Government have taken ? If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : Yes, Sir, this offer has come from that Institute and the process of finalisation is not for us but the only thing is regarding the acquisition of the land and the concerned authority has been contacted in the matter and they have evinced keen and helpful attitude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He did not tell me how soon he is going to finalise it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It depends upon the Deshbandhu Memorial Trust. They are in occupation and in possession of the land. If they help us in the matter, we can expedite it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : May I know whether it is true that some citizens of Delhi have approached the Health Minister in order to establish a cancer hospital and they have collected a good lot of amount ? May I know whether it is true that very soon a cancer hospital is going to be set up in Delhi ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Not an independent cancer hospital, but facilities which are already available in the existing hospitals are being periodically reviewed and, if necessary, they will be augmented.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : My question was whether some of the important citizens have approached the Minister in order to establish a cancer hospital and for that they have collected money also.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The proposals regarding the private cancer hospital have not been yet received in the Ministry.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I want to know from the Minister the present condition of the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital Calcutta and whether the Government is going to sanction adequate funds for smooth running of the hospital.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I think we have already answered it.

MR. SPEAKER : This was the question put by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Mr Lakkappa-- I am very happy that you have come back.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The facilities extended in the existing hospitals given in the statement are not adequate so far as combating the disease of widespread cancer is concerned. Sometimes, it is very difficult to get proper treatment because of lack of facilities and other things. In view of this, I want to know whether the Government of India which has appointed an expert committee to go into all aspects of this, have asked for any help from the World Health

Organisation. If so, what are the broad features of the help that has been extended for the establishment of a cancer institute in the country ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADAYAYA : There is no such proposal at the moment. But, about the inadequacy, as we have already pointed out, a committee is seized of the matter and, as soon as the report of the committee is submitted, we will process it and will act accordingly.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : Some of the benevolent people of Gauhati and Assam started a cancer hospital with great project to commemorate eminent doctors and honour the great freedom fighter, namely, late Dr. Barua. In this connection, may I know whether the Government has been approached for financial aid ? If so, what is the attitude of the Government in this regard ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We are not aware of any such proposal being referred to the Government ; if it is so, we will look into it.

DR. KAILAS : He said that adequate facilities are available in the different metropolitan towns. In the cancer hospital, Bombay, the number of patients is very large ; they cannot cope up with the treatment there. Is there a proposal at an advanced stage in Nagpur where a cancer hospital has already been established in the Nagpur Medical College Campus, for which an import licence for cobalt machine has been applied for and if so, why it has not been sanctioned ? This is to lessen the load in the different hospitals, not only in Bombay, but all over the country. Is the Government aware of the number of cancer patients and the type of facilities present in different hospitals, especially in Bombay ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : It is a broad and general question. We have not said that this is adequate. With increase in the number of patients, adequacy also changes. We have provided certain facilities and other facilities are under consideration. We have already said that when this Committee submits its report we will see what added facilities are needed.

### राजस्थान में गन्दी बस्तियों के मुद्धार के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

\*265. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य की गन्दी बस्तियों के मुद्धार के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में जो गन्दी बस्तियों के मुद्धार के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने गन्दी बस्तियों के मुद्धार के लिए दी गई धनराशि का पूर्णतया उपयोग कर लिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of House.

### Statement

(a) to (c). The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, which was started in 1956 as a Centrally sponsored scheme, was transferred to the State Sector from the 1st April, 1969. Since that date, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments in the shape of "block loans" and "block grants" for all the State Sector Schemes taken together. The amount of funds utilised by the Government of Rajasthan during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 for Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, out of the block assistance provided to them by the Government of India, is not known.

A new Central scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas has been started in April 1972. This provides cent per cent grant assistance for improvements in slum areas in 11 cities in the country, each having a population of not less than 8 lakhs. A proposal for providing such assistance for

improvement works in three *bustes* in Jaipur has been received from the Government of Rajasthan on the 19 August, 1972. At present, Jaipur is not covered by the scheme. The question of providing separate financial assistance for these works in Jaipur does not, therefore, arise.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : राजस्थान सरकार ने कौन-सी योजनाएँ आप के पास भेजी हैं और कितनी धनराशि केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से उन को मिली है ?

PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The schemes are covered by State Government's plans. Slum clearance and improvement schemes were under the State plans upto 1960. During that period the question of giving Central assistance did not arise. After that time, we are providing now block grants and Block loans. Only a few days back, only on 19th August, 1972 we have received some definite projects from the Rajasthan Government. This was only a few days back. They are being looked into. It has come only a week before.

SHRI M. C. DAGA : How much assistance the Central Government has given for Rajasthan Slum Clearance Scheme, may be in some other form ? You have said, you are giving.

MR. SPEAKER : He is clear about it. His position is that till 1969 they had no such plan and that was under the State Governments. After that, the Centre has recently done this.

SHRI K.S. CHAVDA : From 1956 to 1969 it was a Central Government Scheme ...

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : I don't think we are asked to give the entire history of the assistance ; the question is about what assistance has been given recently.

MR. SPEAKER : For the last three years.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : Up till now, the decision of the Government applies only to 11 metropolitan centres. Jaipur

is not included in it. In the last Housing Ministers' Conference the consensus was that there should be at least one such city in each State. If that is accepted, Jaipur would then qualify for it. This question has been referred to the Planning Commission. It is now under consideration.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : हिन्दुस्तान में जितने शहर 8 लाख से ज्यादा जनसंख्या के हैं वया उन्हीं को आप मदद देंगे या जिन शहरों में 8 लाख से कम जनसंख्या है उनको भी मदद देंगे ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : श्रीमन्, मैंने उत्तर दे दिया है। मेट्रोपालिटन सेंटर्स के लिए दस लाख की परिभाषा है और यह 8 लाख का शहर है। लेकिन प्रश्न जो विचाराधीन है वह यह है कि चाहे शहर दस लाख से कम का भी हो फिर भी हर स्टेट में एक शहर ऐसा लिया जाय जहाँ हम स्लम इम्प्रूवमेंट की योजना चलाएँ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The question is entirely deferent. It is not as if it relates to a period of three years only. If you see part (z) of the question, it reads thus :

"whether the Rajasthan Government have asked the Central Government for financial assistance for the improvement of slums in the State ;".

So, no period has been mentioned in this...

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask his question now.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The statement says :

"The amount of funds utilised by the Government of Rajasthan during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 for Slum clearance/Improvement Scheme, out of the block assistance provided to them by the Government of India, is not known". Knowing full well that the States are not interested or are reluctant to implement the slum clearance scheme, may I know why the Centrally sponsored scheme has been transferred to the State sector ?



**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :** The hon. Minister should be aware that it is the National Development Council which decides these matters in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States, and it is on that basis that block grants and block loans system was approved. The idea was that even in health matters, where we were giving subsidy or loan, whether to divert them to other schemes or not, was a matter within the discretion of the State Government. I do not know how that question arises, but in any case, at that time, the Central Government had not undertaken any scheme of slum improvement. The Slum improvement is an entirely recent scheme.

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** No, Sir, The hon. Minister is misguiding the House. The Centre had started first...

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am sorry. There can be no argument and no debate on it now.

**SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** According to the statement of the hon. Minister, the Central scheme for improvement of slum areas has been made applicable only to 11 cities in the country. May I know which are those 11 cities? Do Government have any proposal to extend the scheme to other cities also?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :** There are eleven cities, and I shall lay the names on the Table of the House.

**DR. H. P. SHARMA :** In view of the avowed policy of Government to reduce the disparity between regions and regions, may I know why once again Government are taking technical shelter behind the population...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let him ask his question straight.

**DR. H. P. SHARMA :** Once again, they are taking shelter behind the technical difficulty of population, and once again the under-developed region is being pushed towards further awkwardness, in avowal of their policy, would Government reconsider and see that at least one city in each State should be given its due share.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is already covered.

आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी डाक्टरों द्वारा जारी किये गये डाक्टरों प्रमाण-पत्रों को एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों द्वारा किए जाने वाले डाक्टरों प्रमाण-पत्रों के बराबर मान्यता देना

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\*366. श्री रामरतन शर्मा :  
श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सारे देश में सरकारी कार्यालयों और जीवन बीमा निगम के कार्यालयों में आयुर्वेदिक यूनानी अथवा होम्योपैथिक डाक्टरों द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले डाक्टरों प्रमाण-पत्रों को एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के प्रमाण-पत्रों के बराबर मान्यता दी जाती है;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

Central Government employees have to produce medical certificates from the Competent Medical Authority at the time of recruitment as well as for leave on medical certificates. Under the existing rules medical certificates issued by registered Ayurvedic, Unani or Homoeopathic medical practitioners i.e. by registered Vaid, Hakims and Homoeopathic are accepted for purposes of grant of leave on medical grounds and grant of fitness certificate to return to duty etc. provided such certificates are accepted for the relevant purpose in respect of its own employees, by the Government of the State in which the Central Government servant falls ill or to which he proceeds for treatment. Regarding gazetted and non-gazetted Central Government

employees posted in places covered by C. G. H.S., certificates from the Authorised Medical Attendant in a C.G.H.S. Dispensary irrespective of the system of medicine to which he may belong, are acceptable.

2. As regards medical certificate of fitness for purposes of recruitment into Government service, a certificate from a Medical Board in the case of Gazetted officers, Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer in the case of non-gazetted Government servants (other than Class IV), in the case of class IV Government servants, from the Authorised Medical Attendant possessing a medical qualification included is one of the Schedules to the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 (102 of 1956) and, where there is no such Authorised Medical Attendant, from a Government Medical Officer of the nearest dispensary or hospital possessing the said qualification, is required to be produced by the candidates.

3. Life Insurance Corporation of India accepts certificates issued by registered medical practitioners, allopathic, ayurvedic, unani and Homoeopathic doctors for granting leave on medical grounds to its employees. However for purposes of recruitment, selected candidates are referred to allopathic doctors who are on the panel maintained for examining the proponents of Life Insurance, the reason being that sufficient number of allopathic doctors are available at the Divisional headquarters where recruitment is normally done.

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा : मैंने मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो स्टेटमेंट रखा गया है उसको पढ़ा है। उसमें (ख) और (ग) का कोई उत्तर नहीं है। आपने (क) का जो उत्तर दिया है उसमें माना है कि कुल प्रमाण-पत्रों के बारे में एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक अथवा होम्योपैथी डाक्टरों द्वारा दिए गए प्रमाण-पत्रों को बराबर मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है, कुछ बातों में दी जाती है। कुछ में नहीं दी जाती है मैंने पूछा था कि यदि नहीं तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : There is no ques-

tion of discrimination, because certificates are allowed and accepted for different purposes, such as grant of leave and grant of fitness and for recruitment. So far as grant of leave and grant of fitness are concerned, many State Governments and Departments treat the certificates from practitioners of indigenous systems at par with those given by allopaths, but in matters of recruitment by the L.I.C. for administrative reasons, because of their own difficulties and other problems, they insist on certificates from allopathic doctors, but not in all cases. So, the question of discrimination does not arise.

श्री रामरत्न शर्मा : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है, पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर आपने अब भी नहीं दिया कि वास्तविक कारण क्या है, इसको बराबर माना जाना जाएगा या नहीं और फिर मैंने (ग) में यह पूछा था कि इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है, आयुर्वेदिक और एलोपैथिक डाक्टर एक तरह से माने जायें इसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही सरकार कर रही है ? इसका उत्तर अब भी नहीं दिया।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : In answer to the first part of the question, it has been unequivocally stated that for purposes of grant of leave or fitness certificates, there is no discrimination between homoeopathy and other indigenous systems practitioners and allopaths. But only in some particular aspect by particular departments, L.I.C. for instance, there is some difference - I do not say discrimination - for the administrative reason of availability of adequate numbers of allopathic doctors in those areas. So the question of discrimination does not arise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In reply to a question, the Minister replied that there is no discrimination so far as leave or fitness certificate is concerned, whether it is issued by a homoeopath or allopath. Is he aware that there is discrimination in some States in regard to the acceptance of certificates issued by homoeopaths ? In Madhya Pradesh, it is accepted; in UP it is not. Will uniform orders be issued to all State Governments in this regard ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : We cannot readily be informed of detailed:

instructions by different State Governments all over the country.

**Proposal from Andhra Pradesh to amend Land Acquisition Act**

\*367. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government to undertake suitable amendment of the Land Acquisition Act to enable speedy and easier acquisition of land for house sites to agricultural labour ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I may add on the basis of information just received that the Andhra Pradesh Government says that the Act which is in force there provides for taking possession of any land under sec. 17- special powers in case of emergency and urgency *inter alia* for any dwelling house for the poor.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Has the attention of Government been drawn to the recent debate in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly where the specific question of land acquisition procedure being a hurdle in the way of acquisition has been raised and the Minister gave an assurance that the Central Government would be approached for necessary amendment in this regard ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member should know that land acquisition is a concurrent subject falling under the Seventh List. The State Government is empowered to enact legislation and we will extend all necessary support. There should be no difficulty. But according to the information I have, there is already sec. 17 of the Andhra Land Acquisition Act which empowers the State Government to acquire land under an emergency clause for poorer sections of society.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : In view of the clarification and the assurance by the Minister that he would help in regard to amendment, if necessary, may I know whether Government are satisfied with the pace of progress in this important direction and if this procedural hurdle is there, will he take steps to shorten the procedure and take such other steps also as necessary for expediting acquisition of sites for agricultural labour ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : If any State Government wants to go ahead with land acquisition legislation to simplify procedure, we will support it. As far as the Centre is concerned, recently a Committee headed by Shri Mulla known as the Land Acquisition Review Committee, went into the entire problem and made very voluminous recommendations. We are consulting State Governments and on the basis of that, we would take some action.

श्री मूलचन्द्र झागा : लैंड ऐक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 17 के नीचे जमीन ले सकते हैं तो आंध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट में लैंड के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की या नहीं की ? जब आप कह रहे हैं कि सेक्शन 17 में जमीन ले सकते हैं तो सेक्शन 17 का उन्होंने उपयोग किया या नहीं किया ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I referred to section 17 of the Andhra Pradesh Land Acquisition Act. I have no information. With proper notice, it should be possible to get the information from the Andhra Pradesh Government.

**Correlating Education to Job Opportunities**

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\*368 SHRI ARVIND NETAM :  
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint workshop on Employment Generation organised by the Expert Committee on Unemployment, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, has asked the Government and the Planning Commission to devise ways and means to correlate education to job opportunities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Report of the Joint Workshop on Employment Generation has been submitted to the Expert Committee on Unemployment and is under its consideration. Government will, in due course, examine the proposals when received from the Committee.

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : अध्यक्ष जी, बेरोजगारी की समस्या दिन ब दिन गम्भीर होती जा रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि मामला एक्सपर्ट कमेटी को सौंपा गया है, तो यह कब सौंपा गया और कब तक आने इसकी रिपोर्ट आने की सम्भावना है और क्या सरकार ने इस कमेटी को शीघ्र से अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करने के लिए पहल की है।

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : This committee has not been set up by the Ministry of Education, but I have no doubt that my colleague will be taking all suitable steps to see that the report is received as early as possible.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : May I know whether the Government is considering to overhaul the educational system in India so that the new system of education would be such that the problem of the educated unemployed—the problem of unemployment among the educated classes—is removed and, if so, whether any legislation is being proposed in this regard ?

MR. SPEAKER : You asked a specific question, but now you are going off the scope of your question. This is a very specific question. Anyway, if you can just tell him—

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : If it is desired that I may discuss the whole question of educational reform—

MR. SPEAKER : That may be done some other time.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I would be glad to do it if I am asked to do it,

SHRI D. D. DESAI : What are the terms of reference to the committee, and may I know whether the committee would be going into the aspect of training people on the basis of job-oriented requirements, particularly taking into account the shortages that exist in several fields of jobs ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am afraid I cannot deal with the wider issue of unemployment in the country. But so far as the joint workshop is concerned, it was held from the 2nd to the 7th August, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER : His question is, what are the terms of reference to the committee.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : As I submitted, it is not my Ministry.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : In regard to this Expert Committee on Unemployment which has been working during the period of our employment or unemployment crisis for the last 12 months, and has been trying to find out—

MR. SPEAKER : Ask your question.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am only asking whether the Ministry of Education, in view of the recommendations made by this joint workshop on employment generation, is at least dealing with those recommendations which pertain to the Ministry of Education, and will the Expert Committee on Unemployment—

MR. SPEAKER : When will you come to the question ?

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Does it mean that the Ministry of Education and Labour will not take a decision for solving the problem of unemployment till they receive the proposals, or, will they apply their mind to this particular aspect in between, for twelve months ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : There was a very specific question on the joint workshop. The joint workshop was not convened under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. It was convened at the instance of the Expert Committee on Unemployment, in collaboration with the ILO. There were four problems which they discussed. The matter is before the Committee, the Expert Committee on

Unemployment, and when their recommendations are received, we will certainly consider it, but on our own, the Ministry of Education is very much concerned with this question. At the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education which is to be held in September we hope that the Education Ministers of various States will be able to take some decision.

#### Opening of Tribal Blocks in Adivasi Regions

\*372. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed in opening Tribal Blocks in Adivasi regions ;

(b) once sanctioned the obstacles in opening of Tribal Blocks ; and

(c) why are some Tribal Blocks in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh yet to open when they have been sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The criteria for opening new Tribal Development Blocks are :—

- (i) Area of 150-200 Sq. miles ;
- (ii) total population of 25,000 ;
- (iii) tribal concentration of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % ;
- (iv) viability to function as a normal administrative unit.

(b) All sanctioned Tribal Development Blocks except one Swalmenda (District Betul) in Madhya Pradesh have been started. State Government of Madhya Pradesh could not open the block as they have not been able to demarcate the boundaries of the block.

(c) The only Tribal Development Block sanctioned for Sidhi District was started in 1966-67 and is functioning since then.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : The criteria for setting up a tribal development block apply to this also. I should like to ask the Minister when the blocks that are func-

tioning as normal blocks but fulfil all this criteria will be converted into tribal blocks catering to the specialised needs of the tribals ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : So far as tribal blocks are concerned definitely they get preference over general blocks and recently we have given approximately Rs. 7 lakhs extra over the general blocks. Therefore the question of neglecting them does not arise.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : My question was not about neglect. I asked whether the normal blocks that fulfil the criteria for becoming tribal would be converted into tribal blocks ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : The Planning Commission has set up a panel for socio economic problems of Scheduled Tribes. This panel has recommended that instead of expanding the number of tribal blocks we should further strengthen the existing ones.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What is the precise reason for holding up the opening up of Swalmenda block in Betul District when it conforms to the criteria mentioned by the hon. Minister ? Is he in a position to assure the House that when this block is opened it will be without disturbing the other existing tribal blocks ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : It is in M. P. that the maximum number of tribal development blocks exist ; about 127 were sanctioned out of which 126 are working. Unfortunately only one block could not be taken up. The Government of India was sympathetic to it but the Planning Commission has come forward with a formula to strengthen the existing blocks.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is this the answer to my question ? I seek your protection. He is enumerating that so many blocks had already been opened. My question is : when it conforms to the criteria laid down, why is it that you are not opening it up ? I want the reason.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The reply has been given by my colleague already that they have not been able to demarcate the boundaries of the block.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is that the criteria why a block is not to be opened ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not get excited.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया कि आदिमजाति विकास खण्डों में सामान्य विकास खण्डों की अपेक्षा अधिक धन-राशि दी जाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आदिमजाति विकास खण्डों में केन्द्रीय शासन की ओर से जो धन-राशि आवंटित की जाती है क्या उसके अलावा राज्य सरकारें सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों में जो राशियाँ खर्च करती हैं उसका भी कुछ भाग आदिमजाति विकासखण्डों को दिया जाता है ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : This is a specific question for which I shall need notice.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि चूँकि आदिमजाति विकासखण्डों को विशेष धन-राशि दी जाती है तो क्या राज्य सरकारें भी उन विकासखण्डों में अपने हिस्से की रकम खर्च करती हैं ? अभी तक यह बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार पैसा देती है।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is, while administering these blocks which have come into existence, do you share the expenditure with State Government ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जितना पैसा हमने राज्य सरकारों को दिया है वह खर्च करने के लिए काफी है। अगर राज्य सरकारें कुछ अधिक चाहेगीं वनवास्तियों पर खर्च करने के लिए तो उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार हमेशा तैयार है।

श्री भागीरथ भंडार : विकासखण्ड खोलने का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : हम लोग जो पैसा ले रहे हैं, वह खर्च हो जाए उसके बाद भी अगर राज्य सरकार चाहे तो हम मोचेंगे।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : May I know whether all the areas which have fulfilled the

criteria enumerated by the minister have been covered by tribal blocks and if not, why not ?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : I think I have answered it earlier.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : May I know whether the Ministers' attention has been drawn to the report submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in regard to tribal blocks, where it is specifically stated that the objective of opening tribal blocks—their number is about 489—has been frustrated and in the name of tribals, other people are getting the benefit ? In such a case, what is the protection Government are giving to the tribals to develop from such exploitation ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : This is a general question about the development of scheduled tribes. I would be quite prepared to answer any specific question he may put. This is with regard to the tribal developments blocks in M. P.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो अपने उत्तर में कहा कि 127 खंड हैं तो यह खण्ड किन-किन प्रदेशों में और कितने-कितने हैं ? क्या यह बात सही है कि जो पैसा इन विकासखण्डों के विकास के लिए दिया जाता है राज्य सरकारें ईमानदारी के साथ उसे खर्च नहीं करती हैं ? ऐसी स्थिति में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के खिलाफ कोई विशेष कदम उठाती है या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करती है ?

MR. SPEAKER : In case it is not implemented, do you have some powers to ensure that they do not waste it and they spend it rightly ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : हम लोग पर्सू जरूर करेंगे, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से रिक्वेस्ट करेंगे।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है कि 127 खण्ड हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह 127 खण्ड किन-किन प्रदेशों में हैं। मेरे प्रश्न

का पहला भाग यह था जिसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। इसका उत्तर दिलवाया जाए।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Please allow me to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you yet.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : There are many members here who are requesting you to permit me to put a question :

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आदिवासियों के लिए भी आप खड़े हो जाते हैं ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I come from a constituency, half the population of which is Adibasi....

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think it adds to the decorum of the House if you do like this ? डेढ़ दो घंटे पर कभी ऐसी बात हो गई तो बात दूसरी है। आप बार-बार ऐसा क्यों करते हैं ?

**श्री रामसहाय पांडे :** मैं तो ऐसा नहीं करता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं सबके लिए कह रहा हूँ।

**श्री डी० पी० यादव :** पूरे देश में 504 ट्राइबल ब्लाक्स हैं जिनमें से मध्य प्रदेश में 126 हैं। अगर श्री कछवाय यह सूचना चाहेंगे कि किस-किस जिले में कितने-कितने हैं तो मैं यह सूचना उनको दे दूंगा, वह मेरे पास है।

**श्री रामसहाय पांडे :** मध्य प्रदेश की जन-संख्या को दृष्टि में रखते हुए हर दूसरा व्यक्ति आदिवासी है। वहाँ इस दृष्टि से ब्लाक्स बनाये गये ताकि केंद्र से जो फंड वहाँ पहुँचे वह वहाँ पर खर्च हो और उनका आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक जीवन ऊपर उठे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पंचवर्षीय योजना बन रही है क्या उसमें इस बात पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया गया है कि जो

महायता आप दे रहे हैं वह बहुत कम है। पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इतना धन तो दिया जाय जिस से उनके आसू पूँछ सकें, और क्या आप उमको देने जा रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, he is going quite beyond the scope of the question.

Release of 'Kapurthala Plot', New Delhi to Kerala Government

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\*373. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

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

(a) whether 'Kapurthala Plot' belonging to the Government of Kerala has been released as requested by that Government ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Land measuring 2 164 acres out of the Kapurthala Plot has been released to the Government of Kerala for the establishment of a Higher Secondary School by the Kerala Education Society. The remaining portion of the land will be released on its vacation by the Security Police Lines of the Delhi Administration, with whom the matter is being pursued.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : In view of the fact that the high school has been established and it is running very well, will the Government see to it that the plot is made available as early as possible ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : As I said, the matter is being pursued and we shall try to settle it as early as possible.

**उज्जैन स्थित दुर्गादास राठौर की छत्री और कालियावह महल**

\*374. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन स्थित दुर्गादास राठौर

की छत्री और कालियादह महल केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा सुरक्षित स्मारक घोषित किए गए हैं; और

(ख) उक्त स्मारकों की सुरक्षा और देखरेख के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) उज्जैन स्थित दुर्गादास राठीर की छत्री मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा संरक्षित है। कालियादह महल राज्य अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों में से किसी के द्वारा संरक्षित नहीं है।

(ख) छत्री के सम्बन्ध में हमें सूचित किया गया है कि इसके उचित संरक्षण और रखरखाव के लिए राज्य सरकार ने पहले से ही आवश्यक उपाय कर लिए हैं। कालियादह महल म्वालियर के महाराज की सम्पत्ति है। रिपोर्ट मिली है कि इसका अच्छा संरक्षण हो रहा है।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न का माफ उत्तर है, इसमें सप्लिमेंट्री क्या करना है ? कोई जल्दी बात नहीं है कि हर बान पर प्रश्न पूछा जाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो उत्तर माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है वह गलत है, इस लिए मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। यह छत्री जिस नगर में है रहना हूँ उसमें है और मेरे मकान से आधा मील दूर है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि दुर्गादास राठीर राजस्थान में एक ऐसे महापुरुष हुए, जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि :

"जननी जन्म तो ऐसा जन जैसा दुर्गादास  
बांध मुहासे राखियों बिन खम्भे आकाश"

यह कहावत आमतौर से सारे देश में फेली हुई है। यह छत्री नदी किनारे पर है और टीले पर है। जब बाढ़ आती है तो वह पानी के कटाव से

काफी कटती है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक उपाय कर लिये हैं। मेरा अनुभव है कि वहाँ कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया गया है। आपको गलत जानकारी दी गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आगे एग छत्री का कटाव न हो इसके लिए क्या आप कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। घोड़े पर सवार दुर्गादास की एक मूर्ति वहाँ पहले लगी हुई थी। क्या उसकी पुनः स्थापना करने के लिए आप कोई सहायता देने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एग को बाल्लेटरी एफर्ट करके आर्गेनाइज कर सकते हैं। आप तो नजदीक रहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इसको राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित करने की कोई योजना है ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो सूचना दी है उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि उन्होंने 43,572 रुपये खर्च किए हैं क्षिप्रा नदी पर बांध बांध कर और बाल देकर ताकि कानोपी की रक्षा हो सके।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने तो उत्तर में कहा है रिपोर्ट मिली है कि इसका अच्छा संरक्षण हो रहा है—तो उमका विस्तार क्या है और अभी आपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि इतना रुपया खर्च किया लेकिन मेरा अनुभव है कि कुछ खर्च नहीं किया गया है, यह गलत जानकारी दी गई है—क्या इस बात की आप छानबीन करेंगे ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : कछवाय साहब ने जो कहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कभी चले जाना दर्शन कर आना, अभी आगे बढ़ने दीजिए।



**Inquiry into Assets possessed by Former  
Chairman of Delhi Milk Scheme**

\*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1745 on the 3rd April, 1972 regarding enquiry into property of ex-Chairman of Delhi Milk Scheme and state ;

(a) the present position regarding the inquiry made into the disproportionate assets possessed by the former Chairman, Delhi Milk Scheme ; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against this Officer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The preliminary enquiry by Central Bureau of Investigation has been completed and their report is under examination of the Central Vigilance Commission.

(b) The stage for action by Government has not yet been reached.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ सी बी आई की जांच रिपोर्ट विजिलेन्स कमिशन को कब भेजी गई ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : 14 जुलाई को ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विजिलेन्स कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है वह कब तक आयेगी और क्या सभा को उससे अवगत कराया जायेगा ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : हमने विजिलेन्स कमिशन से कहा है कि वे रिपोर्ट जल्दी भेजें । उन्होंने सूचना दी है कि जल्द से जल्द भेजने की कोशिश करेंगे और उसके बाद हम ऐक्शन लेंगे ।

**RE. SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 4**

MR. SPEAKER : Short Notice Question No. 4—Dr. Ranen Sen. He is not here. Then we go to the Calling Attention Notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir if the train is late, what will happen ? Will it not be postponed and taken up tomorrow ? He was to come today by train. Kindly postpone it to some other day.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right; it is an important subject.

Calling Attention Notice—Shri Shamnandan Mishra.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Sinking of a Freighter "Damodar Mandovi"  
in Arabian Sea**

\*361. SHRI VEKARIA :  
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a freighter, "Damodar Mandovi" sank in the Arabian Sea recently ; if so, the number of persons drowned ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The freighter sank on 29th July 1972. 31 members of the crew are still missing.

(b) and (c). An enquiry under Section 359 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, is in progress. It is expected to be concluded shortly.

**Loss sustained by F.C.I.**

\*362. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of operational loss permissible in the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) the actual loss during the previous year and the factors leading to abnormal losses, if any ; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to prevent such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement indicating the powers of officers of the Food Corporation of India to accord 'write off' sanction with the concurrence of their Finance Division is laid on the Table of the Sabha (Statement I) [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3514/72*]

(b) During the year 1970-71 agains a total purchase and sales turnover of Rs. 1413 crores, the transit, storage and voyage losses were about Rs. 15 crores. Abnormal losses occurred in certain specific cases for the reason(s) given in the Statement laid on Table of the Sabha (Statement II). [*Placed in Library. See No LT-3514/72*]

(c) The steps which have been and/or are being taken by the Corporation to ensure that the losses are brought to the minimum are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha (Statement III). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3514/72*]

**Scarcity of water in D.I.Z. area in New Delhi**

\*369. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :  
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMI :

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

(a) whether any sanction was asked from the N.D.M.C. and accorded for supply of water to 192 quarters of Type II and 168 quarters of Type III in DIZ area, New Delhi ;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in getting the sanction from the N.D.M.C. at the earliest and remove the scarcity of water in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee sanctioned on 17th June, 1971 a 3 inch 'T'

connection from there 12" main along Udyan Marg, which serves the following quarters :—

Type	No. of quarters
Type I	64
Type II	192
Type III	168
Total	
	424

(c) Does not arise.

**कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए स्वीच्छिक युवक संगठनों की स्थापना**

\*370. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 'भगीरथ सेना' जैसा कोई स्वीच्छिक युवक संगठन बनाने का है ताकि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके और नई भूमि पर खेती की जा सके और जो नदियों का मार्ग बदलने, भूमि की खुदाई करने, नहरों को गहरा करने, कुओं और तालाबों की देखरेख करने तथा विद्युत चालित पम्पों की मरम्मत आदि कार्यों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिव पी० शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

**Land held by Members of Board of Directors of Tarai Development Corporation and Operation of Ceiling Law**

\*371. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4240 on the 8th July, 1971 regarding Tarai Development Corporation and state how Land owned by members of the Board of Directors of the Tarai Development Corporation escaped the existing limit of land ceiling in th U.P. State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The implementation of the "Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960" is entirely the responsibility of the State Government. A statement prepared on the basis of information furnished by the State Government is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### *Statement*

In answer to Part (a) of Unstarred Lok Sabha Question No. 4240 answered on the 8th July, 1971 it was stated that there were six farmers on the Board of Directors of the Tarai Development Corporation. Three of these farmers have since retired and three continue on the Board of Directors. The Members of the Tarai Development Corporation were not required to disclose to the Corporation the total area of land held by them. Each Member was required to indicate only the area of land held by himself and his associates and the area that they would utilise for growing seeds. The information furnished to the Tarai Seeds Corporation by the three farmers who are still on the Board of Directors is given below :

S. No.	Name of Director	Area held by him and his associates in acres
1.	Shri Gurbaj Singh and Associates, Village Sarowarnagar, P.O. Matkhera, District Rampur.	200
2.	Shri P.N. Mehta and Associates, Sitarampur Farm, Kashipur, District Nainital.	31
3.	Shri K. N. Aggarwal and Associates Prag Agricultural Farm, P. O. Gokulnagar, Tehsil Kichha, District Nainital.	3,800

Information about land owned by these persons and the application of the ceiling law to them has been obtained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, and is given below :

#### *Shri Gurbaj Singh*

Though he had indicated in his application to the Tarai Development Corporation that he and his associates held 200 acres of land, the State Government has reported that Shri Gurbaj Singh himself holds only 47 bighas and 17 Biswas of land as member of a Cooperative Society. As there is some doubt about the total area of land held by him, the Collector of the District has started an inquiry into the matter.

#### *Shri P. N. Mehta*

In his application made to the Corporation Shri Mehta had indicated that he and his associates held 31 acres of land. According to the information furnished by the State Government Shri Mehta holds in all 53.34 acres of land. It has been reported that Shri Mehta does not hold land in excess of the ceiling applicable to him under the existing law.

#### *Shri K. N. Aggarwal*

Shri K. N. Aggarwal has 1/6th share in a farm known as Prag Agricultural Farm which holds 3,879.84 acres of land. The share of Shri K. N. Aggarwal has been computed at 646.64 acres. Of the total area of land held by Shri Aggarwal and others of the Prag Agricultural Farm, 1520.24 acres has been declared as surplus. They have, however, obtained a stay order and the matter is still pending in the High Court.

#### *Persons died of starvation during 1970 to 1972*

\*375 SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of persons who died of starvation, State-wise, during 1970, 1971 and January to July, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): All cases of death which are alleged to have taken place due to starvation are invariably referred to the respective State Governments for enquiry and report. According to the reports received from the State Governments, there has been no death due to starvation during 1970, 1971 and 1972.

## Self-sufficiency in Insecticides

\*377. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number and names of the States and Union Territories which are self-sufficient in insecticides used for agricultural and horticultural purpose and in a position to supply it to other States in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : It is not clear from the Question whether the member is referring to self-sufficiency in production or availability. The position in respect of production and availability in pesticides is as follows. The manufacturing and formulating units are located in a number of States. Medium and large manufacturing units of technical grade material of pesticides, are located in a few States, who are required to distribute at least 50% of their total production to non-associates and small industrial units.

The Government of India takes steps to ensure that the pesticides are available in sufficient quantities and in time in the country. The State Governments estimate their requirements in advance and arrange supplies through various agencies including private trade. Currently 39 different kinds of pesticides are manufactured in the country and the industry has been considered a core industry, and all Government support and encouragement is given to increase the production, so that adequate supply of pesticides is maintained in the country. Pesticides which are not yet manufactured in the country and which are required for plant protection are being imported in sufficient quantities. By and large the position of supply of pesticides for the year 1972-73 in the States and Union Territories is satisfactory.

सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास

\*378. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में सरकारी मुद्रण-कार्य की अत्यधिकता के कारण अनेक मुद्रण

कार्य और गैर-सरकारी मुद्रणालयों से भी कराने पड़ते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकारी मुद्रणालयों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है;

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : (क) जब कभी सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में कार्य-भार मुद्रण क्षमता से अधिक होता है, तो मुद्रण कार्य बाहर के मुद्रकों से कराया जाता है।

(ख) भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों की मुद्रण क्षमता को बढ़ाने हेतु कई मुद्रणालयों में अनेक पारियां आरम्भ की जा रही हैं और नयी मशीनें लगाकर स्थापित क्षमता को भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

## Drinking Water in Gujarat State

\*379. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat State is the only State where large number of villages have not been provided drinking water, so far ;

(b) if so, the total number of villages which have not been provided drinking water ;

(c) how many villages among them will be covered during the Fourth Plan and how many villages will be provided drinking water facilities during the Fifth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) whether funds will be made available to the State for providing drinking water facilities to these villages during the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). At the beginning of the Fourth Plan there were about 3,000 villages in Gujarat without a source of drinking water either within a distance of one

mile or within a depth of 50'. The situation in many other States in this respect is either similar or worse.

(c) During the Fourth Plan it is expected that about 1,200 of these villages will be provided with water supply. Since the State's five year plan has not yet been formulated, it is not possible at this stage to state how many more villages will be covered during the Fifth Plan, but according to a perspective Plan for 1974-84 prepared by the State Government 1,500 villages are proposed to be covered in the Fifth Plan.

(d) The normal Central assistance to States is expected to continue during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

### चिकित्सा क्षेत्रों के लिए डिप्लोमा पाठ्य- क्रम आरम्भ करना

\*380. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, डाक्टरों की कमी को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार चिकित्सा-क्षेत्रों के लिए एक 'डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम' आरम्भ करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बीजित) :

(क) और (ख). फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। फिर भी, चिकित्सा शिक्षा प्रणाली का अध्ययन करने और विभिन्न बातों जिनमें देहातों में डाक्टरों की कमी को पूरा करने की आवश्यकता भी शामिल है, को ध्यान में रखते हुए यथावश्यक परिवर्तन का मुझाव देने के लिए चिकित्सा शिक्षा शास्त्रियों की एक समिति नियुक्त की जा रही है।

Opening of Central School at I.N.A. Colony,  
New Delhi

SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central School Organisation is opening a new Central School at I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi, if so, whether the School will have all the eleven classes ;

(b) number of sections each class will have ; and

(c) the number of students that have appeared in the Admission Test conducted during the last week of July, 1972 for each class and the number of students that have qualified in each class and the number actually admitted to each class ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. To start with, the school will have only Classes I to VII.

(b) Each class will have the following number of sections :

Class I	2 Sections
Class II	2 Sections
Class III	1 Section
Class IV	1 Section
Class V	1 Section
Class VI	2 Sections
Class VII	1 Section

(c)

Class	No. of students appeared	No. of students qualified	No. of students admitted
I	—*	—*	67
II	199	80	71
III	139	92	34
IV	143	97	32
V	131	64	34
VI	91	61	61
VII	62	42	36

\*Admissions to Class I have been made on the basis of a combined test that was held

3580. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

for all local Kendriya Vidyalayas on 7th May, 1972. Since there were several children who qualified in the test, but could not get admission on account of limited number of seats available in the existing local Kendriya Vidyalayas, it was decided not to hold any fresh admission test for Class I in the I.N.A. Kendriya Vidyalaya, but to take children from out of those qualified in the test held on 7th May, 1972. The total number of students admitted to Class I in I.N.A. Kendriya Vidyalaya is 67.

**Opening of more sections of various classes in Central School, I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi**

3581. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central School Organisation have decided to have only one Section in each of the seven classes in the new Central School to be opened at I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the Central School Organisation and the Ministry have received representations from the parents of the students who appeared in the Admission Test conducted during the last week of July, 1972 requesting for adding more sections in each of the seven classes in that school to accommodate all those students who qualify in the admission test ; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The new Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) in the I.N.A. Colony, New Delhi will have the following sections :

Class	No. of Sections
I	Two
II	Two
III	One
IV	One
V	One
VI	Two
VII	One

(b) and (c). Representations were received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Central School Organisation) from the parents of the students for opening more sections to accommodate students who have qualified in the admission test. But due to limited physical facilities, it is not possible for the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to open more sections.

**Policy of Realignment of Agricultural Finance to New Ceiling Laws**

3582. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to realign the policies governing agricultural financing to the new ceiling laws so that a 35,000/- worth tractor can be purchased by a farmer ;

(b) if so, the salient features of such policies ; and

(c) if not, how will the tractors being produced in the country be sold ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The lending policy of financing institutions take into account mainly the repaying capacity based on incremental income of a farmer or a group of farmers for the grant of a loan. The repaying capacity is related to the acreage cultivated, crops grown, technology applied etc. The leading institutions are providing loans to individual farmers or groups of farmers or co-operatives or other institutions like agro-industries corporations for purchasing tractors indigenous or otherwise. The programme of issue of long-term loans by the Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Commercial Banks, is being stepped up every year to meet the growing credit needs of agriculture.

**Second Shift in Medical Colleges in Delhi**

3583. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to have second shift in Medical Colleges, in Delhi as urged by the 100-member deputation of Delhi Parents Association on 30th July, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir. It is not proposed to have a second shift in medical colleges in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

**Help to Farmers consequent on lowering of Land Ceiling**

3584. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take in the nature of recommendation to States to help the farmers who shall lose their livelihood due to lowering of land ceilings to rehabilitate themselves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Land owners will retain ownership of land up to the ceiling limit. They will also receive compensation for the lands vested in the State. There is no question of the farmers losing their livelihood.

**Considerations for fixing Ceiling on Land by Central Land Reforms Committee**

3585. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Land Reform Committee considered the (i) cost of essential commodities needed by an average farmer, (ii) education expenditure on farmer's children especially College and University education and (iii) medical expenses needed by an average family while fixing the ceiling on land ; and

(b) if so, the details of such consideration viz., what quantum was accepted on each item as being a normal expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Various considerations weighed with the Central Land Reforms Committee while fixing ceiling on land holdings e.g. the extent to which an average family can personally cultivate, the area that can be cultivated by a pair of bullocks etc. It was not considered practicable to have the level of ceiling on a certain minimum level of farm income. This point was examined at the time of formulation of the Second Five Year Plan and was given up as impracticable on the following grounds :—

"The income from a given area of land depends upon the crops grown, the level of agricultural efficiency and the amount of investment which is made. A given area of land may yield different incomes to different individuals, depending on his skill, capacity and resources. As improved agricultural practices are adopted and agriculture becomes more efficient and diversified, income per unit of land should increase steadily. Thus it is difficult to correlate a family holding to a given level of money income, adjusted to a supposed level of prices."

**Basis of Fixing Ceiling on Land as decided by Central Land Reforms Committee**

3586. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Land Reforms Committee based its recommendations regarding land ceiling on any economic data regarding farm returns ;

(b) if so, the details, State-wise, of such data ; and

(c) considerations responsible for the fixation of land ceiling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Availability of water, soil fertility, etc., were taken into account in suggesting ranges with which ceilings should be fixed.

**Allotment of Land to New Friends' Co-operative House Building Society, New Delhi**

3587. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 872 on the 31st May, 1971 regarding the allotment of land to the New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether land has not so far been allotted to the New Friends' Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the delay in the allotment of land to the Society and in its turn allotment to the Members is causing lot of concern to them in view of the rising costs of construction ; and

(c) if so, the step which Government propose to take to finalise the allotment and the time by which it is expected to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Land has already been allotted to the New Friends' Cooperative House Building Society and the Society has also allocated plots to its members but the execution of sub-leases of plots in the names of the members have been held up because of Stay Orders of the Courts.

(c) Action to execute sub-leases with the members will be taken as soon as the Stay Orders of the Court are vacated.

**Old Age Pension**

3588. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7684 on the 29th May, 1972 regarding Old Age Pension and state :

(a) whether any person has since been sanctioned pension benefit till now out of 1828 applicants ;

(b) if so, the names thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) 1828 was not the number of applicants but of beneficiaries who were sanctioned Old Age Pension.

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

**Benefits to Scheduled Caste Persons**

3589. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 8067 replied on the 31st May, 1972 regarding benefits to Scheduled Caste persons and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been looked into and a final decision taken in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government are advised that in cases of this nature no general law can be laid down and each case will have to be considered on its own merits. Generally, however, on reconversion a person will be entitled to claim the privileges to which members of a Scheduled Caste are entitled if he/she is accepted by the members of that particular caste as one among them.

**Inclusion of Community Development Block of Pauri Garhwal in Border Districts**

3590. SHRI RAM SURAT PRASAD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have received any proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh recommending the inclusion of certain Community Development Blocks of Pauri Garhwal in the border districts ;

(b) whether the local population of 'patties' Dhanpur and Bachhansyun of Khirsu Community Development Block falling under



the administrative jurisdiction of District Pauri and forming part of the Karanprayag Assembly Constituency of the Border District of Chamoli, were given an assurance by the concerned authorities that those 'patties' would also be included in the Border Areas so that they may be able to get due share in the developmental programmes in future ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereon and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government of India are not aware of any such assurance having been given to the local people.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Imports of Fertilisers

3591. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of fertilisers imported during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The quantities of fertilisers in terms of nutrients, imported during the last three years, is given below on the basis of actual arrivals :—

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
N	6,67,188	4,77,457	4,80,445
D	93,510	32,103	2,47,511
K	1,20,232	1,20,000	2,67,570

#### Amount Spent on Crash Scheme for Rural Employment

3592. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 2964.18 lakhs was spent in 1971-72 on the crash scheme for rural employment ;

(b) if so, how many man-days of employment were generated by this scheme ; and

(c) whether the scheme has come up to the marks anticipated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government do consider that the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has, by and large, come up to the expected mark.

The Scheme envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 50 crores and the generation of 875 lakh mandays of employment in a full working season of 10 months. During the year 1971-72, however, work could start only in October, for the earlier part of the year was taken up in formulating projects for execution and making the requisite administrative and other arrangements. Then came the monsoons. Thus a six-month working period was actually available. During this period the expenditure reported so far is Rs. 32.37 crores and this has resulted in the generation of 808.22 lakh mandays of employment. It may be added that information in regard to employment is collected in terms of mandays and not in terms of number of persons employed as the period of employment varies from person to person and from project to project. It is roughly estimated that more than 3.2 lakhs of persons have been employed during the year for varying periods. This works out to an average of 957 persons per district for the 348 districts for which proposals were approved. In actual fact, however, the position varies from State to State and from district to district. It is expected that with the completion of administrative arrangements the sum of Rs. 50 crores provided for during 1972-73 will be fully utilised.

#### Permission to Prof. Blue to carry out Research work in Rajasthan

3693. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :  
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have not given permission to Professor N,

Blue, an American Research Scholar, to carry our research work on Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Prof. N. Blue and Prof. Frohrib, who had put up a joint proposal, were not permitted to undertake research work on Irrigation Projects in the Rajasthan canal area, partly because of strategic situation of the area and partly because the two Indian Scholars (Prof. Iqbal Narain and Dr. K. N. Sharma), who were to collaborate in the Project, withdrew from the proposal.

#### Betterment of Hillmen (Adivasis) in Kerala

3594. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :  
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-  
KAPPAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have approached the Ministry for Legislation for the betterment of hillmen (Adivasis) in Kerala consequent on the cancellation of the Kerala Hillmen Rule 1964 by the High Court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides Kerala, there are a large number of forest villages in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore and West Bengal and these States may also be interested in such a legislation. Before Government decide to promote legislation by Parliament, the comments of the above mentioned States will be obtained in this regard.

#### Scientific Promotion and Propagation of Ayurvedic Medicines

3595. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state what encouragements have been given by

Government to achieve success in the matter of scientific promotion and propagation of Ayurvedic medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): An autonomous Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has been established by the Government of India to initiate, aid, develop and co-ordinate scientific research on different aspects, fundamental and applied, of the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy and Yoga. The Council has established various types of Units, like the Central and Regional Research Institutes and Clinical Units, Fact finding Mobile Clinical Research Units for Drug Research and Units of Survey of Medicinal Plants. These Units have undertaken to conduct research with a view to evolve better, cheaper and more effective medicines to cure various ailments. In addition, the Central Council of Indian Medicine which has been constituted under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 would evolve uniform standards of education and maintain an All India Register of qualified practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine. Steps have also been taken to upgrade departments for Post-graduate Training and Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine and to provide facilities like construction of building for colleges, hostel, laboratory, pharmacy, herbs garden and essential equipment in the under-graduate colleges in Indigenous Systems of Medicines run by Voluntary Organisations with a view to bring up such colleges to a requisite standard.

बम्बल के बीहड़ों को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

3596. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बम्बल के बीहड़ों को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से आर्थिक सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्र० शेर सिंह) (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार

ने प्रतिवर्ष 3,000 एकड़ बीहड़ भूमि के सुधार के लिए प्रथम वर्ष कुल 199.20 लाख रुपये और आगामी वर्षों के दौरान 55.56 लाख रुपये की कुछ लागत की एक योजना विश्व बैंक की सहायता के लिए भेजी है।

राज्य सरकार को बीहड़ सुधार से सम्बन्धित नवीनतम विचारों और कार्य-पद्धति के अनुसार योजना में संशोधन करने की सलाह दी गई है।

### बरोनी तथा बेगुसराय क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता

3597. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बरोनी तथा बेगुसराय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए मास्टर प्लान के क्रियान्वयन हेतु बिहार राज्य सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की मांग की गयी है और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### Quantity of Medicines in Ointment Tubes

3598. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the quantity of medicines 'Kanalog' and 'Mycostatin' of Sarabhai Chemicals put in ointment tubes is less than that indicated on the tubes : and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to sample check the above mentioned items

after getting them from the market and take suitable action against manufacturers in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a). Random tests were conducted on both 'Kanalog-S' and 'Mycostatin' ointment tubes manufactured by Sarabhai Chemicals, Baroda. It was found that in the case of 'Kanalog-S', out of 11 tubes tested, 9 had more ointment than indicated on the tubes and in 2 tubes the ointment was slightly less i.e., 98.83 and 99.79%. This is within the percentage allowed in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. In the case of 'Mycostatin' all the 8 tubes tested were found to have more ointment than indicated on the tubes.

(b) Does not arise.

### Post of Director, Recruitment and Examination, I. C. A. R.

3599. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Director, Recruitment and Examinations in the I. C. A. R. has been circulated amongst the C. S. S. Officers by the Personnel Department for inviting applications and whether the present incumbent of the post has come in the panel of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India ;

(b) whether efforts are being made to put this post in abeyance and create a post of Deputy Secretary in lieu thereof on Government side in the autonomous Council ;

(c) whether the post against which he has been approved for appointment is held by an Officer not included in the panel of Deputy Secretaries ; and

(d) whether the post of Director Recruitment in the Council is a Research side post and held throughout by an officer of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) A post of Additional Secretary in the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (equated to the post of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India) was sanctioned on the Government side for a period of six months to handle the matters connected with the Gajendragadkar Committee of Inquiry on the I. C. A. R. As an economy measure, the post of Director of Recruitment and Controller of Examinations has been kept in abeyance for this period.

(c) He had joined the post of Director of Administration in the Directorate of Extension, for which his appointment was approved. Prior to his taking over, an Under Secretary was appointed to discharge the functions of this post in addition to his own duties, purely as a short-term arrangement. The latter was not included in the panel of Deputy Secretaries.

(d) Yes.

#### Disciplinary Proceedings against Students of Delhi University

3600. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Hindustan Times dated the 15th July, 1972 captioned 'Political pressure on University alleged' ;

(b) if so, the reaction thereon ; and

(c) whether under political pressure and Minister's intervention, the Delhi University authorities were compelled to cancel the disciplinary proceeding against some indisciplined students ; and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the interest of maintaining discipline amongst students, the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University has powers to take such action as he may deem appropriate in the circumstances of the case. In this particular incident, the Vice-Chancellor,

keeping in view the larger interest of the University and after considering the replies of the students concerned to the 'show cause notices', decided that three students may be bound down for good conduct and warning may be issued to six other students.

#### छोटे किसान विकास एजेंसी तथा सीमान्त किसान विकास एजेंसी पर ध्यय

3601. श्री गंगाधरन बीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छोटे किसान विकास एजेंसी तथा सीमान्त किसान और खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए योजनायें आरम्भ करने के पश्चात् परियोजना वार कितना-कितना नियतन किया गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3515/72]

#### Youth suffering from Heart Allment

3602. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2851 on the 29th May, 1972 regarding heart ailment of youth and state :

(a) whether the further report of the discussions called for has since been received and examined ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Press Report was as a result of "Heart Quiz" programme organised under the joint sponsorship of :

(i) Cardiological Society of India, Bombay.

(ii) Indian Heart Journal.

(iii) **Coronary Club of Rotary West.**

The increasing incidence of heart disease may be due to changing socio-economic conditions in the country. The incidence, however, in India is much below the rate of heart disease in Western Countries. Steps are afoot to educate the public on preventive aspects of heart disease through audiovisual media i.e., T. V. Programme, Lectures, Press, Exhibitions etc. Cardiac Clinics are being established in bigger hospitals in the country.

**Licensed Bengali Porters in Calcutta Port**

3603. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licensed Bengali porters working at present in Calcutta Port ;

(b) whether Government propose to recruit porters in Calcutta Port through local employment exchange in place of recruiting them through contractors ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :**

(a) Such information is not available.

(b) and (c). No recruitment is now being made, as the Calcutta Port has surplus labour looking to the requirements of traffic. If and when labour is recruited, this will be done through the Employment Exchange.

**मुर्शिदाबाद में भूख से मृत्यु**

3604. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 29 जुलाई, 1972 के 'बीर अर्जुन' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक कांग्रेसी विधायक ने पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सभा में कहा है कि मुर्शिदाबाद में 3 व्यक्ति भूख से मर गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस आरोप की अपने सूत्रों से जांच कराई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पो० शिन्दे) :** (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, मुर्शिदाबाद ने बताया है कि मुर्शिदाबाद में कोई व्यक्ति भूख से नहीं मरा है ।

**Reserve of Water Resources underneath the Desert**

3605. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the hydrogeological studies, there are vast reserves of water underneath the desert and it is possible to draw about 32 million litres of water a day from these reservoirs ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to tap this source of water ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a). According to Hydrogeological studies conducted with the U. N. D. P. (SF) assistance there are no vast reserves of water underneath the desert of Rajasthan. It is, however, possible to draw about 32 million litres of water a day from Lathibasin area (Jaisalmer-Barmer area) in Western Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). The reports prepared under the UNDP (SF) assisted project have been sent to the State Government and the State Government is preparing schemes to utilise the available ground water in this area.

**Agreement with U. S. S. R. for Development of Fishing Industry**

3606. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India and

U. S. S. R. have entered into an agreement to develop fishing Industry in India ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Negotiations are in progress with the U S S. R. Authorities for conclusion of an Agreement on Cooperation in Marine and Inland fisheries.

विकलांगों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने हेतु विशेष उपकर लगाना

3607. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकलांगों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने हेतु उपकर लगाने का मुझाव बंगलौर स्थित विकलांग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने का भी मुझाव दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (प्रो० डी०वी० यादव) (क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) इस मुझाव को पूरा करने में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए काफी धन, प्रशासनिक संगठित प्रशिक्षित कम्पनियों तथा साज-सामान की आवश्यकता होगी । इसलिए सरकार इस स्तर पर इस मुझाव को कार्यान्वित करना सम्भव नहीं समझती है ।

**Five-Year Scheme on the basis of Ground Water Survey**

3608. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a five-year scheme has been

drawn up on the basis of ground water survey jointly done by the Geological Survey of India, the Central Tubewell Organisation and the State Government's Lift Irrigation Department ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ; and

(c) the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(a) and (c). Does not arise.

वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान निर्यात किया गया चावल

3609. श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में अब तक कितना चावल विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) इससे सरकार को उक्त अवधि के दौरान कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) :

मात्रा (मीटरी टन में) मूल्य (रुपयों में)

1971-72	9,864	169.58 लाख
1972-73	4,624	79.44 लाख
(17-8-72 तक)		

**Setting up of Banaras Development Corporation**

3610. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exportable varieties of bananas are grown under a Centrally Sponsored

Scheme sanctioned for the Fourth Five Year Plan in the State of Mysore ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Central Government to set up Banana Development Corporation to link up the production programme with marketing for both internal and external trade ; and

(c) If so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up Banana Development Corporation for this purpose.

(c) The Corporation will take up internal marketing and export of banana from the areas in which package programme for cultivation of bananas has been taken up as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The main functions of the proposed Corporation will be :

- (i) To organise marketing of bananas (including exports) from the package areas.
- (ii) Establishing report with growers or Growers Cooperative Societies for securing supplies of bananas on a long term basis.
- (iii) Providing technical guidance to producers in the matter of scientific cultivation, transporting and handling of fruits.
- (iv) Setting up of packing houses and creation of necessary infra-structure (feeder road, transportation, ropeways etc).
- (v) Provision of necessary inputs, financial assistance and credit to the growers/grower's organisations.
- (vi) Ensuring manufacture and use of the right type of cartons for packaging.
- (vii) Chartering of banana boats of a long-term basis in order to keep up

delivery schedules and also to achieve an overall economy in the ocean freight rates.

- (viii) Entering into tie-up sales agreements with selected foreign buyers ; and
- (ix) Taking steps for effective promotion and publicity.

The share capital of the proposed corporation will be Rs. 50 lakhs—Rs. 40 lakhs to be contributed by the Central Government and Rs. 10 lakhs by the participating States. The new corporation is expected to start functioning shortly.

#### Tractors imported during last Two Years

3611. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tractors imported through State Trading Corporation during the last two years, year-wise upto 30th June, 1972 ; and

(b) the number of tractors received during this period under the tractor gift scheme from foreign countries by the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The number of tractors shipped/imported through the Projects and Equipment Corporation (State Trading Corporation) during the last two years, year-wise and during the current year (up to 30th June, 1972) is as under :

Year	Number of tractors shipped/imported
1970	12,954
1971	16,891
1972 (Upto June)	4,548

(b) Information about the number of tractors received under the Gift Scheme from

foreign countries by the public is not available. However, the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has issued Custom Clearance Permits for 2,031 tractors from the inception of the scheme.

#### Operation of Cooperative Lift Irrigation Scheme

3612. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the operation of co-operative lift irrigation schemes in the country has been satisfactory ; and if so, the total area irrigated by these schemes so far ;

(b) whether the loans advanced to these lift irrigation societies are adequate ;

(c) whether their utilization and repayment care satisfactory ; and

(d) if so, what is the percentage of default ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and, on receipt of the same, it will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Inclusion of Backward Classes in the List of S.C. & S.T.

3613. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to include the Backward Classes among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by appropriate Constitutional amendments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : The inclusion of backward communities in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes depends on their fulfilling certain criteria as follows :

*Scheduled Castes* : Extreme social, economic and educational backwardness

arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.

*Scheduled Tribes* : Indication of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness.

The question of revision of list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is under consideration.

With regard to "Other Backward Classes" it is better to apply the economic test. The discretion, however, is with the State Governments to draw up suitable criteria for specifying such classes.

#### Provision of Tractor for Farmers of Ladakh

3614. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Ladakh is far being in agricultural production ; and

(b) whether Government to provide tractors to the farmers in Ladakh on rent on reasonable rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) There is no proposal at present for tractorisation in Ladakh or giving tractors on hire basis in that area.

#### Construction of Water Reservoirs in the Villages of Ladakh

3615. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to assist the construction of water reservoirs near villages in Ladakh and necessary surveys would be undertaken for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.



**Supply of Drinking Water to Villages in Ladakh**

3616. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make arrangements for the supply of drinking water to villages in Ladakh being a basic human need ; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Water Supply programmes are included in the State Sector. It is for the State Government to formulate water supply schemes for the areas where shortage of drinking water is experienced, give them the needed priority and implement the same from the resources available to them in their State's Plan. However, the factual information with regard to the question is being collected from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Death of Headmistress of Secondary School of Delhi**

3617. SHRI LAMBODAR BALIYAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether untimely death of a Head Mistress of Secondary School in Delhi occurred due to carelessness and excesses of the Directorate of Education, Delhi ;

(b) if so, details of this incident ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Smt. Gunwati died during summer vacations when the schools were closed. The circumstances of her death are not known to the Directorate of Education, Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

**Visit of Study Team to Andamans Regarding Timber Supply to Industry**

3618. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Team headed by Shri Hejmadi, Deputy Inspector General of Forest, visited Andaman Islands to study in detail the working of the Forest Department and the basis of pricing timber supplied to the industry ;

(b) whether the study team has submitted its report ; and

(c) if so, its main features and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Study Team has studied mainly the accounting procedure followed by the Andaman Forest Department and suggested ways and means about the correct approach to be made in this direction. The Team has recommended *inter alia* that the Andaman Forest Department should be treated as a "Service Department". The recommendations of the Team are under active examination in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

**Utilisation of Ministerial Bungalows after imposition of Ceiling on Urban Property**

3619. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Living space allotted to the Ministers at the Centre and the States conform to the physical ceiling on urban property proposed to be legislated ;

(b) if not, the way in which it is proposed to utilize the present bungalows ; and

(c) whether Government have considered to allot these buildings for cultural, educational and similar other defined public purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The question does not arise since ceilings on ownership of urban property are not proposed to be imposed with reference to physical size of the area used for living and office purposes by an occupant. However, the Central Government's present programme of construction in the general pool does not include construction of the highest types of residences.

**Transfer of Properties in anticipation of Ceiling on Urban Property**

3620. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in anticipation of ceilings on urban property, wealthier section is transferring their properties into Trust or Private Limited Companies ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to see that the purpose for which the ceiling is brought about is not defeated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No information is available in this Ministry.

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh have either introduced or passed legislation prohibiting alienation of urban properties/vacant lands in Urban areas etc. The Centre has not yet finalised their thinking. However, suitable provisions are proposed to be made in the Central legislation restraining transfer of urban properties with a view to defeat the purpose of the ceiling law.

**विभिन्न राज्यों में निर्धारित किए गए चीनी के मूल्य**

3621. श्री आर० वी० बड़े : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीनी के भाव

गुजरात में 122.59 पैसे, बम्बई में 125.50 पैसे तथा मध्य प्रदेश में 183.77 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी के ऊंचे भाव निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी चीनी बाहर से मंगाई गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) तीन क्षेत्रों के लिए 1971-72 मौसम की लेवी चीनी के निकासी मूल्य चीनी (मूल्य निर्धारण) आदेश, 1972 दिनांक 15 जून, 1972 के अधीन निर्धारित किए गए हैं जोकि इस प्रकार हैं :-

**क्षेत्र      30-30 घेड के लिए रुपये प्रति क्विंटल (उत्पादन शुल्क छोड़कर)**

मध्य प्रदेश	183.77
गुजरात	124.59
महाराष्ट्र	125.80

(ख) लेवी चीनी के मूल्य टैरिफ आयोग द्वारा अभिस्तावित लागत अनुसूचियों के अनुसार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश की लागत अनुसूचियों में दिया गया रूपान्तरण प्रभार गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र की अपेक्षाकृत काफी अधिक है इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्र में लेवी चीनी का मूल्य अधिक है।

(ग) 1970-71 (अक्टूबर से सितम्बर) के दौरान देश के अन्य राज्यों से मध्य प्रदेश में 1.39 लाख मी० टन चीनी (लेवी और खुले बाजार में बिकने वाली दोनों ही) आयात की गई थी।

**Thefts in Maulana Azad Medical College Hostel**

3622. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :

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

(a) whether thefts are on the increase in Maulana Azad Medical College Hostel during the last six months ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. It is not correct to say that thefts are on the increase during the last six months.

(b) A few thefts did, however, take place in the Girls and Boys Hostel and on the advice of the local police extra Chowkidars have been provided on night duty and places of accessibility are being blocked. There is no increase in thefts since then.

**मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में रोजगार के अवसर**

3623. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :  
श्री मार्लंड सिंह—रोवा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में रोजगार देने के लिए अध्ययन एवं कार्यवाही परियोजनाओं के किस्म की ग्रामीण रोजगार परियोजना आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजनाओं का मुख्य ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किन-किन क्षेत्रों में ये परियोजनाएँ आरम्भ की जायेंगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). "प्रायोगिक गहन ग्राम रोजगार परियोजना" नाम की एक योजना देश के 15 चुने हुए खंडों में नवम्बर, 1972 में आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। मध्य प्रदेश में शबुआ जिले के अलीराजपुर वनजातीय विकास खंड को इस प्रयोजन के लिए चुना गया है। एक विवरण, जिसमें यह परियोजना बतलाई गई है, सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या—L.T-3576/72]

**Expenditure on Beautification of Delhi**

3624. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :  
SHRI LALJI BHAI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2918 on the 17th April, 1972 regarding expenditure on beautification of Delhi and state :

(a) the amount collected in the name of Beautification Levy and Village Development charges from the Co-operative House-Building societies in (i) Pritampura, (ii) Rohtak Road and (iii) Shahdara area and the amount spent on these areas for their beautification, separately ;

(b) whether a copy of the orders of Lt. Governor, Delhi imposing Beautification Levies under the scheme of large scale Acquisition, Redevelopment and Disposal of Land in Delhi, will be laid on the Table of the House ;

(c) the names of such House-Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi/New Delhi whom the Delhi Development Authority had allotted the land but in whose case the beautification Levy has not been imposed ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The amount

collected was as under :—

	Beautifica- tion charges	Village Re- develop- ment char- ges
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
(i) In Pritam Pura area.	5.34	2.67
(ii) In Rohtak Road area.	14.70	7.35
(iii) In Shahdara area.	41.62	20.81
Total :	61.66	30.83

A sum of rupees 1,44,302/- has been incurred upto May, 1972 in beautification Schemes.

(b) The orders were issued in April 1969. They are at statement 'A' laid on the Table of the Home [Placed in Library. See. No LT-3517/72].

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has not allotted land to any Co-operative House Building Society. The land has been allotted by the Delhi Administration. The beautification levy could not be imposed on those Societies with whom agreements were executed prior to April, 1969 when decision to charge beautification levy was taken. A list of five Societies who were allotted additional land by the D. D. A. after April, 1969 and on whom beautification levy was imposed is at Annexure 'B'.

(d) In view of (c) above, there has been no discrimination in the matter.

राज्य में आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों के लिए  
केन्द्रीय अनुदान

3625. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों को कोई अनुदान दिया है और यदि हां, तो कितना;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों के आयुर्वेदिक कालेजों को भी कोई अनुदान दिए गए हैं, और यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्हें कितनी राशि के अनुदान दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी०पी० खट्टोपाध्याय) (क): केन्द्र चालित योजना के अन्तर्गत आर० ए० पोद्दार (आयुर्वेदिक) मेडिकल कालेज, बम्बई के काय चिकित्सा स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान विभाग का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए 1972-73 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार को एक लाख पचास हजार रुपये की राशि नियत की गई है। महाराष्ट्र में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के स्नातकपूर्व कालिजों में भवन निर्माण, छात्रावास, प्रयोगशालाओं, औषधशाला, जड़ी-बूटी उद्यान और अनिवार्य उपकरणों जैसी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विहित प्रपत्र पर आवेदन मिलने और उन पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा विधिवत सिफारिश किए जाने के पश्चात् ही विचार किया जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्र चालित योजना के अन्तर्गत भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में स्नातकोत्तर प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान विभागों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए 1972-73 में विभिन्न राज्यों की नियत की गई राशि को न्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	1972-73 में नियत की गई राशि (रुपये लाखों में)
1	2	3
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश (दो विभाग एक आयुर्वेदिक और एक यूनानी)	5.00
2.	केरल	5.50
3.	मध्य प्रदेश	1.50

1	2	3
4.	महाराष्ट्र	1.50
5.	मैसूर	2.00
6.	राजस्थान	1.50
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2.00
8.	पंजाब	1.50
9.	नई योजनायें बिहार	1.00
10.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	1.00
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	1.50
12.	राजस्थान	2.00
	(1,81,320 रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत)	
13.	तमिल नाडु (सिद्धा के दो विभाग)	3.00 (2,37,051 रुपये की राशि संस्वीकृत)
14.	पश्चिम बंगाल	0.50
15.	दिल्ली	0.50
	योग	28.00

उपर्युक्त राशि के अतिरिक्त 1971-72 के वर्ष के बीच स्वयं सेवी संगठन चलाये जा रहे भारतीय बिक्रित्सा पद्धतियों के निम्नांकित स्नातकपूर्व कालेजों में शिक्षा के स्तर को सुधारने के लिए कालेज के भवन का निर्माण, छात्रावास, प्रयोग-शालायें, औषधशाला, जड़ी-बूटी उद्यान और अनिवार्य संस्करणों जैसी सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए 22,29,300 रुपये (जिसका भूगतान 3 किस्तों में होना है) तक की राशि सहायता अनुदान के रूप में स्वीकृत की गई है।

क्रम संख्या	कालेज का नाम	स्वीकृत राशियाँ
1	2	3
1.	श्री नारायण आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, जोधपुर (राजस्थान)	4,00,000.00
2.	आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, उड़ीषी मैसूर	4,58,000.00

1	2	3
3.	आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, दुबली, मैसूर	4,90,000.00
4.	आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, बीजापुर, मैसूर	4,00,000.00
5.	आयुर्वेदिक कालेज, अतर्रा, उत्तर प्रदेश	4,81,300.00
	योग	22,29,300.00

उक्त कालेजों को 1971-72 में 4.75 लाख रुपये की आंशिक सहायता दी जा चुकी है।

**Computer System Scheme introduced by  
Indian Institute of Management,  
Ahmedabad**

3626. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of  
Management, Ahmedabad has made a signi-  
ficant breakthrough in applying computers to  
problems of economic development ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ;  
and

(c) how far the application of Computers  
has solved the economic problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL  
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI D. P.  
YADAV) : (a) to (c). A project report has  
been prepared at the Indian Institute of  
Management, Ahmedabad suggesting how an  
on-line computer system could help the  
Planning Commission and State Government  
to evaluate the effectiveness of planners at the  
State and district levels and determine priori-  
ties for future development.

A data bank would be used containing  
about three hundred data elements for each  
of 330 districts. The proposal is to build a  
library of indices and dictionaries to provide  
quick definitions of the subset of districts  
relevant for any study. The information  
would include data on a variety of character-

istics of the district and the variety and efficiency of activities within each district. The data could compute ratios which would give a set of scales on which to locate each district relevant to the others. The cost-effectiveness of development can be measured by entering costs of proposed sectoral targets and using the library of arithmetical and statistical functions included in the system. The system when completely developed will be intended to measure and evaluate the progress of each district on the characteristic that might reasonably be expected to change in the short run. The relevant position of districts on each of the scales could be used as one basis for evaluating district plan.

The preliminary report suggests that such a system be developed. It will, however, need considerable amount of further study to work out the details.

While large real time computer systems for mixed information-retrieval and analysis for development planning could have a substantial potential for use in India, the application of such a system can only be evaluated after they have been developed and tested.

#### Misuse of Edible Oil

3627. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether edible oil is being misused in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the misuse of edible oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No specific report regarding misuse of edible oil has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Distribution Policy for Fertilizers in Delhi

3628. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the distribution policy for fertilizers in Delhi ; and

(b) number of authorised agencies to whom the work of distribution of fertilizers has been allotted alongwith their addresses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The internal distribution of fertilisers within a State or a local area is the responsibility of the State Government or the local administration concerned. However, it has been intimated by the Delhi administration that all fertilisers received from the Central Fertiliser Pool are handled by the Delhi State Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Limited, Nagloi, who distribute the fertilisers through the village level Cooperative Societies. As far as domestic fertilisers is concerned, the distribution is done by the manufacturers through their agents who have to be registered dealers under the Fertiliser Control Order 1957.

(b) There is one authorised agency of the Delhi Administration viz. the Delhi State Cooperative Marketing and Supply Federation Limited, Nagloi, who distribute the fertilisers through the 33 village Cooperative Societies whose names and address are contained in statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3518/72]

#### हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को धनराशि का नियतन

3629. श्री कूलचन्द्र वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में कुल कितनी धनराशि नियत की तथा उसमें से इस राज्य में कितनी धनराशि हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए खर्च की है; और

(ग) उक्त धन राशि किन-किन योजनाओं पर खर्च की गई ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों

अर्थात् 1969-70 से 1971-72 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के हरिजनों के कल्याण हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा योजना के अधीन 257.14 लाख रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी। इन तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 243.07 लाख रुपये की धनराशि खर्च की गई थी।

(ख) योजनायें सभा के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिखाई गई हैं। [प्रचालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3519/72]

**Proposal for providing flood lights to Konarak Temple in Orissa**

3630. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to work out the proposal for providing Konarak Temple (Orissa) with flood lights ; and

(b) if so, the progress in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps have been taken by the C.P.W.D. to award the work to a contractor by inviting tenders.

**Diversion of Fertilizers Production of Gujarat**

3631. SHRI VEKARIA :  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to divert fertilizer production of Gujarat State Fertilizer Companies to other states ;

(b) the total production of Fertilizer in Gujarat State ; and

(c) the percentage thereof to be diverted to other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The G.S.F.C., like other manufacturers, are expected to distribute fertiliser produced by them in a number of States, within their economic marketing zone and have in the past supplied fertilisers to a number of such States, besides Gujarat. The Government of India had, on the basis of requirements of various States, requested the G.S.F.C. to supply during Kharif, 1972, 34000 tonnes of N and 12300 tonnes of P to Gujarat, 7900 tonnes of N to Haryana, 2000 tonnes of N to Uttar Pradesh, 6000 tonnes of N to Madhya Pradesh, 2600 tonnes of N to Rajasthan, 5100 tonnes of N to Punjab and 33000 tonnes of N and 7700 tonnes of P to Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). The total production of the G.S.F.C., Adarsh Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd., Alembic Chemicals Works Co. Ltd. and Anil Starch Products Ltd. located in Gujarat is expected to be about 91000 tonnes of N and 35000 tonnes of P during Kharif, 72. Of these, about 56000 tonnes of N and 14000 tonnes of P will be supplied to other States and the balance to Gujarat. In terms of percentage about 40% of the total N and 60% of the total P produced in Gujarat will be consumed by Gujarat State and the balance by other States.

**Development of Port Salaya in Jamnagar, Gujarat**

3632. SHRI VEKARIA :  
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the development of Port Salaya in Jamnagar in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Governments concerned. The Government of India, however, gives loans to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of

one selected port in each maritime State. For this purpose, Porbander in Gujarat has been selected. As regards the development of Salaya, no proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

**Request from Gujarat State to Curb Rise in Price of Groundnut Oil**

3633. SHRI VEKARIA :  
SHRI P. D. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have sent any proposal to curb rise in the price of groundnut oil ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals ; and

(c) the action taken by Government of India thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some proposals have been received from the Government of Gujarat.

(b) The proposals envisage tightening of credit control, increasing the supplies by imports of edible oil and tallow, canalisation of exports of H.P.S. groundnut, promulgation of a Sales and Distribution Control Order under the Essential Commodities Act, and setting up of an Edible Oil Corporation at All India level.

(c) Restrictions on credit against stocks of groundnut and vanaspati in Gujarat have been tightened by the Reserve Bank Besides importing tallow, arrangements, to import 90,000 to one lakh tonnes of rapeseed are being made. Other proposals are under consideration.

**Income and Expenditure of Delhi Transport**

3634. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the ratio of income and expenditure prior to the taking over and after the taking over of Delhi Transport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : The monthly ratio of expenditure (excluding depreciation and debt charges) to income, after the establishment of the Delhi Transport Corporation with effect from 3-11-1971, has been about 117% as compared to about 130% previously. This ratio has further decreased to about 113% in the current financial year.

**Review of Schemes Undertaken by F.C.I.**

3635. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various schemes undertaken by the Food Corporation of India are reviewed periodically with a view to assess their financial results ; and

(b) if so, the results of such reviews ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In respect of the Modern Rice Mills, which have been working for some time now, the reviews have revealed that the mills have not so far been able to work to their full capacity because of various operational constraints. A realistic evaluation of the economics of the operation of these mills will be possible only after fuller utilization of the capacity has been achieved. In respect of other projects, the plants have either been set up very recently or are yet to be set up. Their working will be reviewed periodically in due course.

**Mechanical Paddy Drying Centres by F.C.I. in Tamil Nadu**

3636. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Mechanical Paddy Drying Centres established by F.C.I. in the Thanjan District, Tamil Nadu and how many of them are idle and the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the quality of paddy being dried every year through the Dryers ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Thirty Mechanical Paddy Drying Centres have been set up by the Food Corporation of India in Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu for drying of field paddy as the paddy in that area is normally harvested during the rainy season with high moisture content. The actual use of the dryers depends upon the occurrence of rains during the harvest time. 22,616 MT and 24,200 MT of paddy was dried during 1969-70 and 1970-71, respectively. During 1971-72 no paddy was dried.

**Fertiliser Held in stock in Godowns of Food Corporation of India and its Irregular Distribution**

3637. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantities of fertilizers are held in stock in the various godowns of Food Corporation of India without issue for years together ;

(b) whether the principle of 'First-in-First issued' is not followed resulting in large scale deterioration in their value; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No. It may be relevant to mention in this context that massive quantities of fertilisers are handled by the Food Corporation of India every year and distributed in the country and sizeable stocks in transit, pipeline, etc. are unavoidable.

(b) The Ministry has issued standing instructions to all supplying units, including the Food Corporation of India, that in supplying fertilisers, as far as possible, the principle of "First-in-First issue" should be followed. This is implemented as far as possible subject to the need to avoid double handling in certain cases and other operational constraints.

(c) Does not arise.

**Complaints Regarding Coca-Cola Export Corporation**

3638. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, using the label of Fanta Orange on the containers of its beverage product ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Government had received complaints in this regard sometime ago. The Coca-Cola Export Corporation which supplies the "Fanta Concentrate" to all bottlers in India were advised to inform their bottlers to change the label according to the approved design. They confirmed that the suggestion had been passed to the bottlers who were doing the needful. The State/Union Territory Governments were also requested to take legal action against the offenders.

**Demand for Tractors**

3639. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the approximate demand of tractors in the country for the next five years ; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to meet the demands and also for the satisfactory supply of spare parts of tractors in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India has already entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research the detailed study on scientific basis about the assessment of demand for tractors during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Their report is awaited.

(b) The Government has decided to import 20,000 tractors. Besides, import of

tractors as gift by Indians from their relations living abroad has been allowed. Steps are also being taken to increase indigenous production of tractors. With a view to ensuring smooth running of tractors, import of spare parts to the extent of 10-15% is allowed along with the tractors. Import of spare parts is allowed liberally for old model tractors which were imported in the past. Import of spare parts upto a limited extent is also allowed to the Actual Users.

**Storage Capacity of Warehousing Corporation, Mysore**

3640. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the storage capacity of Warehousing Corporation in the State of Mysore is not satisfactory and is not being fully utilized ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The utilization of storage capacity available with the Mysore State Warehousing Corporation which stood at 73.16 per cent of the total capacity at the end of June, 1972, is considered to be satisfactory. Efforts to improve the utilisation further, however, continue to be made by the Corporation and include steps like wider publicity for custom, rebates to co-operatives and agriculturists and requests to public sector undertakings for using its storage accommodation.

**भारत तथा अन्य देशों में दुधार्क पशुओं से दूध की प्राप्ति**

3641. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमेरिका, इंग्लैण्ड, स्वीडन, डेनमार्क जैसे देशों की तुलना में भारत में प्रति दुधार्क पशु से औसतन दुग्ध-प्राप्ति बहुत कम है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।**

(ख) खाद्य और कृषि संगठन उत्पादन वर्ष पुस्तक 1970 (खण्ड 24) के अनुसार, भारत में वर्ष 1969 में, प्रति गाय दूध का वार्षिक उत्पादन केवल 450 किलोग्राम था, जबकि डेरी उद्योग में कुछ उन्नतशौल देशों में उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार था :—

सयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका	4154 कि० ग्रा०
इंग्लैण्ड	3950 कि० ग्रा०
स्वीडन	3952 कि० ग्रा०
डेनमार्क	3902 कि० ग्रा०
नीदरलैंड	4170 कि० ग्रा०
जापान	4330 कि० ग्रा०
न्यूजीलैंड	2794 कि० ग्रा०
इजराइल	5042 कि० ग्रा०

इस प्रकार, उपरोक्त लिखित देशों की गायों द्वारा जो दूध का उत्पादन होता है, भारत में प्रति गाय उसका लगभग 10 से 16 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दुग्ध उत्पादन होता है ।

**राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्था का कार्य तथा इसके द्वारा शुरू की गई अनुसंधान योजना**

3642. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्था, देश में कब से कार्य कर रही है;

(ख) इस पर वार्षिक कितना व्यय होता है; और

(ग) इसके द्वारा शुरू की गई अनुसंधान योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; अब तक कितनी योजनायें पूरी की गई हैं और उनसे देश को क्या लाभ हुआ है ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) यह संस्थान 1923 में**

बंगलौर में स्थापित किया गया था और उस समय इसका नाम इम्पीरियल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ ऐनिमल हसबैंड्री एण्ड डेरिंग था। वर्ष 1955 में संस्थान का मुख्यालय करनाल में स्थानांतरित किया गया था और इस राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान बना लिया गया है।

(ख) वर्ष 1955-56 से 1971-72 तक की अवधि के लिए इस संस्थान के वार्षिक व्यय को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान ने अनेकों समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान किया है जिनका देश में डेरी विकास से निकट का सम्बन्ध है। यह संस्थान डेरी उद्योग की उन समस्याओं का भी समाधान करता है जो इसे दी जाती हैं। भैंस के दूध को संघनित दूध, दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा पनीर के उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त बनाना, जिससे वे गुण में गाय के दूध से बने ऐसे उत्पादों के बराबर हों अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं की एक मुख्य विशेषता है। संकर प्रजनन पर अनुसंधान कार्य से साहीवाल तथा पूरे स्विस के वंशज से संयुक्त एक नई किस्म के डेरी पशु का विकास हुआ है जिसके उत्पादन का स्तर प्रति वियांत 3000 लिटर से अधिक है।

दूध उत्पादन की लागत को कम रखने के दृष्टिकोण से संस्थान ने रिजका, बरसीम आदि जैसे विभिन्न चारों पर अनुसंधान किया है जिनसे अधिक उत्पादन होता है। संस्थान ने अदिराम मस्य और बहु सस्योत्पादन का भी विकास किया है जिसके द्वारा प्रति एकड़ भूमि पर अधिक संख्या में पशु पाले जा सकते हैं। वीर्य के जीव रसायन पर किए गए मूल अध्ययन द्वारा काउ सीमन के डीप फ्रीजिंग तथा वीर्य के लिए उचित डाइल्यूटर्स का विकास सम्भव हो सका है। इसके द्वारा अधिक संख्या में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्यक्रम सम्भव हो गया है। संस्थान ने दूध तथा दूध उत्पादों के लिए रसायनिक तथा जीवाणु सम्बन्धी मानकों के विकास पर तथा दूध, घी और अन्य डेरी उत्पादों में मिलावट की उपयुक्त पहचान विधियों पर अनुसंधान किया है। मक्खन के रंग के उत्पादन

के लिए तकनीकी विकास द्वारा डेरी उद्योग के लिए विदेशों से इस उत्पाद का आयात बन्द होना सम्भव हो गया है। पशु तथा जीवाणु रैनेट के उत्पादन के लिए विकसित एक तकनीकी द्वारा इनके देशी उत्पादन में सहायता मिलेगी। दही और योद्धुत जैसे जमे हुए दूध में सुगंध तथा एसिड के विकास में सुधार के लिए जीवाणु की नई विधियों को विकसित करने और मक्खन, पनीर आदि जैसे दूध उत्पादों के उत्पादन में प्रयोग के लिए विशेष प्रकार के कल्चर्स पर पूरा जोर दिया गया है। इन्जीनियरी क्षेत्र में खोया और घी के लगातार उत्पादन के लिए प्रोटोटाइप गांवों में प्रयोग के लिए दूध को शीतल करने वाले यंत्र, बर्तनों के लिए जीवाणुनाशक यंत्र आदि का विकास किया गया है। अतिरिक्त दूध को प्रयोग में लाने के लिए टी कम्पलीट, काफी कम्पलीट, श्रीखण्ड पाउडर, दही पाउडर, आइस-क्रीम पाउडर, चीज स्प्रेड, खाने योग्य केसीन और सोडियम कैमिनेट जैसे नए डेरी उत्पादों का अब विकास किया गया है। इसके द्वारा उत्पाद की विविधता तथा अधिशेष और निम्न श्रेणी की समस्त उपलब्ध दुग्ध सप्लाई को प्रयोग में लाने में सहायता मिली है।

वर्ष 1972 के दौरान, राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा इसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों में 1955 से 221 योजनायें पूरी की गई हैं और 143 अनुसंधान योजनायें चालू हैं।

इस संस्थान पर किए गए अनुसंधानों से देश को निम्नलिखित मुख्य लाभ हुए हैं :

1. प्रति वियांत औसतन 3000 लिटर से अधिक दूध देने वाले अधिक उत्पादनशील डेरी पशुओं का विकास।
2. दुग्ध उत्पादन की लागत को कम करने के लिए पँकेज विधियाँ तैयार करना।
3. भैंस के दूध से मीठे संघनित दूध, बाष्पित दूध, पनीर, खाने योग्य केसीन, चीज स्प्रेड, श्रीखण्ड पाउडर, आइसक्रीम

- पाउडर तथा इंस्टैंटाइज्ड मिल्क पाउडर के उत्पादन के लिए तकनीकियों का विकास ।
4. कुल महत्वपूर्ण डेरी आवश्यकताओं का विकास जैसे प्रकखन का रंग, फास्फेट रिजेंट तथा हन्सासेरम (गाय के दूध से भ्रम के दूध की मिलावट का पना लगाने के लिए) ।
5. दुग्ध तथा दुग्ध उत्पादों के गुण में सुधार के लिए रासायनिक और जीवाणु सम्बन्धी मानकों का विकास ।
6. वरसीम, रिजका जैसे उच्च उपज वाले चारे की फमलों का विकास तथा अच्छी किस्म वाले साइलेज का उत्पादन ।

7. पशु रेनेट तथा जीवाणु सम्बन्धी रेनेट के उत्पादन के लिए तकनीकी का विकास ।
8. डेरी कामिकों का अधिक संख्या में प्रशिक्षण । अब तक डेरी उद्योग की विभिन्न शाखाओं में (डेरी प्रोद्योगिकी, डेरी पशुपालन, डेरी जीवाणु विज्ञान, डेरी रसायन विज्ञान, डेरी विस्तार, डेरी अर्थशास्त्र और डेरी इंजीनियरी) 517 स्नातकों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है ।

राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान व्यय विवरण  
1955-56 से 1971-72

वर्ष	व्यय (रुपये लाखों में)
1	2
1955-56	8.840
1956-57	14.328
1957-58	19.525
1958-59	20.039
1959-60	33.439
1960-61	32.030

1	2
1261-62	40.498
1962-63	47.900
1963-64	49.714
1964-65	62.606
1965-66	68.860
1966-67	65.168
1967-68	77.148
1968-69	86.309
1969-70	98.850
1970-71	112.507
1971-72	149.573
	योग 987.334

आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के फालतू पुर्जों की कमी

3643. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस समय विभिन्न आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के फालतू पुर्जों की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार के आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के लिए फालतू पुर्जों की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है; और यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहब पी० शिन्धे) : (क) से (ग). आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के ठीक-ठीक संचालन के लिए अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की आवश्यकता रहती है। इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए ट्रैक्टरों के साथ 10-15 प्रतिशत तक अतिरिक्त पुर्जों के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त जब कभी आवश्यकता होती है और आयात की भी अनुमति दी जाती है। इसके साथ-साथ पिछली वर्षावियों में आयात किए गए पुराने माडल के ट्रैक्टरों के लिए अतिरिक्त

पुर्जों के आयात की अनुमति उदारता से दी जाती है। वास्तविक प्रयोगकर्ताओं को सीमित सीमा तक अतिरिक्त पुर्जों के आयात की भी अनुमति दी जाती है।

वर्ष 1969-70 के आयात कार्यक्रम में आयात किये गये तथा आयात किये जा रहे और जिनके लिए अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की आवश्यकता है, ऐसे ट्रैक्टर निम्न हैं :

जैटर—2011 (साधारण तथा चावल विधोष), जैटर—5511,

यू—650/651, आई एम टी—533/555, टी—25,

वाइलीरस, डी टी—14 बी. उसंस—328/335, फोर्ड—3000,

इन्टरनेशनल बी—276, मैमी फर्गुसन—135, डेविड ब्राउन—990,

ड्यूटज—4006 और लेलेण्ड—154।

गांवों में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के लिए राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय सरकार से धन विद्या जाना

3644. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :

डा० हरिप्रसाद शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांवों को पानी की सप्लाई के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान को इस वर्ष कोई धनराशि दी गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक योजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पाली तथा उदयपुर जिलों के लिए जल सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तुत की गई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उनके लिए अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि मांगी

गई और सरकार द्वारा उनमें से जिन योजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(ग) राजस्थान के कितने गांवों में पीने के पानी की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). त्वरित ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत चालू वर्ष के लिए राजस्थान राज्य को 175 लाख रुपये की धनराशि नियत की गई है। राज्य सरकार ने 531 लाख रुपये की लागत की योजनायें भेजी थी जिनमें से 441 लाख रुपये की लागत की योजनाओं की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। यह बात राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ दी गई है कि वे मंजूर की गई इन योजनाओं में से 175 लाख रुपये की लागत की योजनायें चुन कर उन पर इस वर्ष के बीच कार्य करें। राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई योजनाओं, जिनमें पाली और उदयपुर जिलों की योजनायें भी शामिल हैं, के नाम और रकम के ब्योरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं और यह सूचना सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए मूल्यांकन से पता चलता है कि शुरू में राजस्थान में 4277 गांव ऐसे थे जहां एक मील की दूरी के अन्दर अथवा 50 फीट की गहराई तक पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं था।

#### Procurement and Selling Prices of Wheat in States

3645. SHRI R. R. SHARMA :  
DR. LAXMINARAIN  
PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rates at which wheat has been procured from farmers in the various States during the last three years, State-wise ;

(b) the rates at which the Food Corporation of India has sold it to consumers and the flour mills etc. ;

(c) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the said Corporation on procurement etc. per quintal during the last year and current year separately ; and

(b) the steps being taken to reduce this expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement containing the required information is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3520/72].

(b) The Food Corporation of India does not sell wheat directly to the consumers. The Corporation issues wheat to the State Governments and Roller Flour Mills at Rs. 78/- per quintal ex Food Corporation of India godowns/F.O.R. destination Railway Station, and the State Governments, after adding the distribution cost, fix the sale price at which wheat is supplied to the consumers by the fair price shops.

(c) and (d). statement II giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3520/72]

#### Assessment for Food Requirements of Drought Affected States

3646. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government in consultation with the different State Governments have assessed the requirements of foodgrains to tide over the drought—condition prevailing ;

(b) if so the quantities State-wise required, available and to be supplied by Central pool and the arrangements have been made to move the stocks required ; and

(c) the extent of estimated loss due to drought in the country, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is constantly in touch with the concerned State Governments in regard to the quantities of foodgrains required by them from time to time and has met all their reasonable demands.

(c) No firm estimate of the loss in production due to drought is yet available, as the position is changing and will continue to change with the further behaviour of the monsoon in the coming months. An Emergency Production Programme, on a country-wide scale, has been taken up to ensure that loss due to drought is made up by additional production of summer and rabi crops.

#### जल की सप्लाई के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में सर्वेक्षण

3647 श्री हुकूमचन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश के उन गांवों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है, जहां लोगों को या तो तीन मील से भी अधिक दूरी से पानी लाना पड़ता है या जहां 50 फीट से भी अधिक गहराई में पानी उपलब्ध है; और यदि हां, तो ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) वहां लोगों को पीने के लिए स्वस्थ जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० बट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय द्वारा किए गए अभी-अभी मूल्यांकन के अनुसार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरु में मध्य प्रदेश में 6400 गांव ऐसे थे जिनमें न तो एक मील की दूरी के अन्दर-अन्दर और न ही 50 फीट की गहराई तक पानी उपलब्ध था।

(ख) जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आता है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम जल पूर्ति के लिए 8 करोड़ रुपये

का परिव्यय नियत किया गया है। आशा है कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक राज्य के इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग 5400 स्थायी अमुविधाजनक गांव आ जायेंगे। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई सामान्य सहायता के अलावा चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश को अमुविधाजनक वाले गांवों में पीने का पानी मुहैया करने के काम को और तेज करने के लिए एक करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये की धनराशि का नियतन किया गया है। आशा है कि इस धन राशि से 600 और गांवों को पानी मिलने लगेगा।

राज्य के ग्राम जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम को और तेज करने के विचार से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण संबंधी कार्य करने के लिए दो विशेष अन्वेषण प्रभागों तथा विस्तृत प्लान और योजनाएँ तैयार करने के लिए दो विशेष नियोजन और प्ररचना इकाइयों की भी संस्वीकृति दे दी है जिनके लिए शत प्रतिशत सहायता दी जाएगी। इस राज्य को सस्त चट्टानी इलाकों की समस्या से निपटने के लिए आठ तेज खुदाई करने वाली मशीनें (ड्रिलिंग हम्स) भी दी गई हैं और चौथी योजना की शेष अवधि में बारह और मशीनें देने का विचार है।

**Cost of Setting up a Soviet AID 100 bed Paediatric Warden in Alleppy Medical College, Kerala**

3648. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the approximate cost of setting up of the Russian equipped 100 bed paediatric ward in the Alleppy Medical College, Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : The question of cost does not arise because no such Russian equipped 100 bed paediatric ward has been sanctioned by this Government for being set up at Alleppy Medical College, Kerala. However, receipt of various items of equipments as gifts from Russia have been approved for use in the Paediatric Department. Since these equipments will be gifts, the question of cost does not arise.

स्कूल जाने से छोटी आयु वाले बच्चों के लिए पोषक आहार तथा स्वास्थ्यवर्द्धन कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

3649. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्र सरकार ने स्कूल जाने की आयु से छोटे बच्चों के लिए पोषक आहार तथा स्वास्थ्य-वर्द्धन कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है;

(ख) इस समय यह कार्यक्रम किन-किन राज्यों में चलाया जा रहा है तथा उससे कितने बच्चों को लाभ हो रहा है; और

(ग) क्या गर्भवती महिलाओं तथा अन्य कमजोर व्यक्तियों को भी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया जाएगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) परिवार नियोजन विभाग तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा इस कार्य के लिए की गई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार है :

#### 1. परिवार नियोजन विभाग

निम्नलिखित प्रसूती और शिशु स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के लिए 1972-73 के दौरान परिवार वजट में 81.28 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है :

- (1) शिशुओं तथा स्कूल जाने से पूर्व की आयु के बच्चों का डिप्थीरिया, काली खांसी तथा टिटेनस से संरक्षण और गर्भवती महिलाओं का टिटेनस से संरक्षण।
- (2) महिलाओं और बच्चों में पोषणिक रक्त-क्षीणता की रोकथाम।
- (3) देश में विटामिन 'ए' की कमी वाले

क्षेत्रों में विटामिन 'ए' की कमी के कारण बच्चों में होने वाले अन्धेपन की रोकथाम ।

## 2. समाज कल्याण विभाग

नगरों की गन्दी वस्तियों, आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों और सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों के बच्चों, गर्भवती तथा स्तन्यदा महिलाओं के विशेष पोषण कार्यक्रम के लिए समाज कल्याण विभाग के बजट में 1972-73 के दौरान 20.00 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) परिवार नियोजन विभाग वाली योजना संख्या (1) और (2) सभी राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में चल रही है और योजना संख्या (3) फिलहाल आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल, मैसूर, तमिलनाडु, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, हरियाणा के राज्यों तथा लक्षदीव और मिनीकाय द्वीप समूह में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है, जहां कि विटामिन 'ए' की बहुत भारी कमी बताई जाती है। इस वर्ष के दौरान जितने बच्चों/महिलाओं तक यह सेवा पहुंचाई जाएगी उनकी संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण 1 में दिया गया है। जो सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3521/72]।

2. समाज कल्याण विभाग की योजना मेघालय राज्य तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश और मीजोराम संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में चल रही है। 1972-73 के लक्ष्यों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा विवरण 2 में किया गया है जो सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3521/72]

(ग) (1) परिवार नियोजन विभाग की योजनाओं में बच्चों के अतिरिक्त गर्भवती और स्तन्यदा महिलाओं को भी ये सेवाएँ प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

(2) समाज कल्याण विभाग की योजना में 0-6 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के अतिरिक्त गर्भवती और स्तन्यदा महिलाओं को भी ये सेवाएँ प्रदान की जा रही है।

## Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act

3650. SHRI HUKUM CHAND  
KACHWAI :  
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to un-starred Question No. 1788 on the 3rd April, 1972 regarding enforcement of Abortion Law and state :

(a) whether Government have information from the various States and Union Territories regarding number of cases of abortion performed since Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act came into force ; and

(b) If so, the figures thereof, upto July, 1972, State-wise and Territory-Wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Figures as obtained from State Governments/Union Territories are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3522/72].

## New Examination System at Degree Level in Delhi University

3651. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi University was compelled to reverse its earlier decision of new examination system at Degree level ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). No final decision in this regard has been taken by the University.



**World Bank Loan for Implementation of Agricultural Development in Orissa and other States**

3652. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa State's Agricultural development programme is being implemented with the active support of the Centre and loan assistance of World Bank ; and

(b) if so, whether World Bank loan will be made available to other States also for similar programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There is no agricultural project in Orissa at present under implementation with financial assistance from the World Bank.

A statement is laid on the table of the House is [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT. 3523/72]. The Statement is Showing :—

- (i) projects approved for financial assistance from the World Bank ;
- (ii) projects posed to the World Bank for assistance and presently under their consideration ; and
- (iii) projects presently under preparation for posing to the World Bank for financial assistance.

All the State Governments have been requested to formulate more projects in the agricultural sector to be presented to the World Bank for financial assistance. Guidelines for formulation of projects have also been sent to the State Governments by the Ministry of Agriculture.

**Educational Teams sent Abroad**

3653. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educational teams sent abroad from India in 1971 and 1972 (up to June) and the composition of each of such teams ;

(b) the countries visited by each of such teams and the number of days tour was arranged for each of them ;

(c) the principle of selecting the members of such teams in each case ; and

(d) names of persons belonging to educational organisations selected for the purpose and sent abroad in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

**Report of the High Level Committee on National Health Scheme for Rural Areas**

3654. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

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

(a) the names of members of the High Level Committee set up to go into the question of National Health Scheme for rural areas ; and

(b) When the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The Committee consists of the following :—

1. Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya,  
Union Minister of State for Health & Family Planning—Chairman
2. Shri L. Chowdhury,  
Minister of Health, Bihar.
3. Smt. Sharda Rani,  
Deputy Minister, Health, Haryana.
4. Shri L. C. Prarthi,  
Minister of Health,  
Himachal Pradesh.

5. Dr. Rafiq Zakaria,  
Health Minister,  
Maharashtra.
6. Shri H. Siddaveerappa,  
Minister of Health,  
Mysore.
7. Shri Harideo Joshi,  
Minister of Health,  
Rajasthan.
8. Shri Ihezhe Sema,  
Medical Minister,  
Nagaland.
9. Shri K. Andazhagan,  
Minister of Health,  
Tamil Nadu.
10. Shri Dharam Dutt Vaid,  
Minister of Health,  
Uttar Pradesh.
11. Shri A. K. Panja,  
Health Minister,  
West Bengal.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to consider the suggestions made at the Health Ministers' Conference and revise the scheme to suit conditions prevailing in the respective States and to forward the revised schemes by the 15th of September, 1972 to the Government of India. The Committee will be able to submit its report only after the revised schemes are received and scrutinised.

#### Traffic at Qutab Road Crossing, Delhi

3655. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is always a traffic jam at the Qutab Road Crossing, Sadar Bazar, Delhi ;

(b) whether at this crossing roads remain blocked on both sides by parking of vehicles and tongas which keep plying round the crossing for passengers ;

(c) whether position has further been worsened by Transport Houses which have

opened their Offices on this road and keep road blocked ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in the matter to protect this important business Centre from daily traffic hazards and accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No, Sir. Congestion is, however, sometimes created due to inadequacy of the present road net work to handle heavy traffic.

(b) No, Sir. However, the existence of a large number of slow moving traffic decreases the road capacity available for clearance of traffic.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some Transport Companies have opened their offices in this area and sometime they stack their goods on the pavement in which case prosecution as well as removal a action is taken.

(d) According to the provisions of the Master Plan, Qutab Road is to be widened to 100. The inter-section design of the Qutab road and Sadar Bazar road has also been prepared. Meanwhile, plying of heavy transport vehicles during peak hours has been prohibited. Prosecutions for improper parking and unauthorised encroachment on roads are made regularly. Traffic is regulated and controlled by the Traffic Police at this important road junction manually.

#### खाद्य अपमिश्रण

3656. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी राज्यों में खाद्य अपमिश्रण सम्बन्धी कानूनों का उचित ढंग से पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त कानूनों का पूरी तरह पालन कराने के लिये प्रत्येक

राज्य में एक-एक प्रयोगशाला खोलने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय और निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय):** (क) और (ख). राज्यों में खाद्य अपशिष्टन निवारण अधिनियम को लागू करने के खिलाफ शिकायतें और अभ्यावेदन मिलते रहे हैं। इन कमियों का मुख्य कारण यह है कि निरीक्षण मशीनरी और प्रयोगशाला सुविधायें काफी नहीं हैं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक खाद्य प्रयोगशाला तो पहले ही से है। फिर भी, इन प्रयोगशालाओं को और मजबूत बनाने और बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। राज्यों को इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की ओर भारत सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

#### दन्त चिकित्सा सेवा के लिए राज्यों को अनुदान

3657. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को दन्त चिकित्सा सेवा प्रारम्भ करने के लिए गत दो वर्षों में, राज्यवार कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों ने इस अनुदान का उक्त सेवा के लिये उपयोग किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्यों ने उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने-कितने दन्त चिकित्सालय खोले हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय और निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :** (क) और

(ख). दन्त चिकित्सा एक राज्य-क्षेत्र की योजना है और सभी राज्य क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं को समेकित अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। योजनावार अनुदान नहीं दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित दन्त क्लीनिकों के अलग-अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तो भी भारतीय दन्त परिषद् द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश में दन्त क्लीनिकों की कुल संख्या लगभग 700 है।

#### देश में बी० सी० जी० टीम का कार्यकरण

3658. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने बी० सी० जी० दल काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) इनमें से कितने दल विभिन्न राज्यों के तपेदिक केन्द्रों से सम्बद्ध हैं और कितने स्वतन्त्र रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में उन्होंने क्या काम किया है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय और निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :** (क) इस समय देश में 274 बी० सी० जी० दल काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) 274 बी० सी० जी० दलों में से 252 दल विभिन्न राज्यों के क्षयरोग केन्द्रों में तैनात किए गये हैं और शेष 22 दल राज्य बी० सी० जी० अधिकारियों के नियंत्रण में स्वतंत्र रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ग) दो वर्षों में (अप्रैल, 1970 से मार्च, 1972 तक) कुल 1 करोड़ 96 लाख 81 हजार व्यक्तियों को बी० सी० जी० के टीके लगाये गये।

**Judgement of High Court Calcutta Regarding  
Payment of dues to Seamen**

3659. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the judgement in a Civil Rule No. 6464(W) of 1968 of Girijanath Bhattacharji *versus* the Union of India delivered by the High Court at Calcutta on 12th April, 1972 regarding the reinstatement of the petitioner concerned;

(b) if so, whether that judgement has so far been given effect to by his Department :

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether all outstanding dues of the Seaman concerned have since been cleared off by the Shipping Master Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a)  
Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Seaman concerned accepted all dues except an amount of Rs. 74.85 at the time of closing of the Article of Agreement. This amount, which is lying in deposit with Shipping Master, Calcutta has not yet been collected by the seaman.

**Cancellation of Registration of Seamen**

3660. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cancellation of Registrations of Seamen for the last three years, Port-wise ; and

(b) how many of such Seamen moved the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for redress ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a)  
The information is given below :-

Year	No. of registrations cancelled Bombay	Calcutta
1969	875	285
1970	1393	300
1971	1045	441

(b) Only four Seamen at the Port of Calcutta moved the Higher Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for redress.

**Number of Fair Price Shops in Delhi**

3661. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Fair Price Shops at present functioning in Delhi ;

(b) whether the existing number of Fair Price Shops in Delhi is adequate :

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Fair Price Shops in Delhi keeping in view the rising prices of essential commodities in the open market ; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to ensure that the fair price shops sell only those items of goods ; which the Government ask them to sell at a fair price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b).  
The total number of fair price shops functioning at present in Delhi is 1736 which is adequate for meeting the requirements of the public.

(c) New fair price shops are sanctioned from time to time in the areas where necessary.

(d) No, Sir.

**Import of Sugar**

3662. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen press reports which appeared in the newspapers on the 5th August, 1972 to the effect that India shall have to import sugar ; and

(b) the factual position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to import sugar.

**Extension of service of D.T.C. Buses upto Swami Mandir, R. K. Puram**

3663. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the buses which go to R. K. Puram, New Delhi generally stop at sector I ;

(b) whether residents of sectors 7, 8, 9 and 12 of R. K. Puram have to face a lot of inconvenience on this account ; and

(c) whether Government would see that the buses which terminate at Sector I go at least upto Swami Malai Mandir so that the residents of Sectors 7, 8, 9 and 12 could also be benefited, as the existing arrangement is very inadequate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c) The services which terminate at Sector I are actually extensions of the services which are mainly operated during peak hours for the convenience of the people working in the various offices located near Sector I. The extension of these services to Swami Malai Mandir is not considered feasible.

As regards Sectors 7, 8, 9 and 12, the services provided are, by and large, adequate.

These Sectors are at present covered by twelve routes. The position is, however, being constantly under watch and the services will be strengthened as and when necessitated. With the additions in the fleet of the DTC also the services will be augmented.

**Non-availability of Sugar at Fair Price Shops in Delhi**

3664. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether for some weeks no sugar is being sold to consumers from fair price shops in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the arrangements made by Government to ensure continuous supply of sugar from fair price shops to ration card holders since the price of sugar in the open market is almost double the controlled price and the consumers have to face great difficulty due to its non-availability from fair price shops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, but this was the position only in respect of some of the fair price shops.

(b) A few sugar factories from which sugar had been allotted to Delhi obtained interim orders from courts restraining the Government from enforcing the Sugar (Price Determination) Order, 1972, subject to the factories providing bank guarantees for the difference between the prices fixed by the Government and the price at which sugar was actually sold. This resulted in disturbing the smooth working of the levy system of distribution of sugar.

(c) Additional quota of sugar has been allotted to the Delhi Administration, subject to adjustment later.

**Amount for Development of Education in Fifth Plan**

3665. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM  
KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount Education Ministry has demanded from the Planning Commission for

the development of education in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the action of the Planning Commission ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Proposals for the Fifth Plan are still under examination in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. No demand has been made to the Planning Commission.

#### Delivery of Ships by Rumania

3666. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rumania has agreed to give India three ships ;

(b) if so, when they are likely to be delivered to India ; and

(c) the cost involve ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Orders for ten ships have been placed in October 1969 on Rumanian Shipyards. These ships were scheduled for delivery between 1.12.1972 and 31.12.1975. The Rumanian Shipbuilders expressed their inability to deliver these ships at contracted price. An amicable settlement has, however, been reached. These ten ships will now be delivered between 1.4.1973 and 15.1.1976.

#### Report of Committee for Promotion of Urdu

3667. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI- GRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee for Promotion of Urdu has since submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein ; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No Sir.

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

#### Mock Parliament Competition

3668. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :  
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mock Parliament competitions held during 1971-72 ;

(b) the number of competitions held within Delhi and rest of the country separately ;

(c) the amount spent on organising these competitions and the nature of assistance extended in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). During the year 1971-72 only one (i.e. 6th) Annual Mock Parliament Competition was held. No information is available with this Department in regard to similar competitions held in other parts of the country.

(c) No financial assistance is given to the Institutions for organising such competitions. They are only assisted in training the teacher-in-charge and participating students in learning parliamentary procedures and in adjudg- ing the performances. The Department incurs expenditure only on organising Annual Prize Distribution Function where prizes distributed to individual students, trophies to schools and Shield to the best school on the basis of performance during the year. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1971-72 amounts to Rs. 4500/- approximately.

**Return of defective Tractors imported from G.D.R. and Relief provided in Lieu thereof**

3669. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of defective tractors returned so far to G.D.R. and the amount refunded to the purchasers for each tractor ;

(b) whether Government propose to provide immediate relief to the farmers in getting the money spent by the farmers on the purchase of such tractors refunded to State Trading Corporation ; and

(c) if so, by when it is likely to be refunded and if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The required information is being collected from the concerned State Agro Industries Corporation and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha after it is received.

(b) to (c). Amounts for a number of RS—09 tractors covered under the first Protocol have already been paid by some of the State Agro-Industries Corporations to the RS—09 tractor-owners in lieu of the tractors returned by them. Negotiations for the second Protocol to cover the return of the remaining RS—09 tractors are now going on with the GDR representatives.

**Report by National Commission on Agriculture**

3670. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture has submitted its report to Government ;

(b) whether Government has asked them to submit the interim report ; and

(c) if so, whether they have agreed to submit the report before the Fifth Five Year Plan is formulated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The National Commission on Agriculture has not submitted its Final Report as yet. However, the Commission has submitted ten Interim Reports on the following subjects so far :—

(i) Multiplication and distribution of quality seeds pertaining to high-yielding varieties and hybrids of cereals.

(ii) Fertiliser distribution.

(iii) Some aspects of Agricultural Research, Extension and Training.

(iv) Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

(v) Milk Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

(vi) Establishment of Agro-meteorological Division in Agricultural Universities.

(vii) Production Forestry - Man - Male Forests.

(viii) House-Sites for Landless Agricultural Labourers.

(ix) Soil Survey and Soil Map of India.

(x) Potato Seeds.

(c) The Final Report of the Commission is expected to be submitted by December, 1973 and Interim Reports on a few other subjects are likely to be submitted to the Government before that late.

**Services of Village based Practitioners of Indigenous System of Medicine**

3671. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme to utilise the services of village-based practitioners of Indigenous System of medicine ;

(b) when this scheme is likely to be introduced ; and

(c) the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in library. See No. LT. 3524/72*]

#### Grants to States for Drinking Water Supply Programme

3672. SHRI NAENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government has promised a grant of rupees one crore to the Government of Punjab for drinking water supply programme of that State ;

(b) if so, whether any such grant has been promised to other States and the criteria for such grants to be given to the States ;

(c) the names of such States who have requested for the grants and amount promised to the State concerned ; and

(d) whether Madhya Pradesh is one of such State who have requested for such grant and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). Under the Central Scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply started from the current year, schemes costing Rs. 20 crores have been sanctioned during this year to various States and Union Territories for accelerating the provision of drinking water in the disadvantaged areas. The amount has been allocated to various States taking into account the cost involved in covering the permanently disadvantaged villages in each State and factors like organisational capacity, preparedness, etc., of each State. A copy of this Ministry's letter No.Q. 11011:3/72--PHE addressed to all States

and Union Territories giving the details of the scheme as also the State-wise allocations is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT. 3525/72*].

#### U. K. Scholarships for Indian Students for Higher Education and Research Work

3673. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the types of scholarships available for Indian students for receiving higher education and doing research work in the United Kingdom for which funds are provided by the Government of U.K. ;

(b) the method of selection of students for such scholarships ; and

(c) whether there have been any instances when students selected or recommended by the Government of India for such scholarships have not been finally approved by the U.K. Government ; if so, Government of India's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Government of the U.K. offers awards under the following schemes :

- (i) Commonwealth Scholarship/Fellowship Plan : Government of U. K. Scholarships ;
- (ii) Commonwealth Education Study Fellowships ; and
- (iii) Commonwealth Medical Fellowships.

(b) In regard to schemes mentioned at (i) and (ii) above : Applications are invited by advertisement in the leading newspapers of the country and also by circulation to State Governments, Universities, etc. Duly constituted Selection Committees consisting of experts in the subject-fields on which the Ministry and the donor Government are also represented, shortlist candidates to be called for interview after screening the applications. Candidates are interviewed and nominated



on the basis of academic qualifications, research work and publications ; professional/practical experience ; knowledge of India/donor country and general personality, general awareness and mental acumen. Nominations are then forwarded to the agencies concerned in the U.K. which make the final selection from the nominations received.

In regard to (iii) above : Awards are made by the Commonwealth Commission on the nomination of British Universities and Medical Schools (made through the Post-graduate Deans or directly by the Universities and Medical Schools) to the Commission, and also by the Medical Colleges and Faculties of Medicine in Indian Universities with the concurrence of the appropriate governmental authorities in India.

(c) There have been instances under the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship Plan when some of the candidates nominated by the Government of India have not been finally selected. This, however, is unavoidable under the procedure accepted by member countries for the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. According to this procedure a country which has instituted scholarships invites nominations from other countries. A *preliminary* competition is then held in the nominating country to shortlist nominees for final *consideration by the awarding country*. Any Commonwealth country which has a quota of awards to divide between other member countries invites them to send about twice as many nominations as the number of awards available to that country. A measure of flexibility is thus possible when final selections for the scholarships are made by the donor country.

In accordance with this the U. K. Commonwealth Commission annually invites 67 nominations from India with the intention of offering awards to at least roughly half this number. It is clear, therefore, that only half the number of our nominees can expect final selection.

#### **Cost of construction of Second Bridge over River Hooghly**

3674. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the estimated total cost of the construction of Second

Bridge over River Hooghly at Calcutta and the extent to which the Central Government is going to bear such costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : According to the initial assessment of the Government of West Bengal who are primarily concerned with all matters relating to the execution of this work, the cost of this project (bridge and its immediate approaches) was estimated at Rs. 16.52 crores. The Government of India agreed in January 1969 to provide to the State Government with a non-plan loan which is intended to meet the entire expenditure during the 4th Plan period on the bridge and its immediate approaches. According to the latest information given by the State Government, this work is now estimated to cost Rs. 42.27 crores. They have added that the cost is likely to go up further due to price escalation, insurance and additional work considered necessary.

#### **Re-Constitution of National Co-operative Development Corporation as Apex Body for Agricultural Development**

3675. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Expert Committee on the National Co-operative Development Corporation has recommended that the Corporation should be re-constituted as an apex body concentrating on Agricultural Development ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) As provided in the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962, the present functions of the Corporation relate to the planning, promotion and financing of the programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce and other notified commodities through co-operative societies. The Expert Committee has recommended the extension of the activities of the Corporation to cover co-operative programmes for the development

of dairy, poultry, fishery, forest produce, tobacco and salt as well, and the constitution of a broad-based General Council representing various co-operative interests.

(b) The recommendations of the Expert Committee are under consideration of the Government.

#### **Production and Buffer Stock of Groundnut Oil in Gujarat**

3676. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the Gujarat Government to create buffer stocks for groundnut in forthcoming groundnut oil policy ;

(b) if so, whether Centre has also asked the Gujarat Government to raise the groundnut oil production ;

(c) whether Union Government have also directed the State Government to increase the production of substitute oils, like soya-bean ;

(d) whether Union Government have agreed to help the State Government in achieving this aim ; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Increased production of groundnut is one of the priority items in our plan.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. A centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of soyabean production has been initiated in Gujarat since 1971-72. Provision has been made under the scheme for the following financial assistance to the State Government.

- (i) 25% subsidy on plant protection chemicals and equipment.
- (ii) 25% subsidy on improved seed subject to a maximum of Rs. 60/- per quintal.

(iii) Grant of Rs. 200/- for each demonstration of 0.4 hectare (one acre) each.

(iv) Entire cost of staff and contingencies.

An area of 580 hectares was covered under this scheme during 1971-72 in Gujarat. The area coverage target envisaged for 1972-73 is 2,000 hectares.

#### **Central Aid for Dairy Projects in Gujarat**

3677. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to give Central aid for dairy projects in Gujarat State ;

(b) if so, the total loan to be given ; and

(c) and how many dairy projects are to be set up in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since 1969-70, Central Assistance is channalised to all the State Governments for the Fourth Plan Schemes in block loans and grants and is not related to any individual programme or sector

Under the Operation Flood Programme (WFP Project-618), Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda, will give a loan of Rs. 6.25 crores for the Dairy Projects.

(c) Three new Dairy Projects are being set up.

#### **Dominant position of a Private Company in Fishing Industry**

3678. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1040 on 7th August, 1972 regarding dominant position of a private company in fishing industry and state :

(a) whether the U. S. Government has advanced massive loans to this Company out of PL-480 Funds ; and

(b) whether this company has been exporting shrimps to its Associate in America at prices much cheaper than offered by Japanese buyers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The U.S.A.I.D. had given a loan to Union Carbide India Ltd. from PL-480 funds in 1963. This loan was for the expansion of the company's polythene and chemical facilities at Trombay and was not in connection with any fishing operation.

(b) The firm has been exporting shrimp to an American firm. Union Carbide (India) Ltd. are operating from the Visakhapatnam Port where cargo vessels bound for Japanese ports do not call because of the limited quantity of frozen cargo available for export at this port.

**Request from States to reduce Free Market Quota of Sugar**

3679. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government has requested the Central Government to reduce the "free market" quota of sugar ;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No such request has so far been received from the State Governments.

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

**चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम**

3680. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चेचक की घटनाओं की संख्या

में पिछले दो वर्षों में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है और इस वर्ष पिछले दो वर्षों के मुकाबले अधिक घटनाएँ हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राष्ट्रीय चेचक उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम की असफलता को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) जी हाँ। 1971 और 1972 के दौरान चेचक के रोगियों की संख्या मामूली सी ही बढ़ी है जिसका मुख्य कारण सूचना देने की प्रणाली में सुधार और उत्तम निगरानी है।

(ख) इस रोग के उन्मूलन के अन्तिम लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति हेतु निम्नलिखित उपाय बरते जा रहे रहे हैं :—

(i) टीका अभियान विशेषकर 0-1 ! वर्ष की सुकुमार अवस्था वाले बच्चों तथा श्रमिक वर्ग/भ्रमणशील लोगों आदि को टीका लगाने के काम को और तेज कराना।

(ii) केमों की सूचना देना, उनकी निगरानी करने और रोग फैलाव को दबाने सम्बन्धी उपायों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है।

(iii) टीके की बहुभेदी प्रणाली को काम में लाया जा रहा है जो अधिक प्रभावकारी और कम पीड़ादायक है तथा जिस में बैक्सीन भी कम खर्च होती है। इसमें चेचक की प्रभावकारी सूखी दवा का प्रयोग होता है।

(iv) लोगों को स्वयं टीका लगवाने और 'दानों सहित दुखार' वाले प्रत्येक रोगी के विषय में निकटतम स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र की सूचना देने की प्रवृत्ति को

और बढ़ाने के लिए स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और प्रचार उपायों को और तेज करना ।

(v) रोग पीड़ित जिलों के राज्य प्रोग्राम अधिकारियों और जिला स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों के चेचक उन्मूलन ज्ञान को अद्यतन बनाये रखने के लिए सावधिक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों और सेमीनारों के आयोजन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(vi) चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के शुरू होने से ही राष्ट्रीय चेचक कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए राज्य सरकारों एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्य है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 1972-73 के दौरान 325 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ।

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के आयुर्वेद परामर्शदाता द्वारा केन्द्रीय भारतीय औषधि अनुसंधान परिषद् के निदेशक के पद पर भी कार्य किया जाना**

3681. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के आयुर्वेद परामर्शदाता को केन्द्रीय भारतीय औषधि एवं होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान परिषद् के निदेशक पद पर भी कार्य करने की वर्यो से अनुमति दी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त परिषद् के लिए एक पृथक निदेशक नियुक्ति करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :** (क) जो हां । भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी अनुसंधान को केन्द्रीय परिषद् के मेमोरेण्डम आफ एसोसिएशन एण्ड क्ल्स, रेगुलेशन एण्ड बायलाज के नियम 4 में निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था है :—

“स्वास्थ्य विभाग में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों का सलाहकार शासी निकाय का सदस्य-सचिव और केन्द्रीय परिषद् का निदेशक होगा ।”

तदनुसार, स्वास्थ्य विभाग में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों का सलाहकार परिषद् का निदेशक है ।

(ख) जो नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी जिले से गुजरने वाली ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड के विकास की योजना**

3682. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाराणसी जिले में स्थित ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड की मरम्मत करने तथा उमका विकास करने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई गई है तथा इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी ; और

(ख) क्या इन योजनाओं पर कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है और यदि हां, तो कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

**संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओष मेहता) :** (क) वाराणसी जिले से गुजरने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 2 (ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड) की कुल लम्बाई 111.2 किलोमीटर है, जिसमें वाराणसी और मुगलमराय नगरों की नगरपालिका सीमाओं के अन्दर नहीं है । निवाय कुछ छोटे सण्डों को छोड़कर जिनकी चौड़ाई 18 फूट से 20

फुट तक है, मौजूदा सड़क की चौड़ाई इकहरी गली की है। 184.45 लाख रुपये की लागत से चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में लगभग 96 किलोमीटर लम्बाई की सड़क के, दो गलियों वाली सड़क के रूप में सशक्त और चौड़ा करने का सुधार कार्य और दो छोटे पुलों के पुनर्निर्माण का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है।

(ख) सड़क का उबत सुधार कार्य चालू हो गया है और प्रगति के विभिन्न चरणों में है। इन कार्यों के अगले तीन वर्षों में पूरा किए जाने का कार्यक्रम है।

#### विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का पुनर्गठन

3683. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का पुनर्गठन कब तक हो जाएगा और क्या इसकी रूप रेखा यही रहेगी या इसमें कोई प्रभावशाली परिवर्तन भी सम्भावित है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नुल्ल हसन) : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1972 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, आयोग के शीघ्र ही पुनर्गठित किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

#### ब्रज और अवध की स्थानीय संस्कृति की रक्षा

3684. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रज और अवध की लोक संस्कृति की रक्षा के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) क्या इस लोक संस्कृति के अन्तर्गत अनन्त काल से प्रचलित सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक लोक गीतों का संग्रह करने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रयत्न कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपसत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) :

(क) कला तथा संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रही संस्थाओं को वित्तीय सहायता देने के अतिरिक्त संगीत नाटक अकादमी ने अपने नियमित क्रिया-कलापों के एक भाग के रूप में, इन क्षेत्रों की कला को रिकार्ड करने तथा फिल्म बनाने के सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई आरम्भ कर दी है। हिन्दी के लिए अपने आम कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत साहित्य अकादमी ने ब्रजभाषा में सूरदास द्वारा लिखित सूरसागर से चुनिन्दा अंशों को अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवादित करने की सिफारिश की है। विदेशी भाषाओं में रूपान्तर करने के लिए साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा यूनेस्को के थ्रेण्ट साहित्यिक ग्रंथों में अवधि भाषा में लिखे रामचरितमानस की भी सिफारिश की गई है।

(ख) जी, हां। संगीत नाटक अकादमी द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों के लोकगीत, गायगीत तथा परम्परागत नाटकीय गीतों का रिकार्डिंग किया गया है।

#### Specific Schemes submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government under Crash Programme for Rural Employment

3685. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6024 on the 15th May, 1972 regarding the schemes under crash programme for rural employment submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government during 1972-73 and state :

(a) whether specific schemes under 'Crash scheme for rural employment' have since been submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government ; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount of the scheme District-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not up till now supplied the particulars of projects that may have been sanctioned by them during 1972-73

Therefore, the information about estimated amount of the schemes approved district-wise is not available. However, the State Government has been asked to furnish the particulars.

#### Shortage of D. T. C. Buses in Rural Areas

3686. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is very acute shortage of DTC buses in the rural areas of Delhi and the local leadership have been pressing the Corporation for deputing more buses on the routes of rural areas ; and

(b) if so, how many routes have been provided after taking over of the Delhi Transport Undertaking by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Prior to the 3rd November 1971, thirty-six main and subsidiary routes were being operated, with a fleet of 81 buses, to serve the rural areas. After the establishment of the Delhi Transport Corporation, three new routes have been introduced and the number of buses increased to 85. On a few routes, the number of trips has also been increased and, in some cases, the routes extended to cover more areas.

Representations have been received for a few additional trips on five routes and also for running bus services on new routes. The request for additional trips is being examined by the Delhi Transport Corporation Authorities. The question of providing services on new routes can, however, be considered only after some of the additional vehicles, for which orders have been placed, are received.

#### Probation of Offenders Act

3687. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of

Uttar Pradesh has adopted a phased programme to abolish the Probation Department without repealing the U.P. First Offenders Provision Act and doing away with its obligatory duties in spite of the policy of the Government of India to the contrary ; and

(b) whether the U.P. Government so far has not enforced the Probation of Offenders Act passed by Parliament ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh First Offenders (Probation) Act 1938 is enforced in Uttar Pradesh. They have not enforced the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, which was enacted as a Central Act and would come into force in a State on such date as the State Government may notify. The State Government has not yet notified the date.

In 1965, on grounds of economy, the Uttar Pradesh Government re-organised the probation work declaring a number of District Probation Officers as surplus. They are reported to be reconsidering the matter now.

#### Ships for Coastal Traffic

3688. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian ships are engaged in Coastal traffic ; and

(b) whether the total tanker tonnage would be barely 20,000 at the end of the Fourth Plan against the target of 80,000 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). 59 ships of 2,01,217 grt are engaged in coastal shipping. These include four tankers of 38,552 grt. Three of these tankers, of 20,359 grt, will be more than 20 years old before the end of the Fourth Plan on 31-3-1974 and will be (normally) due for scrapping. Out of the orders for five coastal tankers of 63,000 grt one tanker of 11,000 grt is scheduled for delivery by the end of 1973. If three overaged tankers are scrapped during

the Fourth Plan, the coastal tonnage will be about 20,000 grr. By December 1975 however, the remaining four tankers on order will also be delivered and the tonnage will be about 72,000 grr.

#### Plight of Harijans in Flooded Villages in Delhi

3689. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 10th July, 1972 under the "Plight of Harijans in flooded villages" in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, what special steps Government have taken to meet the requirements of the Harijans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes.

(b) On occurrence of the calamity, the officers of Delhi Administration visited the affected villages. Free ration, fodder and fuel were distributed for a week to the affected families. Sirkis and bamboos were also distributed for proposition against the rains.

#### Soyabean Cultivation

3690. DR. RANEN SEN :  
DR. LAXMINARAIN  
PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1971-72 soyabean cultivation has suffered a setback ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and what is the present target for soyabean cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Soyabean Development Programme was taken

up for the first time under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1971-72 in four States namely, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. As against the coverage target of 45,000 hectares fixed for 1971-72 in these States, an area of 32,317.97 hectares (16,120.97 under pure crop and 16,197 under mixed crop) was covered.

(b) The reasons for shortfall in achieving the target during 1971-72 are as follows :

- (i) Non-availability of adequate quantity of good quality certified seed,
- (ii) High cost of certified seed.
- (iii) Lack of suitable variety for inter-cropping in cotton, which is the major plank of the programme in Maharashtra and Gujarat and absence of mosaic resistant varieties for Northern States.
- (iv) Problem of low germination of seed under field conditions.
- (v) Slow pace of development of protein food industries utilising the protein rich meal which would help in establishing a remunerative price of soyabean.

The targets for 1972-73 for soyabean cultivation in the above four States has been fixed at 59,000 hectares as detailed below, keeping in view the availability of seed :

1. Uttar Pradesh	25,000 hectares (pure)
2. Madhya Pradesh	20,000 hectares (pure)
3. Maharashtra	12,000 hectares (mixed)
4. Gujarat	2,000 hectares (mixed)
	59,000 hectares

#### Delhi Administration decision to stop grants to Harijans' Welfare Organisations

3691. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to stop grants to the Harijans' Welfare Organisations ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. In 1971-72 the grants to Harijan Welfare Organisations amounting to Rs. 0.53 lakhs were disbursed. During 1972-73 the budget provision of Delhi Administration for this purpose is Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Import of Foodgrains during Last Three Years

3692. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been little increase in 1971 in comparison to previous year in the food imports of the country ;

(b) if so, the causes thereof ; and

(c) the total food import year-wise during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following quantities of foodgrains were imported during the last three years :

(figures in million tonnes)

1969	3.87
1970	3.63
1971	2.05

#### Report of Study Group on Road Safety

3693. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group on Road Safety has submitted report to the Government ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations in the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations made by the Study Group are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT 3526/72].

#### 'Energy Packet' for Poor People

3694. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to have 'energy packet' for poor people in the country to break through in nutrition fields ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal, including total expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, have reported that they have evolved a well balanced, ready-to-eat, food containing about 16 grams protein and providing 400 calories per 100 grams of food. This food is formulated from locally available materials. The cost per unit packet of 50 grams of this food is expected to be about 15 paise. The details regarding the scale of production and expenditure involved are still being worked out by the Institute.

#### दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों पर अनाज उपलब्ध न होना

3695. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में उचित दर दुकानों पर समय पर अनाज उपलब्ध नहीं होता; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?



कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). हाल ही में कुछेक अवसरों पर दिल्ली में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करने में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग द्वारा 'धीरे काम करने' की नीति अपनाने के कारण कुछ विलम्ब हुआ था।

#### Change in colour of D. T. C. Buses

3696. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) why buses belonging to D.T.C. were repainted from red colour to light blue colour ; and

(b) how much money was invested in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) The Delhi Transport Corporation decided to change over to the present colour scheme because they consider it an improvement on the old.

(b) Under the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, buses which are more than five years old are required to be painted every six months and others once a year. As and when buses are due for repainting, the new colour will be used and as such no extra expenditure is involved ; this work is being done departmentally.

#### Maintenance of Lawns in Government Colonies, New Delhi

3697. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :  
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether lawns in Nauroji Nagar and other Government colonies are not being properly looked into and they are in a bad shape ;

(b) if so, whether complaint was lodged

to the Nauroji Nagar Enquiry Office about the levelling and dressing of the lawns in the month of May but still it has not been looked into, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the conditions of the lawns in Nauroji Nagar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The residents of Nauroji Nagar asked for levelling and dressing of lawns. This work could be taken up during the rainy season only on account of non-availability of unfiltered water supply during summer months. The work has since been completed.

(c) Like other colonies, the lawns in Nauroji Nagar are improved during rainy season.

#### Disposal of Land and Flats on 'No Profit and No Loss' Basis by D. D. A.

3698. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had given an assurance in the House in 1966 to the effect that Delhi Development Authority would dispose of land and flats on 'No profit No loss basis' ;

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority is at present making a good amount of profit out of the sale proceeds of plots and flats ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for deviating from earlier announced policy ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). According to the Government policy the plots are generally to be disposed of by auction. The no profit no loss basis is at an overall level and not at the level of individual plots or flats. In the case of certain eligible categories the allotment of

plots or flats is made on no-profit basis and there may even be an element of subsidy. Pricing for flats is done on the basis of overall cost plus departmental charges and no profit as such is included.

(c) Does not arise.

**Modernisation and Expansion of Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam**

3699. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam has finalised a plan for modernisation and expansion of the yard in order to remove the imbalance in equipment and physical facilities and also to replace the outmoded machinery ;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). An Integrated Development Programme for modernisation and expansion was sanctioned by the Government in October 1969 at an estimated cost of Rs. 766.27 lakhs for implementation during the Fourth Plan period, the main features of the programme are :—

- (i) Provision of additional bays to the hull shop and certain major items of heavy equipment like plate bending rolls, cold frame bending machines, hydraulic press ;
- (ii) expansion of pre-fabrication bay, construction of one additional bay, procurement of 45 tons E. O. T. cranes, electric power distribution etc.
- (iii) provision of additional crange facilities at erection area and building berths.
- (iv) strengthening of jetty and provision of additional crange facilities at the fitting out wharf.

(v) (a) provision of modern equipment, replacement of the old machines etc. at the machine shops.

(b) social amenities like canteen, staff quarters etc.

**Orders secured for Construction of Ships by Hindustan Shipyard Visakhapatnam**

3700. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of orders secured so far by the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam for the construction of ships, how many of these orders have been executed so far ;

(b) whether with the implementation of the modernisation and expansion plan, the ship building capacity will go up considerably in the next few years ; and

(c) if so, whether any efforts have been made by Government to secure enough orders to ensure maximum utilisation of the production capacity of the yard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) The Hindustan Shipyard have so far built and delivered 55 ships (including small crafts) aggregating to over 4,81,982 DWT. These include 49 ocean going ships, while the remaining 6 are small crafts like tugs, launches etc. The shipyard have at present 14 ships on order and/or under various stages of construction.

(b) The completion of the modernisation programme including completion of the Wet Basin, will raise the annual production capacity of the Shipyard from 2-3 ships of about 13,000 DWT each to about 6 ships of that size.

(c) For the present, Hindustan Shipyard have enough orders. They are also taking all necessary steps, with the assistance of the Government, wherever necessary, to secure more orders for the construction of ships.

**Memoranda Received on Rural Ceiling  
from Political Parties**

3701. SHRI D. N. SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from political parties on rural ceilings ; and

(b) if so, the main suggestions in each of their memoranda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Representations were received with regard to various aspects of ceiling on agricultural holdings. While some favoured radical ceiling which would leave with a family only one plough unit some others favoured higher level of ceilings. The Central Land Reforms Committee examined the various aspects of the problem before making its recommendations.

**Memoranda on Urban Ceiling received  
from Political Parties**

3702. SHRI D. N. SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from political parties on urban ceiling ; and

(b) if so, the main suggestion in each of their memoranda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Permanency to Employee of N.F Corps**

3703. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering

a proposal to make every Instructor of the National Fitness Corps permanent before his services are transferred to the State Governments ;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be given ; and

(c) whether no one is likely to be transferred without permanency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). Government has decided that it would not be possible to confirm the employees of the National Fitness Corps prior to the transfer of the instructors to the State Governments ; but on a request from the staff side the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery has asked a Committee of the National Council, comprising representatives of the official and staff sides, to consider the question of grant of permanent status to Government employees in some offices including the National Fitness Corps. In its interim report to the National Council, this Committee has noted that there had been useful discussions between the staff and official sides in regard to the employees in the National Fitness Corps and has recommended that these discussions should continue. This interim report of the Committee has still to be considered by the National Council.

The transfer of the instructional staff under the latest terms offered by the Government of India has already started ; many States have taken over the instructors and other States are in the process of taking over the instructors, none of whom has been made permanent under the Central Government.

**Charges against Purchase of grams and  
Mustard Oil by F.C.I.**

3704. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been serious charges against the purchase of grams and mustard oil by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) whether this matter is being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Some allegations have been received regarding the purchase of gram and Mustard oil by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) and (c). The allegations are being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation or otherwise.

#### Scheme of Social Security

3705. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no co-ordinate scheme of social security in the country ;

(b) if so, whether some scheme has been worked out ;

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) *Ad-hoc* schemes of social security are being implemented by different agencies under the State Governments. No comprehensive scheme of Social security has yet been drawn up.

(b) and (c). A proposal has been mooted for drawing up a comprehensive social security scheme to include the following :

(i) Old persons who have no income and have no relatives with a direct responsibility to support them ;

(ii) Orphans and children whose parents are not in a position to give them the basic needs of life ;

(iii) Widows with no income of their own, during the first few months of widow-

hood until they are able to join the labour force ; and

(iv) Persons who are severely handicapped and are unable to earn a living and have no property of their own.

The proposal is to cover increasing number of such persons every year. In the fifth year it would be possible to cover annually a population of 48.38 lakhs aged and infirm persons, 11.50 lakhs of destitute children, 1.00 lakh of widows and 1.76 lakhs physically handicapped persons under the scheme: The total cost of implementing the proposal would be Rs. 758 crores in five years.

The implementation of the proposal would have to be gradual depending upon the availability of Funds.

#### Final Decision on Ceiling of Rural Properties

3706. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :  
SHRI B. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the ceiling on rural properties ;

(b) if not, the reasons for this abnormal delay ; and

(c) whether laws in this connection will be made effective from 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Chief Ministers Conference are under consideration of the Government. Final decision is expected soon.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Control over Allotment of Shops in Government Colonies in New Delhi

3707. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether allotment of shops in some

Government colonies of New Delhi is made by the Directorate of Estate whereas in certain colonies the control vests with the New Delhi Municipal Committee ;

(b) whether it is proposed to transfer the control of shops in all the Government colonies in New Delhi to the New Delhi Municipal Committee ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Directorate of Estates allot shops in the markets that are under their control.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Central Directive to States to help Drought Affected Farmers**

3708. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directive has been given to State Government and funds allocated for special grants to farmers in the county whose crops have been damaged by drought during the current year ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The provision of relief following the concurrence of drought or any natural calamity is primarily the responsibility of the States. In case the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation measures, etc. is not within the ways and means position of a State Government they approach the Union Ministry of Finance for financial assistance, according to a prescribed procedure. The Ministry of Agriculture is, however, providing short-term loan assistance to State Governments for purchase and distribution of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides. Under this scheme, the demands received from various State Governments

since the onset of present drought have been considered and the following amounts have been sanctioned for the present :

1. West Bengal	... Rs. 2.00 crores
2. Madhya Pradesh	... Rs. 2.40 ..
3. Andhra Pradesh	... Rs. 10 00 ..
4. Bihar	... Rs. 5 00 ..
5. U. P.	... Rs. 10 00 ..

2. The State Governments were requested by the Ministry of Agriculture on 3rd August, 1972, to examine immediately the effective measures to improve prospects of kharif cultivation, intermediate and rabi crops. It was urged that emergency irrigation arrangements of all types should be ensured ; seed supply arrangements and appropriate cultivation and fertiliser application techniques should be devised immediately. Special production programmes are since being undertaken to meet the situation created by the drought in various parts of the country. Ministers and senior officers of the Ministry of Agriculture have visited several States and a number of measures have been agreed upon for immediate implementation by the State Governments. Special allocations of funds are proposed to be made to the State Governments for implementing these special production programmes which will be in addition to the State Plan Programme.

**Sites earmarked for constructing New Hotels in New Delhi Master Plan**

3709. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some sites have been earmarked recently for constructing new hotels in New Delhi Master Plan and if so, a broad outline thereof ;

(b) whether the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Delhi has not favoured the selected sites and has made suggestions for providing different sites for the purpose and if so, a gist thereof ; and

(c) whether those sites have been allotted to the hotel entrepreneurs and if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The selection of sites to be earmarked for the construction of large hotels in Delhi is one of the subjects studied by the New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee whose report is under submission to the Government. A decision on the allotment of sites will be taken by Government after consideration of the report.

C.G.H.S. in all major cities

3710. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :  
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Contributory Health Service Scheme, presently operating in Delhi and Bombay, in all major cities to cover the entire population there ;

(b) whether a Study Team headed by Shri P. P. I. Vaidyanathan, Additional Secretary has made certain suggestion in this regard : and

(c) if so, the main suggestions made by the Study Team and whether Government have considered them and taken any decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) At present there is no such proposal to introduce Central Government Health Scheme in major cities to cover the entire population. However, the C.G.H. Scheme at present operates in Delhi, Bombay, Allahabad, Meerut, Kanpur and Calcutta. It covers Central Government employees and Central Government pensioners including those who have retired with G. P. Fund benefit and their families residing within the areas covered by the C.G.H. Scheme. In Delhi only, the Scheme has been extended to Semi-Government/autonomous bodies and also to general public in selected areas covered by

14 C.G.H.S. dispensaries. It has also been decided to extend the C.G.H. Scheme to Madras and Nagpur during the current year 1972-73.

(b) and (c). A Study Team headed by Shri P.P.I. Vaidyanathan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, have made the following suggestions :

"In areas where the population is concentrated comprehensive schemes may be worked out to provide a complete range of services for the people. We have already a good model in the Contributory Government Health Services Scheme operating in Delhi and a few other cities. Such Scheme may be introduced in all the major centres of population to cover all people."

The report of the Study Team has since been received and the recommendations will be considered.

Agricultural Plan for States of Eastern Region

3711. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :  
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to redraw the Agricultural Programme for the State in the Eastern Zone to lay more emphasis on *rabi* cultivation ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). It is planned to increase the area under Summer rice in the eastern States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. In addition, the cultivation of high yielding varieties of wheat which have also shown promise in this region, is sought to be extended during the ensuing *rabi* season. The following targets have been

fixed under these crops for rabi/Summer 1972-73 :

State	Target for HVP whet	( '000 hectares) Target for Summer rice
Assam	50	100
Bihar	1500	400
Orriisa	50	400
West Bengal	640	400

The required inputs *viz.*, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and credit are being arranged and facilities are being provided for the development of minor irrigation. In addition, the State Governments are being assisted in the identification of potential areas for the implementation of the programmes envisaged

#### Draft Constitution of B.H.U. Student's Union

3712. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state .

(a) the main features of the draft constitution of the Banaras Hindu University Students' Union now pending before the Executive Council for adoption ;

(b) how does this constitution differ from the old Constitution ;

(c) the reaction of the students to the proposed Constitution ; and

(d) when the Executive Council is likely to discuss the draft constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the Banaras Hindu University and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Allocation for Soil Conservation during Fourth Plan

3713. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation made for soil conservation programmes in the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) how much of this has been spent so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) An allocation of Rs. 158.65 crores has been made for Soil Conservation programmes during the Fourth Plan for various State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) A sum of Rs. 92.05 crores has been spent upto 1971-72.

#### Uniformity in Primary, Secondary and University Educational Pattern

3714. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has circulated to States to elicit their views on draft Plan which envisages uniformity in Primary, Secondary and University educational pattern throughout the country ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether any State Government has sent any comment on the Plan ; and

(d) if so, the contents thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (d). No such plan has been circulated. However, the attention of the States has been drawn to the National Policy Resolution recommending *inter-alia* uniform educational structure in all parts of the country on the basis of 10 years' schooling, followed by a 2 year higher

secondary stage and a 3 year degree course. The matter was discussed in the Education Secretaries' and Directors' of Education Conference held in May, 1972. It was decided to retain *status quo* till the Central Advisory Board of Education meets. The Central Advisory Board of Education is meeting on the 18th September, 1972. One of the items to be discussed by it will be the pattern of education in the country.

**Establishment and Maintenance of Central Tibetan Library and Archives at Dharamsala**

3715. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to give financial assistance for the establishment and maintenance of the Central Tibetan Library and Archives Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh is under consideration of Government of India ;

(b) the likely date by which the proposal would be accepted and the assistance commenced ; and

(c) the likely amount of assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A decision on the proposal including the pattern of assistance is expected to be taken shortly.

**Reservation of Seats in Engineering Colleges for States having no Engineering College**

3716. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain seats for the students from such States as have no Engineering Colleges are reserved in Engineering Colleges of other States ;

(b) if so, the number of seats reserved for Himachal Pradesh in the different

Engineering Colleges of India ;

(c) the basis for the fixation of number of seats for Himachal Pradesh in these Colleges ; and

(d) whether some seats are reserved for students from such States as well which has Engineering Colleges in them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 42 seats were reserved for students from Himachal Pradesh in 1972-73.

(c) The Government of Himachal Pradesh asked for the reservation of 42 seats and all the seats were reserved.

(d) As for States having Engineering Colleges, seats are reserved only in those subject fields/Specialisations in which their own colleges do not offer facilities.

**Aid received from International Agencies for Agricultural and Allied Fields**

3717. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The total amount of aid received by India from International Agencies for agriculture and allied fields during the last 3 years ;

(b) How much of the above aid was given to the Rajasthan State ; and

(c) The main features of the works undertaken and completed with that aid in Rajasthan as also the amount not utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—3527/72].



**Settling up of All India Medical Institute at Bangalore**

3718. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish an All India Medical Institute in the South (Bangalore) on the level of All India Medical Institute of Sciences and Research situated in the Capital ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Three Months Training Course for Medical Practitioners**

3719. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

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

(a) whether Vaidyas, Hakims, Homoeopaths and registered quacks are to be given three months Training in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases for getting Diploma or Certificates for starting Medical Professions ; and

(b) whether Government would like to revise the former short and cheap diploma course with some modernisation of General Medical Practice—Urban and Rural—and make it uniform throughout the country instead of three months training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) A scheme to give a short training to Vaidyas, Hakims and Homoeopaths for Rural Medical aid is, however, under examination.

**Complaints regarding Non-availability of Doctors in Rural Areas**

3720. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the non-availability of doctors in the rural areas or doctors with medical degrees but having no practising experience, having been appointed to such areas ;

(b) whether such doctors have been involved in prescribing wrong medicines and improper vaccination in a number of cases ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) There is a general complaint of shortage of doctors in rural areas. The Government of India have, however, not received any complaint about appointment of doctors without practical experience in such areas.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the above reply.

**Crop Insurance**

3721. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the Government's consideration for introducing crop insurance against flood and drought ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The question of introducing crop insurance on a pilot basis is still under examination.

**Nationalisation of Sugar Industry**

3722. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Central Government to nationalise the Sugar Industry ; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Only the Government of Uttar Pradesh have approached the Central Government in this regard. The Central Government have already set up a Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission to undertake a comprehensive examination of the working of the Sugar Industry in the country and various problems relating thereto, especially in the context of the demand for its nationalisation. The Central Government will examine the matter further on receipt of the report of the Commission.

**Seminar on Drug Abuse**

3723. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any practical approach to check drug evil was discussed and decisions taken in the Seminar on Drug Abuse held in New Delhi on 28th July ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard and progress achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration organised a two day Seminar on 'Drug Abuse and Youth' on the 28th and 29th July, 1972. The recommendations of the Seminar were not received by the Government of India. These were received by the Delhi

Administration and are being examined by them.

**Exploitation of Forests for Economic Growth of Employment Opportunities**

3724. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH :  
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to exploit the forests in the country and to ensure rapid economic growth and the expansion of employment opportunities ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The primary forestry activities themselves are aimed to ensure rapid economic growth and expansion of employment opportunities. These activities are those like creation of plantations. Silvicultural works, construction of roads and buildings, exploitation of forest produce and their transport etc.

Additional activities particularly with a view to give a fillip to forest based industries on the forestry sector have been provided in the Five Year Plans. All these activities are labour-oriented and provide considerable seasonal employment.

The creation of manmade forests with the attendant potential for employment opportunities has received much attention in the Plans. About 1.78 million hectares of plantations have already been created during the period 1951-72 at a cost of about 736 million. Natural regeneration operations have also been undertaken to increase the productive value of the forest and provision of Rs. 933.06 million was made during the IV Plan period. Scheme like Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests, Development of Minor Forest Produce Timber Operations, etc., have also been implemented to ensure adequate economic growth.

In the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector schemes like Forest Resources Survey

and Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources, attention has been given to identify exploitation potential of the forest to provide for more intensive usage of the resources. A provision of Rs. 139 lakhs has been made for the scheme "Forest Resources Survey" during the IV Plan period and about 8800 sq. km have so far been covered. The scheme "Preinvestment Survey of Forest Resources" taken up in 1965 as UNDP/FAO/Government of India Project is now continued as a Central Sector Scheme. This project envisages the survey of the availability of Forest Resources and estimate the quantum of raw material for the establishment of various wood based industries. A provision of Rs. 160 lakhs has been made under the IV Five Year Plan to survey an area of 85,000 sq. kms. in selected areas.

Thus, the forestry activities and particularly the schemes in the Five Year Plans mainly aim at increasing the economic growth of the country and provide employment opportunities. The surveys being undertaken are for the purpose of identifying more and more areas for economic exploitation of resources and thereby provide for additional employment opportunity and economic growth.

#### D.D.A's Naraina Flats, New Delhi

3725. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the specifications of 125 sq. yds. flats offered for sale by D.D.A. in Naraina in the first lot, series of mosaic shelves had been provided in kitchen but actually there is only one shelf in the kitchen of each flat ;

(b) whether on representation from the allottees, D.D.A. have in principle agreed to construct two more shelves in the kitchen of each flat ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the shelves are likely to be constructed and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF

WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHYAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The work is likely to be completed in about three months' time.

#### Projecting the Heritage of Netaji through Youth Centres during 25th year Celebration of Indian Independence

3726. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to adopt plan for protecting the heritage of Netaji through at Youth Centres proposed to be set up all over the country during the 25th year of the Indian Independence in view of his activities and leadership over the Azad Hind Fauj liberation struggle ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : The programmes of the Nehru Youth Centres include the organisation of a variety of informal courses on various subjects, including those designed to make youth acquainted with the country's past heritage, the value of our Independence, the present tasks and the future challenges. The role played by Subhas Chandra Bose and the I.N.A. in the national freedom movement will also figure in these courses.

#### Biography of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

3727. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government have adopted or are likely to adopt a plan for writing an authentic biography of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose with the help of eminent scholars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : Government have brought out the biography of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Hindi. The National Book Trust has also brought out under the 'Young India Library' series a book on the story of I.N.A., which is more or less the biography of Netaji. Government are

also bringing out Netaji's biography in the "Builders of Modern India" series as well as a publication of selected letters and writings of Netaji with the help of Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta. Apart from the publications mentioned above there is no proposal under the consideration of Government at present for writing an 'authentic biography' of Netaji with the help of eminent scholars.

**Projecting the Heritage of National Integration in Netaji's Azad Hind movement during the 25th Year Celebration of Independence**

3729. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heritage of national integration in Netaji's Azad Hind Movement will be projected before the Indian people during the 25th year of celebration of Independence;

(b) whether life, activities and ideals of Netaji also will be adequately highlighted during the occasion ; and

(c) if so, details about the programmes and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has through the National Book Trust brought out a book on the 'Story of the INA' in English and Tamil designed to inform young people of the life and activities of Subash Chandra Bose, and of the enthusiasm and sacrifice of the Indian National Army in the fight for India's freedom. This book will also be translated in other regional languages.

The books will be distributed through the Raja Rammohan Roy Library on to the district libraries and will eventually reach the village reading public.

As part of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence, the Ministry propose to bring out an authentic history of the INA. The book also will be made available in all the regional languages.

Besides the above, the Gallery of National

Leaders proposed to be set up during the anniversary year in New Delhi will also highlight the life and activities of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and the role of Azad Hind Fauj in the National freedom movement.

**Cost of Production of Sugar in India as compared to other countries**

3730. DR. H.P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) the present cost of production of sugar in the country as compared to that in other major sugar producing countries and the reasons for higher cost of production in India in comparison to that in other countries ; and

(b) the difference between the cost of production in India and the average international prices of sugar at present and the loss incurred by the Sugar Industry per annum on the export of sugar during 1971-72 and estimated loss on this account for 1972-73 as per existing commitments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROP. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No comparative statistics are available regarding the present cost of production of sugar in this country and in other major sugar producing countries. Statement indicating the present cost of production of sugar based on the minimum notified cane price and on the price schedules and other escalations recommended by the Tariff Commission, including a margin of Rs. 10.50 per quintal by way of return on capital, in respect of the different zones in the country is, however, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3528/72]

The major factors for the higher average cost of production of sugar in India as compared to that in other countries are as under :—

- (1) Small size of sugarcane holdings and consequent higher cost of cane production.
- (2) Low yield of sugarcane per hectare.
- (3) Poor quality of cane.
- (4) Seasonal nature of the availability of the cane.

(5) Old and out-moded plants and machinery in the majority of the sugar mills.

(6) Smaller overall capacity per unit.

The average of the London daily prices which serves as an index of the interantional price of sugar, for the period January, 1972, to July, 1972, comes to £ 69.37 (Rs. 1334) per metric ton C.I.E. U.K.

Export of sugar is made on the basis of the calendar year. The export in 1971 entailed a loss of Rs. 9.5 crores which was borne by the Government of India. The estimated loss on the exports in 1972 may be of the order of about Rs. 3 crores which would be borne by the Sugar Industry.

**Loss Incurred and Profit Earned by Sugar Industry during the Years 1971-72 and 1972-73**

3731. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual loss incurred by the Industry on controlled quota of sugar and how far it is offset by open sale quota of sugar and the extent of net income served by the Industry during 1971-72 and that likely to be earned during 1972-73 ; and

(b) the increase in the prices of sugar under control and in open market during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) On the assumption that the minimum notified price is paid for cane, the price fixed for levy sugar should not entail any loss to the industry. In fact, it includes an element of Rs. 10.50 per quintal towards return on capital. The extra realisation on free sale sugar is expected to off-set any excess expenditure which the producer might incur, including that on account of payment of higher price for cane. The extent of the net income to the industry can be calculated only after the entire sugar produced during the 1971-72 season is disposed of. It is premature to estimate the likely earnings of the industry during 1972-73 as the sugar policy for that year is still under consideration.

(b) A statement showing month-end

(Friday) wholesale prices of sugar (controlled and open market) from 1968-69 (October-September) onwards at six important centres is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3529/72]

**Study of cost of Production on Agriculture Products for Purposes of Taxation of Agricultural Income**

3732. DR. H.P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of production in respect of different items of agricultural products has been lately worked out for precisely determining the actual income earned by agriculturists, with a view to ensuring taxation of agricultural income evenly with non-agricultural income ;

(i) the cost of production per quintal so worked out in respect of different agricultural products ; and

(c) the extent of profit assessed to the farmers in respect of each agricultural products at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (ANNASAHEB P. SINDE) : (a) to (c). There is no provision at present in the Income-tax Act, 1961, to subject agricultural income to tax. The question of precisely determining the actual income by the agriculturists with a view to ensuring taxation of agricultural income evenly with non-agricultural income, therefore, does not arise so far as the present Income Tax Act is concerned.

However, a Scheme under which data on cost of production of principal crops grown in different States are being collected to meet the needs of price policy has been initiated recently. These data may be used for some other purposes also as and when available.

**"Cattle Gifted by Foreign Government Agencies"**

3733. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise number of cattle gifted

by foreign Governments and foreign agencies during the last three years ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange incurred ;

(c) the number of cattle, out of those imported or gifted by foreign countries during the last three years, which died subsequently due to ill-health ; and

(d) the reasons for not taking immediate action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) 1241 exotic cattle received as gift through Foreign Governments and Foreign Agencies during the last three years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72, were distributed to various states as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.*] See No. LT. 3530/72)

(b) 739 cattle were supplied by the Govts. of Australia and Denmark as gift F.O.R. Indian Airport/Port. An amount of Rs. 12,40,500.00 in foreign exchange was incurred to meet the transportation charges for 410 cattle received as gift from foreign agencies of U.K. and U.S.A. and Rs. 2,50,136.65 were paid in Indian currency as transportation charges for 92 cattle received, through Australian Foreign Agency.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from State Governments, the same will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as the complete reply is received.

#### Plan for Development of Agriculture in Telengana, Andhra Pradesh

3734. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive plan is envisaged by the Centre for the development of agriculture in Telengana (Andhra Pradesh) and, if so, the main features thereof ;

(b) if not, why Central Government does not take up such schemes for backward areas ; and

(c) whether such schemes are likely to be included as Centrally sponsored schemes in the Fifth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Development of agriculture in Telengana receives special attention as a part of the State Plan. Centre has no separate plan for this region.

(b) and (c). The Steering Group on Agriculture, Irrigation and Allied Sectors and a number of Working Group/Sub-Groups are at present engaged in the formulation of the approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan and policy issues requiring consideration. The strategy to be adopted for development of agriculture in the backward areas will receive due attention. It is too early to say whether there will be any Centrally Sponsored Scheme in this regard in the Fifth Plan.

#### Sugarcane Yield and Production in Andhra Pradesh

3735. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether sugarcane yield and production in Andhra Pradesh is quite high as compared to U.P. ;

(b) if so, the reason why measures have not been taken to open more sugar factories in the State ; and

(c) whether Central Government bans the production of 'Gur' in view of the glut in the market in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The sugarcane yield per acre in Andhra Pradesh is higher than that in U.P., but the total production of sugarcane in Andhra Pradesh is much less than that in U.P.

(b) In Andhra Pradesh, letters of intent/licences have already been granted for the establishment of nine new sugar factories and four more applications are under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

**Incentive to Doctors willing to work in Rural Areas**

3736. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :  
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE :

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

(a) whether the Central Government gives incentive to the Doctors willing to work in the rural areas, where the population is less than 5000 ;

(b) whether such requests have come from various States ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The Central Government gives 100% assistance to the States to enable them to pay an allowance of Rs. 150/- per month to the doctors who work in 400 specified areas considered to be distant, backward and difficult.

Following steps are being taken by States/ Union Territory Governments to attract the doctors to rural areas :

- (i) Formation of unified cadre of doctors working in rural as well as urban areas ;
- (ii) Provision of total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity, etc.
- (iii) Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres particularly in respect of buildings, residential quarters, etc.
- (iv) Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural areas ;
- (v) Grant of advance increments ;
- (vi) Provision of large amounts of medicines and equipment in Primary

Health Centres. Some States have also offered scholarships/stipends to the medical students for binding them for service in rural areas for a certain number of years ;

(viii) Efforts are being made to strengthen the medical and health care facilities in the rural areas by the utilisation of the available manpower under the various system of medicines.

**Provision of Civil Facilities in the Rural Areas having A Population of 3000 during the Fifth Plan**

3737. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether minimum facilities with provision of drinking water, sanitation, Health clinics and Family Planning Centres are to be provided to the rural areas having population of 3000 and above during the Fifth Plan ;

(b) whether such directive will be issued to the States ; and

(c) whether such centres are given special aid by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) With a view to providing better health and medical facilities in rural areas a scheme has been proposed for the Fifth Plan for the establishment of one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 population and one sub-centre for every 5,000 population having provision of potable water supply, sanitary disposal of excreta, medical relief and Family Planning services etc

(b) and (c). The State Governments will be suitably informed after the Fifth Plan has been finalised.

**Favour by F. C. I. to Certain Firms**

3738. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :  
SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether undue favour was shown by

the Food Corporation of India to some firms in Uttar Pradesh in regard to purchase of mustard oil ;

(b) whether there are also complaints about the Food Corporation of India's purchase of sugar at higher rates from private parties ;

(c) whether Government purpose to enquire into the matter ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b). Government have received certain allegations about the purchase of mustard oil and sugar by the Food Corporation of India in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The allegations are being investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation or otherwise.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Implementation of Proposals of Forest resources as contained in Fourth Plan

3739. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken so far in implementing the proposals contained in the Fourth Five Year Plan regarding the country's forest resources; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF.) SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two schemes (1) "Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources" and (2) "Forest Resources Survey" are continued during the IV Plan period for assessment of availability of raw material for the development of major forest-based industries.

The scheme on "Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources" a Central Sector scheme,

was taken up as a UNDP/FAO/GOI project in 1965 in the III Plan period and was completed in October, 1968. During the IV Plan it is being implemented as a Government of India project with an outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 81.65 lakhs has been incurred during 1969-70 to 1971-72. Rs. 32.80 lakhs have been provided for the year 1972-73.

Under this project detailed aerial surveys are being carried out to assess the economic availability of raw material in the forests in the various zones in the country, in J. & K., U. P., Bihar, Maharashtra, M. P., Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Orissa. In addition to this rapid inventory work will also be taken up in the North-Eastern Zone.

The Scheme on "Forest Resources Survey" a centrally sponsored one, is continued from 1968-69. An outlay of Rs. 139 lakhs has been provided for it during the IV Plan period. Under this scheme, field sample surveys are being carried out by the various States for assessing the availability of raw material in the forests for the development of forest based industries.

From 1969-70 to 1971-72, an expenditure of Rs. 57.03 lakhs has been incurred and Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been earmarked for this scheme for 1972-73.

#### Ministerial Posts in Indian Council of Agricultural Research

3740. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ministerial posts on the Research side of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held by the Government side employees and the date of such appointment in each case ; and

(b) the number of Government posts held by Research side employees of the Council, and if none (i) the reason for the discrimination made in the matter of appointment in respect of one class of employees only ; and (ii) steps taken to surrender/transfer Government employees/deputationists from autonomous Indian Council of Agricultural Research to their own cadres/Departments and filling up



the resultant vacancies from Council's own employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Twenty three. The date of appointment in each case is as under :

- (i) 17.10.69 (ii) 27.1.70 (iii) 27.2.70  
 (iv) 6.3.70 (v) 12.3.70 (vi) 25.3.70  
 (vii) 22.7.70 (viii) 14.8.70 (ix) 14.4.71  
 (x) 4.6.71 (AN) (xi) 24.6.71 (xii) 1.10.71  
 (xiii) 1.11.71 (xiv) 6.11.72 (xv) 24.11.71  
 (xvi) 6.12.71 (xvii) 25.1.76 (xviii) 1.3.72  
 (xxi) 5.4.72 (xx) 5.5.72 (xxi) 17.5.72  
 (xxii) 26.5.72 and (xxiii) 1.7.72.

(b) None.

(i) and (ii) The twenty-three posts mentioned above are on the Audit and Accounts Side and the work involved is of special nature. These posts are therefore filled by deputation of suitable persons of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. As such no discrimination is involved.

#### Forum for Ventilation of Grievances of Employees of I. C.A.R.

3741. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAWHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no official forum like JCM, provided in the Constitution of India and under Government rules to enable the employees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to ventilate their grievances ;

(b) if so, since how long this has been so and the reason therefor ; and

(c) whether any other machinery exists for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Scheme of Staff Councils which was operative prior to the introduction of the J.C.M. and C.A. Scheme of the Central Government was adopted at the Headquarters as well as at

various Institutes under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The elections to constitute the Staff Council at the Headquarters could not, however, be held in 1970 as sufficient nominations had not come forward and it was then decided to constitute the same after the re-organisation of the I.C.A.R. was completed.

Consequent on the final acceptance of the options of Government employees at the Headquarters of I.C.A.R., with effect from 1st February, 1972, action to re-start the Staff Council at the Headquarters has been initiated. Staff Councils have been set up at 24 Institutes/Stations/Centres while action to set up the Staff Councils at the remaining 7 Institutes has been taken.

The Staff on the Government side of the Council at the Headquarters are covered by the J.C.M. and C.A. Scheme under the Department of Agriculture,

#### Central Legislature Act Setting up Imperial (New Indian) Council of Agricultural Research

3742. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Central Legislature Act promulgating the setting up of the Imperial (now Indian) Council of Agricultural Research referred to in the introduction portion of the book entitled "Agricultural Research in India. Institute and Organisation" published by I.C.A.R. in 1958 ; and

(b) if so, the name of the Act and year of its enactment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was established in 1929 under a Resolution of the Government of India and registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860).

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of an Office of Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin**

3743. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :  
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-  
KAPPAN :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested the Centre to set up an Office of the Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision of the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) A proposal for setting up of a branch office of the Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin is at present under the consideration of Government of India. The Government of Kerala have also requested the Government of India to take early steps for establishing a branch there.

(b) The Branch Office, will attend to the problems of shippers at the Cochin Port regarding Shipping space, freight rates, frequency of sailings etc.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Assistance to Bihar Government for Construction of two National Highways**

3744 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government have asked for assistance from the Centre for construction of two National Highways in Bihar, one from Ranchi to Bhopal via Gumla and the other from Bokaro to Bhubaneswar via Ranchi and Chaibasa ;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance asked for by the Bihar Government ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) to (c). National Highways are wholly the responsibility of the Central Government. The question of asking for, or of giving, any assistance for the construction of any National Highway does not arise.

Recently, the Bihar Government submitted a proposal for declaration by the Government of India of some State roads as National Highways which included, *inter alia*, the Ranchi-Bhopal road *viz.* Gumla and the Ranchi-Chaibasa-Bhubaneswar road.

Bokaro is already connected by existing National Highways with Ranchi and Bhubaneswar.

The State Government have been informed that against the Fourth Plan provision for making new additions to the existing National Highways System, 4819 Kms. of roads have already been declared as National Highways which include about 250 kms. in Bihar also. All such further proposals, including the Bihar Government's proposals referred to above have, therefore, now to wait for consideration when proposals for the Fifth Plan are formulated.

**बिहार विश्वविद्यालय में आर्थिक संकट**

3745. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसी आर्थिक कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो चुकी हैं कि उसकी समुचित मांगों की पूर्ति विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा बिना विशिष्ट महायता के नहीं हो सकती है ;

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों में इस विश्वविद्यालय को कितनी राशि की सहायता दी गई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त विश्वविद्यालय की आर्थिक स्थिति पर कभी प्रतिवेदन मांगे हैं अथवा

इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें किसी की ओर से प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यावब) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय की माली हालत ऐसी नहीं है, जिससे वह अपनी न्याय संगत जरूरतों पूरा कर सके। राज्य विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, केवल विकास संबंधी अनुदानों की व्यवस्था करता है और उनके अनुरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्यों की है।

(ख) 1970-71	11,13,667 रु०
1971-72	16,54,500 रु०

(ग) और (घ) : राज्य सरकार ने, बिहार विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति की अध्यक्षता में सांविधिक अनुदानों को संशोधित करने के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया है। समिति ने विश्वविद्यालय को माली हालत के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त कर ली है और वह इस प्रश्न पर व्यौरेवार विचार कर रही है।

#### Schemes of Education Ministry for the Fifth Plan

3746. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether the Union Ministry of Education has prepared the schemes and proposals to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan ; if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : The proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan of Education are under consideration. The Central Advisory Board of Education is expected to consider the broad outlines in its meeting scheduled to be held on 18-19 September, 1972. Thereafter detailed

schemes will be worked out in consultation with States/Union Territories and the Planning Commission.

#### मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय में खस की टट्टी लगाना

3747. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में 'खस की टट्टी' लगाने पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना रुपा खर्च किया गया;

(ख) क्या उन्हें विभागों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है अथवा ठेके पर; और

(ग) क्या उक्त खर्च सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों द्वारा वहन किया जाता है अथवा सरकार द्वारा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० खट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में खस-खस की टट्टियाँ, प्रत्येक कार्यालय की आवश्यकता के अनुसार लगाई जाती हैं। खस-खस की टट्टियाँ सामान्यतः ठेके पर लगवाई जाती हैं। इस पर व्यय हर साल बदलता रहता है और यह सम्बंधित विभाग/कार्यालय द्वारा अपनी आकस्मिकता निधि से किया जाता है, तथा परिणामस्वरूप उन द्वारा किए गए वास्तविक खर्च के आंकड़े निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को उपलब्ध नहीं किये जाते।

#### मध्य प्रदेश को उर्वरक की कम सप्लाई

3748. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश को अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में वर्ष 1970-71 और 30 अप्रैल, 1972 तक कम उर्वरक दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राज्यों को उर्वरक उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार

पर वितरित करने का है ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्डे) :** (क) जी नहीं। सम्बन्धित अवधि के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से मध्य प्रदेश को की गई उर्वरकों की सप्लाई तुलनात्मक रूप से, सारे देश के विभिन्न राज्यों को की गई सप्लाई के अनुकूल है।

(ख) जी नहीं। जनसंख्या के आधार पर उर्वरकों का वितरण करना ठीक नहीं होगा। केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों आदि को आवंटित किये जाने वाले उर्वरकों का मूल्यांकन करते समय, पूर्व प्रवृत्ति तथा भावी कार्यक्रम को दृष्टि में रखते हुए राज्यों की अनुमानित खपत निश्चित की जाती है। इसमें से केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से श्रवणशिव्ट मांग का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थिति घरेलू विनिर्माताओं द्वारा की जाने वाली प्रत्याशित सप्लाई कम की जाती है। मौसम में अन्तर, परिवहन तथा वितरण सम्बन्धी आदि अन्य बातों को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

**छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र (मध्य प्रदेश) के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के कल्याण कार्य के लिए धन का आवंटन**

3749. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) के कल्याण कार्य के लिए नियत धन का उपयोग केन्द्रीय सरकार के मार्गदर्शन में करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

**शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० यादव) :** (क) और (ख). केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजनाओं के लिए निश्चित किए गए साधारण

निर्देशों के अनुसार भारत सरकार अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिए योजना धन का आवंटन क्षेत्र-वार नहीं, राज्य-वार करती है। इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने कोई निर्देश नहीं दिए हैं।

**यंत्रों से खेती करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्र से अनुदान**

3750. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों के लिए यंत्रों से खेती करने के बारे में 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि का उपबन्ध किया है; और

(ख) गत वर्ष कितनी राशि का उपबन्ध किया गया था, कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी और किन-किन जिलों को इससे लाभ पहुंचा ?

**कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) :** (क) सरकार द्वारा, मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों के लिए यंत्रीकृत कृषि करने के लिए कोई अलग से व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। फिर भी दो केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, मध्य प्रदेश में विलासपुर, छिदवाड़ा, रतलाम-उज्जैन, दुर्ग और रायसेन-सिंहार जिलों में छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों के विकास के लिए, खेती हेतु भूमि तैयार करने, ट्रैक्टरों का उपयोग, कटाई, दाय चलावे इत्यादि के साथ-साथ शक्ति फुहारा इत्यादि सहित पोष संरक्षण उपायों के लिए भी, छोटे/सीमान्त कृषकों के खेतों के लिए रियायती दरों पर मरम्मत सेवा मुवि-घाओं हेतु राज्य महायता दी जाती है। छोटे कृषकों के मामलों में 25 प्रतिशत की दर से और सीमान्त कृषकों के मामलों में 33½ प्रतिशत की दर से राज्य महायता दी जाती है बशर्ते कि ऐसी मरम्मत सेवा, राज्य सरकारों या कृषि-उद्योग निगम या अन्य अनुमोदित एजेंसियों के माध्यम से की जाती हो।

छोटे कृषक विकास एजेंसियों/सीमान्त कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक परियोजनाओं की सहायता से सामुदायिक आधार पर मरम्मत सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए पंचायतों/सहकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के क्रम में सरकारों ने अभी हाल में यह निर्णय किया है कि इन एजेंसियों को उपकरणों इत्यादि की लागत की 50 प्रतिशत तक राज्य सहायता दी जा सकती है, बशर्ते कि चुनौदा संस्थान, जो मरम्मत केन्द्रों को चला रहे है, छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों से उपकरणों के किराये और मरम्मत के लिए परियोजना अवधि में सेवाओं के लिए रियायती दरें वसूल करते हैं। परियोजना अवधि के लिए, ऐसे मामले में प्रत्येक एजेंसी से कुल राज्य सहायता 2.00 लाख रुपये तक सीमित होगी।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने, पिछले साल के दौरान, मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे और सीमान्त कृषकों के लिये यंत्रोक्त कृषि की कोई विशेष व्यवस्था नहीं की थी।

#### Delay in Allotment/Registration of DDA Flats

3751. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether allotment/registration of flats sold by the DDA on cash down basis is delayed by the DDA for long and the allottees have to face a lot of difficulties ;

(b) if so, whether Government servants who obtain loan from Government for purchase of flat must complete acquisition of the flat and mortgage the same within three months under the rules : and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to advise the DDA to expedite allotment/registration of flats in case nothing is obtaining from the allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Some delay on the part of the Delhi Development Authority in the execution of conveyance deeds in favour of allottees

and consequent registration of ready-built flats was reported to Government. To overcome the difficulty a special form of mortgage deed was devised in July 1971 to be used by the allottees of such flats for mortgaging the property in favour of the President, as security for repayment of the loan.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Heads of Departments are, however, competent to extend this period in deserving cases.

(c) On receipt of complaints, the matter was taken up with the DDA who have assured that they were taking action to finalise the pending cases quickly.

#### Nutrition-Cum-Health care Pilot Project for children in N.D.M.C. Area

3752. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHARIFF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the pilot project started in the capital for nutrition-cum-health care for pre-school children in New Delhi Municipal Committee area ;

(b) the annual amounts to be spent for the purpose ;

(c) the achievements made ; and

(d) the number of stalls constructed for this purpose with construction cost of each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A pilot project for providing nutrition and balanced meal to pre-school children has been launched by the New Delhi Municipal Committee with effect from the 29th July, 1972 so as to cover children between the age-group of 1 to 5 years, belonging to the low income group of Rs. 300/- p.m. and less. A survey was carried out of eligible children and nursing/pregnant mothers in the area surrounded by Panchkuin Road, Mandir Marg, Peshwa Road and Baird Road constituting 4388 families. Tokens were issued to 1587 children and 347 nursing/pregnant mothers who were found eligible under the scheme. Arrangements for

the supply of milk and bread have been made with the Delhi Milk Scheme and Modern Bakeries, respectively.

(b) The Committee has provided Rs. 7.50 lakhs for the supply of Nutritious food under the project.

(c) The project is functioning smoothly and achievements would be known only after a few months of its working.

(d) Six distribution centres have been constructed for the purpose and besides this, two existing rooms in the Central Kitchen of the New Delhi Municipal Committee have been requisitioned for the purpose. The cost of new stalls/centres is approximately Rs. 4500/- each.

#### Slum Clearance Scheme for Patna City

3753. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Patna Town is the district city despite its being the Capital of Bihar :

(b) whether the entire city has turned into a slum ;

(c) if so, whether under the Slum Clearance Scheme the Government of Bihar have sent any scheme to him in regard to cleanliness of Patna Town and if so, the main features thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The growth of slums in urban areas is directly related to the increase in population. The rapid growth of urban population in cities, including the city of Patna, has brought in its wake the problem of inadequate urban housing and the growth of slums.

The Slum Clearance Scheme is in the State Sector since the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Central assistance for such schemes is included in the block loans and grants for State Plans. No central assistance is earmarked separately for Slum Clearance Scheme. State Governments are free to allocate funds for their slum clearance programmes according to their requirements and priorities. As such the schemes of slum clearance in Patna and other towns in Bihar have been returned to them with the advice that they should finance them out of their State Plan allocation.

#### एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० में निदेशक और संयुक्त निदेशक के पद

3754. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० के निदेशक और संयुक्त निदेशक के पदों के लिए कुछ योजनाएं निर्धारित कर रखी हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान निदेशक इस पद के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताओं पर खरे उतरते हैं ; और

(ग) संयुक्त निदेशक का पद इतने समय से रिक्त रखने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार उसे कब तक भरने का विचार रखती है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्रों (श्री डी०पी० यादव) : (क) से (ख). रा० शि० अनु० तथा प्रशि० परि० के निदेशक का स्तर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति के समान होता है और ऐसे पदों के लिए इस प्रकार की कोई योग्यता निर्धारित नहीं होती है। उपयुक्त नामों की सिफारिश करने के लिए नियुक्त की गयी प्रवरण समितियाँ आम तौर पर राज्य सरकारों, सरकारी विभाग विश्वविद्यालयों आदि से प्रख्यात शिक्षाविदों, और वैज्ञानिकों के नाम मांगती हैं। वर्तमान निदेशक का नाम, परिषद् के अध्यक्ष द्वारा नियुक्त प्रवरण समिति द्वारा 21 नामों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् सिफारिश

किया गया था, जिन्हें इस पद के लिए मुझाया गया था।

जहाँ तक रा० शि० अनु० तथा प्रशि० परि० के संयुक्त निदेशक का सम्बन्ध है, शिक्षाविदों तथा शिक्षा प्रशासकों से विज्ञापन द्वारा आवेदन पत्र आमंत्रित किये गये थे। संयुक्त निदेशक पद के लिए प्रवरण समिति ने 25-11-1969 को डी० एस० के० मित्रा के नाम की सिफारिश की थी। इस पद को स्वीकार करने से पूर्व ही डा० एस० के० मित्रा को कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में मनो-विज्ञान के प्रोफेसर के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए असाधारण प्रवकाश पर जाना था। उनके इस पद भार को 1 सितम्बर 1972 को ग्रहण करने की सम्भावना है।

#### एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० नियुक्ति संबंधी गड़बड़ियाँ

3755. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० में नियुक्ति संबंधी गड़बड़ियों की जांच के लिए बनाई गई जांच समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो गई हैं, यदि हाँ, तो मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या समिति ने इस संस्था के डायरेक्टर की गतिविधियों पर शंकायें व्यक्त की हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उक्त रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). जी, हाँ। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है, जो कि सरकार के विचाराधीन है। जब तक इन सिफारिशों पर आदेश जारी नहीं किए जाते, रिपोर्ट को गोपनीय रखा जा रहा है। ऐसे मामलों में अपनायी जा रही पद्धति के अनुसार, रिपोर्ट को प्रतिलिपियाँ यथासमय संसद पुस्तकालय में रख दी जायेंगी।

#### Designation of Officers in National Institute of Education

3756. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Education (N.C.E.R.T.) is not a learning-cum-research body in the sense of a University or a College;

(b) if so, the justifications for designating its officers as professors, readers and lecturers; and

(c) whether Government feel that there exist anomalies; and if so, what the Government consider to correct steps anomalies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The National Council of Educational Research and Training as its name implies undertakes both research and training activities. For this purpose it maintains certain academic institutions such as the National Institute of Education, Regional College of Education, Multipurpose-cum-Demonstration Schools etc. The academic staff are transferable among these Institutions. In view of this, the designations of professors, readers and lecturers have been adopted.

The executive Committee of the NCERT had recently considered the question of streamlining the designations and scales of pay of various posts in the Council. It has been decided to retain the designations of professors, readers and lecturers for the officers posted to the National Institute of Education. It has also been decided that the qualifications and scales of pay should, as far as possible, be based on those recommended by the University Grants Commission.

#### कीमती पाठ्यपुस्तकों का प्राइमरी शिक्षा प्रसार पर प्रभाव

3757. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के सभी छात्रों की आर्थिक

कठिनाइयों के कारण पाठ्य पुस्तकें उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाती;

(ख) क्या कीमती पाठ्यक्रमों की पुस्तकों को बड़े पैमाने पर प्रकाशित करने में प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा फंडाने में बाधा आ रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). यह ठीक है कि शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर अनेक छात्र पाठ्य-पुस्तकों को धन की कमी के कारण नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। तथापि निर्धन तथा योग्य स्कूलों के बच्चों को मुफ्त पाठ्यपुस्तकें देने की कई राज्यों की योजनाएं हैं। हाल ही में, भारत सरकार ने प्राथमिक स्तर पर वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान तीन रुपये प्रति छात्र की दर से लगभग 9 लाख बच्चों को निःशुल्क पाठ्य-पुस्तकें प्रदान करने के लिए 26,99,982/ रुपये संस्वीकृत किए हैं और वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान पांच रुपये प्रति छात्र की दर से उतनी संख्या के बच्चों को मुफ्त पुस्तकें प्रदान करने के लिए 44,99,970/ रुपये संस्वीकृत किये हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्कूल पाठ्यपुस्तक बोर्ड ने भी राज्य सरकारों पर पाठ्यपुस्तकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने पर जोर डाला है, ताकि "बिना लाभ तथा हानि" के आधार पर इन पुस्तकों को सामूहिक रूप से तैयार किया जा सके। अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने स्कूल की पाठ्यपुस्तकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है और इन पुस्तकों का मूल्य न्यूनतम रखा गया है। जब कभी भी सम्भव होगा, विदेशों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त कागज उपलब्ध किया जाता है, और पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के मूल्य को यथासम्भव कम रखने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को प्रदान किया जाता है। विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर पर भी बहुत न्यून मूल्य पर उच्चस्तरीय पाठ्यपुस्तकें तैयार करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। सरकार को भी न्यूनतम मूल्य पर उच्च कोटि की पाठ्यपुस्तकों की छपाई की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए जर्मन

संघीय गणराज्य से उपहार के रूप में तीन छपाई की मशीनें प्राप्त हुई हैं। एक प्रेस ने, जो चंडीगढ़ में लगाया गया है, पहले से ही काम करना शुरू कर दिया है, और अन्य दो मशीनें शीघ्र ही भुवनेश्वर तथा मंसूर में चालू हो जायेंगी। राज्य सरकारों से यह भी डिफरेंस की गई है कि स्कूलों तथा कालेजों में 'पाठ्यपुस्तक बैंक' रखे जायें ताकि छात्रों को पाठ्यपुस्तकें उपलब्ध हो सकें।

**Investigation on sale of Fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh**

3758. SHRI R. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the investigation regarding the sale of fertilisers in Andhra Pradesh has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for not completing the investigation so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Investigation in respect of 33 claims submitted by seven firms has been completed and charge-sheets have been filed against all these firms under section 120-B read with 420 IPC, read with 109, 37 IPC, 467, 468 and 471 IPC read with section 5(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

It has also been decided to file charge sheets against four public servants for offences under section 5(2) read with 5(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 and also under section 477-A IPC in the case of two of them. Investigations regarding other parties are still proceeding.

(c) Delay in completing investigation has been due to the following reasons :

(i) Absence of any specific complaint regarding suspicious transportation claims, necessitating initial scrutiny of numerous records to identify road transportation claims of suspect firms. About 3000 transportation claims were involved during the



period 1966-69. After scrutiny, 192 claims submitted by 31 firms involving 3368 vehicles were initially selected. 33 claims, involving 7 firms were finally taken up for concentrated and intensive investigation.

- (ii) Time taken in procuring records and documents from various agencies, official and non-official, and scrutiny of voluminous records seized.
- (iii) Verification of movements of hundreds of vehicles allegedly used. Investigation had to be made as to whether they were genuine transport vehicles. It was also necessary to check movement during the relevant period, study checkposts, Registers en-route, verification of transport receipts produced, interrogation of transport authorities, operators, drivers etc.
- (iv) Widespread nature of investigations covering the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

#### Sub-Letting of Quarters in 'I' Block of Sarojini Nagar

3759. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of large scale sub-letting of quarters by Government servants in Sarojini Nagar (formerly Vinaya Nagar) to persons other than Government servants ;

(b) the number of such allottees in 'I' Block who have sub-let their quarters to non-Government servants ;

(c) the number of cases in which Government approval to this was obtained ; and

(d) the action which Government propose to taken against the defaulter allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Only a few

complaints have been received in the Directorate of Estates in regard to sub-letting of quarters at Sarojini Nagar by allottees. During the period from 1st January 1971 upto 21st August 1972, in all, 16 complaints were registered. Out of these, 11 were found anonymous/pseudonymous and no action has been taken thereon. In one case, subletting has not been proved and the remaining 4 cases are still under investigation.

(b) No case of sub-letting in 'I' Block has been reported to the Directorate of Estates during the period mentioned in reply to part (a).

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

डा० के० आर० जगदीश का सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली से पत्र त्याग

3760. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पैडियाट्रिक कार्डियोलोजी के विशेषज्ञ डा० के० आर० जगदीश ने हताश स्थिति में सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली से त्यागपत्र दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० बी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के एक नियमित जनरल इयूटी अधिकारी ग्रेड-1 और सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में तदर्थ आधार पर हृदय-शल्य चिकित्सक के पद पर कार्य कर रहे डा० के० आर० जगदीश ने 2 अगस्त, 1971 को सरकारी सेवा से त्यागपत्र दिया था। अपने त्यागपत्र में उन्होंने सफदरजंग अस्पताल के कार्डियो वास्क्यूलर सर्जरी यूनिट के विकास के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के बारे में असन्तोष व्यक्त किया था। उसमें कोई विशिष्ट कमी शिकायत अथवा कठिनाई का कोई उल्लेख नहीं था। जैसाकि उन्होंने अनुरोध किया था

उनका त्यागपत्र १४ अगस्त, 1971 से मंजूर कर दिया गया। सफदरजंग अस्पताल में डाक्टर जगदीश द्वारा खाली किया गया हृद् शल्य चिकित्सक का पद भरा जा चुका है।

**Over-bridge for crossing Mandir Marg  
New Delhi by School Children**

3762. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a large number of Schools in Mandir Marg, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether there exists no crossing on this road for about 10,000 school-going children over-bridged underground ; and

(c) whether Government will consider to construct at least two over-bridge crossing on this road, which is under the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Corporation, in view of the fact that almost all the Schools are on the West side of the road.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

**Target for production of high yielding  
variety of Cereals during 1971-72**

3763. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of high yielding varieties of cereals for the year 1971-72 ; and

(b) whether the target has been achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The target under the high-yielding varieties programme is fixed in terms of area coverage and not

production. It was 18.00 million hectares for 1971-72.

(b) The anticipated achievement is of the order of 17.95 million hectares.

**Construction of small vessels required for  
coastal shipping**

3764. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether small vessels required for coastal shipping are not built in the country at present ;

(b) whether the development of coastal shipping is hampered due to the shortage of such vessels ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any plan to encourage the construction of small vessels in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) Indian shipyards have capacity for building small vessels.

(b) Development of coastal shipping is hampered at present not because of shortage of building capacity of small vessels but primarily on account of lack of assured cargo.

(c) Does not arise.

**Working Condition of Lady Hardinge Hospital,  
New Delhi**

3765. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether ladies, who come for check-up during pregnancy period to Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi are asked to sit on the floor and even ordinary benches are not provided, bathrooms and lavatories are immensely dirty and outdated and not cleaned frequently ;

(b) whether the general way of working is also not systematic and doctors are rude to

the simple village folk patients and neglect them and do not examine them properly ; and

(c) whether Government propose to investigate the whole matter and take remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No, Sir. No patient is made to sit on the floor. There are enough benches for the purpose, 23 in the main waiting hall and 18 in the laboratory area. In addition, there are 15 benches in the examination area ; and each bench can accommodate 6 patients on an average.

The bathrooms and lavatories are kept in hygienic condition as far as possible.

(b) The working in the Hospital is systematic. All the antenatal clinics are held in the afternoon from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. The doctors perform their duties efficiently and sympathetically.

(c) Government will certainly take note of and investigate if a specific case is brought to their notice.

#### Condition of National Highways in Bihar

3766. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the National Highways like G. T. Road passing through Bihar especially on the spots near Dhanbad, Sasaram, Bushi, Bagodar are in very bad and unsatisfactory condition ; and

(b) whether some huge amount has been sanctioned for the broadening of the road recently and if so, what are the plans in this regard and when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) The National Highways passing through Bihar are deficient as most of

them have, at present, single-lane pavements with inadequate thickness, besides weak and narrow bridges and culverts. These deficiencies are being removed gradually under the successive plans. As regards G. T. Road, the same has a single-lane carriageway for a length of 322 Kms. out of the total length of 394 Kms. lying in Bihar. The present condition of the road is satisfactory for most of the length including sections near Dhanbad, Bagodar and Barhi (and not Bushi). Due to the poor soil in the shoulders, the section of the road near Sasaram where it has a single-lane carriageway becomes bad during rains.

(b) Estimates aggregating to about Rs. 13 crores have been sanctioned during the 4th Plan period for widening and strengthening the road, including reconstruction/widening of bridges and culverts. The works are in various stages of execution and the same are targeted to be completed in about 3 to 4 years.

#### बिहार में अनिवार्य शिक्षा

3767. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य शिक्षा के विषय में सबसे पिछड़ा राज्य है और वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण 6 साल से 11 साल के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने में असमर्थ है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई निश्चित धनराशि देकर इस विषय में बिहार राज्य का हाथ बटाने का प्रयास किया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, हाँ । 6-14 आयु-वर्ग की जनसंख्या में 1 से 8 कक्षा तक स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों की प्रतिशतता के आधार पर निर्धारित किए छः पिछड़े राज्यों में से बिहार भी एक है ।

(ख) शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने— प्राथमिक शिक्षा के प्रसार आदि की केन्द्रीय योजना

के अधीन, 4800 अतिरिक्त स्कूल अध्यापक, 40 निरीक्षक, कार्य अनुभव के 71 अध्यापक, 1971-72 में बिहार को स्वीकृत किए गए थे। इसके साथ ही मध्याह्न भोजन तथा स्कूल के जरूरतमंद बच्चों को निःशुल्क पाठ्यपुस्तकें और लेखन-सामग्री बांटने के लिए धन की व्यवस्था भी है। पिछले वर्ष नियुक्त किए गये अध्यापकों तथा निरीक्षकों को लगाए रखने के लिए धन के अलावा इस वर्ष में इसी प्रकार का विस्तार करने के लिए अतिरिक्त धन स्वीकृत किया गया है।

### राज्यों में पीने के पानी की सुविधा

3768. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में ऐसे कौन से राज्य हैं जहाँ सरकार ने पीने के पानी का पूरा प्रबन्ध कर दिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : चौथे आयोजन के आरम्भ में कुल 2451 नगरों और शहरों में से लगभग 1150 नगरों और शहरों में जलपूर्ति की सुविधायें दी गईं। चौथे आयोजन के दौरान लगभग और 500 नगरों तथा शहरों में पानी की सप्लाई करने अथवा बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य है।

प्रारम्भ में देश में लगभग 1,52,000 गांव ऐसे थे जहाँ पीने के पानी के सुरक्षित अथवा सुनिश्चित स्रोत नहीं थे। अनुमान है कि चौथे आयोजन के अन्त तक इनमें लगभग 29,000 गांवों की सुरक्षित पेय जल मिलने लगेगा।

अभी तक कोई भी राज्य अपने शहरी क्षेत्रों अथवा गांवों में जलपूर्ति की पूर्ण व्यवस्था करने में समर्थ नहीं हो पाया है। मोटे तौर पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद शहरी क्षेत्रों में पानी की सप्लाई के लिए 575 करोड़ रुपयों की तथा स्थायीरूप से असुविधाजनक गांवों के लिए 750 करोड़ रुपयों की आवश्यकता होगी।

### Research in Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute

3769. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute is concentrating more on Fundamental Research than on applied Research ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute conducts both applied and fundamental research with equal interest and devotion, depending upon the problems and gifts and skills of respective Scientists. For example, in applied research, the discovery of unknown allergens of India which were responsible for bronchial asthma and allergic colds has provided scientific treatment for lakhs of patients in India.

(b) Does not arise.

### Chemicals distributed by Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute

3770. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Research Unit working under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute is not actually producing certain chemicals here but import them from abroad and repack it in the name of Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute and distribute it ; and

(b) if so, action Government are taking against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. Most of the products listed by the Biochemicals Unit set up by the C.S.I.R. at the V. P. Chest Institute are made from indigenous raw materials. In very few cases where the

raw materials are not indigenously available, the Unit has to procure them from abroad.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pay Scale of Employees of Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute**

3771. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute have requested for the pay scale of the Delhi University employees ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

**Study of Coconut Industry by Asian Development Bank**

3772. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has decided to undertake a study of the coconut industry in India along with other coconut producing countries in Asia ;

(b) if so, the nature of study to be made by the bank ; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A team of consultants constituted by the Asian Development Bank has already undertaken a study of the coconut industry in India.

(b) The objects of the study were :—

(i) To identify the bottlenecks of

the maximum commercial and industrial exploitation of the coconut trees various products in the developing countries of the Asian Development Bank region ;

(ii) Identification of possible bankable projects in the coconut industry ; and

(iii) To explore possible areas for multi-national cooperation in the coconut industry and to identify possible bankable projects that may be participated in jointly by members of the Asian Community and/or other countries covered in the Study.

(c) The Team has already completed the study in India during the period from 6.7.72 to 22.7.72 and it will now submit the report to the Bank.

**Constitution of States Legislature Committee on Lines of Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of S. C. and S. T.**

3773. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Union Minister in-charge of Social Welfare wrote to the Chief Minister of States commending the constitution of standing Legislature Committees on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the pattern of the Parliamentary Committee set up in 1968 ;

(b) if so, the nature of response so far received from different State Governments ; and

(c) whether a copy each of Late Shri Menon's circular letter and of any reminder thereon will be laid on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governments of Rajasthan, Mysore and West Bengal have constituted Committees for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the lines of the Parliamentary Committee at the Centre. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have agreed in principle to constitute a Committee.

In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura and in the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, Advisory Committee/Advisory Council on the lines of Parliamentary Committee had been constituted.

(c) A copy of the Circular letter is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—3531/72].

#### Functioning of ICSSR

3774. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government can give directives to the Indian Council of Social Science Research not only in respect of its policies and programmes but also for resolving a difficulty in the matter of functioning of the Council because of any lacunae in its Memorandum of Association or in the Rules ;

(b) if so, whether any such directives have so far been issued to the Council or any difficulty brought to the notice of Government ; and

(c) the broad outlines of those directives and the difficulties in the matter of proper functioning of the Council ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such occasion has arisen so far.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Terms and Conditions of Service remuneration, Power and Duties of Member Secretary I.C.S.S.R.

3775. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the terms and conditions of service, remuneration, powers and duties of the Member Secretary of the Indian Council of Social Science Research have been specified in the form of any regulations ; if so, the main features thereof ;

(b) the name and date of appointment of the first Member Secretary of the Council, his present age and the period for which he has been appointed to that office ; and

(c) whether he is also functioning simultaneously in other capacity in his Ministry, and if so, what capacity and for how long ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The extracts of relevant regulations are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT 3532/72]

(b) Rule 14 of the Indian Council of Social Science Research provides that the first Member Secretary of the Council shall be appointed by the Government of India and shall hold office till such time a Member Secretary has been appointed by the Council with the approval of the Government. Accordingly Shri J. P. Naik was appointed the first Member Secretary of the Council on 1st August, 1969. His date of birth is 5th September, 1907.

He works purely in an honorary capacity and has expressed his desire to be relieved as soon as possible. The Council has advertised the post and appointed a Selection Committee. Its proposals are awaited.

(c) Shri J.P. Naik has also been functioning as Adviser in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in an honorary capacity from July, 1959 except for the period from October 1, 1964 to June 30, 1966 when he was appointed as Member-Secretary of the

Education Commission. He draws a token salary of Rupee one per month.

“स्वतन्त्रता किस प्रकार प्राप्त की गई”— इतिहास

3776. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :  
श्री प्रबोध कुमार :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई इतिहास प्रकाशित किया है कि स्वतन्त्रता किस प्रकार प्राप्त की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हाँ। “स्वतन्त्रता भ्रान्दोलन का इतिहास” के खण्ड I और खण्ड II प्रकाशित किए जा चुके हैं। खण्ड III और IV छप रहे हैं और इनके प्रकाशित होते ही, यह कार्य शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जायेगा।

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के 25वें वर्ष के अवसर पर, सरकार ने भी “स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का इतिहास” पर दो पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं। उनमें से एक, राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और पंजाबी में स्कूलों के युवक पाठकों के लिए प्रकाशित “भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का इतिहास” है। इस पुस्तक के अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के संस्करण शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे। दूसरी पुस्तक “स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में केन्द्रीय विधान-मंडल की भूमिका” है, जो भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गई है और राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा प्रकाशित है। इस पुस्तक का हिन्दी संस्करण शीघ्र प्रकाशित किया जाएगा। इन दोनों पुस्तकों का विमोचन 15 अगस्त, 1972 को किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Central Museum of Freedom Struggle

3777. SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of setting up a Central Museum of Freedom struggle in the capital depicting various phases of India's freedom movement right from the War of Independence of 1857 upto the final victory over the British rule in 1947 ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (Shri D. P. Yadav) : (a) and (b) Government propose to set up in New Delhi during the current year a permanent Gallery depicting the national freedom movement and role that various personalities played in the major events of that movement. The Gallery will cover in the main the period 1857 to 1947 and will contain photographs and paintings of events and personalities, models, momentoes, voice tapes, transparencies and other exhibits which will depict the various phases of the movement through visual and aural media.

Permission for Construction of a Road in District Shahjahanpur U.P.

3778. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation regarding permission to construct a road in district Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh which runs parallel to the railway line from the Railway crossing to the cremation ground ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of Dams by Delhi Administration**

3779. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain dams are being constructed by Delhi Administration under Central Scheme of "Crash Programme" and whether Asola, Mahipalpur bandhs are covered by this scheme ;

(b) whether the Asola bandh caught a breach during recent rains due to negligence of engineers who could not complete the jobs by the scheduled date of 13 June, 1972 ;

(c) whether the cement has very nominally been in used in the spillway constructed on Asola bandh and as a result of which the spillway was badly damaged; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been ordered to probe into the matter and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Only extension of Asola bandh was taken up under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, whereas Mahipalpur bandh is nearly a century old bandh and no work under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment has been undertaken on this bandh.

(b) Asola bandh was breached due to unusually heavy rains on 8th July, 1972, No target date was fixed for its completion but efforts were made finish the work by end of June when rains are normally expected.

(c) and (d). Some complaints of this nature were received. The Chief Engineer (Floods), Delhi Administration was asked to get samples tested. The Central Soil and Material Research Station, Central Water and Power Commission, New Delhi have been asked to investigate the matter. They have collected samples and results of laboratory test reports are expected shortly.

12.02 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****POLICY OF PROHIBITION**

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The recent moves to systematically undo the policy of prohibition enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : Prohibition is a Directive Principle of State Policy. Article 47 of the Constitution requires that 'The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.' The Union Government has been urging the States (which expression shall cover Union territories also) to take positive steps in the direction of the implementation of this principle of prohibition.

The Union Government has not given approval to any Act of any State which would have the effect of scrapping prohibition. On the contrary, it has offered financial assistance to the States to bring about prohibition, and has suggested guidelines for implementing this policy. The Five Year Plans have incorporated programmes to promote prohibition. A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up to review the progress of prohibition programmes. The Central Government is also giving assistance to the All India Prohibition Council which is carrying on propaganda in favour of prohibition. Educational programmes and mass media have also been used to create a climate in the country in favour of prohibition.

It may however be recalled that the production, manufacture, possession, transport purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors is a



[Shri D. P. Yadav]

State subject. A number of States which had adopted varying measures of prohibition during the first two decades of Independence have been reviewing the position and relaxing the laws for various reasons. The spread of illicit distillation has resulted in the death of many persons and proved to be a great hazard to health. This has been one of the main factors influencing the States to rationalise the implementation of their prohibition policy. The objective is to work out an arrangement which, in their opinion, would be both practicable and consistent with the Directive Principle.

The Administration of the Union Territory of Delhi has made no change in the basic policy regarding prohibition. They have only rationalised their excise arrangements. By controlling pricing, distribution, and sale of liquor they hope to combat illicit distillation and smuggling.

The President of the All India Prohibition Council had written to the Government to say that so long as complete prohibition is not considered possible, the best that the Government should do is to take over production and distribution of liquor of all varieties in its own hand to eliminate vested interests and unscrupulous traders. It was also suggested that this would act as a check against illicit brewing because much of this brew is sold by licence-holders who can buy it cheap from illicit brewers. The Union Government, under the Constitution, cannot do this. The States may take such action as they deem fit or practical in accordance with this advice.

It would, therefore, be incorrect to say that there has been any systematic move to undo the policy of prohibition.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, first I must express my amazement at the way this question is now being handled not by the Ministry of Home Affairs but by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Earlier during this session questions relating to this were answered by the Ministry of Home Affairs and even the prohibition cell to which the hon. Minister has referred was located in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I do not know whether it means any downgrading of the subject so far as Government's estimation of it is concerned.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I am not only amazed but am also ashamed to hear the defence put up by the Minister for the undoing of prohibition. What he has sought to construe as rationalisation, to my mind, means relaxation or complete negation. I do not know whether rationalisation can be made synonymous with negation or relaxation. Any one who has been going through the newspapers and has been reading the very disturbing reports about proliferation of drinking would say that what the Minister has said is completely beside the point and that it is far from the truth. Here, I have got a picture which was published by the HINDUSTAN TIMES only few days back where we find an interminable queue of men and women and even children. I do not know whether any Government calling itself as the Congress Government about which I have got serious doubts—can put up with this kind of situation as appeared in the national press. One is simply ashamed to find such pictures.

As you know, prohibition had been the very article of faith of our national movement which led to Independence. The national struggle against British imperialism was mostly based on Khadi and Prohibition. Mahatma Gandhi had made it one of his life missions and once, when he was asked as to what he would do if he was appointed the Dictator of India, he said that the first act of his would be to introduce prohibition.

What we find now, after 25 years of Independence, and particularly after the Gandhi Centenary year is that the entire country is almost wet. While we find drought in the fields, there is irrigation of human throats. Or, I would say, that while the Minister of Irrigation may be failing in his duty, the Minister of Social Welfare is very much fulfilling his duty by irrigating the throats of human beings!

Therefore, we find that one lamp after another, lit by Mahatma Gandhi, is being snuffed out by the Congress Governments which happen to be in power in most of the States at the present moment.

This process of undoing of prohibition is taking place not at a trot but at a gallop speed. Earlier, while one-third of

the country and one-fourth of the population happened to be under prohibition, now, only one-twentieth of the population happens to be under prohibition. Gujarat and a few districts of Rajasthan and a few districts of UP alone happen to be dry. Otherwise, the entire country has gone wet.

The position to-day, Mr. Speaker, is that we are spending about 2.5 to 3 per cent of our national income on liquor alone and the liquor revenue is increasing at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent per year. It has gone upto Rs 200 crores from about Rs. 40 crores in the year of Independence and the total bill on liquor would be of the order of Rs. 800 crores annually so that during the course of the Fourth Five Year Plan, you would have a total bill of about Rs. 4000 crores, more than the outlay on education and health in the country.

This is the disturbing state of affairs. And right in the city of Delhi which is the direct responsibility of the Central Government, prohibition has been almost abandoned and yet, the Minister says that the Government is adhering to the policy of prohibition. 14 to 15 per cent of Delhi's student population, it was discovered only the other day, happens to be addicts to narcotics and many of them happen to be addicts to liquor also. Would we like this state of affairs to go on? If this is the progress of anti-prohibition, I do not know how can the Minister claim that the Government still adheres to prohibition.

Some of the points which have been mentioned by the Minister are again not correct. The Minister says that the argument of many of the States is that there has been a great increase in illicit distillation in many of the areas. Now, the proposition seems to be quite the reverse. Illicit distillation has been less in the dry areas than in the wet areas and one of the committees appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government has come to this conclusion that illicit distillation was on the increase in the wet areas rather than in the dry areas. What is particularly the finding in the State of Gujarat? In the State of Gujarat, we do not have much complaint about illicit distillation, of which the Minister has talked so much. The hon. Minister says that there has been a great deal of smuggling and things like that.....(Interruptions) So far as

smuggling is concerned, in the City of Delhi, there is now almost the same scope or even increased scope for smuggling because round about Delhi all the areas are wet. So, the scope for smuggling cannot be said to have diminished in any way or the Government cannot be credited with any efforts having been made in that direction to prevent smuggling.

Government says that it cannot under the Constitution, take over this trade, the production and the distribution of liquor. May I ask this? If that is so, if it is in the interest of the policy of prohibition, would not Government consider amending the Constitution so that it is in a position to take over the entire production and distribution of liquor?

So far as Governors are concerned, they have even today got the right to import liquor, duty-free. They have been doing this all along; there has been absolutely no ban on Governors importing liquor duty-free. May I ask: What is the total bill of the Government so far as the liquor expenses are concerned? What is the total Government expenditure on this one item of liquor alone? This item appears to be on the increase year after year and now it has increased many times and I would like to have some figures from the hon. Minister.

A few questions which the hon. Minister has not chosen to answer are the following:

What exactly is the Government proposing to do, to implement the Goa resolution?

We, Sir, in the United Congress had passed a Resolution at Goa in the year 1968 and had adopted a 7-year programme for the implementation of prohibition throughout the country. But what do we find in the year 1972? We find that the movement is taking place just in the reverse direction. Therefore my question is: What is it that the Government proposes to do now? This is a question which they must squarely face and come out with a clear answer. What is it that they are going to do to implement the Goa resolution? They must give a categorical answer to this. If they want to implement the Goa resolution, what is the concrete programme which they want to follow, towards that end?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) :  
Goa was a wrong place.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :  
Goa was not a wrong place; perhaps this  
programme was entrusted to wrong hands.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raja-  
pur) : Does the Goa resolution mean, the  
resolution was accepted by the people of  
Goa ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :  
When it is not acceptable to the people of  
Maharashtra, why do you ask about other  
people of other States of the country ?  
Maharashtra was the first State which went  
against the Goa resolution in December, 1968  
itself.

My second question is this :

Will the Government appoint a Committee  
to suggest ways and means of streamlining  
the programme and stop the reversal of the  
policy on prohibition ?

There is another question which is also  
important. It is this :

Will the Government think of banning li-  
quor advertisements throughout the country ?  
Now, the position is this. Liquor advertise-  
ments are banned only in the city of Delhi, but  
nowhere else in the country. There are of  
course bans on advertisements on narcotics.  
Would not the Government consider  
extending this ban (as they have done in the  
case of narcotics) also to liquor throughout  
the country ?

There has been a demand for banning  
public drinking throughout the country.  
What does the Government propose to do  
about it ? (*Interruption*) Col. Mohan is  
a famous name now. They had come out  
with an advertisement sometime back in  
which they had given the picture of the Prime  
Minister. They said in the advertisement :  
Silver-lining in the dark night.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond  
Harbour) : After one consumes their  
product.

MR. SPEAKER : A sympathetic neigh-  
bour is sitting by your side.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :  
The neighbour is very helpful; he will  
cooperate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr.  
Speaker, the Undivided Congress also involved  
you, Sir.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-  
wash) : In those days.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not belong to  
any party at present.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I was  
only talking about your pre-Speakership days.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : We  
are not talking about political parties now,  
but we are talking about cocktail parties.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :  
You would be interested to learn that when  
the Shriman Narayan Committee was  
appointed in 1954 and it invited the  
three Service Chiefs, they promised  
the committee full co-operation if the nation  
adopted a policy of prohibition. So, I think  
that there is no element in the country which  
would not like to fall in line with this policy,  
if Government are serious about this.

These are some of the questions which I  
would like the hon. Minister to address him-  
self to. Otherwise, this issue is now agitating  
the public mind very much and there might  
be great agitations on this issue, because all  
of us as Congressmen had been pledged to this  
policy, and we had also made some sacrifices  
in respect of that policy. There must also be  
some hon. Members in this House who would  
have staged a dharna during the course of  
the struggle for Independence, in this regard.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But Congress  
souvenirs carry these advertisements.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :  
Therefore, I would like to have some evidence  
of the earnestness on the part of Government  
to implement this national policy. Would  
Government, therefore, think of appointing a  
committee to go into this matter again ?

Why is the report of the Bakshi Tek Chand

study team not being implemented or put into effect? This study team was appointed after the Planning Commission had convened a meeting and the Chief Ministers who had met had said that there should be a team appointed under the chairmanship of a judge. This team had made certain recommendations which were of a very objective nature. What do Government propose to do to implement the recommendations of this Bakshi Tek Chand Committee? I would, therefore, plead with Government to appoint a committee of Parliament to go into this whole question of implementing prohibition in a phased manner, and particularly to put into effect some of the recommendations or almost all the recommendations that have been made by the Bakshi Tek Chand study team. Since no action has been taken on that report, I find that a dark and dismal chapter has now opened in this country.....

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :** He wants a Malaviya Committee now?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** If Shri K. D. Malaviya is willing to head that committee, I shall have no objection.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** He is drunk with oil.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Finally, I would submit that even for the *Garibi Hatao* programme, Government must implement this policy of prohibition. Otherwise, the *Garibi Hatao* programme would be converted into a *Garibi Bhulao* programme. If it is the main objective of Government to implement the *Garibi Hatao* programme, then my submission is that this should be the cornerstone of that programme. Mahatma Gandhi's *Garibi Hatao* programme had prohibition as its kingpin, but now it seems that Shrimati Indira Gandhi's programme has anti-prohibition as its Kingpin.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let him not make it a political issue, but let him ask his question now.

\* **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** I am trying to say that this prohibition programme is in the interests of the Harijans, Adibasis, labourers and the rest of the poor people, and if Government do not take serious steps to implement this programme.....

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariaganj) :** There must be something specific and some concreteness about the points that he wants to make. He is giving a long discourse on prohibition, although I agree that there might be a few relevant points.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** I have said nothing of a general nature. I am connecting it up with the *Garibi Hatao* programme. I am submitting that in the interests of the poor men in this country it is necessary that the prohibition policy must be implemented fully. Otherwise, what one would infer is that instead of the *Garibi Hatao* programme, we have got the *Garibi Bhulao* programme, because it seems to be the conclusion of the Government that since the miseries of Garibi cannot be removed, they must be drowned in a cup of liquor. That seems to be the conclusion of Government. Otherwise, we would not have this type of situation.

**SHRI D. P. YADAV :** At the outset, I would say that the speech delivered by Mishraji is more of a political nature than of a recommendatory nature. So far as his contention is concerned, this House and the Government are concerned with this problem. But the directive principles are not enforceable in a court of law. Article 37 says so and also says :

"...but the principles laid down therein are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws". (*Interruptions*)

So far as the distribution of responsibility between the Centre and the States is concerned, this is defined in the Seventh Schedule: cultivation, manufacture and sale for export, of opium is in the Union List; intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors is in the State List; also in the State List are duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the State and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India: (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption; (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotics drugs and narcotics...

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : What is the relevance of this? Can he say whatever he wants?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : So far as implementation is concerned, it is with the State Governments.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : What about the Centre and Union Territories?

SHRI D. P. YADAV : The Centre's role is advisory in this respect. It cannot enforce its views on the States. In the two decades after independence, there has definitely been some deterioration in this sphere and the consumption of intoxicating liquors has increased. We have to remember that the production of alcohol is not a tedious process. It can be easily manufactured. Simply you put some toddy and then alcohol can be produced by any...

MR. SPEAKER : Do not tell them the method of making it...

SHRI D. P. YADAV : There has been a tremendous problem on the implementation side. We have definitely suggested to State Governments that they should stick to the prohibition policy to the maximum extent.

I assure this House that the Government will be coming forward with all kinds of help in its jurisdiction and power so that prohibition is implemented. (Interruption) As regards Delhi, liquor will not be supplied to persons below the age of 18 and to women. Regarding the photograph referred to by Shri Mishra, there is no woman in that photograph.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There is.

MR. SPEAKER : The man looks like a woman!

SHRI D. P. YADAV : Shri Mishra then referred to something about Governors importing liquor duty-free. At this stage, I am not aware of anything. So, I cannot comment on that issue. (Interruption) A number of measures have been suggested and they will be implemented by well-meaning citizens as well as by voluntary agencies to improve the standard of life.

About the Government taking over the production and sale of liquor, in this, the Ministry of Law has to be consulted and a lot of things have to be done. At this stage, I cannot comment on this. But the Government will definitely think over it. Certainly, about the restricted sale and use of alcohol, we are definitely implementing it through the Ministry of Education, as well as through other agencies and we shall be providing greater recreational facilities...

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about Mohan Meakin advertisements? (Interruption)

SHRI D. P. YADAV : Regarding the general points raised by Shri Mishra, definitely it is our concern: it is the concern of the Government of India, and with the co-operation of this House, and the Members of the House as well as all other voluntary agencies... (Interruption)...everything possible will be done.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : My questions have not been answered at all. We have been committed to the policy of implementing prohibition within a period of seven years. What is the Government's position with regard to that? A resolution was passed in the AICC. The Government was committed to that policy. He has not said anything about it and about the Union territories. They are their special responsibility. Here, the dry days have been reduced from two to one in the course of a week. (Interruption) The dry day have been reduced from two to one in Delhi. And then they are going to open more shops in Delhi. But they are not opening shops for essential things like food and other items. Let him say something on it. It is their special responsibility. सेवेन ईयर प्रोग्राम के बारे में क्या कहना है? यूनिजन टेरीटरी के बारे में क्या कहना है? यूनिजन टेरीटरीज के बारे में हम लोगों को कोई तसल्लीबख्श जवाब देंगे या नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not preventing him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He is trying to say something. Why shops are being opened in Delhi and why the dry days have been reduced from two to one in the course of a week? (Interruption)

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. (*Interruption*) I am asking a relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot ask, according to the procedure.

SHRI B.V. NAIK : Even my point of order has been refused.

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI D.P. YADAV : We are looking into the matter and we have done our best. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

— — —

12.34 hrs.

#### RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have brought here copies of newspapers. The freedom of the press in West Bengal has been curtailed. The Yuva Congress workers are burning things and beating up the workers. (*Interruption*) This is a matter of the freedom of the press. I have written to you about it.

MR. SPEAKER : You are speaking without my permission.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : We are also getting telegrams on this matter and you may allow at least a short notice question.

MR. SPEAKER : I have examined it. It is a State matter. I am not allowing it... (*Interruptions*). Nothing will go on record unless I allow it... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU... \*\*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Only one word from you will set at rest all anxiety in this matter. If it involves the freedom of the press it is a matter of national concern. If it does not involve the question of the freedom of the Press, you

should say what is your opinion about it... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI R.S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : My submission is that anything under the sun can be discussed on the floor of the House but your permission is paramount.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir... \*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am not allowing the adjournment motion. What the State Government is doing there is a State matter. It is final. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not pleading for the adjournment motion. But even if we have our disagreement with the opinions expressed by any particular paper or publication, there is no ground for setting fire to books and papers. This is not a method which can be supported. You may not allow an adjournment motion but you can give us some opportunity in some other form to raise it here.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed an adjournment motion. Anything happens, you come with an adjournment motion. Don't make it a matter of common occurrence every day. I have not allowed that adjournment motion. He should not insist on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I wrote a letter to you to make a mention about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Then how can you come with an adjournment motion, if you say you wrote a letter to me ? Then you say you have sent some other motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Will you tell us how to frame an adjournment motion which you will allow ?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't pass such remarks. I do not like it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is the procedure ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to explain the procedure here, nor why I do it or why I do not do it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not want the reasons. I want to know how we can bring an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting at the top of your voice ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Because I want to be heard.

MR. SPEAKER : If you think by shouting you can be heard, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : I am not one who makes unnecessary noise over adjournment motions and other things. But if you always treat an adjournment motion in this fashion and sort of I do not want to use a strong word—reject it in your chamber. But there is also such a thing in the rules as discussion on the admissibility of adjournment motions. When we on this side of the House feel that the normal processes of airing our views through newspapers, journals and other things are being obstructed, and when we also feel that this comes within the purview of the powers of the Centre so far as freedom of the press and other things are concerned, you can at least allow us to argue out the admissibility of the motion. You may hear us and then rule it out.

MR. SPEAKER : Where I have some doubt, I do hear the hon. members. But where I have no doubt about its non-admissibility at all, I do not hear. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : We are not afraid of a discussion on this subject and although we fully agree with you we will bow down to your decision, we do not think it is a matter which can be raised as an adjournment motion. Here I would like to say that Shri Piloo Mody of all people, a senior Member, has asked you in a very discourteous manner to tell him how he could table an adjournment motion. Is it proper ? Would you kindly ask him to withdraw the remarks he has made ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make my submission in one minute ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are forcing me to allow you to make a submission. Every day it is happening. I say that it is not admissible. In spite of that, you keep on pressing me to allow you to make a submission. I do not know whether it will end. The question is not of giving you one minute or five minutes. The motion is not admissible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, Kindly do not forget that I wrote to the Chair in the matter seeking permission to make a mention of it. I have given notice of an adjournment motion which you disallowed. As soon as I was informed that the adjournment motion has been disallowed, I wrote to you seeking your kind permission to make a mention of this because, as the representatives of the people when we go on getting telegrams and parcels like this, we should at least make a mention of them... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The adjournment motion has been disallowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to read the telegram.

MR. SPEAKER : He may make his submission in one or two minutes. But I am not prepared to accept his adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When you said that the adjournment motion has been disallowed, I did not raise a voice. I wrote a letter, seeking your permission to make a mention of it. I want to read the telegram, if you will permit me... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The adjournment motion is disposed of. I allow him one or two minutes to say whatever he wants to say... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Under what rule ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have received a telegram which reads... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri) : We have already taken a lot of time on this. Further, the reading of the telegram is irrele-

vant. It should not be allowed.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed the adjournment motion. In spite of that, as requested by Shri Indrajit Gupta and others, since he wanted to make some submission as the representative of the people, I thought I will allow him to make his submission for a minute or two and then say that it is a State subject.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : If you now allow him to say something, an impression will go round that you are yielding to pressure. That is improper ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, under what rule is it being permitted ?

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps, hon. Members have not followed me. I have already disposed of the adjournment motion. Then the Member says that he wants to make a submission. If I hear him then I will know what is the submission he is going to make.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Under what rule is he going to make a submission ? There is nothing before the House...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He cannot read it. There is no rule permitting it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Sir, I do appreciate your generosity in allowing Shri Basu to read the telegram. But, as my hon. friend has rightly suggested, that the House should not get the impression that out of generosity you yield to a member. What is the business before the House ? The adjournment motion has been rejected. If the telegram relates to the adjournment motion, he cannot read it... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : So far as the business before the House is concerned, it seems to be creating noise and shouting at each other. That is all what I can say at the present stage ...(*Interruptions*)

They are shouting at you ; you are shouting at them.

It is a big headache for the Speaker, for any Speaker...(*Interruptions*) May I explain to you he is not speaking on the adjournment motion now ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : On what then ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have given him one minute to let me know on what he wants to speak now.

AN HON. MEMBER : He can mention the subject only...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, on what are you going to speak ? (*Interruptions*) Order, order ; please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. Raj Bahadur, instead of controlling the party, is inciting them...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He cannot read that paper...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Piloo Modi, don't worry about them ; you worry about your side. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, now that I have not allowed the adjournment motion, you give it in writing to me as to what is the subject on which you want to speak and I will consider it later on...(*Interruptions*) This is not fair. I cannot allow the debate to go on...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I want to raise a point of order, Sir...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed him to speak for one minute. As there is too much noise now, I want to know on what he wants to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupzha) : Sir, I rise on a point of order . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Just now, you asked him to read out the telegram..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Here is a copy of the adjournment motion. The subject-matter is ..(*Interruptions*).



SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : On a point of order, Sir. Before Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu speaks, I am raising a very vital matter. . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order ; kindly sit down for a while...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Now you are yielding to the pressure from the other side...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : May I explain to you ? It is very difficult in this noise to conduct the business unless there is some silence. All I did was that, after disposing of the business, I said, 'Well, if there is no adjournment motion, let him make an observation for a minute or two'...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Have some patience. Now you are asking me under what rule. I have asked him to give me something in writing...(*Interruption*) He can pass it on to me, under what procedure I can allow... (*Interruption*) He will get one or two minutes, but to dispose of your objection, I said, he can tell me under what rule...(*Interruption*)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : I want to make a submission: You allowed Mr. Bosu to read a telegramme. But when the members on the other side spoke, you changed your opinion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen Mr. Bosu's request. In this request...(*Interruption*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I have been rising on a point of order. Kindly look this side also...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : It goes on every day. This does not lead us anywhere. All of you are mature people. When there was no adjournment motion, I wanted to allow him

a minute or two ; they are objecting to it... (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : So far as your permission to Mr. Bosu to say for a minute is concerned, we bow down to it ; we never objected to it. We only wanted to know from you under what rule he will read any document. If he reads any document today, the other members also will bring documents and read them out tomorrow. This will become some sort of a precedent. My hon. friend is rising on a point of order. Can any member throw that on the floor of the House ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैंने आप लोगों के मर्ज के लिए और हाउस की शान्ति के लिए एक रास्ता निकाला कि चलो एक मिनट कह लें लेकिन जब आपने एतराज उठाया कि किस रूल के मातहत तो मैंने उनका पढ़ा हुआ देखा, उसमें कोई रूल मेन्शन नहीं था, मैंने उनको कह दिया लेकिन उसमें जरा थोड़ी सी सहूलियत पैदा करने के लिए मैं आपको बता सकूँ कि He knows 101 ways of doing it. He can say in a minute. He can send it to me. In the meanwhile, the member will cool down. I will allow a minute or two... इस बात पर आप स्टिक करेंगे कि नहीं क्या कर रहे हैं, किस रूल में कर रहे हैं और आप कहेंगे कि पहले इजाजत दी तो करेंगे और आप यह न मानें तो काम नहीं चल सकता है।... (व्यवधान)...

If somebody rises on a point of order on his speaking, I have to allow it.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : What is the point of order ?...(*Interruptions*) There is no point of order.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : On a point of order, Sir...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Can there be a point of order on your order, Sir ? Your order is final.

MR. SPEAKER : Any Member can invite my attention on a question of procedure.

He has invited my attention to a question of procedure. To solve it, I said, 'Under what Rule?'

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now, the question has arisen. Under what Rule he should be permitted...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I have a right to rise on a point of order. Why am I here? Can't I raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Can't you speak a little less louder?

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : स्पीकर साहब, इनको निकालिये, यह इनकी हौबी है कि आप के मना करने पर भी हमेशा बोलते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी तो मेरे मना करने पर बोलते हैं, अब मैं क्या करूँ। आप भी मेरी बात नहीं मानते।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके सामने इस बात को उठाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि ..

MR. SPEAKER : I said, 'Under what Rule?...'(*Interruptions*) Are you interested in the proceedings to go on or not. So, I found some solution. Mr. Banerjee, I am giving you half a minute.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप ने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के लिए इन्कार कर दिया तो आप ने श्री ज्योतिमय बसु को इजाजत दी कि पहले रूल बतायें और फिर टेलीग्राम पढ़ें, सबमोशन करें। अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि कुछ मेम्बर्स कुछ चीजों के बारे में सबमिशन करना चाहते हैं तो उस के लिए इजाजत की जरूरत नहीं है, जैसे शैलानी जी ने इमी सदन में अपने फटे हुए कपड़े दिखाए और सबमिशन किया था। (*व्यवधान*) इसलिये मैं दक्यूस्त करूँगा तमाम मेम्बर्स से कि वे सब से इस चीज को सुनें और सबमिशन करने का मौका दें। और अगर ऐसा हुआ कि पहले मेम्बर रूल बतायें फिर आप अलाऊ करें सबमिशन को, अगर इस तरह

की पद्धति पार्लियामेंट में आ जायेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी मेम्बर के लिए नामुमकिन होगा किसी बात को उठाना। इसलिए जो आपने उन को परमोशन दी है पढ़ने के लिए उसको माननीय सदस्य कम से कम सुनें तो। (*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Because they were shouting, I raised my voice.

The point that I am raising is a very serious matter. I am not on the question of adjournment motion or your ruling on that. But, meanwhile, something has happened here, which this House will be doing a disservice to itself, if it were to disregard it. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, when a direction was given by you, just threw up the entire papers before him...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Burnt papers.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Threw the whole paper. They are there. The question I am raising is whether or not he has committed an act of contempt.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to examine it. I will examine it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That is a subsequent development.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : श्रीमन्, इस के पीछे जो भावना काम कर रही है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी राजधानी दिल्ली में झूठे प्रचार जो आकाशवाणी और अखबारों से चलते हैं, उसके लिए क्या करेंगे? उस दिन मोरारजी देसाई हमारे साथ एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के लिए खड़े थे, किन्तु आकाशवाणी में उनके बारे में कहा गया कि नहीं खड़े थे। जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा के घर पर पत्थर मारते हैं, इस प्रकार की झूठी बातें आकाशवाणी से कही जाती हैं। तो आखिर हम कहाँ और कैसे ऐसी बातें सामने लायें? अगर हम ही ऐसी बातें यहाँ सामने नहीं लायेंगे तो कौन लायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, यह हाउस है उस के कुछ रूल है। अगर आप इसमें किमी तरह

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

बीच में कोई चीज लाने की कोशिश करते हैं, ऐसी बातें जो हमारे रूल्स इजाजत नहीं देते हैं, जैसे स्टेटमेंट्स होते हैं, स्टेट मेंटर्स हैं, और कई तरह की बातें होनी हैं, उसके बारे में हम अच्छी तरह देखते हैं और ऐग्जामिन करते हैं कि आ गकना है कि नहीं। जो आ गकता है उसकी इजाजत देते हैं। काल अटेंशन होता है 377 होता है और एक सौ एक तरीके हैं, और काफी लिवरल ढंग से बातें होती हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन ही तकरीबन रोज आ जाते हैं, जब काल अटेंशन होता है। उस के बावजूद भी एक ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन इस सेशन में आया। यह चीज बड़ी इम्पोर्टेंट है। लेकिन ऐसी बातें जैसे पालिसी मेंटर्स हों, स्टेट मेंटर्स हों, उनके बारे में नहीं आ सकता। अगर वह नहीं आता तो उसका एक तरीका यह भी निकला हुआ है कि चलो भाई अगर ऐसे नहीं आता है तो एक मिनट दे दो मेम्बर को सबमिशन करना है, मैं अलाऊ कर देता हूँ। I have been allowing it but not technically on matters where definite motions are there; not on motions but on submissions only. I normally agree to that.

अब सबमिशन क्या होता है, उस में तो यह है, लेकिन सबमिशन में भी मोशन आ जाए तो वह फेयर नहीं है। अब यह सबमिशन करना चाहते हैं, टेलीग्राम पढ़ना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मैंने कहा कि मैं मुन लूँ। एक, दो मिनट मैंने दीं। लेकिन अगर वह टेलीग्राम पढ़ना चाहें तो बात फिर वही आ जाती है। वह एक जबानी सबमिशन करना चाहें तो कर दें, टेलीग्राम बगैरह न पढ़ें। क्या है उसमें जिक् करे, और न ज्यादा कहें। और अगर यह उससे ज्यादा कहना चाहते हैं, यह चाहते हैं इस से बाहर जाना तो Then he should give me in writing and under what rules he is doing.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : It would be a bad precedent if after an adjournment motion has been disallowed by you he is allowed to make reference to the same thing once again, quoting rules and all that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सबमिशन तो मैं सुनाता हो हूँ। लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि जो मोशन मैंने एक शक्ल में स्वीकार नहीं किया उसको दूसरी शक्ल में मैं अलाऊ नहीं कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन आप सबमिशन करना चाहते हैं तो कर दीजिये।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : श्रीमन् मैं एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब से सदन की कार्यवाही चलती है, चाहे 50 सदस्य बैठें हों या 500 सदस्य बैठें हों, लेकिन देश की 55 करोड़ जनता की आंखें इसकी ओर लगी रहती हैं। आप की अनुमति सर्वमान्य है, लेकिन यह परम्परा नहीं बने कि रोज माननीय ज्योतिमय बसु बिना मतलब कुछ चीज लेकर खड़े हो जायें। आज आप भले ही अनुमति दे दें, लेकिन आगे से इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए जिस से सदन की मर्यादा भंग होती हो। जिस तरीके से अभी-अभी आपके मामले अभद्र तरीके से कागज फाड़े गये हैं, वह अनुचित है। इसके लिए माननीय सदस्य को माफी मांगनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे सदन की मर्यादा भंग होती है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to examine that particular thing, and shall see whether it should be referred to the Committee of Privileges or not, and I am going to take it as a separate matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY : May I make a submission, Sir ?...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उनको कह लेने दीजिये।

SHRI PILOO MODY : It will help the matter...

MR. SPEAKER : It does not mean any help...

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you would please permit me, it will help matters. Several times you have laid down the procedure that you have been adopting all these days. It is a reasonable procedure in the context of how things are today. If Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had

been permitted to read a telegram, that certainly would not have wasted so much time, nor would it have generated so much heat nor would it have destroyed...

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE :** (Bombay Central) This sermon is not necessary in this House.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Unlike Shri R. D. Bhandare who sermonises all the time and gives some advice...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस तरह से माननीय सदस्य मामले को और पेचीदा बना रहे हैं।

He is not helping me...

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** I am helping you, if you would just listen to me...

**MR. SPEAKER :** I did not allow it under adjournment motion. But if he wants to make a submission, he may make his submissions verbally.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** What I was saying was that it was precisely when on negligible things like this, the members of the ruling party, at the incitement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I am ashamed to say...

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS :** No, no. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** This is an object demonstration of what I am trying to tell you, namely that nobody is permitted to make a statement in this House without the sort of barracking which is going on. It is precisely for this reason that I urge you that two minutes given at the right time is worth at least 25 minutes spent otherwise.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर आप कोई चीज लाते हैं और सब खड़े होकर उसके बारे में बात करने लगें तो उसका कोई और रिएक्शन ही नहीं सकता। मैं बहुत दिन से यह बात देखता आ रहा हूँ और आप भी देखते आ रहे हैं जिस तरह से यहां बातें होती हैं। कोई अच्छी परम्परा होनी चाहिए। यह क्या है कि कोई चीज आप ले आये और स्पीकर नहीं कह दे तो आप सब खड़े

हो जाते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य स्पीकर को मजबूर करते हैं तो जो कुछ हाउस में हो रहा है उसके अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है।

**श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र :** क्या हम लोगों के लिए यह मालूम करना जरूरी नहीं है कि जिस विषय को लेकर गेडजनमेंट मोगन आया है वह आखिर है क्या ? क्या यह हाउस जानने की बात नहीं है ? मुस्तगर तौर पर आप ही बतला दीजिये।

**MR. SPEAKER :** The rule is that when I hold it in order, then I tell the House what it is about.

I am allowing Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to make his submission. But if he goes by the rules, then my ruling will also go by the rules. Now, he can make his submission. But in the course of the submission, I am not allowing any motion...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** But, let me point out to you, Sir, that you are sufficiently equipped to give any directive that you wish to give, under rule 389 which reads as follows :

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am regulating it now. I have allowed him two minutes to say what he wants, but not on the motion...

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** You are competent to allow me to say this. I had given an adjournment motion on the Government's failure...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let him not refer to the adjournment motion now. Let him say what he wants to say.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** All right. In obedience to your wishes, let me know whether you want me to read the telegram...

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, no. Let him say what he wants to say.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** : What do you want me to do, Sir ?

**MR. SPEAKER** : He may say in two minutes what he wants to submit.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** : Newspapers and periodicals in West Bengal which are writing things against Shrimati Indira Gandhi or the Congress are being burnt, and people are being beaten up, and thousands of newspapers have been burnt at the point of the pistol at Sealdah station in broad daylight by Yuv Congress workers, and the Chhaatra Parishad workers. I am sorry that the Central Government have been quietly watching it. What is this press freedom and freedom of circulation of newspapers ? It is a matter for this House to condemn. We condemn this action. The ruling party, conniving at anti-socials, is doing this and killing all democratic norms and breeding fascism in this country.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR** : We repudiate all the insinuations and suggestions that the hon. Member has made.

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13.15 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA)** : On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT--3509/72*]

##### REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE

##### THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

**TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)** : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report and Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1970-71, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT--3510/72.*]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH)** : On behalf of Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Fruit Products (Amendment) Order, 1971, published in Notification No. S. O. 5593 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1971 (English versions) and 17th June, 1972 (Hindi versions).

(ii) The Fruit Products (Second Amendment) Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 621 in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT--3511/72*]

#### ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONTROLLING AND SUPERVISING EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS

**PROF. SHER SINGH** : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee for the purpose of Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals, Bombay, for the year 1968-69 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the

217 *Motion re. Sixteenth BHADRA 6, 1894 (SAKA) Indian Copper Corporation 218*  
*Rep. of B.A.C. (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill*

Committee for Controlling and Supervising Experiments on Animals (Administration) Rules, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3512/72.*]

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13.16 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Seventh Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each :—

- (1) Shri D. P. Jadeja—10th April to 1st June, 1972 (Fourth Session).
- (2) Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao—31st July to 18th August, 1972 (Fifth Session).
- (3) Shri Chandu Lal Chandrakar—31st July to 1st September, 1972 (Fifth Session).

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The Members will be informed accordingly.

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

THIRD REPORT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I present the Third Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

13.17 hrs.

MOTION RE. SIXTEENTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th August, 1972.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th August, 1972.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKING) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited, for the purpose of enabling the Central Government, to conserve and exploit, in a scientific and rational manner, to the maximum advantage of the nation, the copper deposits in the Singhbhum belt in the State of Bihar, to utilise the copper deposits in such manner as to subserve the common good, in the context of the requirements of copper in the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Indian Copper Corporation Limited, for the purpose of enabling the Central Government, to conserve and exploit, in a scientific and rational manner, to the maximum advantage of the nation, the copper deposits in the Singhbhum belt in the State of Bihar, to utilise the copper deposits in such manner as to subserve the common good, in the context of the

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28.8.72.

[Mr. Speaker]

requirements of copper in the country, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM : I introduce\* the Bill.

13.18 hrs.

GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS  
(NATIONALISATION) BILL

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chavan.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have a submission to make on the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing before the House yet. Let him move it and make his observations.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I beg to move<sup>1</sup> :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of shares of Indian insurance companies and undertakings of other existing insurers in order to serve better the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interests of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth to the common detriment, for the regulation and control of such business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose—

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Let me make my observations and then he can say what he wants.

MR. SPEAKER : Why is he impatient ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am impatient because we have no opportunity to

move amendments and get them accepted once he makes his speech and proceeds.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not received any intimation from him. The practice is that members inform me beforehand on such occasions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not opposing the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : He can speak when his turn comes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीकर को किसी मैटल का बना हुआ होना चाहिए ।

I am getting very much thick-skinned. Everytime, every hon. Member is getting up. This is too much, I am telling him that the matter is not before the House. He does not take it like that. The Minister is going to explain it. The Bill is going to come for consideration. He will have many opportunities to speak on it. He has not sent me any objection against its consideration. (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have never wanted to oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As the House is aware, the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Bill, 1972 was introduced in the House on 29th May 1972 and was subsequently referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on 30th May, 1972. The Report of the Committee was presented to the House on the 21st August 1972.

The Committee received representations from a number of bodies and also heard evidence from several witnesses. The Committee have recommended certain changes in the Bill which are explained in detail in their Report. I need not go over the ground again but I shall confine myself to a brief explanation of the more important provisions of the Bill as amended by the joint Committee.

This Bill was introduced in pursuance of

<sup>1</sup> Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

the declared decision of Government to nationalise general insurance business. It will be recalled that life insurance business was nationalised in 1956 and the present Bill by nationalising general insurance business completes the process of nationalisation of all classes of insurance business.

I would like to say a few words about the broad structure of the Bill. The Bill visualises the setting up of a Government company called the General Insurance Corporation of India and four companies subsidiary to it. The functions of the Corporation broadly include, apart from carrying on general insurance business on its own, aiding, assisting and advising its subsidiary companies and also exercising supervision and control over their functioning by issuing directions to them wherever necessary. In issuing directions, the Corporation is expected to keep in mind the desirability of encouraging competition amongst the companies as far as possible in order to render their services were efficient. It will thus be seen that the Bill envisages a healthy competition throughout the country amongst the four subsidiary companies. The Bill provides that each subsidiary company shall act as far as possible on business principles.

The four subsidiary companies will be formed by integration of the existing insurers in India carrying on general insurance business. Hon'ble Members will recall that under the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971, the management of the undertakings of all insurers carrying on general insurance business in India (with the exception of the Life Insurance Corporation of India), was taken over by Government. This take-over was made in order to enable Government, pending nationalisation, to carry out the necessary spade work for the ultimate take-over as visualised in the present Bill. In taking over the ownership under this Bill, two different procedures have been adopted in the case of various categories of insurers. In the case of each Indian insurance company (which is defined as an insurer having a share capital and is a company within the meaning of the Companies Act), the shares are proposed to be acquired. In the case of other insurers which include, apart from foreign insurers, cooperative societies, mutual insurers and LIC, what is proposed to be acquired is the undertaking of the insurer relating to general insurance business. The

reason for this difference is that the latter insurers either have no shares in India which can be acquired or in the case of cooperative societies it is not desirable for Government to acquire the shares. On the "appointed day" the undertakings of all the latter group of insurers will be transferred to the Central Government and immediately thereafter to one or the other of the Indian insurance companies. Thereafter, the Central Government can frame one or more schemes providing for the merger of the Indian insurance companies between themselves so that ultimately there are only four companies (in addition to the General Insurance Corporation) in existence and that they are so situated as to render their combined services effective in all parts of India.

I would like to draw the specific attention of Members to the following provisions in the Bill :—

- (1) The General Insurance Corporation starts with a subscribed capital of Rs. 5 crores which is required for it to function smoothly until it begins to receive dividends from its subsidiary companies.
- (2) The amounts paid under section 11 for acquiring shares or undertakings, as the case may be, will be treated as additional contribution to the subscribed capital of the Corporation.
- (3) Although under the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971, the management of the general insurance Business of LIC was not taken over, the present Bill provides for acquiring that undertaking (in so far as it relates to general insurance business) also.
- (4) Some State Governments are at present carrying on general insurance business. They will be allowed to continue the business to a restricted extent, namely, in respect of properties mainly owned by them or in which they have a substantial financial interest; but otherwise they will be allowed to run off their business.

All the employees of the existing insurers whose shares or undertakings are taken over,



will be transferred to the companies under the new set-up and they will continue on the same terms and conditions with regard to pay scales, service conditions etc. until and unless these are changed. In this connection, Members will recall that Government has already set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P. Mathrani to examine the existing organisational and administrative set-up in all the insurers and to make suitable recommendations for an integrated and rationalised set-up in the future. When the recommendations of that Committee are received, naturally Government will consider the question of having uniform service conditions for the employees.

The Joint Committee has inserted two new clauses, namely, clauses 22 and 23. The former empowers the Central Government to transfer employees from the Corporation to the acquiring companies or vice versa or from one acquiring company to another if such transfer is desirable in the best interests of the nationalised set-up. Some fear has been expressed that this power might be used by the Central Government to victimise the employees, but I can say that any such fear is absolutely unfounded.

Clause 27 contained in the original Bill empowering repatriation of assets of foreign insurers has been omitted. Since the Committee felt that the matter can be regulated by administrative orders.

The Schedule to the Bill sets out the amounts payable by Government for acquiring the shares or the undertakings, as the case may be, of the existing insurers. In the Bill as introduced in this House, the total amount involved was Rs. 33.03 crores of which Rs. 25.68 crores was for the Indian insurers (including the LIC) and Rs. 7.35 crores was for the foreign insurers.

When the joint Committee took evidence, almost all the witnesses had something to say about the amounts proposed to be paid. On the one extreme, there were some witnesses who contended that no amount should at all be paid for taking over the argument that in the past, the shareholders or the proprietors had already enjoyed considerable benefit from the profits of the business. There was another opinion - you will see this one of the minutes of dissent also - that the shareholders may be

paid the amount of their paid-up capital only. The argument apparently is that what the shareholders have contributed should be returned to them and any appreciation in values of shares, for which the society at large has been responsible, should be returned to the public exchequer. The third category of opinion, which is at the other extreme, contended that full legal proprietary rights of the shareholders should be respected and that apart from the reserves for unexpired risks on minimum basis and provision for outstanding claims, the balance of all the assets should be returned to the shareholders. The first two views mentioned above raise ideological considerations which are also very important, however for the same reason it is not possible for me to discuss them from the technical angle. As regards the third, I must say that it is an extreme view which cannot stand deep scrutiny. Every insurer carrying on general insurance business must create additional reserves and these reserves serve not only as security for policyholders but also enable the insurer to write more business and cover more risks in the country itself. These reserves are built out of the premiums paid in the past by the policyholders and needless to say these have come out from the margin in the premium which is always provided directly or indirectly, to take care of possible fluctuations in risks. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that if all the reserves are paid to the erstwhile proprietors what is left namely the bare minimum policy liabilities will not enable the undertaking to continue functioning on a sound, not to speak of a strong, basis. To my mind, the point seems so obvious that I may be pardoned for placing emphasis on this aspect. Nevertheless, I think it is necessary to draw specific attention to this matter because a number of witnesses argued as if Government is expropriating what in law belongs to them, ignoring at the same time the necessity for continuing reserves in a running institution. We have to remember that we are nationalising general insurance to enable it to continue running in future and that we are not attempting to wind up the business and give away whatever belongs to the erstwhile proprietors.

With regard to the amounts specified in the Bill, it was argued in the Select Committee that there was discrimination *inter se* between Indian insurers as well as discrimination between Indian and foreign insurers. It was contended that those Indian insurance com-

panies which followed a conservative dividend policy in order to build up a sound reserve position got a raw deal in comparison with other companies which distributed higher dividends. As regards foreign insurers, it was argued that the amounts specified in the Schedule discriminated in their favour and that the Indian insurers should get at least the same treatment, if not better, as all their assets are retained in the country. To meet these points, the amounts mentioned in the Schedule were reviewed and the amounts were increased for 31 Indian insurers. The total amount payable to Indian insurers has gone up from Rs. 25 68 crores to Rs. 30-70 crores. After the above changes, the amounts in the Schedule can, of course, still be assailed on the ground that they are generous or inadequate depending on the political philosophy of the person criticising them. But the amounts cannot be assailed on the basis that they are arbitrary or discriminatory as between the Indian and foreign insurers or as among the Indian insurers *Inter se*. I should add that while arriving at these final figures given in Schedule A and B, we have taken into consideration arguments advanced in Select Committee and also factors like dividend, assets minus liability, profitability etc. so as to ensure that there is no discrimination between insurers.

Certain other criticisms of the Bill were made by witnesses and these have found place in some of the minutes of dissent. First, there is the suggestion that there should be a single autonomous corporation and not four or five units. This is a matter on which a number of representations were received by Government even earlier, mainly from employees unions. I may say that before drafting the Bill, very careful consideration was given to the suggestions received, but Government came to the conclusion that four units competing with each other throughout India would be the best in the circumstances. The evidence given before the Committee has not brought out any fresh point for changing this view.

In one minute of dissent a suggestion has been made that the "appointed day" should be advanced suitably to avoid continuing to pay management compensation. Government fully appreciates the need for fixing the "appointed day" as early as possible for saving payment of management compensation. Naturally,

we have also to take into account the time required for the preliminary work which has to be completed before the appointed day. The appointed day will be fixed taking all the various aspects into consideration. Shri Babubhai Chinai in his minute of dissent has suggested that the rate of interest on instalments should be raised from 4% to 12%. When Government is able to borrow at 5½% or 5¾% even for long term loans I do not see how it will be correct to pay 12% on the instalments. It must be remembered that it is not as if the interest is being paid as a penal measure on account of delay on payment; the law itself provides for three annual instalments and save for the inevitable procedural time for making payment, interest is payable mainly for the period during which the instalments have been spread out. Shri Chinai has also suggested that a 51% majority of shareholders should be empowered to nominate a person or body to whom the amounts payable to them can be paid. I need only say in this connection that unless the amount involved is substantial, little purpose would be served by the provision and in many cases 51% of the total amount payable may not be a substantial sum.

There were suggestions from some witnesses that provision should be made in the Bill for the absorption of the employees of the Calcutta Claims Bureau and similar organisations and some of the minutes of dissent also mention this point. I have given an assurance in the Committee that the employees of that Bureau and organisations of a similar nature will be absorbed in the new set up of the General Insurance Corporation.

With these words, I beg to move that the Report of the Joint Committee be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of shares of Indian insurance companies and undertakings of other existing insurers in order to serve better the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interests of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth to the common detriment, for the regulation

[Mr. Speaker]

and control of such business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Now that he has moved the Bill for consideration, I have to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : He should have given some intimation to me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Does it mean that from now onwards whoever wants to raise anything should write to you immediately and then raise it? I have patiently heard the Finance Minister. Now my submission is this. The Business Advisory Committee met on the 26th and decided that four hours should be allotted for this Bill. It was never decided that it will come up for consideration today. Suddenly we found day before yesterday that this Bill is coming up today. Because of this we could not move our amendments. Therefore, I suggest that we may have general consideration today and clause-by-clause consideration tomorrow or the day after so that we will be able to move our amendments. Let us have only general discussion today.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have no objection. My only point is that then it will be very difficult for us to pass the Bill in the Rajya Sabha because this is the last week. And naturally you do not want this Bill to remain unpassed in this session. You can give notice of your amendments even now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Whatever time you choose to allow for general discussion, that may be taken up today. The consideration of the clauses can be taken up tomorrow. In the mean time, we can be allowed to move our amendments. Otherwise, how can we table our amendments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The difficulty is that we have to get it passed by the Rajya Sabha. The rule about notice for amendments can be waived so that they can be moved even now.

MR. SPEAKER : I am told that a number of amendments are there. I will give another half an hour to the hon. Members to give their amendments. Then we will circulate them. In the mean-while, we will have 2½ hours for general discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : By 4 O' Clock?

MR. SPEAKER : In half an hour, you give your amendments

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have to take part in this general discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : As for those who take part in the general discussion, they will be given another 15 minutes extra to give amendments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the Bill be passed without any amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : He has explained the difficulty.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the Business Advisory Committee, we allot time and all that. We decide what are the items to be taken up. But the actual order of priority is left entirely to the Government, to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Now, suddenly, he puts on the Order Paper that it is coming on Monday. Where is the time to table amendments? This is a very important Bill.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I put it in the List of Business for the next week that I announced on Saturday. Yesterday being Sunday, amendments can come even now.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday being Sunday, I relax the time-limit and say, you can send your amendments within half an hour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Say, 3 O' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of bargaining; any convenient time. All right. Upto 3 O' Clock. There is no hard and fast thing about it. Yesterday being Sunday, I am relaxing it. I am giving the reason to be recorded so that it should not be treated as a precedent for future.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I may also say, if two days restriction is to be strictly adhered to for moving the amendments, in that case, the Ministry should also do that two days in advance of the Bill coming before the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He has explained the reason for that. That is why I have allowed it. If there had been any reason not acceptable, we could have easily postponed it.

I want to say one thing more, before we proceed with this I hope, you will not mind. As far as the other matter about Supplementary Demands is concerned, I have received a letter from Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and also a letter from Mr. Morarji Desai saying that the Demand for grant for rulers, of about Rs. 20 crores or something like that, is just mentioned and that details are not given. I am forwarding that letter to you. I quite agree with the reasons given in these letters. I hope, by the time this is over, you will be ready with those details.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : We should not be given information just at the time we start considering the Demands. We should be given information in advance.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, we the House of the People are responsible for the main Budget. I quite agree with the reasons given.

Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee to speak on the General Insurance Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have been pleased to allow us to move the amendments, we have given some of the amendments and, because the time was very short, we could not give very comprehensive amendments. I hope, they will be circulated and taken into consideration.

So far as the Bill is concerned, I support the provision for nationalisation no doubt. But some provisions which have been made in the Bill make us wonder as to who are the real objects of bounty. This Bill is a glaring example that what the ruling party professes or preaches is not being practised. The slogan of *Garibi Hatao* is said to be translated into action by surrendering crores of rupees in favour of the business houses and mono-

polists as is provided in the Bill. We feel that the Government by making provision for payment of compensation or amount that has been provided here cannot achieve socialism. It is nothing but pampering to the big monopolists and big business houses. Very large sums of money are being doled out and are being given to rich business houses and the monopolists when the country is suffering from lack of resources and when famine is staring us at the face in various parts of the country.

13.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I think, this is nothing but a surrender to the big business interests—certain provisions which have been made. We are totally opposed to the provisions which have been made in this Bill for payment of compensation. When General Insurance (Take-Over) Bill was discussed in the House, if the hon. Finance Minister will recall, I had suggested that if the management was taken over a limited period under article 31A(2) of the Constitution, no compensation would be payable. The answer that was given was that it would be a *mala fide* action, it would be a colourable exercise of power; as the intention was finally to nationalise general insurance business, we should not take it over for a limited period but we should pay compensation. Precisely, that has been done now. In the case of Indian Iron & Steel Company, it has been taken over for a limited period for which no compensation need be paid to it. Hon. Minister, Shri S. Mohan Kumarmangalam has said in this House and outside that there is no question of returning the Indian Iron & Steel Company to the former management. Therefore, in the case of Indian Iron & Steel Company a particular type of formula has been adopted. Probably Mr. Biren Mukherjee was not in the good books of the Government—we do not know. But this is the precise position For 20 months, till 2nd January when nationalisation will become effective, for 20 months a sum of Rs. 6.60 crores will have been paid to the insurance companies. For what? For management. They did not manage during this time; they had nothing to do with it; the Central Government took upon itself the management, and for not managing they will be getting Rs. 33 lakhs per month for so many months—still a few more months are left out. This amount will come to Rs. 6.60 crores. Now

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

what is being done in this Bill? The amount which is being given by way of compensation for the take-over is Rs. 38.23 crores, and if you add to it Rs. 6.60 crore, the total comes to about Rs. 45 crores. What is the basis of this computation? The hon. Minister, in his introductory speech, referred to certain vague formula which we have not been able to follow.

So far as the take-over is concerned, it is of the shares. The share-holders are going to get the money. On what basis? Are they going to get the full value of their shares or are they being given the market value of their shares or the paid-up value of their shares? We do not know what is the total shareholding of the different companies, whether they have been given the full amount, and if they are not being given full amount, how will the shortfall be met. No indication has been given. In some quarters it is said that there are small shareholders, there are middle class people holding shares; they have invested a part of their savings. We do not want that those people should suffer. They should get back whatever they have invested on small shareholdings in different insurance companies. But, so far as this Bill is concerned, there is no restriction. All the share-holders will get back whatever they have contributed or they are supposed to have contributed. Kindly see Clause 12(2) of the Bill. It says :

"The Corporation shall distribute the amount paid to it under section 11, to the share-holders of each Indian insurance company and to each existing insurer, who is not an Indian insurance company, in accordance with their rights and interests..."

But what are the rights and interests of shareholders? So far as a company is concerned, the contributory shareholder is entitled to get back his amount of contribution or a proportionate amount in the company's assets if the assets are not sufficient after winding-up or dissolution. But what is meant by 'rights and interests of the shareholders' here? How much money will be paid back to them? Suppose there is a shortfall, who will suffer?

Then, kindly come to clause 13. It says :

"13(1) Where the amount referred to in section 11 is to be given—

- (a) to the members of an Indian insurance company, the amount due to each such member shall be paid in full, where it does not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees, each such member shall be paid twenty-five thousand rupees and the balance of the amount due to such member shall be paid to him in three equal annual instalments..."

We wanted to know according to the Government's information how many small share-holders are there or how many share-holders are there in this company whose shareholdings are less than Rs. 25,000 and how many shares have been held by the previous management namely, the big businessmen and the monopoly houses who have got back their entire money. These companies have been declaring dividends—probably most of these companies and most of these share-holders, these big business houses, got back their capital by way of dividend and other amenities they have enjoyed. After enjoying all these years all these monies, they are now being paid the entire amount they have invested. I would like the hon. Minister to explain as to what he means by 'in accordance with their rights and interests as provided in clause 12(2) of this Bill'.

We would also like to know the basis of computation. In some cases we find—it has also been mentioned in the minutes—that it has been assessed on the basis of the last three years' profits or dividends. We do not know how. The hon. Minister may kindly explain it. It is clouded in mystery and that is why we are asking for this. We want to know how far these big business houses or monopolists are trying to take benefit of the amount which is being paid to them.

Now, according to Art. 31C of the Constitution and Article 51 that has been amended by the 25th Amendment Act, these matters are no longer justiciable. Therefore, there is no question of Art 14 being infringed or Art 31 being infringed. The Government have now the power. The Parliament has the power to bring legislation providing such amount for which even the nature of computation need not be given. When these powers

were given to this Parliament to amend the Constitution of India, It was hailed in all quarters that by taking recourse to these provisions, the previously crippling provisions in the Constitution of India which somehow made the Parliament ineffective and less effective, they were one away with and it was now hailed and it was expected that those provisions in the Constitution should be taken recourse to and unnecessary and unreasonable amounts should not be paid as compensation. What is being taken from some of these big businessmen is being given back to them in the form of compensation. Therefore, they are not unhappy. They are getting licences for new businesses. In this Bill, clause 2 of the Bill says :

"It is hereby declared that this Act is for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clause (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution."

Now the Constitution (Twentyfifth) Amendment— you remember...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think everybody remembers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is better we remind ourselves from time to time because we have got this power. But we have not utilised it. Although this power has been taken by us, it has not been taken recourse to in framing this legislation. It comes under Article 31C. It cannot be challenged under Art 19 or 14 or 31 of the Constitution. Therefore, why should these 38 crores of rupees be given to these Indian companies ? I shall come to the foreign companies later. We find at the Joint Committee's stage when the deliberations were going on and probably at the last stage suddenly the schedule was amended and we find the three biggest beneficiaries are the Ruby General Insurance Co. whose amount of compensation has been increased by Rs. 55 lakhs, National Insurance Co. of the JK organisation whose amount has been increased by Rs. 25 lakhs, Indian Trade— I believe this is a Thaper concern, whose amount has been increased by Rs. 27 lakhs. I would like to know on what basis the previous computations were made and how suddenly, it was found at the last stage when the Joint Committee was deliberating, that these sums were inadequate and how suddenly

these now figures have been calculated and arrived at.

What was the mistake committed in the earlier computation ? Why these increases are made suddenly and significantly only in case of some of the big business houses controlling these three insurance companies ? There have been other increases, but not increases, comparable to the increases allowed to these three big companies. I would like to know how this calculation was made ? What was the previous mistake ?

It is known that the foreign insurance companies have not been building up reserves here. They had only such assets as would be necessary for the purpose of meeting the risk that might come up. For all practical purposes they have taken out their entire profits out of the country and invested in different foreign countries. Why these insurance companies are given such huge amount under this Bill is something which I am unable to comprehend. What is the basis of computation in respect of these foreign companies ? This is what I would like to know. Their shares are not being taken up. We request the Minister kindly to disclose when he replies as to why these foreign companies have been given such huge amounts under this Bill.

The other provision to which we have objection relates to creation of more than one corporation under Clause 9...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Company.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : One Corporation; 4 companies, I stand corrected ; thank you,

Clause 9 provides that there will be a General Insurance Corporation of India. Under Clause 18, they have power to carry on any part of the general insurance business if it thinks desirable to do so. The scheme as it has been indicated, and as said by the Finance Minister in his speech, is that it is intended to have one insurance corporation and four different companies. The plea put forward is the plea that they will act in healthy competition. But we do not understand it. The entire control will be vested with the Central Government and the entire supervision will

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be under the overall supervision of the Govt. of India because the Government of India can give directions and they will be obliged to carry on those directions. The Act entitled them to give such directions. Therefore, where is the point of 'healthy competition' being exercised among different Government bodies themselves? It is a question of approach. It is a question of seeing how far the huge resources of general insurance can be made available in the public interest. What will be the basis of competition? Will there be any under-cutting of premium rates, etc? What is the sort of competition that is thought of in general insurance business among different companies that are intended to be set up? This remains completely vague. If they had made a provision saying different types of insurance will be taken up by different companies I would have understood that.

When this subject was discussed last year, Mr. Chavan in his reply, said I quote him.

"General insurance will break new grounds, see some new horizons and try to serve more social objectives. General insurance business would not only confine itself to commerce and industry but they would expand their activities to other social purposes."

We are yet to see what expansion has been made here; we are yet to see what social objectives we have been able to achieve after the general insurance business was taken over in last June.

We are asking for diversification of general insurance. We are asking for unemployment insurance. We are asking for crop insurance. We are asking for other social security insurance for ordinary people. Nothing is being done. By the creation of four companies and another insurance corporation, you are not going to make for healthy competition. There are apprehensions that this is really made to make divisions in the ranks of labour, to make them feel as if they are employees of different capitalist-controlled organisations. Otherwise, there is no rational basis for the formation of these companies.

14.00 hrs.

Now, I come to clause 22 under which power is sought to be taken by the Central

Government to transfer any officer or employee from one company to another. This is a rather surprising provision which is being made. There is a great deal of apprehension amongst the employees and the staff that this will be used for the purpose of victimisation and not for any *bona fide* purposes. The Central Government will not be the employer of the employees and the staff. They will be either the employees of the Central Insurance Corporation of India or of these companies which are described as acquiring companies. Why should the Central Government take power in their hands to transfer any officer or employee from one company to another? This is an instance, I submit, which shows an attitude of keeping the employees and staff under the control of the Government and not of the employers under whom they will be serving. There is no rational basis for this, and, therefore, we are objecting to this clause.

We have tabled amendments to some of clauses, and one of the main amendments that we are suggesting is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him not refer to the amendments at this stage.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We shall be suggesting that there should be radical change in the provisions made in clause 11 ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can speak on it when that amendment comes up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: ...of the Bill which deals with the payment of compensation.

I have almost finished, but there is one matter on which I would like to say a word...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted to him is also finished.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I must thank the hon. Minister for repeating the assurance which he has been giving in the past also, of absorbing the employees of the Calcutta Claims Bureau and other allied organisations.

Finally, I have just one word to say about

the scheme which may be framed for rationalisation or revision of pay scales, under clause 16. We submit that in the name of rationalisation, there should not be any scheme drawn up which will either mean that any employees or staff will become surplus or their service conditions will be changed to their disadvantage.

With these words, I am supporting the principle of nationalisation which has been adopted in this Bill, but we are strongly opposing the quantum of compensation that has been fixed in this Bill.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Betul): As to the laudability of the objectives of this legislation, there could hardly be much debate or dispute. In fact, my regret is that this measure has come a little too late in the day. There hardly was any warrant for us to have waited for nearly sixteen years to nationalise general insurance after we had nationalised life insurance. It has been a very unfortunate phenomenon that the general insurance in the hands of the private sector was subjected to various types of malpractices, frauds and manipulations, which were by themselves very strong grounds why Government should have intervened and taken over this business. But I have heard a very vocal and vociferous criticism 'Why are Government getting into this very small field of general insurance, when they such have a large and wide field?'

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal): There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You continue until I ask you to stop.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I was referring to some criticisms being levelled against this legislation, about the necessity and justification of this...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no quorum. Let the bell be rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I was submitting that the various undesirable practices in which general business was enveloped and embroiled were themselves a sufficient cause

for Government to take over the entire business. But there are very many other reasons why it has been taken over.

I have heard the criticism levelled against Government as to why Government have nationalised general insurance which is small field in which the private insurance companies could have catered to the requirements of the policyholders more efficiently and much better than what Government could do. Another criticism levelled was that already the LIC in the Oriental General Insurance unit which is government-owned was in general insurance; why should Government thereafter expand its field of activities and create a monopoly? The answer is very simple: general insurance constitutes the very hard core, the infrastructure of our economy, and if we want to strengthen, improve and stabilise our economy, it is impossible that we leave general insurance outside government control. In fact, we realised this long ago; we are implementing it today. It only means that we are vigorously following our avowed policy, namely, that we want growth and development of our economy together with principles of social justice which are inherent in divesting vested interests who had exploited general insurance to aggrandize their personal interests.

The most controversial provision in this legislation appears to be that on compensation... The Finance Minister has, unfortunately, gone away; I do hope the junior Minister, an extremely able person in this matter will kindly take note of what I have to say. With the deepest regret I must submit that I must join the critics who have criticised the clause on compensation. The Finance Minister has said that some people have said that it is either generous or meagre, according to the political philosophy they propagate. It may or may not be correct. But it is an oversimplification of the matter. If they are doing it as a matter of political philosophy, may I ask what philosophy has the Finance Minister followed? It is easy to say that they say it is generous or it is meagre, but kindly explain to us the rationale which I am unable to understand. The Minister was absolutely right when he said that reserves could not be paid to shareholders. One thing has to be understood. General insurance is not a capital-intensive industry; it is an industry in which one is paid for



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rendition of certain services and covering risks. It is the policyholders who have been squeezed right, left and centre, in season and out of season—mostly out of season. I am sure you, Sir, are a policyholder and you must be aware of how these general insurance people have been dealing with people. They have been undercutting one another and dealing under the table in various modes and manners.

At any rate, the demand for payment of reserves was an utter absurdity and therefore, if the rationale is negatively explained by the Finance Minister, as to why we did not want to pay either with reference to the net assets or with reference to reserves, one can understand, because non-payment of reserves is one thing. Let him explain, I am one of those who is a little conversant with the principles of law of eminent domain connected with the compensation to be paid by the Government on acquisition of properties. One can understand if a successor is going to pay for the reserve, his financial position is certainly going to be weaker than that of the predecessor. The successor can never pay for the reserve without crippling his own financial position.

Surely, we do not want the Government corporation to be weaker than those insurance companies which were so far doing the business. So far so good. But may I know what is the rationale, what is the justification, for paying compensation related to dividends? This is the most irrational, speculative, unjustified method of paying compensation. May I know what is the reason for increasing it from 33 to 38 crores. It can be increased to any figure? The most rational of dissent that I am seeing is the dissent of Mr. S.M. Banerjee and others who are firstly objecting to the payment of compensation at all. In a thing like this, I am not trying to superimpose my political philosophy. Looking into the matter objectively, as a technocrat would like to go into it, first ascertain how much the share holders have already been given all these years? It is really the policy-holders who have been squeezed all these days. If there is any relief to be given, give relief to the actual policyholders. Why are you giving it to the shareholders? The shareholders are monied people. What is the use of taking shelter under the fact that they are middle

income-group people or that they are poor people? Nothing can be more fallacious or misleading than this to say that poor people are holding shares in the general insurance companies. I do not think you hold a share in a general insurance company: I do not hold a share in the general insurance companies (*Interruption*) You have yet to know. Therefore, I submit that this compensation is very irrational. The Finance Minister does not want to superimpose his own political philosophy and he does not want to call it generous or he does not want to call it meagre, either. But if he then wants to call it rational, let him explain it to us. Why are you raising it from 33 to 38 crores? There is a doubt cast on us that we have done it under pressure. I want to make it clear that this is not the government which is going to work under any pressure. Irrational it may be there, but this Government is never going to work under any pressure. Do not remain under this illusion that there will be any pressure as such.

Therefore, I do expect that the Finance Minister would have a good look at this compensation business; even now it is not too late to amend it. What is wrong with the suggestion made, namely, just pay the shareholders what they invested; the nominal value of the share provided there is no outstanding debit balance in the balance-sheet in the profit and loss account, unless capital is already wiped out or frittered away by some other people. I know in some general insurance companies the profit and loss account shows a huge debit balance; that means the capital has been wiped out. As has been rightly pointed out by one of the hon. Members, as a result of this irrational compensation, one company gets seven per cent of the net assets and another company gets 88 per cent. Why this unconscious patronage: to one and why this unconscious disfavour to another? I have no doubt in my mind that this is not done with a view to extending favours to anybody nor is it done with an intent of victimising anybody. But I think, purely, some bureaucrat got it into his head and bereft of any sense, bereft of any idea, bereft of the knowledge of principles of eminent domain, he might have prepared it and it has been accepted.

Therefore, I submit to the Finance Minister for his consideration—he is not here and his junior is here—that he should explain to us the rationale of the huge compensation. Do

not try to take us for granted, or do not take us for a ride in this. You must determine as to what is the rational basis. I personally feel that Rs. 38 crores is plenty of money to be paid for the nationalisation of general insurance companies.

So far as foreign insurance companies are concerned, where is the warrant for this type of payment? Have the Government understood what is the manipulation of foreign insurance companies? Have they known that year after year, an amount was credited in the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet of the foreign companies crediting foreign head office for apportionable expenses which incurred in the head office which never in reality were incurred for Indian office and all those are accepted as liability and are to be duly paid? All this has not been looked into. The foreign companies have been definitely shown much greater preference than the Indian companies. I do not for a moment want to impute that deliberately foreign companies were chosen for such favours, but inadvertently these favours have gone to the foreign companies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is that under pressure?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Therefore I hope that this provision of compensation is duly looked into.

Finally there is only one point I want to make. We are anxious that all the public sector enterprises must make a tremendous success in this country, for unless that is done the future is extremely bleak for our economy. If the future is bleak for our economy, it will be a tragic day for our parliamentary democracy. Day after day we are watching with very great disconcert the performance of our public sector undertaking. In that respect I want to point out that the Life Insurance Corporation has been a miserable flop.

I myself wanted to raise a loan against my land. For month after month nothing would move. One day news reached me that if you are willing to pay a few thousand rupees, expeditiously the matter will be put through. It was an amazing experience for me : someone coming and telling me the local man has taken a vow as it were, unless his palms are greased nothing will move further.

I said : Never mind if I do not get a loan, I have never had a house of my own and I will not have one hereafter ; but I would not do anything of the sort.

Thereafter, I spoke of the matter to the Prime Minister, the then Finance Minister, who spoke to the Secretary concerned. Thereafter it took three months for me to get sanction and another three months before a letter came that the loan is now available. I said : you keep the loan with you ; I do not want house ; I do not want loan.

In general insurance you will be dealing with a large many people who may not be able to go to the Prime Minister or to the charming Deputy-Minister of Finance and it will be so difficult for these people. Supposing an accident takes place, God forbid, somewhere ; and a claim is asked for ; and is paid not to the daimant, not to his son or grandson but to the great grandson, I do not know what will be the plight.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If Members want to talk they can go to the Lobby and talk. Why disturb the House? I was being disconcerted by the talk on my left hand side.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Inefficiency and corruption in this particular Corporation are two things to which I am sure particular attention will have to be paid. Any complaint coming from any one, I am sure, will be properly attended to. I really do hope that the provision regarding compensation would be properly rationalised and I wish god speed and plenty of luck to the corporation and to the Finance Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is the first instance, since we amended article 25 of a statute providing the terms and conditions of an actual act of nationalisation. I am sure not only the people outside Parliament but also Members of the ruling party, one of whom has just spoken-I am not surprised at what he said because he is familiar with the insurance business-will regard it as a big anti climax to the hopes that have been aroused, assurances that had been given and the enthusiasms which had been generated, rightly, in this country for those constitutional amendments which were all very strongly supported by all of us but have brought forth the proverbial mouse.

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What was the point of substituting the word compensation by the word 'amount' ? Was it simply this that in all cases we are not obliged to pay the market value as compensation ? Was that the only significance and the only meaning of that amendment ? The question whether to pay market value or not pay market value arose because of certain confrontation which we had with the Supreme Court but if you go through the records of the debate in this House at the time when the amending Bill was brought before the House and read what the hon. Ministers, not one but several of them including some legal luminaries, spoke, the spirit of the thing was that if this country is to go ahead, if we are to take radical measures which are really to bring the maximum benefit for the largest section of people in our country, then increasingly resources will have to be generated and will have to be mobilised. It is impossible in our country and in the state of our economy to mobilise such resources unless we resort to nationalisation at a cost which will be bearable by this country, not at a cost which is both intolerable and unbearable.

Now, if we find that in this general insurance take over, a sum of Rs. 38.23 crores is being prescribed as compensation, it only means, as far as I can see it, that the whole spirit behind the 25th Amendment and amendment of article 31, which were accepted in a particular way by the people of this country and which roused such great hopes in their minds, that spirit has been given or is being tried to be given, a quiet burial here today by the Government. That spirit is being destroyed already on the very first occasion when it is being put to test.

In 1956, when companies dealing with life insurance were nationalised and the Life Insurance Corporation was set up, a compensation of Rs. 5 crores was paid to 256 companies. Today after so many years, after so much talk of socialism and radical measures and radical reforms, after the huge mandate given to the Prime Minister on the basis of her assurances not only assurances but on the basis of the concrete steps of which I consider these constitutional amendments to be really historic, after all this, what do we find ? 107 companies, Indian and foreign, dealing in general insurance business, are to be paid Rs. 38.23 crores as compared to Rs. 5 crores

paid to 256 companies in 1956. Already these companies, as my friend Mr. Chatterjee pointed out, since the 13th May, 1971 when the management was taken over, have been paid at the rate of Rs. 33 lakhs per month, simply for acquisition of management, which was not a constitutional obligation whatsoever on this government. There is nothing laid down in the Constitution that even a pie of compensation has to be paid for a take-over of management. Nevertheless, this Government provided for Rs. 33 lakhs per month to these companies simply for taking over the management. That has gone on for the last 15 months and may go on, as far as I can judge, till the end of this year, because we do not know what the appointed day is going to be. If we calculate the whole amount plus the amount suggested to be given to them in this Bill, it comes to something like Rs. 45 crores.

These general insurance companies have a paid-up capital, including the bonus shares floated by them from time to time, of Rs. 12 to 13 crores. I hope the Deputy Minister will confirm these figures. Their total assets are now Rs. 240 crores including of course, the statutory reserves which they are compelled to keep out of the premium. The annual premium is something like Rs. 125 crores. All this on a paid-up capital of Rs. 12 to 13 crores. Now this enormous amount of money is again being proposed to be doled out to these people and the burden will have to be borne as usual by the common people of this country.

What was the object of bringing forward those amendments ? Was it simply to bluff the people, an act of hypocrisy ? Therefore, I would like to ask the same question which the speakers who preceded me, including Shri Salve, asked, even at this penultimate stage of passing this Bill is the Government going to take this House into confidence or not as to what is the whole basis, the *raison d'être* of the calculation of this figure. An extraordinary thing has taken place. I have talked to several members of the Select Committee, to whom this Bill was referred, because I wanted to know how these figures were calculated I found that the members of the Select Committee, you will excuse me for saying so, they were as much in the dark as I am. Then I asked the Chairman of the Select Committee the basis on which these figures have been worked out, how Rs. 5

crores were arrived at which was increased. I regret to say that he could not give any basis and he directed me to the hon. Minister. I am not able to follow this kind of functioning of the government.

Shri Salve, having made some very obvious criticisms on this point, which even he could not resist, of course then suddenly it occurred to him that he is a member of the ruling party he fired off a big demagogic reminder here to us on this side of the House that this government acts under pressure. He says that the government has not acted under pressure and yet he is not prepared to explain what is the basis of these figures. Then where do we go to from here? Everybody knows that pressure was brought to bear on government. Everybody knows that Shri J. R. D. Tata and other people have approached the government. Of course, the Chairman of the Select Committee came before us in a formal way asking for further time, extension of time for another three weeks, for submitting the report. During three weeks it was suddenly heard in all quartets that the compensation figure for the Indian companies is going to be increased because they have complained of discrimination between them and the foreign companies. The ground of discrimination, according to them, was that in the case of foreign companies the compensation was calculated on the basis of their profits, which I suppose they have repatriated, whereas in the case of Indian companies the compensation was calculated on the basis of their declared dividends. Therefore, the Indian companies said "if we had known previously that you were going to calculate our compensation on the basis of the declared dividend, we would have declared much higher dividends during the last few years". So, we have been cheated, we have been hoodwinked by the government taking the basis of dividend for calculation of compensation. If that is the argument that impelled the government to take this step, for fear of this being struck down on the ground of discrimination by the courts, then will the Minister kindly explain to this House how by increasing the Indian companies' share by Rs. 5 crores and odd this point of discrimination has been removed? They must satisfy us on this point even on the basis of their own argument.

We consider this to be the most unconscionable measure. There was no justification

whatsoever for coming forward to propose giving Rs. 45 crores as compensation to these companies. Everybody knows even Shri Salve has admitted it that big business houses hold big blocks of shares in these insurance companies. This is a particular industry in which the common pattern of shareholding does not prevail. The common pattern of shareholding in public limited companies is a very large number of small shareholders holding a small amount of shares. The general insurance companies is a peculiar business in which the pattern of shareholding is characterised by the fact that the great bulk of shares are held in big blocks by big business houses. The number of smaller share-holders—I do not say, there are none; there are some is relatively much fewer in this particular industry. Therefore, the beneficiaries from this huge amount of compensation are going to be merely these big business houses.

Sir, as I said earlier, there has been no time unfortunately by the way the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has arranged the business; there has been no time for us to draft detailed amendments. Otherwise, this whole scheme of compensation given in the Schedule, in our opinion, should be deleted and should be scrapped. If you want to give compensation, a token amount should be given or can be given with the sole object of Safeguarding the *bona fide* interest of smaller share-holders. That could have been discussed. A ceiling could have been fixed that share-holders whose share-holding is upto a certain value, are to be compensated upto a certain percentage and, as the value of the share-holding goes up, the rate of compensation should come down steeply and, above a certain level, there should be no compensation whatsoever. Fat dividends have been earned by big share-holders over the years which are far in excess of the paid-up capital or whatever they have invested in these Companies in buying shares.

I would like to know from the Government which is heading towards socialism and, day in and day out, are talking of socialism, to please explain to us that is their scheme of nationalisation for the future. Take this opportunity.

This is your first test that you are having to pass here in the eyes of the people. Kindly tell us that. Because in future, all those Bills

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will be coming, one by one, where the managements have been taken over. The nationalisation Bills will come in future. Please tell us what is the theory and philosophy of nationalisation. How do you propose to do it as far as the compensation structure goes? If you are going to go on burdening the people of this country and the economy of this country with these huge amounts, then please explain to us why the Constitution was amended. Was it simply to catch votes? Were you serious about it? Do you think the economy of this country can bear such enormous compensation?

So, we are totally opposed to the scheme suggested here and I have to say that the Government is, once again back to where it started from. On this issue, they will have to prove to the people all over again, whether they are in the remotest way serious or not about carrying out any radical reforms in this country which they cannot do without resources, which resources were supposed to be mobilised through the very technique of nationalisation and now, in fact, we find that probably we are going to pay out more than we are going to acquire.

I am also to say, with regard to the multiple set-up which is visualised, one Corporation and four Companies, in the name of efficiency, in the name of competition, I am warning the Government that this will ultimately help only those people who are out to malign the public sector and discredit the public sector. In the case of general insurance, the beneficiaries from this structure that you are proposing will be the big business houses, who are the main people who go in for general insurance, who insure their business, who insure goods, everything. They are the main insurers. They are the people who will benefit. You have surrendered to the constant propaganda drive of the private sector. It is always saying that the public sector is in losses, the public sector is inefficient, because it believes in a monolithic set-up. These huge monolithic public sector corporations, according to them, are the main cause of the public sector being a failure, in the sense that they make losses or are not very efficient.

Therefore, succumbing to that pressure, the Government has this time taken a new step; they are nationalising an industry but instead

of keeping it within one centralised corporation, in the name of the private sector's slogans of competition, the holy right of competition and efficiency, they have suggested one corporation and four companies. The other speakers have raised their doubts. I do not want to dilate on this point. Are you going to have different rates of premium, I want to know? What is this element of competition? So far as I know, the rates of premium are going to be uniform; there are not going to be different rates of premium. Then what is the competition going to take place in and how? That means, you are instigating people, you are instigating those in charge of these new companies, the field agents who will be working under the companies, to resort to all sorts of illegal practices. There is no other way. One is to allow fictitious claims; if fictitious claims are allowed freely, more people will come and insure with that company. If you allow different types of rebates, illegal rebates, then you can attract more people. Is that why you are having these four separate companies? This will lead to much more violation by this public sector concern itself of the restrictive provisions of the Insurance Act and the code of conduct. Even now, allegations have been made that Jupiter and New India have been indulging in all these illegal rebates. This is the most extraordinary thing that we have ever heard from the votaries of the public sector that, in the name of competition and in the name of efficiency, four or five different companies are to operate in the same field, overlapping with each other; they cannot under-sell or under-cut each other because the premium rates are to be uniform, but they have to show results so that they can please Mr. Chavan. The executives of these separate companies, whoever will show higher profit, will get kudos. But how can he show higher profit? He cannot quote lower premium rates. The only way he can do is by illegal practices, illegal rebates, allowing fictitious claims to be entertained, violating the restrictive laws and so on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may please conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please allow me one or two minutes more, Sir.

There are going to be five sets of executives at high salaries for the Corporation and

the four companies. Instead of one set of executives, there will be five sets of executives. A huge expenditure will have to be incurred on advertisement, advertising against each other competition against each other; there will be overlapping of operations. Therefore, we feel that the whole system that they are suggesting is going to bring this to grief and the only people who will profit out of it are going to be those who are enemies of the public sector. What was required was sound management, decentralisation of powers to regional offices and so on, and associating the employees with the management; this would have made the working of this one corporation sound. Instead of that, they are trying to split it into so many.

I am very glad that the Minister has once again reiterated on the floor his firm assurance that the employees of the Calcutta Claims Bureau will be absorbed, though I am still not able to understand why a suitable provision could not be incorporated in the Bill itself. It is not only Calcutta Claims Bureau, there also are similar organisations like the Fire Salvage Association in Bombay and some others. I hope, this assurance given will extend to the employees of those organisations also which are managed and whose expenses are borne by the insurance companies themselves for their own benefit.

Finally, I come to standardisation of wages, salaries, service conditions, gratuity, pension, etc. Here in this Bill, as it is, what is said is that, from time to time, if the Government with its controlling powers so desire, they can bring about certain changes. But what I would like to ask is this. When he replies, he may please tell us. You probably cannot have separate rates of premia for different companies. But are you going to allow different rates of salaries, wages and service conditions for the employees in one corporation and in the four companies. Having done that, you must then either put in the Bill or tell us here in the House how you propose to bring about uniform standardisation so as to achieve a contented efficient labour force. Naturally, that standardisation will have to be done at the highest existing level. It is not as if the standardisation will be done at the lower level than those are prevailing at the present time. But, if competition is to be the criterion of the success of these companies, then, I am afraid that

even in the matter of emoluments, service conditions, wages, salaries, etc. the managements of these different companies in the public sector will try, if I may say so, to undercut each other and instead of having a contented labour force, you will have the very opposite.

Therefore, I would say that we are totally opposed to the manner in which this is being done. We were the firmest supporters, we are still the firmest supporters, of the whole idea of nationalisation and take-over of these general insurance companies. But the way it is being done shows that they have surrendered completely to the philosophy of the private sector as if they are on the defensive, 'Yes, yes, we are not efficient as we should be. So, we shall allow the public sector concerns to compete with each other amongst ourselves'.

Lastly, as I was saying, what is going to happen is that the enemies of the public sector are the only people who are going to benefit by this and you are going to encourage illegal practices, you are going to encourage illegal rebates, you are going to encourage fictitious claims being admitted. Otherwise, there is no element of competition possible since the premium rates are uniform.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) :**

I am very strong supporter of nationalisation of sectors like insurance and banking, and I must confess to a feeling of disappointment on the total picture that has emerged from out of the Bill which has been passed by the Select Committee.

I may frankly submit that I am more or less in agreement with certain notes of dissent that have been appended to the Bill. There are three important sectors as far as the scheme is concerned. One is the compensation (2) Structure and (3) Industrial relations picture.

With regard to compensation, the question is one of very fundamental importance. As was pointed out by my hon. friends on the opposite, after the amendment of the Constitution with regard to the compensation question, this, I think, is the first attempt we are going to reduce into actual from our concept in regard to compensation whenever we nationalise any concern. There are two matters of fundamental importance with res-

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pect to this. One is what exactly is the criterion for fixing the compensation. No. 2—When nationalising concerns like this general insurance, what exactly is the quantum of compensation that we are considering as adequate. The Parliament is exercising a very important function when we spell out what exactly is the amount of compensation to be given. This function, the courts were formerly permitted to discharge. We have now taken over that function. When we take over that function, we have got to do it with a certain measure of rationality and not arbitrarily. This House, when it spells out a particular amount as compensation, must know and must be told as to what exactly is the criterion for fixing it. As could be evident from the report of the Select Committee, no effort was made at any stage, it seems, to give an explanation as to how particular amounts were arrived at. To me, this seems a gross act of omission on the part of this Parliament. The Parliament, to pass a Bill, spelling out a particular amount as the amount of compensation, without knowing as to how that amount was arrived at, will certainly be failing in the matter of discharging a very basic responsibility that the Parliament has taken over.

The Government should have told us as to how they arrived at these figures. They have not cared to tell us the particulars about that. I want to place on record my feelings of reservations and objection and even, a feeling of agony, in having to say that this must be the law of the land, without knowing what I am to vote.

Number two, Sir, the amount of compensation has to be spelt out. Nationalisation is going to be the basis of the structure of our society, so far as the future is concerned. It has got to expand further and further. That has to be done, consistent with the capacity of this country. Nationalisation on the basis of market value was not what was objected to. What exactly is the amount that we are practically giving? What exactly are the assets that we have in view? Is it the paid-up value that we have in view, or is it the fixed assets that we have got in view? Or, is it the investment which they have made in certain shares that we have got in view? Or, is it the

profitability of the concern that we have in view? What exactly are the specific matters which we have got in view?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** All the factors.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN :** Possibly all matters,—all right. But why this has not been spelt out? Anyway, I will leave it at that.

Coming to the question 'amount' they say, they must be compensated this way or that way. The hon. Finance Minister told us earlier that there was a criticism that there was discrimination as between the Indian company and the foreign company. To avoid that criticism the Indian company was given a little more and the discrimination element has been taken away. The discrimination element could have been taken away in another manner also, bringing down the compensation of foreign companies. That is not what is done. That is, what they have done is, they have added on to the Indian companies more of compensation. That is not the only way in which discrimination can be avoided. They have got certain fixed assets. They say 'book value' of the shares. Book value on what basis? Is it really their acquisition? Suppose a particular building was built 10 or 15 or 20 years ago. Naturally, the value is inflated today. But that is not their contribution. Based on that the compensation given should not go to the benefit of these people. Their paid-up capital and other amounts together come to about Rs. 22 crores, according to a report in the *Economic Times*, but a larger amount is now being awarded.

The point I am emphasising is, it will not be fair to keep this Parliament in the dark as to how specific amounts have been arrived at, a function which judiciary was discharging when we took over. This Parliament must be told as to how we are asked to say that this is the amount which is to be paid. I don't say that we must do expropriation; that is not what we are pleading for. What we are pleading for is that we must have courage and we must go ahead with certain crash programmes. Unless we have full nationalisa-

tion it will have no value at all, but if this is the policy underlying nationalisation, I would rather say, let us have no nationalisation at all.

Then again, certain shareholders together passed a resolution and you hand over all the money to them, solely and completely, so that other business may be started, may not be in the insurance field, but something else. There is no proper guideline about it, no direction about it. That amount they decide for you to hand it over. It is not as though compensation goes to the individual shareholder. Of course, I do not ignore the fact that the individual shareholder has got the option to say : I must have the money back. But why should he create a condition in which the money must always go to a particular coterie to do a particular type of business as per their choice without our guidance ? This is another aspect which I want to emphasise.

Much has been said about the four companies which we have visualised. But the hon. Finance Minister may kindly explain to us why this corporation cannot function as a single solid corporation. Competition is not an explanation for that. After all, general insurance business is not such a large-scale business. So, I do not really understand the rationale about it. There is nothing fundamental about that. Nevertheless, why these four-companies-scheme must be there is a matter which deserves to be further explained.

There is one more matter about industrial relations and the workers etc. Government have taken over the authority and power to transfer workers from one State to the other. These employees will remain employees of the corporation, according to the scheme. But the Government have taken over power to transfer them. Only the employer can have that power. This is a very extraordinary power that Government have taken over to transfer a person who is not an employee of the Government. They cannot have it both ways. Either, the worker must be an employee of the Government or he must not be their employee. If he is their employee, automatically they have got the right to transfer. If he is not their employee, then they cannot have the right to transfer and take over the right to transfer

that person. That is an extraordinary power, and I do not really understand that. If the Corporation can be the employer, then the Corporation can transfer the person. Four companies are being visualised, and they can transfer these employees from place to place because there are the employers. But for Government to say in one voice that these people are not their employees and to say in another voice that they will still assume the power to transfer these employees from place to place is a position which I just cannot understand at all. How far even constitutionally it will stand muster is a matter which will have to be gone into. This is a fundamental departure from the industrial law that we are used to.

These are observations and reservations which I have got to make about this General Insurance Nationalisation Bill. As I said in the beginning, I shall repeat that our approach to this matter will have to be an approach for the restructuring of society, for completely recasting the fabric of society ; and we should not be mindful and over-solicitous about the little loss that the man who has invested some money somewhere is going to suffer. If that over-solicitude is going to be the motivation which is governing us, then, of course, taking away and redistribution is a process which we cannot at all do.

When the Constitution Amendment Bill was moved here, people were talking about expropriation justice, just and fair compensation and so on, and I remember the Prime Minister asking a straight question, 'But what about the compensation for the people who are being exploited ? What about the exploitation of the people who work but who do not get wages ? Think about that compensation and not about the other compensation'.

The underlying spirit of this Bill is an over-solicitude to give compensation in such a manner as not to make the persons to be compensated nervous. That over-solicitude is dangerous. If that over-solicitude is going to be the motivation, then, let us talk less about restructuring the society, because we are attempting something which with that mental motivation will prove to be absolutely impossible.

Sir, I take this Bill as an indication and



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as a pointer. Taking this as an indication and as a pointer, feel sad and I do want raise my voice of warning that if this is the attempt and if this is the policy, then we would rather say 'Garibi Hatao to the winds'. Nevertheless, I support this Bill.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : That is the comedy.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : He has made his conscience clear.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is party democracy.

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I extend my...

श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव : (खगारिया)  
प्लांट आफ आइर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जो आज भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है उससे 500 आदमी मर चुके हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Order please. If you are a new member, in the midst of a debate, in the midst of another person's speech, you cannot raise any other matter. There are occasions for that.

श्री शिव शंकर प्रसाद यादव : हम आज तीन बजे से अनशन करने जा रहे हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. It cannot be raised. Mr. Saminathan, if you do not want to speak, I would call another member (*Interruptions*)

\*SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to extend my general support to the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Bill. I say that I

generally welcome the Bill, which means I generally welcome the principle of this Bill. But I cannot extend my wholehearted support because the provisions of the Bill run counter to the professed objective of the Government to endeavour earnestly for the establishment of egalitarian society in the country. I repeat that the provisions of the Bill are not going to help in establishing socialistic pattern of society in the country. In particular, I condemn with all the force at my command the provision for the payment of Rs. 38.23 crores as compensation to 107 General Insurance Companies. You know, Sir, that mine is not the solitary voice of condemnation from the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Even the Members belonging to the ruling party, who have so far participated in the discussion, have vehemently opposed this provision for the payment of compensation. My hon. friend from the ruling party, Shri Stephen, raised a very pertinent question—If it is the intention of the Government to pay such a huge sum of Rs. 38.23 crores as compensation, will it be proper for this House to give its approval for this Bill containing this provision? He expressed his unequivocal opposition to this provision in the strongest possible terms.

With a view to curbing the undue growth of monopolistic and capitalistic tendencies in our industrial development, with a view to arresting the growth of concentration of wealth in a few hands, the nationalisation of core industries which contribute greatly to the economic development of the country, which enable the economy to move on an even keel, is resorted to. This is the basic and primary step in our objective of establishing socialistic pattern of society in our country. If you ask the question whether this objective is possible of achievement through this measure, you will find that the answer is in the negative.

I would like to refer to the most disturbing phenomenon in this Bill. In 1956, when the life insurance business was nationalised, 256 companies doing life insurance business were given Rs 5 crores as compensation. Now, 16 years after the life insurance was nationalised, the Government have come forward with the proposal to pay Rs. 38.23 crores as compensation to 107 General

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Insurance Companies. Just as the prices of essential commodities have shot up, the amount of compensation has also set up.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, so far an amount of Rs. 6.6 crores has also been paid to these Companies, after their management has been taken over by the Government. I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to clarify whether this amount will form part of the total compensation amount which has been decided by the Government or this is in addition to that. If this is in addition to the compensation to be paid to them, then the total amount of compensation will be nearly Rs. 45 crores for 107 General Insurance Companies.

Out of these 107 companies 43 are foreign companies. During all these years these foreign companies have repatriated crores and crores of rupees as dividend. The amount so far repatriated would be several times more than the capital invested in these companies. From the provisions of this Bill, I find that they have been given the most favoured treatment by the Government. I am tempted to feel that rank discrimination has been shown against Indian companies in the matter of compensation. I doubt whether it is at all necessary for the Government to pay compensation for these foreign companies which have exploited our policy-holders so long. I would request the hon. Minister to answer this point in his reply to the discussion.

Sir, the privy purses of the ex-Maharajas have been abolished. The major banks in the private sector have been nationalised. What for the Government had taken these steps? To end the exploitation of monopolists, to diffuse the concentration of wealth in a few hands for the benefit of larger sections of our society, to make the public sector the effective means of delivering the goods to the people of our country, these steps had been taken by the Government. By giving such a huge compensation, are the Government not acting against their avowed objectives? The taxpayers' money will go to further fatten the pot-bellied monopolists of this country, who have so far had the unfettered freedom to play havoc with public money. The basic aim of nationalisation is defeated by this provision of compensation for nationalising the general insurance business.

Why did the Government ask this House to approve the 25th Amendment of the Constitution? Was that for enabling the Government to take over undertakings without paying compensation at market value or for paying fancy amounts of compensation for nationalising certain undertakings? When I see this provision for paying compensation, I feel that the Government need not have enacted the 25th Constitution Amendment. I also begin to entertain this feeling: the Government have arrogated themselves all this power to threaten these monopolists and to keep the Democle's sword hanging on their heads; the Government would nationalise what they want at the time they choose; the Government would declare the payment of compensation depending on their whims and fancies; the Government might not give any compensation at all; the Government would not bother whether the tax-payers' money would give more wealth to those who had been exploiting the people for their personal aggrandisement, and the Government would get everything approved by this House with the brute majority that they have. I am strongly of the view that the 25th Constitution Amendment would strengthen the hands of the ruling party rather than the weaker sections of our society.

My party, the D. M. K. has passed Resolutions in our Conferences that all the industries having investment of 5 lakhs and more should be nationalised. The sugar mills, the cement industry, the textile mills and such other industrial organisations, which have so far been the milch-cow of our monopolists, should be nationalised. But, if this Bill is going to be the precedent, then, I am afraid that that day will never come when the important means of production will be in the hands of public sector. The owners of textile Mills have exploited them thoroughly and they have invested all the money in fixed assets like land, building etc. They have utilised for their personal purposes all the money allocated even for Depreciation Fund and they want only failed to use that fund for modernising the plants. Such malpractices and mismanagement alone had led to the creation of sick textile mills. The Government are spending crores of rupees on the sick textile mills taken over by them for purpose of making them into productive units and for providing jobs to lakhs and lakhs of

[Shri P. A. Saminathan]

displaced textile labour. So many other textile mills which are now making profit in millions of rupees are also likely to be the victims of mismanagement, because the owners, taking cue from the huge compensation being paid by the Government to nationalised General Insurance companies, will fleece them to the maximum extent possible and in consequence they might also become sick mills to be nursed back to life by the Government at enormous cost to the public exchequer. As I am afraid that this provision in this Bill for giving huge compensation to the nationalised General Insurance Companies will pave the way for that unfortunate consequence, I request the hon. Finance Minister to delete the clause providing for compensation from the Bill. Then only the Government will be in a position to nationalise the cement, sugar and textile industries at a later stage in future.

The Constitution is for the good of the people. The Government on this plea have amended the Constitution as and when they like. They have overwhelming majority in this House and the Constitution can in future be amended any number of times. The people reposed their confidence in the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi because she assured them that progressive measures for their welfare, like bank nationalisation, abolition of privy purses, etc. would be taken by the Government. After coming to power with absolute majority, what have the Government done? Only the other day, we were told that the Government have decided to pay Rs. 10.70 crores as transitional allowance, which is another name for compensation, to the erstwhile Maharajas. The owners of coking coal mines will be given compensation for taking over their mines. The tax-evader will get compensation if his property is acquired by the Government.

I do not know, Sir, whether all this money could not be utilised for removing unemployment, for providing shelters to millions of people sulking and sweating in scorching sun, for preventing starvation deaths even after 25 years of independence. The educated unemployment has reached alarming proportions. Could we not utilise this money for creating more employment opportunities? Sir, the slogan of *garibi hatao* is being given

a decent burial with the approval of this House. Sir, on behalf of my party, the D. M. K., I strongly oppose the payment of compensation to the General Insurance companies—an amount of Rs. 38.23 crores—which is totally unwarranted and unreasonable. I am of the view that the nationalisation policy of the Central Government is a sleight of hands, a rank deception practised on the common people of our country.

I support generally the nationalisation of General Insurance companies. But I strongly oppose the provision for payment of 38.23 crores as compensation to them. I have no hesitation in saying that the brute majority the Government have in this House will enable the monopolists and capitalists to enrich themselves further. As I feel that the Government will be belying the hopes and aspirations of the people of our country, I request the hon. Minister of Finance to delete this clause for payment of compensation to General Insurance companies, which is unnecessary, unwarranted and unreasonable.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री रामसिंह भाई (इन्दौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ...

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप पहले इनकी बात सुन लें...\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing of this will go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : .....\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Mr. Bosu, you are a senior Member of this House. It is important that sometimes Members bring up national issues even without notice but there is a time for it. We are conducting a debate.

A Member is on his legs. Do you want me to run this House violating all the rules of the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what he is trying to do. This cannot come within this debate. This can come on some other occasion, at the proper time... (*Interruptions*) I am not shutting him out, I am only trying to regulate the business of the House. I cannot do this.... (*Interruptions.*) No more discussion about it..... (*Interruptions*) I have listened to him ; I have ruled him out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have chosen to cast aspersions on me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not chosen..... (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामसिंह भाई : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद यह बिल वास्तव में एक क्रांतिकारी बिल कहा जा सकता है। हमें यह देखना होगा कि सरकार के द्वारा जनरल बीमा अपने हाथ में लेने से जनता को कितने फायदे हो सकते हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में तीन बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—इस में तीन बातों के ऊपर मतभेद है और सभी सदस्य और विरोधी पार्टियों के सदस्य भी इस मामले में मुझसे सहमत हैं कि सरकार ने यह एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है, जो बहुत पहले उठाना चाहिये था। लेकिन पहला मुआवजे के मामले को लेकर, दूसरा चार कम्पनियों के बनाने के मामले को लेकर और तीसरा वर्कर्स के ट्रांसफर के मामले को लेकर इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ मतभेद हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मुआवजे का मामला है, अभी तक हमारी यह समझ में नहीं आया कि मुआवजा किस आधार पर दिया जा रहा है—सबसे पहले तो इस बात को समझ लेना चाहिए... (*व्यवधान*) ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On his speech ? What is the point of order ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On the business before the House. Unless the House

is brought to order, we are finding it difficult to know what the hon. learned Member is saying. The difficulty is that the hon. Member on my left is saying something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can I request you to co-operate and bring this House to order ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : After I resume my seat, Sir. We had written.....\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : On a point of order. We have a right to hear what the hon. Member says. You bring the House to order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is no point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : It is a point of disorder.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Let him give the ruling. I am a Member of this hon. House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We know that.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : My point of order is this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is a point of disorder.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Who are you to say like this ? It is for the Chair to decide ; it is not for you to decide . . . (*Interruptions*) I am standing but he says there is no point of order and that it is a point of disorder.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You cannot misuse the point of order. There must be a limit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Mr. Verma.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I am a Member of this hon. House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everyone knows that.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I am entitled to hear him. Isn't it ?... ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It is for you to decide whether the obstruction should be removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am ruling him out.

SHRI SHIV SHANKER PRASAD YADAV *roses*.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The Member is standing. What can we do ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You better resume your seat. (*Interruptions*) The only thing I can do is, with the cooperation of members here, I shall have to name this member for obstructing the proceeding of the House, if he does not resume his seat.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He is himself going out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving this warning. I shall have to name him.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is going to fast.

*Shri Shankar Prasad Yadav then left the House.*

श्री रामसिंह झाई : हमें देखना है कि मुआवजा किस आधार पर दिया जा रहा है ? 107 कम्पनियों के जिन्हें 40 करोड़ रुपये मुआवजे के दिये जा रहे हैं, असेट्स क्या हैं और लायबिलिटी क्या है ? और क्या यह मुआवजा देने के बाद कांपरिशन को कुछ और देने का भी दायित्व है। हमारे सामने ऐसे कोई फीगर नहीं है। न तो हमारे सामने असेट्स हैं और न लायबिलिटीज हैं। इतनी रकम अमुक कम्पनी को देनी है, यह रख दिया है लेकिन हम जानना चाहते हैं कि हर एक कम्पनी को लायबिलिटी क्या है, उसके असेट्स

क्या हैं और जो हम मुआवजा दे रहे हैं वह किस आधार पर दे रहे हैं, आखें बन्द करके तो नहीं दे रहे हैं ? यह हमारे सामने एक बड़ा भारी सवाल है।

जहां तक इन कम्पनियों का सवाल है, मैं मानता हूँ कि इन्होंने जेब में से एक पैसा डाले बिना इतना शेरर कैपिटल अनाप-शनाप बढ़ाया है। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुरू में इनका शेरर कैपिटल लगभग 6 करोड़ था। आज मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इनका शेरर कैपिटल लगभग 70 करोड़ के करीब बन गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कितने नये शेरस डिक्लेयर किए गए, उनकी क्या कीमत थी ? अगर इन बीमा कम्पनियों की बैलेंस शीट उठाकर देखी जाये तो इन्होंने अनाप-शनाप कमाई की है। जो पालिसी होल्डर्स हैं उन्होंने टोटल पालिसी की जो रकम जमा कराई है उसका लगभग 25 परसेंट ही उनको मिला है और बाकी 75 परसेंट इन कम्पनियों की जेबों में गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो अपना शेरर कैपिटल बढ़ाया वह जेब से रकम देकर नहीं बढ़ाया, बड़े-बड़े डिबिटेंट का जो बटवारा किया है रिजर्व बनाकर, उसमें से शेरर का सेन्ट पर सेन्ट इन्होंने डिबिटेंट लिया है। यह तो कम्पनी ऐक्ट में सुधार होने के बाद इसमें कुछ रुकावट आई वरना ये सेन्ट पर सेन्ट लेते रहे और रिजर्व में से वेनस शेरस भी दिए हैं। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि गवर्नमेंट को इस मामले में विचार करना चाहिए नहीं तो राष्ट्रीयकरण बहुत महंगा पड़ जायेगा। आपने सारे अधिकार अपने हाथ में लिए हैं और जो कहा जा रहा है, मैंने एक माननीय सदस्य को नोट आफ डिसेंट पढ़ा, उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि बेचारे गरीब और मध्यमवर्गीय लोग जो हैं वे मारे जायेंगे लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब, मध्यमवर्गीय लोग तो इस व्यवसाय के शेरर होल्डर हैं ही नहीं। जनरल इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनीज के अन्दर कोई शेरर होल्डर्स गरीब नहीं रहने पाए हैं, इसमें कोई भी शेरर होल्डर ऐसा नहीं है जो पसीना बहाकर खाता है। मब पूजीपति, एक के बाद एक और दूसरे के बाद तीसरा, मब

भाई भतीजावाद इसमें पल रहा है। तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें फील्ड में जाना होता है, लोगों से बातचीत करनी होती है। हम उनसे क्या कहेंगे कि फलानी कम्पनी को इतनी रकम दी गई है उसका आधार क्या है? हम लोक सभा में बैठे हुए हैं, रूनिंग पार्टी के सदस्य हैं लेकिन हमें यह पता नहीं है कि फलानी बीमा कम्पनी को इतनी रकम दी गई है उसके असेट्स क्या हैं और शेयर कैपिटल क्या है। हमें डर इस बात का है कि आपके हाथ में अधिकार है लेकिन जितना पैसा जाने वाला है वह गरीबों के हाथ में जाने वाला नहीं है बल्कि पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में जाने वाला है जिससे गरीबों का शोषण होने वाला है। यह जरूर है कि जब राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा तो लोगों को इसकी अच्छी मुविधायें मिलेंगी लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण में एक बात स्पष्ट रखने की है कि इन कम्पनियों में जो अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं वे आदतन बिगड़े हुए हैं। मैंने स्वयं देखा है कि उनके मोदे किस तरह से चलते हैं। कोई ऐक्सीडेंट होता है तो उस ऐक्सीडेंट का एस्टीमेट बनाने वाले जो होते हैं वे, अगर नुकसान हुआ 10 हजार का तो एस्टीमेट बनायेंगे 25 हजार का और उससे कह देंगे कि यह 25 हजार तुम ले लो जिसमें से दो हजार हमें दे दो। इसलिए इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के पहले हमें सोचना होगा कि यह कुरीतियां जो चल रही हैं उनको किस प्रकार से रोका जाये। इसके साथ-साथ जो सर्वेयर होते हैं उनका खास तौर से खयाल रखना होगा। जो एस्टीमेट बनाने वाले होते हैं उनका सर्वेयर के साथ लिंक होना है और जनरल मैनेजर तक उसमें जुड़े होते हैं।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि एक तो मुआवजे के बारे में विचार करना होगा। दूसरे जो मिम-मैनेजमेंट होता है उसको भी रोकना है। तीसरे चार कम्पनियां बनाने की बात है और उनमें होड़ की बात है, मैं मानता हूँ बिजनेस में होड़ होनी चाहिए लेकिन होड़ होनी चाहिये एफिसियेंसी में। आप एक कार्पोरेशन बनायें, चार कम्पनियां बनायें और चारों में आपस में होड़ लगने लगे तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ बहुत कठिनाई पैदा होगी।

आप कार्पोरेशन बनाइये और कार्पोरेशन की रीजनल शाखायें रखकर एफिसिएन्सी की सारी बातें रीजनल लाइये लेकिन कम्पनियों में होड़ होना ठीक नहीं रहेगा।

मैं इस बिल पर और ज्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि कोई मतभेद की बात नहीं है केवल मुआवजे की बात है उसको आप देखें। इसी प्रकार कार्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत रीजनल ब्रांचेज बनाई जायें, कम्पनियां न बनाई जायें। कर्मचारियों के बारे में एक निवेदन अवश्य करना है कि ट्रांसफर का पूरा अधिकार आप अपने हाथ में रखिये लेकिन थर्ड और फोर्थ क्लास कर्मचारियों का ट्रांसफर नहीं होना चाहिए। इन बेचारे कर्मचारियों को कारिया के मकानों में रहना पड़ता है क्योंकि उनके अपने घर होते ही नहीं है। इसलिए थर्ड और फोर्थ क्लास के माधारेण कर्मचारियों को ट्रांसफर नहीं होना चाहिए। उनके साथ ही मैं क्लाज से जिसमें मुआवजे की बात है सहमत नहीं हूँ। बाकी इस बिल का मैं पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL** (Moradabad): Mr Deputy-Speaker, we as a party accept nationalisation as a national creed. But it must serve the national objective. The Finance Minister, while defining the objectives of nationalisation, has assured us that it will serve both the purposes of growth and social justice. But as an economist I feel that nationalisation has not yet served the purpose either to hold the price line or to create additional employment potential. There is a suspicion in the minds of the common man in the country whether the present economic policies will really succeed in eradicating the poverty or to reduce disparity. At times it looks as if it is entirely a political decision which would never serve the economic needs of the people. No government, whatever majority it may have, can ever thrive merely on slogans, unless it spells out its policies in terms of raising the economic lot of the poor.

The public sector, as we all know, has come to stay. But, at the moment, in common parlance it is identified with corruption and inefficiency. The mismanagement of the public sector has added to the inflationary pressure

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

by throwing more and more down the bottomless pit. Who does not know that the nationalisation of 14 commercial banks has had an adverse effect on prices? We also know at the State Bank it takes more than 45 minutes to get a cheque cashed. The nationalised banks have also failed to meet the requirements of priority sectors.

We believe, at the moment, we have reached a point when there must be a fuller evaluation of all the nationalised industries and find out exactly to what extent they have served the economic objectives which the Government has set before itself. We all know that the personnel policy of the public sector is also in shambles. There are 38 public sector organisations which do not have top executives. Sometimes, we are in search of committed man irrespective of whether they are competent enough to deliver the doos. Over-centralisation and overt politicalisation have marred the future of the public sector. If we see what the Soviet economists have begun to analyse about Indian economy, they hold the view that today further nationalisation would hardly deliver the goods. Therefore, we as planners and economists have also to go into the question of nationalisation. Nationalisation as such is not a bad word. It must be pursued if it serves the national interest. But at present we must consolidate the gains because the nationalised sector has not been able to deliver the goods.

We all know that the economy is sliding back and we have reached a point of virtual economic stagnation, both in agriculture and industry. We have been analysing, year after year, what would be the best system for us to develop in the country. Lately, we have been talking a great deal about the joint sector. Ultimately, if we are really going to create large employment potential, we have to create some sort of medium technology.

The next question that we have been debating here is about the Constitution (Twenty-fifth) Amendment. There is no doubt that the market value concept is almost gone. It is no use talking about market value concept. If we are really rationale about it, then we must analyse whether the basis of compensation worked out by the Government is clear and rational. The Finance Minister practi-

cally refused to oblige us in the Joint Committee when we made a request to him to tell us the formula, the basis, on which the compensation is being determined. But we still do not know exactly where we stand. At the moment, there is an impression, not only among the Opposition groups but in the entire House, and there is a unanimous view, that the compensation in the case of various companies is entirely arbitrary and has completely ignored the intrinsic worth of a company and of a share-holding represented by capital and other reserves. This arbitrary decision of the Government has, naturally, shaken the confidence of the investor and the stock market. There is a demoralising effect on the investment climate and we really do not know whether we will ever succeed in reviving the capital market which, according to me, is absolutely essential if we really want our economy to grow at a faster rate. Therefore, I would suggest that the Finance Minister must tell us what are really the specific guide-lines on the basis of which the compensation will actually be paid to the shareholders.

There is a great deal of talk here about discrimination, not only discrimination between foreign and Indian companies, but discrimination between Indian and Indian companies. At present, there is a consensus that if discrimination remains in determining the compensation to various companies, naturally, not on the question of market value but on the question of discrimination the whole Bill will be struck down by the Supreme Court. Therefore, we should certainly go into it and find out exactly whether we can have a rational uniform basis for determining the compensation to both foreign and Indian companies or not.

My view is that no foreign company should be paid more than assets minus liabilities which has been calculated at Rs. 7.5 crores. That is a rational basis. If the foreign companies are treated rather favourably as against Indian companies, I think, we cannot expect Indian companies to grow and revive investment climate to grow.

Therefore, in any case, the foreign companies need not be paid anything more than Rs. 7.5 crores which is on the basis of assets minus liabilities, while the Indian companies, according to me, are to be paid on the basis of capital plus free reserves and

whatever the gains we have from the foreign companies, I feel, should be redistributed among the Indian companies. That would be a fair, rational basis for determining the compensation to both foreign and Indian companies.

This sort of *ad hocism* which is pursued by Government—because the 25th Constitutional Amendment has made it possible for the Government not to mention the formula or the basis—will not carry us very far. We must have a very clear, straight formula, a uniform formula, for determining the compensation for both foreign and Indian companies.

I am also serious in suggesting that, in respect of the structure of the nationalised general insurance companies, each State in the country should have an autonomous corporation. Instead of having one holding company and four regional autonomous corporations that have been suggested by this Bill, I would suggest that there should be 18 autonomous corporations, one for each State, so that this concept of decentralisation, competition and reasonable profitability, which more or less are essential virtues for any business organisation, can be worked out for general insurance companies.

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

One of the most important objectives of general insurance companies today is that we should, somehow or other, extend the activities of general insurance to the farming community. This is a very important aspect of nationalisation. Not only cattle but crops and farm machinery also need to be insured so that the sense of uncertainty which now prevails in the rural areas, with the rural people, could be removed. The entire country should really feel that both urban and rural properties can be insured, and in that way we could help in raising the agricultural productivity.

Finally, I would say that the nationalisation of general insurance is almost like a very powerful hammer to kill a very small fly. Nationalisation is not the panacea for all economic ailments, though it must be employed if it is found necessary in national interest. In any case, it is very true that for the sake of ideological considerations if

you go on nationalising, I do not think that we will be able to go very far in achieving what we expect in terms of eradication of poverty or reducing disparities.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : मान्यवर, आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में हमने बहुत सारे सपने देखे। कुछ को पूरा किया, कुछ अभी अधूरे रह गये हैं। और आज हम जो विचार करते हैं, जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है, जो उद्देश्य हमारे सामने हैं, सबों के मूल में बस एक ही बात है कि भारत की जनता प्यासी और पथराई आँखों से हमारी ओर देख रही है। जनता को खाने के लिये अन्न नमीब हो, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा मिल सके, रहने के लिए घर मिल जाये, बच्चों को पढ़ने का समान अवसर मिले, और यह जो सारी चीजें कर रहे हैं इसी उद्देश्य से कर रहे हैं। लेकिन दुःख है कि उद्देश्य अच्छा रहते हुए भी हम इस सपने को अभी तक साकार नहीं कर सके हैं। नतीजा यह है कि दिल्ली और बड़े-बड़े नगरों की सड़कों पर रोशनी है, गलियों में रोशनी है, पार्कों में रोशनी है, बागों और बगीचों में रोशनी है, लेकिन गरीबों की आँखों में रोशनी नहीं है। खेतों में पानी नहीं है, नदियों में पानी नहीं है, नहरों में पानी नहीं है, कुओं में पानी नहीं है, लेकिन उन गरीबों और मजदूरों की आँखों में पानी है। किसी तरह यदि उनकी आँखों से हम पानी को पूँछ देते तो हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो जाते।

हमने पिछले दिनों कई क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाये, इस सदन में हम ने कई ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिये और उम्मीद है कि हमने जनरल इन्श्योरेंस के राष्ट्रीयकरण का भी एक बहुत बड़ा ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया। लेकिन हमें यह देखना है कि हमने जो यह स्कीम रखी है उससे उन गरीबों को क्या लाभ पहुंचता है जिनको सामने रखकर हम मारे निर्णय लेते हैं। मुझे बहुत दुःख और चिन्ता के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिनके लिये हम यह कर रहे हैं, शायद उन्हें वह लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है जो कि मिलना चाहिये। हम चाहते हैं कि गरीबों का स्तर कुछ ऊँचा उठे, हम चाहते हैं कि समाजवाद केवल कागज पर ही न रहे, बल्कि अमलियत हो, हम चाहते हैं कि समाजवाद



[श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह]

कागज या प्लास्टिक के फूल की तरह से झाड़ूंग रूम की चीज न रहे, बल्कि वह गांवों में बिखर जाये। लेकिन हमारी यह चाह पूरी होनी बहुत कठिन है।

हमने जमींदारी उन्मूलन किया, हमने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, प्रोवी पसेंज का उन्मूलन किया और अभी हाल में कोर्किंग कोल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और हमने उनको मुआवजा दे दिया। लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि हम आज जो साधारण बीमे के कारबार में मुआवजा देने जा रहे हैं और जिन दूसरी चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हमने किया है उनके मुआवजे में क्या अन्तर है। जमींदारी प्रथा का जब उन्मूलन किया गया था तब जमींदारों को बांडों के रूप में मुआवजा दिया गया था और उस सम्बन्ध में यह अवधि रखी गई थी कि उन बांडों को बीस से चालीस साल के बांड दिये और दूसरी ओर हम क्यों उन्हें एकमुश्त राशि देने का निर्णय करने जा रहे हैं। मैं बड़े ही विनीत शब्दों में सरकार का ध्यान, अपने वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर खीचना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि उनके दिल में गरीबों के लिए जगह है, मैं जानता हूँ कि वह भारत को उस मंजिल तक पहुँचाने का सपना देखते हैं जिसका सपना बहुत दिन पहले गांधी जी ने देखा था। मैं चाहूँगा कि वे ध्यान दें और मौजूदा स्थिति में हम चार-छः बातों को मूल रूप से समझ लें। अगर हम ऐसा कर लें तो शायद हम को अपने उद्देश्य में सफलता मिल जाये।

मैं चाहूँगा कि जब आप ने निर्णय लिया है कि उन्हें मुआवजा दिया जाय तो आप उसका कुछ आधार बनायें। उस का आधार यह होना चाहिए कि आप देखिये कि उन्होंने जनरल इंश्योरेंस में जितनी धनराशि लगाई थी उससे उन्होंने कितना लाभ लिया। जिन लोगों ने अपनी पूँजी से अधिक लाभ ले लिया है, मैं विनीत शब्दों में अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि उन्हें कुछ भी मुआवजा न दिया जाये। जो उन की पूँजी थी अगर उससे अधिक लाभ उन्होंने ले लिया है तो

फिर उन्हें इस तरह से दान में पैसा देने का अर्थ मैं नहीं समझ सकता।

दूसरी बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हम जो राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति अपनाते हैं उसमें धब्बा क्यों लग जाता है। कारण यह है कि जनता की उतनी सेवा नहीं हो पाती है हम से जो हम चाहते हैं। मेरी समझ में मूल कारण यह है कि जो अधिकारी उन कुंसियों पर बैठे रहते हैं जो बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों द्वारा बहाल किए गये थे। वह अपने सगे सम्बन्धियों को उन ऊँची कुंसियों पर बिठाते थे और उन से अपने व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ के सारे काम लिया करते थे। अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद आप ने फिर उनको ही बिठला दिया तो उन कुंसियों की आत्मा को आप कलकित कर देंगे। इसलिये मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि जिस तरह से आप इन कम्पनियों को मुआवजा दे रहे हैं उसी तरह से इन अधिकारियों को भी एक मुश्त मुआवजा दें लेकिन उन कुंसियों पर उनको बैठे न रहने दिया जाये। तभी हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकते हैं।

आप देखिये कि एल आई सी की हालत आज क्या है? हमने पूँजी बढ़ाई है, उसका कारोबार बढ़ाया है, लाभ बढ़ाया है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि अगर कोई चिट्ठी भेजी जाती है तो उसका जवाब साधारण जनता को नहीं मिल पाता है। दूसरी चीजों में भी, जैसे बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से, लाभ हुआ है, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ऊँची हुई है। गरीबों ने, मजदूरों ने, किसानों ने यह समझा है अब वह बैंकों से ऋण ले सकते हैं। वह किसी खास वर्ग की चीज नहीं है, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद वह हमारी चीज हो गई है। लेकिन इस बात को आप अस्वीकार नहीं कर सकते कि वहाँ भी निष्क्रियता है। इसलिये अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आप के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो तो आप को उनके पुराने अधिकारियों से बचना होगा और नये लोगों को लाना होगा। उन हाथों में यह मूत्र पकड़ाना होगा, यह लगाम

घमानी होगी जिनके हृदयों में राष्ट्रीयता हो और राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रति आस्था हो।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि उद्योगों के छोटे-छोटे हिस्सेदारों को पूरा मुआवजा दे दिया जाये। लेकिन जिन लोगों के लिए आपने 10 लाख से अधिक मुआवजे की राशि निर्धारित की है उन पर एक बार फिर आप विचार करें। जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है 57 ऐसी कम्पनियां हैं जिन्हें आप 10 लाख से अधिक मुआवजा देने जा रहे हैं, और स्मरणशक्ति के आधार पर मैं यह भी कह रहा हूँ कि 7 कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जिन्हें आप एक करोड़ से अधिक मुआवजा देने जा रहे हैं। सबसे कम राशि आप 896 रु० देने जा रहे हैं और सब से अधिक राशि 8,20,37,678 रुपये देने जा रहे हैं। किन को आप एक करोड़ या लाख रुपये सौंप रहे हैं एक बार माननीय वित्त मंत्री इस बात पर विचार करें। आप उन्हीं को लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये सौंप रहे हैं जिनके हाथों में, जिनके बक्सों में, जिनकी तिजोरियों में, जिनकी पाम बुकों में, बैंक बैलेंसों में या जिनके घरों में लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये पहले से ही भरे हुए हैं। आप किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को यह रुपया देने नहीं जा रहे हैं जिसके पास खाने के लिये अन्न का दाना नहीं है। आप उसको देने जा रहे हैं जिसको खाते-खाते अजीर्ण हो रहा है। इसलिये आप एक बार पुनः इसपर विचार करें और मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि विचार करते हुए इसमें सशोधन करें।

**श्री श्यामनन्वन मिश्र :** आप उनको और देना चाहते हैं ?

**श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह :** देना नहीं चाहते हैं हम ज्यादा देने से रोकना चाहते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है जमींदारी उन्मूलन के बाद जैसे बांड दिये गये थे वैसे ही आप बांड के रूप में मुआवजा दें, एकमुस्त न दें। मुआवजा निर्धारित करते समय आप इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि मुख्य मंत्रियों ने पिछले दिनों यह तय

किया था अपने सम्मेलन में कि जो सीलिंग वह लगाने जा रहे हैं उसमें जो जमीन वह लेने जा रहे हैं उसके लिये कम्पेन्सेशन के रूप में केवल 10 प्रतिशत ही नकद देना चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसी तरह से आप इस मामले में भी दें जिस से वजाय इसके कि जनरल इश्योरेंस एक करोड़ या एक लाख की सहायता एकमुस्त दे वह गावों के आदमियों को, किसानों को, छोटे व्यापारी लोगों को मिले। कम से कम इस बारे में समानता होनी चाहिये और दृढ़ता के साथ समानता लाने की जरूरत है।

मैं एक बात और चाहूंगा। एक तो आप जनरल इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन बनाने जा रहे हैं। उसके अलावा आप चार अलग-अलग कारपोरेशन सेट अप करने जा रहे हैं। मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि आप इसको एक ही रकम, चार में न बिखरायें नहीं तो इसके काम में ढिलाई आयेगी, सुस्ती आयेगी, उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में दिक्कत आयेगी। इस लिये एक ही कारपोरेशन द्वारा सब कुछ कंट्रोल हो, चार अलग-अलग कारपोरेशन न सेट अप किये जायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह विश्वास प्रकट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जिन मूलभूत उद्देश्यों को ले कर गांधी जी अपने मपनों को लेकर चले, जवाहरलाल जी ने जिन उदारवादी दृष्टिकोण को सामने रक्खा, वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री ने जिन समाजवादी नीतियों को सामने रक्खते हुए जनरल इश्योरेंस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, उन उद्देश्यों को सामने रक्खते हुए जो धनराशि मुआवजे के तौर पर देनी है वह किसी भी स्थिति में उतनी न हो जितनी कि डग विधेयक में है। डगमें काफी कटौती की जरूरत है। आज बाजार में, मंडियों पर जहां-तहां डम वान की चर्चा हो रही है कि इस मुआवजे की धनराशि को देने में हमारे ऊपर दबाव पड़े है, कई ऐसे लोग घुस आए हैं जिन्होंने गलत बंग से डममें सशोधन भी कर दिया है, मूल रूप में आप जो देने जा रहे थे उसमें अधिक अब आप देने जा रहे हैं। डम पर भी घ्रापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

आपने जो कुछ किया है वह समाजवाद के रास्ते को और बढ़ाने के लिए किया है, हमने जो निर्णय लिया है गरीबी को हटाने का, उसको हमको पूरा करना है और गरीबों के सपनों को सामने रखते हुए मैं चाहूंगा कि इसमें उचित संगोधन किया जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करना हूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I find that this Bill is not a very satisfactory Bill and it is the more unsatisfactory in that part of the Bill where the question of compensation for the companies taken over is dealt with only the amount is mentioned, and no indication is given of the basis on which that amount is arrived at. The Finance Minister understandably refuses to give any indication of this. But I hope he has realised that even from his side of the House, dissatisfaction has been expressed at his reluctance to explain the basis that he has adopted, and that too is quite understandable.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Dissatisfaction has been expressed on this side so that the amount could be reduced.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Whatever be the reason for expressing their dissatisfaction that the broad basis has not been indicted, the fact remains that the basis ought to have been indicated, and then and then and then alone in this House we can consider whether the amount fixed is a reasonable one, and a fair one. When the Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the Constitution was discussed in this House, it was clearly indicated that the object was not expropriation, that private property still remained and that although it would not be justiciable, it would be the duty of this House to see that the amount given was fair and reasonable.

How on earth can we just judge whether the amount given is fair and reasonable, unless we are told the basis thereof? But it is not possible to discuss this question further except this point of view that this Bill propose to give amounts to foreign companies on a basis, which is far more favourable to the foreign companies than the basis that has

been adopted or that appears to have been adopted for the Indian insurance companies. Why this discrimination in favour of the foreign companies? There was a time when one objected to discrimination being exercised by the foreigners against Indians. But here our own Government chooses to discriminate in favour of foreigners and against their own citizens. Why? Not only that, but this process of discrimination is carried further and is to be found as between Indian insurance companies themselves. The additional sum that was given [subsequently or that has been proposed to be given does not in any way remove that discrimination. On the contrary, it deepens the mystery, for no clear basis appears to have been adopted for giving these additional amounts to the tune of Rs. 5 crores odd to the various Indian insurance companies.

I know that what I am saying falls on virtually deaf ears because there is no intention whatsoever to remove this discrimination. I do nevertheless venture to hope that the Finance Minister will indicate, will endeavour to explain, why there is this discrimination, or if he denies that there is any discrimination, why that is so.

Having said this, I would make a few observations in regard to the concept of the General Insurance Corporation and the four companies which they propose to set up. The Finance Minister has said in his speech that the object was to instil a competitive element. What particular type of competition does he envisage? If he had indicated that, it might have been possible to consider further how this would be an advantage. What is the kind of competition does he envisage or anticipate that these four companies would indulge in? Would they be allowed to quote different tariff rates? Presumably, the Corporation at the top has been set up in order to ensure a certain measure of uniformity in regard to tariffs and so on. If so, the object of competition is very difficult to see. It is just not clear how there can be any competition, unless it is going to be competition in the efficiency of service? And how do you judge this efficiency of service?

I can foresee only one direction in which perhaps there might be an advantage in having four companies. You may be able to try out experiments through these companies in new areas of insurance. You may try out

in one area a crop insurance scheme, in another a cattle insurance scheme and in a third some other kind of insurance, areas which have not been covered hitherto and which it is desirable should be covered. At the same time, you may feel that the risk may be too great to take it up over the entire country. But I am afraid this is only my guess of a possible idea that Government may have, but it seems to me that on the whole, the setting up of four companies designed definitely to compete, may well lead to difficulties in actual practice.

I do feel that this idea of setting up four companies deserves to be given further consideration. There is already the General Insurance Corporation itself. That Corporation could quite easily carry out any experiments in limited areas that they may desire. You can ensure by various management expedients competitiveness in efficiency without having separate companies. Merely to have increased heavy overheads is not necessarily going to be any advantage.

You have before you the experience of the Life Insurance Corporation. Undoubtedly the type of insurance is different. Nevertheless, the LIC has functioned satisfactorily and efficiently without having to divide it into separate companies although there has been pressure upon the Government to break up the Life Insurance Corporation into several corporations, it has been resisted. And to my mind, the resistance has been wise. Why then should we start in this case, *ab initio*, with one corporation and four companies? I know that there may be certain other difficulties. It was suggested by Shri Inderjit Gupta that this was designed against labour. Certainly labour creates difficulties. But it seems to me that there too it is time that you faced up to labour friendly and squarely, and without doing so in roundabout manner. If by having four companies, you imagine that your ability to face up to labour will be greater, I think that is a mistake assumption. I think it would be far better to look into this question solely from the point of view of efficient management and I think from that standpoint possibly one corporation and four companies may well be a mistake.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the first point that I would like to take is the point regarding this one

holding corporation company and four companies. In my humble opinion, all that the Finance Minister stated, while explaining this point in answering the objection, was that we have taken into consideration all the various points raised by various Opposition Members and we have come to this conclusion that it will be better because it will give healthy competition. If healthy competition is the only point, let us examine what are the people in general insurance going to compete about.

Here, the premium rates are fixed. This is not a production industry or a concern where four people are producing four goods of the same type and selling them at different costs so that there is an element of competition involved, as to who does it more efficiently and who produced things more efficiently. What are you going to produce here? You have fixed the premium rates and the people who are going to insure are going to insure their house, factories or other building at a particular rate, and if there is a damage you pay a particular compensation to those persons. Tell me what is the competition in this. The only competition that we knew up till now in these various companies in respect of this we are going to have four — was competition in underhand dealings of giving rebate. Everyone would say, "If you insure with my company I will give you 10 per cent" and some others will say, "I will give you five per cent." And another man may say the maximum will be given. So, in both ways there was corruption. Here also, if you encourage competition in these four companies, I can understand if you can restrict them to their own areas and make them show their efficiency. But you are going to allow them to work in the entire country. That will mean there will be competition in corruption. This is precisely what it will result in.

Another dangerous thing in this is that you will create bad blood among the employees. Supposing there are different profits in different companies; in some companies, because of the regions, being rich or having some basic industries or bigger houses, better profits may be earned. If they earn better profits, the employees in that company will say, "Give me a better wage, better salary and a higher bonus and a share in your profits" and so on. Once this is done in one company, do you think you can stop this

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

in the case of any of the four companies merely on the ground that you have made a lesser profit ?

Overheads will increase in every possible manner that you can think of ; parochial considerations will come in. Suppose a company having its head office in Bombay tries to go and work in Calcutta and employs men in Calcutta to compete. You can imagine the type of bad blood that will be created. Therefore, I would beg of the Finance Minister to consider this matter. I have seen not a single Member who spoke for it in this House except the Finance Minister. He has to stand by whatever he said : He is committed, fortunately or unfortunately. I am sure, left to himself, if he was not a Minister but a Member, probably he would agree with us because the unanimous opinion here is : do not have this competition in corruption ; please do not encourage this.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I shall argue with you later on.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are willing to argue. I was wanting to see at least one person. Even Mr. Patel—leave alone the communists, you can say that they have extreme views on the labour side—has said that four companies should not be there and one corporation would be more efficient. We on this side are also of the humble view that there should be one corporation.

Coming to the question of compensation may I submit that on one point I beg to differ from some of our Friends who unwittingly have asked the Finance Minister to give reasons and the formula and explain the principles. You do not know what trap you will fall in. Some people, some vested interests precisely want the principles to be spelt out so that they can later on go to the Supreme Court and say : look, this has not been done in accordance with principles and therefore legislation is bad and strike it down. Therefore, although I have reservations as far as the quantum and the whole principle of the fixation of the amount is concerned, I am one with the Finance Minister on this : do not spell out the principles or the formula, if you want to save yourself within the framework of the Constitution...*(Interruptions.)*

Otherwise, whatever goodness there may be, even that will be frustrated and defeated in the Supreme Court. What will you gain ?

After all, what is the idea of compensation ? Whom do we compensate ? It is a fundamental question. In a socialist system whom do we compensate ? I want to do social justice even to the capitalist. Capital formation is there. I know how strongly and vehemently critical is the Finance Minister of the unearned income, people who have accumulated wealth, people who invested in this company or industries like this. What do you do ? You get premium from the people and utilise it somewhere else and earn profits on that investment and earn here also in the form of dividends. This is a fundamental question and we will have to review and ask ourselves what compensation are we going to pay and to whom.

I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what is the percentage of middle-class shareholders in various companies, people who have invested less than Rs. 5,000. Because, the idea prevalent in my mind at least is that it is only the big houses who have the maximum investment. But if the majority of shareholders in these companies are having shareholdings less than Rs. 5,000, if the compensation to be given by you is going directly to those shareholders, then I would submit that there is an element of social justice in that. But I would like to know what is the shareholding of the big people and what is the shareholding of the small or medium people.

16-00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, in this debate, criticism has been levelled against the Bill from various angles. For a person like me, it is very necessary that I must identify my area of criticism. Otherwise, it would get mixed up with that criticism which is very critical of the very fact of nationalisation of general insurance and other credit institutions. I am one of those who believe that even to a socialist, nationalisation might not be a panacea for all economic evils of the society. Affluent societies can take a different attitude to nationalisation, but developing countries like India have to take an altogether different attitude. For developing countries like India, who have to

rely more on the concept of self-reliance, nationalisation of financial and credit institutions which guide the direction of development of this country, is a must. Therefore, I welcome the step of nationalising general insurance as a correct step. Very often in vague generalisations, our attitude and direction is correct. But when it comes to spelling out details, we falter and fumble. I think that is what has happened here.

I do concede that quite a good number of suggestions made in the Select Committee have already been accepted, but quite a good number remain yet to be accepted. I hope the Finance Minister will adopt a flexible posture and will not take it for granted that every amendment moved in this House is to be rejected. If some amendments are accepted, they will add more strength to the Bill and to that extent the Bill become a powerful instrument in accomplishing the social objective and economic policies for which it is designed.

I believe in decentralisation. But decentralisation and what is being proposed here, I do not think are co-terminous. Decentralisation is always intended to add to efficiency and to see that the concentration of economic wealth and power is avoided. My mind is quite open to this experiment of four companies. If we really find that as a result of four units efficiency can be stepped up and we can bring about the end of greater and greater concentration of economic wealth, in that case, my mind is quite open. But I have my own doubts. Since the tariff rate and premium rate are going to be identical, I feel that the very pious objective with which the Finance Minister tries to approach this experiment of four units is not going to be fulfilled. If the tariff and premium rates are going to remain the same, splitting corporation into four units will mean, of course, competition, but will it be healthy competition in which the efficiency of the business will go up or will it be a competition in which really the malpractices will be enhanced manifold? There I fully agree with Mr. Sathe that if this experiment is taken up with the rest of the considerations remaining the same, efficiency which is supposed to be associated with the experiment of decentralisation, is not going to be achieved. I feel that the existing malpractices will multiply manifold. You are aware of the fact that there is a system of fictitious agents. One does not know where

they are and who they are. Big house representatives say, these are the agents and payment should be made to them.

So many fictitious agents are there and through them a lot of malpractices in business are going on. I do not think these malpractices will be put an end to. On the other hand, I feel these malpractices will grow. Therefore, some sort of centralised direction has to be given and the loopholes and malpractices removed.

While dealing with this problem the representatives of employees used a wrong term in their memorandum. They wanted to have a 'monolithic corporation'; in fact, that term has got a bad odour. We can have "a single autonomous corporation". Then probably some of the difficulties can be eliminated.

There is another important aspect. If we are going to have four units as proposed in this Bill, apart from the malpractices the overhead expenses will be very large, the establishment charges will be very heavy as a result of which profitability will go down. It is not only a private entrepreneur but even the public sector industry has to think of profitability. If the overhead charges go up to a very great extent, that will decrease the profitability. That aspect has to be taken into account.

Then there is another aspect which is very important from the point of view of employees. If there are four units functioning, with the best of efforts it will not be possible to ensure uniformity of emoluments, standardisation of wages, security of jobs etc. Since the profitability of different units would be different, with the best of intentions to maintain the uniformity of wage structure, economic benefits and social security, you will find that there is a definite disincentive to raising the efficiency of this business due to ununiformity of wages. So, we should view this from that angle also.

Coming to compensation, though the word "compensation" nowhere is there and it is only an amount to be paid for whatever we acquired, even though we have discarded that word in the Constitution, everybody is using that term. Here I feel that some principle has to be evolved. I do not agree

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

with Shri Sathe that if we try to evolve a principle then we will get stuck. I feel some principles have to be evolved so that the social aspect will be attended to. It is not only the vested interests that are interested in seeing that concrete principles are evolved; the middle class shareholders would also like to see that some concrete principles are evolved for working out the amount to be paid.

I am sorry to say that some of the concrete proposals placed before the Select Committee were not accepted in the final report. In fact, two principles were enunciated. One principle was that five times the average of the net profits of the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 be given as the amount for the business acquired. But a more concrete formulation was suggested, which meets with social justice aspect. My hon. friend said that we have accepted private property and expropriation is not to be indulged in. I am not one of those who adopt a doctrinaire view on property. So long as property does not outlive its social obligations, it functions within the framework of social welfare, such property need not be touched. It is only when property outlives its social utility and becomes a challenge that certain restrictions have to be put on it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSHANN  
(Badagara): Should property be limited?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am making a distinction between two types of property. In this sense, I feel, it is not merely the question whether private property being expropriated or not. Some form of expropriation is there. But when we are going to pay a certain amount, is it not possible for us to accept a principle? Whatever is the "paid-up capital", we should accept that as the basis for payment of what you call as compensation or the amount to be paid as a legitimate amount. I think, if that is accepted, the social justice aspect will be served. If we take concrete statistics into account, it is a fact that, as far as many shareholders are concerned, they have actually derived such fat dividends that so far as the face value is concerned, it is completely surpassed and, this being a situation even on the basis of statistics, I think, it will be possible for us to ensure that as a legitimate basis, the paid-up capital is accepted as the

amount to be paid for business acquired. That will be a fair basis for the payment of compensation.

When the Twenty-fifth Constitution Amendment was accepted—many of us had supported the Twenty-fifth Amendment just as we supported the Twenty-fourth Amendment—we always said that these are the enabling Bills. Ultimately, the test of the Bills will be how these Bills are harnessed and utilised.

Sir, I have little time at my disposal. I would like to take only a minute more to stress one more aspect which is very important from the point of view of employees also. Security of job, standardisation of wages and the problem of bonus are all related problems. As far as bonus is concerned, the general policy cannot be included here because it is the Bonus Act in the amended form that will have to give the direction. As far as uniformity of wages and emoluments are concerned, and also the assurance of job security, I think, the conditions that are absolutely essential will not be fulfilled by the present form of Bill. Therefore, I feel that certain provisions which are there will have to be radically altered.

Sir, some of us have given amendments. While concluding, I must say, that adequate time was not available for us to submit amendments to the Bill. We have already submitted some amendments. I hope, if a few minutes' delay is there, probably a rigid attitude will not be taken and those amendments will be admitted. On the basis of those amendments, we have concretised the proposals as to how lacunae can be filled. I would very much like the Finance Minister to go carefully through the amendments. Generally, our experience unfortunately in this House has been that amendments are just put to vote—they are circulated earlier—and only the Amendment No. so and so is put to vote and, generally, it is taken for granted that the amendments moved by the Opposition are to be rejected. I hope, that will not be done here. Very often, it happens so. As far as I am concerned, my attitude in this House has always been issue-oriented. If we find any progressive measure or some issue coming from the Treasury Benches as having an element of radicality, we have supported that measure. I am not a blind

Oppositionist. I am only opposed to politics of vested interest, not opposed to everything that comes from the Treasury Benches. Therefore, here, I would say in the end that the Finance Minister should carefully scan all the amendments that have been submitted. Some of the amendments are bound to strengthen the Bill which he has already moved for consideration. If those amendments are accepted, many lacunae in the Bill will be completely eliminated and some of the difficulties as a result of lacunae in the Bill will be completely removed and the efficiency of this field of industry will be stepped up.

I support many of the provisions of the Bill, of course, with the hope that some of the amendments moved by the Opposition will be accepted to strengthen the Bill.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I understand the Bill has been undertaken for the benefit of the Indian people. Analysing the various measures under the Bill, one can easily say that the controversy which has been created is not necessary. There has been some mention about the quantum of compensation. Some Members have been rather sceptical about the way in which the compensation has been worked out. But anyone who is aware as to how the capital, reserves and dividends are paid or made, he would easily be able to judge the reasons for providing the compensation which has been stated therein.

There is the capital which was subscribed probably several years back. The Finance Minister said that the rupee today is 0.42 p. worth and, to that extent, nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the amount is, in any case, due for the investment made some 20 to 30 years back. The reserves are made after payment of the taxes. Taxes are paid according to the laws enacted by parliament. In other words, neither the capital nor the reserves are illegal amounts earned by the shareholders. The Government of India is a party to their providing these items.

Then there is the question of dividend. We all know that there have been certain dividend restrictions. There has also been a certain tendency to build up reserves restricting dividends. To this extent, if dividend alone is the justifying measure, it

cannot be accepted as the basis for compensation.

Then there is the question of capital and reserves and the computation of share value in relation to the wealth tax assessment that the Income tax Department of the Ministry makes. The same people are asked what is the break-up value of a particular share. There are criteria laid down in the laws. If those laws were applied, the compensation which would have been payable would have been far more. Therefore, what we are paying under the present circumstances is a reasonable price and not something which is unrelated to the realities. In fact, if we had felt that the amounts which we were paying were rather on the high side, then we would not have thought of taking over the shares at the present rates. Then there have been stock-holdings by small people. But, I believe, the principal holders are LIC and public institutions. Therefore, the greater amount of benefit is likely to go to the Government's own organisations.

There is also another item in the Bill relating to the scope of business or structural matter. I would request the Finance Minister to let the States do their part of the insurance job. This is a service-oriented industry wherein a certain amount of directness, a certain amount of work relating to payments of claims and so on, is involved; in some cases the assessments are to be done on the spot and calculations regarding the rates are to be worked out immediately. The States already undertaking certain additional functions not stated under section 35—since revised to 36. In this category, I have not seen items covering cooperative societies, State Boards, panchayats and those sorts of local organisations. Whatever the areas, where the States are functioning already, they may be permitted because it forms a substantial part of the revenue of the States and the States are principally responsible for providing at times the capital.

Then there has been some mention regarding the four divisions in the set-up. There have been some complaints that, if four bodies or companies are established, there will be loss, there will be certain under-hand practices and increase in costs. I do not believe in this because this is basically a service industry and we all know that where we have today



[Shri D. D. Desai]

monopoly, whether State or private, the monopoly itself is creating certain difficulties for the public. We have to judge everything from public point of view just as we talk about the public point of view in regard to nationalisation.

Our Communist friends have world reputation for paying excellent compensations when deals by Communist countries are done. They want that their credit worthiness and reputation should be kept high. When it comes to India, I do not know why those people feel sore about maintaining certain ethical standards. After all, India is a part of the world and if we expropriate things, then we are not likely to attract much admiration and faith from other countries of the world.

Therefore, we have to behave in a manner which would be in line or in consonance with the general standards or ethical standards all the world over and to that extent, even if we temporarily feel that some amounts or certain figures are not determined on a strict basis and act wrongly, we feel that such things are not likely to create our image or credit worthiness in the international field.

Lastly, there has been a question of employees. I believe that there should be a reward and penalty. If anybody works better, he should be rewarded. On the other hand, if anybody does not work, then, naturally, he must be penalised to that extent. Even out payments just for the sake of giving benefit of uniformity is likely to result in inefficiencies. Therefore, the Ministry should be congratulated for having provided for four separate competing divisions, that is, four separate companies.

In these companies the service conditions could be dependent on the revenues and the revenues would be dependent on the service these people offer and give to the customers. In any part of the world, the customer is just not a king but the emperor and if the Indian people are to be treated by the Government differently, say, like beggars, then these organisations are not likely to attract much admiration, but if we have competitive bodies, competing organisations, then we might stand a better chance of fulfilling what we have promised to the people.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) :** Sir, I welcome this measure. This measure is a step forward in the right direction and such like measures will ultimately fulfil the socio-economic objectives of this country.

But, Sir, it is very strange that the Government have not given any consideration to the useful suggestions made by some members of the Select Committee. In this House also, today, almost all members except Shri Chavan and the last speaker, Shri D. D. Desai, all opposed the idea, of formation of four companies. I need not repeat the points or elaborate the points because my friend, Prof Madhu Dandavate, has elaborately dealt with the point.

The formation of four companies will ultimately result in top-heavy administration and all the corrupt and malpractices which are prevailing to-day in the general insurance business will continue to flourish. Therefore, I would appeal to Shri Chavan that we should reconsider this point and I think he will come out with the appropriate amendments to form one corporation.

My second point is about compensation. If we go through the report of the Joint Committee, it appears that the Government, at the last minute amendment to the schedule of the Bill, have surrendered to the pressure of the big houses and they have not given any formula or any principle or any basis for calculation of this compensation...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** They should surrender to this big House.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** They are in the habit of surrendering to the big business houses, you know. I had mentioned only the other day that they are talking of curbing the monopoly but they have given licences to Birlas in the last year fourteen licences for new projects and 13 licences to the Tatas for the expansion of their companies. So, this is nothing new which we see from the report.

The other thing is : They have favoured the foreign dominated companies. Regarding the amounts to be paid to the Indian and foreign insurance companies for the transfer of shares of each Indian insurance company and in the case of foreign insurance

companies for the transfer and vesting in the Central Government of each such undertaking, no clarification was given to the members of the Joint Committee by the Government of the basis of or the principles underlying the determination of the amounts. There is discrimination also between the foreign companies and the Indian companies and while they have said more amounts to the foreign companies, the reasons are no known to us. The reasons are best known to the Government only. I hope Mr. Chavan will clarify it.

This Bill provides power to transfer the employees of one company to another company and it vests the power in the Central Government. This is highly objectionable. After all, you are nationalising the insurance companies and you are forming a corporation. How is it that you are asking the power to transfer the employees of one company to the other company or from one corner of the country to another corner of the country? This measure will be grossly misused by the Government. My fear is, it will create victimisation and ultimately this transfer power of the Government will create hardships to the employees. So, I hope Government will consider this point also and delete the proviso from the Bill.

Regarding the question of corruption, you are well aware of the fact that there is a lot of corruption today in this particular line of business. Fictitious agencies of the big houses collect rebates not allowable under the Act. These things are going on. If this idea of having four companies continues, this sort of corruption is not going to end. It will only increase.

These are the three or four points that I wanted to mention. I hope that Government will give due consideration to these points submitted by all the Members. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I must say, the discussion was certainly very interesting and useful...

\* PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And also acceptable.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Whatever is reasonable is always acceptable.

What is acceptable has already been accepted. The hon. Member, Shri Dandavate started with a compliment to the Government that they have been very flexible in the Select Committee. In the Select Committee stage when we considered these matters, I agreed to accept as many amendments, I thought I could accept as being reasonable. Well, I do not want to anticipate the discussion on the amendments now. When we come to the discussion of the amendments on merits we can consider whether there is any acceptable amendment. But, any amendment which is going to change the character of the Act itself now at this stage is unthinkable.

The debate generally concentrated on three or four important points. One is about compensation. I dealt with this question in my introductory speech, and I gave the types of arguments that were advanced at the time of discussion of the question of compensation in the Select Committee level. It is not compensation, but it is 'amount' that we are paying according to the Constitution. But, if the idea is that nothing should be given, certainly Government cannot accept that position.

Some people merely merely think in terms of crores and they say 'How big an amount is being paid'. There are nearly 107 insurance companies including foreign insurance companies which are involved in this, and this compensation is to be paid to the shareholders. Some Members did try to compare, particularly Shri Indrajit Gupta compared, the compensation paid in the case of the life insurance companies with that in the case of the general insurance companies. But they forgot the fundamental difference between life insurance business and the general insurance business. The profit or benefit in the case of life insurance goes to the policyholders. In the case of general insurance, really speaking, the ownership vests in the shareholders. So, naturally, the compensation has to be paid to the shareholders. Therefore, the amount which we are thinking in the case of general insurance is bigger because the ownership is scattered.

16.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Vasant Sathe wanted me to tell him the exact number of people involved in the insurance companies. I have not got figures

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

for all the insurance companies, but I have got some sample figures which I would like to give to the hon. Member; Shri Indrajit Gupta had also raised the same point. Therefore, I have tried to get some information, and I shall give the information about six or seven typical insurance companies.

In the case of British India General, the number of shareholders who have shares less than Rs. 5000 is 2480, and they form 98.3 per cent of the total number of shareholders. In the case of Concord of India, the number of shareholders is 302, and they form a percentage to the total, which is 90.7 per cent. In the case of Hindusthan General the number of shareholders is 220, while their percentage to the total is 86.3 per cent. In the case of New Great, the number of shareholders is 1468, and their percentage to the total is 96 per cent. In the case of New India, which is one of the largest companies, and which is an important and well run company, the number of shareholders having less than Rs. 5000 shares is 19468, and their percentage to the total is 96 per cent. In the case of Ruby, the number of shareholders having less than Rs. 5000 shares is 903, while their percentage to the total is 81 per cent. So, from these figures, hon. Members may realise what the position is. Whether these people who have shares of Rs. 5000 or less are rich or over-rich is something on which I cannot say anything, but their interest in the company certainly is less than Rs. 5000. It may be that most of them are likely to be middle class people. So, if we are paying some reasonable amount to them I am not using the word 'compensation', but 'reasonable amount' there is nothing wrong about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are they not holding shares elsewhere, or are they holding shares only in the general insurance companies ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not know; so, I cannot say that. It will be very difficult to make that kind of statement. Possibly, they may be holding shares somewhere else also. It is quite possible that there may be some people who are holding some shares only in the insurance companies.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will those who hold shares up to Rs. 5000 be paid in full ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No, not in full it will be in proportion to the amount that is paid to the entire company. My point is that some hon. Members, had said that we should not make any payment at all. My answer to that argument is that we just cannot take that position. That was one line of argument which was made about it.

As regards the formula, some hon. Members repeated the same point and asked what the principle was and what the principle was not. I think Shri Vasant Sathe has replied to that question very ably, and I do not think that I need go into it. But certainly the questions of dividend, the questions of assets minus liabilities, questions of profitability, all these factors had to be taken into account, while fixing a certain amount. These were certainly taken into account while even changing the schedule at the Joint Committee level.

When the Joint Committee accepted this, they accepted it after full consideration of the problem. Some members did not agree so that, But the Joint Committee is a body of Parliament which has approved these amendments. Therefore, I cannot say that Parliament has not applied its mind. The Joint Committee is certainly a judicial committee in this matter and they have to take a judicious view of the thing. The Joint Committee have taken a judicious view and come to these conclusions, I do not think I need add anything to this point again.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He said that he would refer to the amendments after looking into them afterwards. I just want to point out that in the morning the Speaker had said—of course, there was a lot of trouble at that time going on in the House—that amendments would be accepted till 3 P.M. and a little delay does not matter. This is on record. All my amendments have come by 3.15. In view of this, Deputy Speaker's statement that my amendments cannot be accepted is very unfair.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have no objection. The Chair can decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I also did not intend to be rigid (*Interruption*). Order, please. You do not allow the Chair to say anything in peace. At this moment, there are quite a number of amendments.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are 8.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The handwriting is so difficult that we have not been able to decipher it. All the amendments that were given upto 3 P.M. have been cyclostyled and circulated. Your amendments have not been circulated so that at the time you move them, they will have to be read out to the House. My difficulty is that they are not just one or two; they are many and the handwriting is difficult to decipher. I do not know. We will see about that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We told the Speaker that it is not possible...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall see when the amendment stage comes. Perhaps if you had only written in more legible handwriting, it would not have been difficult.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My handwriting is better than so many others'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the difficulty with the handwriting of all professors.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I said we can certainly consider the amendments on merits when we reach that stage. That does not mean that I am not going to accept amendments. I also said that any amendment which is going to change the character of the legislation at this stage is very difficult for me to accept.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Merit should not be ignored.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : No. In principle, I agree with that. The next point is about the proposal to have four companies. I know that it is not a very fundamental problem for me also. This is not an issue on which we can say that we have got fundamental differences. It is a question of making a new approach to the problem, when you are trying to judge the performance and the field of competition, I am afraid people are still prisoners of the past. They only think in terms of premium cutting, corruption and other things. Even in a socialist economy, in a socialist society, there can be a competition in giving better service to the customer. I do not understand why there is a misgiving on this. There

is no question here of cutting premium etc ; but certainly it is a question of the Corporation giving better service to the people. Mere nationalisation does not mean improvement in the service to the customer. Even today I hear complaints about the nationalised banks because the standard of service to the customers is somewhat deficient. So when I say there would be competition, I certainly mean, let us try and look to the future. The competition will be in giving better service to the people. We are not going to confine our activities merely to the field in which the present general insurance is operating. We will have to go to somenew areas. As I had said while moving the Motion in connection with the previous Bill, in days to come we will have to go into new areas of social service. In the case of agriculture, possibly we will have to do something, not immediately perhaps. But certainly these are the areas to be tapped. You are creating a new instrument to approach the new problem of general insurance in a new manner. Therefore, it is much essential that we have the idea of competition as far as service to the customers is concerned. We merely look to the past, how one company tried to compete with the other by cutting premium, trying to corrupt and bribe people to be their customers—as if this is going to be continued. You are forgetting that you are nationalising the industry.

When you are nationalising an industry, you are making a qualitative change in it, and when you are making a qualitative change in it, certainly you expect certain new functions and standards from them. When I say there is an element of competition, it is not a competition in premia. This, really speaking, will be a competition in positive service to the customers and attracting customers on the basis of efficiency and service to them. Many hon. Members have asked me, Which is the field you are thinking in terms of competition? This is the most important field in which I am thinking in terms of competition.

But, at the same time, as I said, this is not something very fundamental. After the working of the corporation, if one again comes back to the feeling that it is not working in the way it should work, Parliament can always consider it. I am not standing on any question of prestige. But, at the present moment, I am certainly committed

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

to it, that it is necessary to make a goat this idea and see how we can make competition in giving qualitative service to the customers, in the general insurance field. That is the next point.

Some hon. Members made certain suggestions. One comment was about transferring people from one corporation or one company to the other.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You have accepted the amendment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have accepted it. There is unnecessary misunderstanding. As a matter of fact, the idea was that it can only be done at the very initial stage, when the corporation is formed and when, at the higher level, certain talents are to be distributed in different companies, and if somebody refuses to come, the Government will also have that power. We do not want anybody to feel that the Government is superimposing itself on the corporation, and I accepted that criticism, and I have myself brought the amendment to the effect that in the place of the Central Government there will be the corporation. So, Mr. Dandavate, you can see that I am reasonable wherever a criticism is acceptable on merits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : After 3 O' clock.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : When I saw that such an amendment has not been moved, I moved one. *(Interruption)* If you had moved that amendment, I would accept it. I will not move again ; I am not bothered. But I did try to see if anybody has moved that amendment to that effect. When I saw that nobody has moved, I thought it better to move it.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : My amendment was to delete clause 22 and re-number the subsequent clauses.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You are trying to delete the entire clause. I am not deleting the entire clause. I am substituting, in the place of Government, the corporation.

These are the two or three important points which I wanted to make. I do not think it needs a very elaborate answer as far as compensation is concerned...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Now that we are going to have four companies to compete healthily, I hope there will be no competition in terms of their emoluments and wages, etc. Will they be clarified ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There should not be any competition. I wish on the workers' side—you are a trade union leader—you had better assure me that there will not be any competition.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you pay less wages, we will demand more. *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of shares of Indian insurance companies and undertakings of other existing insurers in order to serve better the needs of the economy by securing the development of general insurance business in the best interests of the community and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in concentration of wealth to the common detriment, for the regulation and control of such business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I said, I do not want to be rigid. We will accept Mr. Dandavate's amendment although received late. You bring them up here please. If I can read and decipher them, well and good. If I cannot, I will just put them to the House.

Now, there are no amendments to clause 2 to 6. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 7—(Transfer of Service of existing employees in certain cases)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are amendments given notice of by Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri S.M. Banerjee. Are you moving them ? They have been circulated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I move :

Page 5, line 15—

*add* at the end—

"but such alteration shall not be less advantageous to such officer or employee" (1)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I move :

Page 5—

*omit* lines 31 to 36. (8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Dandavate's amendment is not before me. That is the difficulty. Why don't you bring them up ? We are held up because one amendment is not here. Well, I think it is better we adjourn the House for some time until all the amendments are ready.

Why don't you bring them back ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have moved my amendment No. 8. You are not allowing them to go to a court of law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall we adjourn the proceedings for sometime until Mr. Dandavate's amendment comes ? It creates difficulties for the Chair. Members have to give notice before 3 ; they should send them in time so that they could be circulated. They do not give them in time. These are the difficulties. I do not know what the number of Mr. Dandavate's amendment is. Shall I put...

\*SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My amendment No. 8—I have moved. That sub-clause of clause 7 does not actually preclude him from going to a court of law. But I request the hon. Minister to kindly let us know why

there is this provision. The clause reads :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or in any other law for the time being in force, the transfer of the services of any officer or other employee... shall not entitle any such officer or other employee to any compensation .. and no such claim shall be entertained by any court, tribunal or other authority "

My submission is that an employee is denied his right under article 311 or the right of natural justice under article 226, by which an employee is authorised even to go before the Supreme Court. By this clause we say that employees of the general insurance corporation could not possibly approach any court of law. I request the hon. Minister to reconsider this matter, and think *de novo* and take legal opinion whether this will be an infringement of the fundamental right, whether this is not in consonance with our declared policy on fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Therefore, I have moved this amendment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have moved my amendment No. 1

As I said, my amendment is for the addition of a few words at the end of sub-clause 1. Clause 7 says that after the transfer of the existing employees in certain cases they will be governed by the same terms and conditions but that their terms and conditions can be altered. What we want to provide here is that such alterations shall not be less advantageous to such officers or employees. It may be said that there may be highly paid officers and it may not be necessary to continue then. But there is a provision to put an end to onerous contracts and under that the corporation can get rid of those employees or suitably alter their terms and conditions. The ordinary employees should be given the statutory assurance that their terms and conditions and remuneration would not be altered in a manner less advantageous to them. At least I should like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister on that. At least that part, so far as ordinary workmen and employees are concerned, should be accepted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I beg to move :

"Clause No 7(3) should be deleted." (36)

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** The purpose of this clause is very obvious. As we have to re-structure the present insurance companies we have got at the present moment 107 insurance companies which we have to convert into one corporation and four companies-naturally it would be necessary to transfer people. Therefore, what we have done is, in such cases, people should not go to the court and delay the whole process of re-structuring and integration. Therefore, we have said that they will not be able to go to a court or tribunal.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** But nobody can be stopped from going to court under article 226.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** I cannot take away that right. That is a different matter.

About the other point, this question was raised at the the Select Committee level. I had given an assurance there and I certainly would like to repeat it here that at least in the case of Class III and Class IV employees, their interests, i. e. their existing salaries, will be protected. In view of what I have said, I cannot accept the amendments.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I will put these amendments Nos. 1 and 8 and 36 of Prof. Madhu Dandavate to clause 7.

*Amendments No. 1, 8 and 36 were put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is...

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** You have mentioned the name only of Prof. Dandavate. You have not mentioned my name.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Suddenly you wake up and say that you heard only Prof. Dandavate's name. If an alert member like Mr. Banerjee day-dreams, then I think there is something very wrong with us.

The question is :

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 8 to 10 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 11** - (*Amounts to be paid for transfer and vesting of shares or undertakings*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** There are a number of amendments. Mr. Chatterjee, are you moving all the three of your amendments ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Yes, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Naik is not there. I do not think there is any amendment by Prof. Dandavate to this clause.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I beg to move :

Page 6,—

*for lines 40 to 45, substitute—*

"11, (1) for the transfer of the shares of each Indian insurance company to, and vesting in, the Central Government, under Section 4, there shall be paid by the Central Government to the Corporation such amount as will be required to pay to the members of such company whose total share holding does not exceed twenty five thousand rupees in value to the extent of their respective share holding not exceeding such value." (2)

Page 6 and 7,—

*for lines 46 to 49 and lines 1 and 2 respectively,— substitute—*

"(2) For the transfer to, and vesting in, the Central Government, under Section 5, of the undertaking of each existing insurer, who is not an Indian insurance company, there shall be paid by the Central Government to the Corporation, for payment to such existing insurers, subject to subsection (3) of this section, one thousand rupees for each such insurer." (3)

Page 7,—

*after line 2, insert—*

"(3) For the transfer to, and vesting in, the Central

Government, under Section 5, of the undertaking of Life Insurance Corporation in so far as it relates to the general insurance business carried on by it and of an existing insurer who is a Co-operative Society and of an existing insurer not falling within any of the foregoing provisions in this section, there shall be paid by the Central Government to the Corporation, for payment to the Life Insurance Corporation and to an existing insurer covered by this sub-Section, the amount specified against such insurer in the corresponding entry under column 3 of Part A of the Schedule" (4)

Clause II deals with the amounts to be paid for transfer and vesting of shares or undertakings. There are two sub-clauses, the first dealing with Indian insurance companies and the second dealing with the foreign insurance companies cooperative societies, etc. We did not have the detailed break-up of the shareholdings the percentage of small shareholders etc. Only now the minister gave us some sample figures. We have provided in clause II that only certain types of shareholders will be paid compensation and only for payment to them monies will be provided, and not huge amounts as have been mentioned in Part A of the Schedule. So far as foreign insurance companies are concerned, I do not remember hearing the hon. Minister giving any reply as to on what basis the amount in Schedule B has been fixed as their shares are not being taken up. The only reply which the hon. Minister gave was with regard to the shareholders' right being taken up. So far as foreign insurance companies are concerned, that explanation cannot apply; that answer does not deal with the question as to what has been taken over by the foreign insurance companies, what was the value of their undertakings, how much money they have realised in the past and how much money they have repatriated to their respective countries. As these figures are not available, we have provided a token payment of Rs. 1,000 in respect of foreign companies, and that is item No. 3 of the amendment:

\* I have suggested a consequential amendment in item No. 4 to preserve the right of LIC in relation to its general insurance business, co-operative societies and other types of societies that we have mentioned in Part

B of the Schedule. That is why we are pressing this amendment. We say that there is no rational basis which has been disclosed here nor has the hon. Minister in his reply come out with the real basis of compensation. So, we press these amendments.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, thinking that these amendments will serve the cause for which we are fighting, we have also decided to support the amendment. Even in the Select Committee I was unable to understand the basis on which the compensation was arrived at, whether you call it amount or compensation. Even the arguments advanced by the companies, which was spearheaded by an eminent lawyer like Shri Palkhiwala, mentioned that the market value would be Rs. 138 crores and they demanded Rs. 87 crores. Ultimately it was fixed at Rs. 33 crores. Then, suddenly for reasons better known to the government, one explanation is that it is to remove the disparity between the Indian and foreign insurance companies, another sum of Rs. 5 crores and odd was added and that is how the total compensation amount became Rs. 38 crores odd.

The hon. Minister just now said that 94 or 95 per cent of the shares in some companies were held by people who own shares worth Rs. 5,000 or less. We put this question at the Select Committee. We wanted to have a list of a few people, let it be 4,000 or 400 or even 40, who are solely dependent on their dividends. We were not given that information. Not even Shri Palkhiwala, who was so eloquently championing the cause of the poor people, or Shri J. R. D. Tata who shed so much tears for the poor people, could provide us a list of that.

Then I say that those people who have got shares to the tune of Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 in insurance companies are not middle class people, though they originally belonged to the middle class. I come from a middle class family and I was a government employee. Out of 38 lakh government employees there may be about 100 people who have got shares in the insurance companies. If I have got some money I will invest it in the national savings certificate or cash certificates. So, if a correct analysis is made of those persons who have got shares in insurance companies, it will be found that they have shares worth Rs. 5,000 in one company, Rs. 5,000 in some other



[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

company and so on, and they are not solely depending on that. We oppose this clause and we say that the compensation should not be increased.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, has moved three amendments, namely, amendment Nos. 2, 3 and 4. In the first amendment he says that shareholders with a paid-up capital of less than Rs. 25,000 shall get only the paid-up capital and those who have got above that shall get nothing. That is what he wants to say, in the case of foreign company.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I suggested that for lack of material. You have not given us any material. That is the difficulty. You are keeping the House in the dark.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Now, in case of undertakings, he says, only because there are no share-holdings there, we are taking over undertakings and, therefore, he has generously agreed to give them Rs. 1000 each. This will be not in consonance with our approach in this matter...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why not ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Naturally. There is an understanding that if at all we take over, we pay them a fair amount and also prompt payment. Therefore, to accept this amendment would be completely going back on our own policy. Once we don't agree to accept amendment No. 3, amendment No. 4 automatically goes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put amendment Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to clause 11 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 2 to 4 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I then put clause 11 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill".

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 7] AYES [17-06 hrs.

\*Ambesh, Shri  
Austin, Dr. Henry  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Banamali Babu, Shri  
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal  
Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu  
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh  
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri  
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal  
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
Chavan, Shri Yeswantrao  
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath  
Daga, Shri M. C.  
Dalbir Singh, Shri  
Dalip Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
Dixit, Shri, G. C.  
Doda, Shri Hiralal  
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira  
Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
Gautam, Shri C. D.  
Godara, Shri Mani Ram  
Gohain, Shri C. C.  
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb  
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri  
Jadeja, Shri D. P.  
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.  
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.  
Karlannappalli, Shri Ramachandran  
Kader, Shri S. A.  
Kailas, Dr.  
Kakodar, Shri Purushottam  
Kakoti, Shri Robin  
Kale, Shri  
Kamala Prasad, Shri  
Kavde, Shri B. R.  
Khadihar, Shri R. K.  
Kulkarni, Shri Raja  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Lakkappa, Shri K.  
Laskar, Shri Nihar  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Malaviya, Shri K. D.  
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mishra, Shri G. S.  
Mishra, Shri Jagannath

\*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Misra, Shri S. N.  
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan  
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
 Oraon, Shri Tuna  
 Pandey, Shri Damodar  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain  
 Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar  
 Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.  
 Peje, Shri S. L.  
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi  
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
 Raj, Bahadur, Shri  
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
 Ram, Shri Tulmohan  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ram Surat Prasad, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri Nageswara  
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada  
 Raut, Shri Bhola  
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga  
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha  
 Reddy, Shri P. V.  
 Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Sadhh Ram, Shri  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sathe, Shri Vasant  
 Satish Chandra, Shri  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.  
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Shiva Candika, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri B. R.  
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap  
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Subramaniam, Shri C.  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
 Tarodekar, Shri V. D.  
 \*Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 Vekaria, Shri

Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Vidyalkankar, Shri Amarnath  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.  
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
 Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish  
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.  
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Dutta, Shri Biren  
 Haldar, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Mehta, Shri P. M.  
 Mody, Shri Piloos  
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri  
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
 Patel, Shri H. M.  
 Ramkanwar, Shri  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Sambhali, Shri Ishaque  
 Singh, Shri D. N.  
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result\*  
 of the Division is :

*Ayes* 113 ;

*Noes* 24.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Clause 11  
 stands part of the Bill.

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 12—(Disbursement of amounts by  
 Corporation)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg  
 to move :

Page 7, lines 7 to 10,—

for "(2) The Corporation shall distri-  
 bute the amount paid to it under  
 section 11, to the shareholders of

\*The following members also recorded their votes for AYES :—

Sarvashri Kartik Oraon, Paripoornanand Painuli, Shyam Sunder Mohapatra and Lalji Bhai.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

each Indian insurance company and to each existing insurer, who is not an Indian insurance company, in accordance with their rights and interests"

*substitute—*

"(2) The Corporation shall distribute the amount paid to it under section 11, to the shareholders of each Indian insurance company whose shareholding does not exceed in aggregate twenty-five thousand rupees in value to the extent of their respective shareholding and to each existing insurer, the amount mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 11" (5)

Page 7, —

*after line 14, insert—*

"Explanation.—The value of shares mentioned in section 11 and in this section shall mean the value actually paid for the allotment of shares." (6)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 5 and 6 to Clause 12 by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

*"Amendments Nos. 5 and 6 were put and negatived."*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question, is :

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 13—(Mode of payment)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 7, lines 21 to 25.—

*omit*", and where it exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees, each such member

shall be paid twenty-five thousand rupees and the balance of the amount due to such member shall be paid to him in three equal annual instalments, the first of which shall fall due on the appointed day" (7)

Page 8,—

*omit* lines 6 to 9. (10)

So far as payment of amount is concerned, Clause 13, as it stands, provides that, where the amount exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees, each such member shall be paid twenty-five thousand rupees and the balance of the amount due shall be paid to him in three equal annual instalments. I want this part to be deleted.

Then a provision has been made for payment of interest at the rate of four per cent per annum. The hon. Minister has made certain observations about the rate of interest. I submit that sufficient amount is already being provided to them and there is no justification for payment of further amount by way of interest to the big business houses.

Therefore, I request that my amendments may be accepted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not accepting them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 7 and 10 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to clause 13 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 7 and 10 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put clauses 13, 14, and 15 together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clauses 13, 14 and 15 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 13 to 15 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 16—(Schemes for mergers of companies etc.)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 8,—

for lines 40 to 42, *substitute*—

“(a) the manager in the Corporation of any Indian insurance company” (11).

Page 8, line 43,—

for “acquiring company” *substitute*—  
“Corporation” (12)

Page 8,—

*omit* lines 47 to 49. (13)

Page 9,—

*omit* lines 1 to 5. (14)

Page 9, line 6,—

for “acquiring company” *substitute*—  
“Corporation” (15)

Page 9, line 14,—

*add* at the end—

“but not in a manner which will be less advantageous compared to the existing pay scales and other terms and conditions” (18)

Page 9, line 15,—

for “acquiring company” *substitute*  
“Corporation” (19)

Page 9, line 19,—

for “acquiring company” *substitute*  
“Corporation” (20)

Page 9,—

*omit* lines 26 to 44. (21)

Page 10, line 1,—

for “acquiring company” *substitute*  
“Corporation” (22)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move:

Page 9,—

*omit* lines 26 to 30. (16)

Page 9 and 10,—

*omit* lines 45 to 47 and 1 to 4 respectively. (17)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I beg to move :

*Substitute* Clause No. 16(1)g by the following :

“(g) the introduction of uniform pay scales at a level higher than the highest existing and other service conditions of such officers and other employees, wherever necessary in consultation with the employees’ representatives.” (37)

For Clause 16(2), *substitute* the following :

“In framing schemes under subsection (1), the object of the Central Government shall be to ensure that there is only a single autonomous corporation in existence with uniform standardised wages for its employees.” (38)

Clause No. 16 (4) should be *deleted*. (39)

Clause No. 16 (5) should be *deleted*. (40)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to confine myself to Clause 16, *i.e.*, scheme for reorganisation of general insurance business. During the course of the debate, my hon. friends, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and the others who spoke, with the exception of one or two, supported the idea of having one corporation. We have been pleading not because of the employees, not because the employees’ organisations have suggested they should be brought under group, one autonomous corporation and not four companies, but because of the observations made during the debate during discussions in the Joint Select Committee also. Having given a serious thought, we came to the conclusion that if we have four companies, it will be a retrograde step. I follow the observations made by this Government, by the Treasury Benches or by hon. Members several times in this House about public sector units. I find that they want that there should be more centralisation and less bureaucratisation. Four companies—what does it mean? One Corporation with four companies would mean that there will be five companies, one being the corporation itself, and the bureaucracy will have a field day and their number will grow more and more. If your idea is to reduce the overhead charges on the top-heavy administration, either on the basis of the ARC report or any other report—Mr. Hanumanthaiya is here—then, there should not be four companies. This idea has been mooted primarily by the private sector who were

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

owning these insurance companies and secondly, by the bureaucrats who wish to have a good day all the time and by forming this corporation this way, I still feel that the time is not far when the bad results of this will be realised by the Government. But that will be too late. Am I to understand that because in the Life Insurance Corporation there is only one Corporation with Zonal Offices, Divisional Offices and District Offices which are not functioning efficiently, I should take it that this is a wrong conception and this should be divided also into four companies? If the Life Insurance Corporation is functioning correctly and if we do not want to add to the overhead charges and top-heavy administration and bureaucratisation, this suggestion should be accepted and there should be only one autonomous corporation.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** So far as these four companies being brought into existence; the explanation given by the hon. Minister is that there should be competition. What will happen? There will be top-heavy administration in five different undertakings doing similar type of work. So far as the competition is concerned, will there be competition in making profits, more and more profits? How can they stop the internecine—I do not know—competition? How will you increase the efficiency as such by having four companies? What is the magical formula that will be applied by having four or five companies in different cities doing similar business? I could have understood if these different types of companies were allotted different types of insurance work. I have raised that question. The hon. Minister has not replied to that. Therefore, all these companies will be doing similar or identical type of business. There will be five sets of officers from the top to the bottom, from the Chairman of the companies or concerns, Board of Directors, the Board of management and everything for all these companies and all the top-heavy administration we shall be having. This will certainly not result in greater efficiency in service to the customers.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** In addition to the amendment proposing a single autonomous corporation, I have two additional amendments to clause 16. One is: 16(1)(g) to be substituted by :

“(g) the introduction of uniform pay scales at a level higher than the highest existing and other service conditions of such officers and other employees, wherever necessary in consultation with the employees’ representatives.”

This is only to ensure uniformity and also consultation with the representatives of the employees.

Then, there is also another amendment in clause 16(4). It is proposed in the original clause for three months’ remuneration as compensation when he is not satisfied with the rationalisation or revision of pay scales and other terms and conditions of service. I suggest that this clause be deleted.

The third clause is 16(5). Of course, 7(3) was deliberated and it was defeated. This is only a consequential clause.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** I oppose all the amendments.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I request that my amendment No. 16 may be put to the vote of the House separately. We do not want four companies.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Apart from that all the other amendments can be put together.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I want to know from the Finance Minister whether he is opposed to evolve some machinery to see that uniformity of wages and emoluments are ensured.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** It is not necessary to have any legislation for that. There are certain matters which can be dealt with without legislation.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I will now put Mr. Banerjee’s amendment No. 16 to the vote of the House. Then I will put all the other amendments together.

Now, the questions is :

‘Page 9,—

“omit lines 26 to 30.” (16)

*The Lok Sabha divided :*

Division No. 8.] AYES

[17.21 hrs.

Bade, Shri R. V.  
Banerjee, Shri S. M.  
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri  
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish  
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.  
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy  
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri  
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
Dutta, Shri Biren  
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand  
Lalji Bhai, Shri  
Manjhi Shri, Bhola  
Mehta, Shri P. M.  
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.  
Mukherjee, Shri Samar  
Roy, Dr. Saradish  
Shah, Shri Gadadhar  
Sambhali, Shri Ishaque  
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh

## NOES

Ambesh, Shri  
Austin, Dr. Henry  
Babunath Singh, Shri  
Banamali Babu, Shri  
Barua, Shri Bedabrata  
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal  
Basappa, Shri K.  
Basumatari, Shri D.  
Bhandare, Shri R. D.  
Bhuvarahan, Shri G.  
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh  
Buta Singh, Shri  
Chakteshwar Singh, Shri  
Chandra Gowda, Shri D. B.  
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal  
Chaudhay, Shri Nitiraj Singh  
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao  
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath  
Daga, Shri M. C.  
Dalip Singh, Shri  
Das, Shri Anadi Charan  
Desai, Shri D. D.  
Dixit, Shri G. C.  
Doda, Shri Hiralal  
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar  
Ganesh, Shri K. R.  
Gangadeb, Shri P.  
Gautam, Shri C. D.  
Godara, Shri Mani Ram  
Gokhale, Shri H. R.  
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Gowda, Shri Pampan  
Hunumanthaiya, Shri K.  
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri  
Hari Singh, Shri  
Jadeja, Shri D. P.  
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.  
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.  
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.  
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramchandran  
Kedar Shri S. A.  
Kailash, Dr.  
Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam  
Kakoti, Shri Robin  
Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj  
Kamala Prasad, Shri  
Kamble, Shri T. D.  
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri  
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.  
Kumaramangalam, Shri S. Mohan  
Kureel, Shri B. N.  
Lakkappa, Shri K.  
Laskar, Shri Nihar  
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
Malviya, Shri K. D.  
Mallanna, Shri K.  
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain  
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad  
Maurya, Shri B. P.  
Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray  
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti  
Mishra, Shri G. S.  
Mishra, Shri Jagannath  
Mishra Shri S. N.  
Modi, Shri Shrikishan  
Mody, Shri Piloo  
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder  
Mohsin, Shri F. H.  
Naik, Shri B. V.  
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh  
Oraon, Shri Tuna  
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand  
Pandey, Shri Damodar  
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain  
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar  
Paokai Haokip, Shri  
Partap Singh, Shri  
Parthasarathy, Shri P.  
Patel, Shri H. M.  
Patel, Shri Prabhudas  
Patil, Shri S. B.  
Peje, Shri S. L.  
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shafi  
Raj, Shrimati Sahodrabai  
Raj Bahadur, Shri  
Rajdeo Singh, Shri  
Ram Dhan, Shri  
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri

Ramkanwar, Shri  
 Rana, Shri M. B.  
 Rao, Shri Jagannath  
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana  
 Rao, Shri Nageswara  
 Rao, Shri P. Ankincedu Prasada  
 Rathia, Shri Umed Singh  
 Raut, Shri Bholu  
 Reddy, Shri P. Ganga  
 Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha  
 Reddy, Shri P. V.  
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila  
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath  
 Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri  
 Sadhu Ram, Shri  
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj  
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.  
 Samanta, Shri S. C.  
 Sethe, Shri Vasant  
 Satish Chandra, Shri  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shambhu Nath, Shri  
 Shankaranand, Shri B.  
 Sharma, Shri A. P.  
 Sharma, Shri Madhoram  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.  
 Shetty, Shri K. K.  
 Shiva Candika, Shri  
 Shukla, Shri B. R.  
 Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap  
 Stephen, Shri C. M.  
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.  
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.  
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.  
 Swami Shri Sidmeshwar  
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri  
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.  
 Tiwary Shri K. N.  
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.  
 Vekaria, Shri  
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.  
 Vidyalkar, Shri Amarnath  
 Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra  
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri  
 Viswanathan, Shri G.  
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result\* of the division is :

*Ayes* : 21 ; *Noes* : 136

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the rest of the amendments to clause 16 to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 22 and 37 to 40 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 18—(Functions of Corporation)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 10,—

*for clause 18, substitute—*

"18. The functions of the Corporation shall be the carrying on of the general insurance business in a manner as will secure that such business is developed to the best advantage of the community.". (23)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 23 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment to clause 19. So, I shall put clauses 18 and 19 together to vote.

The question is :

"That clauses 18 and 19 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 18 and 19 were added to the Bill.*

\*Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan also recorded his vote for NOES.

**Clause 20—**(*Balance of profit: how to be utilised*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 11,—

- (i) *omit* lines 6 to 11.
- (ii) line 12, for "(2)" substitute "20".  
(24)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 24 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment to clause 21. I shall therefore, put both clause 20 and clause 21 together to vote.

The question is :

"That clauses 20 and 21 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 20 and 21 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 22—**(*Acquiring companies to have the exclusive privilege of carrying on general insurance business*)

*Amendment made :*

Page 11, line 38—

for "Central Government" substitute—"Corporation". (35)

(Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we come to clause 23. Is Shri Somnath Chatterjee moving his amendment ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not moving any of my amendments up to clause 31.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That makes things easy.

The question is :

"That clauses 23 to 31 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 23 to 31 were added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 32 to 40 were added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I beg to move :

Page 18—

*omit* lines 1 to 49. (34)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is moving only this amendment ? He is not moving the other two amendments, namely amendments Nos. 32 and 33 ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : No, Sir. I have moved only amendment No. 34.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 34 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 34 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no other amendments to the rest of the Bill.

The question is :

"That the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."



SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : On a point of order. Rule 93(2) says that when a Bill has undergone amendments, the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded, unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made. It means, therefore, that the Speaker, in his special dispensation, gives a decree to that effect and on this occasion, all that we have been vouchsafed is that Government wishes to have this Bill rushed through this House.

We have been told also that the Government has got a very benevolent intention of getting this Bill passed as quickly as possible through the Rajya Sabha. But I feel that this kind of reference to the Rajya Sabha in order to bamboozle the Lok Sabha is entirely antagonistic to the tradition of the British House of Commons which we wish to follow. In Britain, in any reference to the other House,—they sometimes call it the 'other place' because it is not recognised even as the other House as compared to the Lower House—would be treated as absolutely improper. But here we are told we have got to get this Bill through the Rajya Sabha and therefore we should rush ahead with it. This kind of thing goes on repeatedly. When a measure of this description is before the House the Third Reading discussion is an important aspect of the deliberations. Therefore, from the point of view of principle and also from the point of view of procedure, I submit it cannot be done. We are already at 5.28 or so. Therefore, it should wait till tomorrow. If necessary, Government can go to the Rajya Sabha and tell them to sit another day. There is no harm in that. This House also can sit for another day, if it becomes necessary. If the Speaker is absent, you should take the Chair and conduct the proceedings. There is nothing on earth to prevent that from being done. If this kind of measure is rushed through this House in this way, a measure which was brought forth reprobation as a symptom of Government's hesitation, indecision and mischievousness, I for one refuse to be a party to it. This is what I want to place before you in my point of order, that it cannot be done today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : From the very beginning, we have experienced similar treatment. It was there during the last session also. We want to

know : did you have a motion before you tabled by any member from the Treasury Benches, the ruling party, seeking suspension of rule 90(2) ? If so, did you give consent to it ? It should not be said that as an afterthought that hitherto it is being done. This should not be done in a haphazard way. We want a clear and categorical answer : did you have any motion before this was moved ? If so, what was your ruling ? Have you suspended rule 90(2) ? If you have, I am afraid I have to point out, with due respect to the Chair, that you are incompetent to do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order, please.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I support both the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have no motion...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : What was the last word he used ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order please.

I have no such motion before me. I do not require any such motion before me. It has been the practice in this House many times, umpteen times, that Bills, to which amendments have been accepted, have been passed on the same day.

Now, I see no special gain in holding it over till tomorrow.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Are you depriving us of the right that we have to express ourselves on this occasion ? It is about 5.30 now and we have to take up a half hour discussion. It is a matter of principle. I do not usually raise points of order in this House because I know the limitations of this House ; at the same time, there are certain matters of principle. I do not wish to be bamboozled in this House—the way in which Government tries to do it. I cannot understand the manner in which we have to function these days. If they want the presidential system of government, let them go ahead with it. I do not care.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The point is, practice. This is what we have been practising. Unless there — (*Interrupted*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You read the rule book only now. But there have been many, many Bills in which this practice was followed. I have said that unless there is some very special reason, I see no gain in it. In any case, we are in the third reading of the Bill.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to say a few words.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On this ruling ? (*Interruption*) As far as this point is concerned, I have given the ruling.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In the third Lok Sabha, this rule has come up on many occasions. I do not understand why it should not be followed now. In the third Lok Sabha, I remember this especially. I brought up this rule because I recollect it very clearly. What happened in the third Lok Sabha on many occasions was this. I do not, of course, exactly remember the particular Bill and so on. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In any case, we are reaching—(*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : One word—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On this point ? I have given my ruling.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : Sir—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On this, I have given my ruling. If it is something else, you can speak.

SHRI R. V. BADE : In practice, nobody has raised any objection. Now, the hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee, has raised an objection. Let the Speaker take note of it. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : He is not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So what ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is the same point that I wanted to make. If nobody takes objection, it is all right. But if we have

a rule in the book, it has to be observed even if one Member challenges it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put it to the House ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I want your ruling. I wanted to know if the Speaker had by prior act allowed the motion to be moved. I remember umpteen occasions when you have referred to the Speaker having done or not having done something. You have said, "I shall await the decision of the Speaker." The Speaker is not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am the Speaker now.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You have on umpteen occasions referred back the whole matter. This is a matter of principle which is why I press it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For two reasons: I have said that we have been following this principle in almost all the Bills, and because I see... (*Interruption*)... Order please. You might have raised it in another case. We have been following this principle. Because I see no special gain that it should be held back to tomorrow, I have allowed it. If one wants to speak, one has the right, but I have allowed the motion to be moved. This is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Half-an-hour discussion is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is another issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You break the rule on that one also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I know that we have crossed 5.30

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not satisfied with the explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have raised another issue. That is another issue, that we have crossed 5.30. (*Interruption*) Order, order. Why don't you leave the House to me ? He has raised another issue, that at 5.30 we are to take up another item

[Mr Deputy-Speaker]

That is very correct. (*Interruption*) Order, please. But very often, in regulating the business of the House, we all become a little flexible in these matters, and adjust five minutes or 10 minutes this side and that side. Therefore, I do not think it is very important. I will put the motion to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to make a submission. You have tried to evade our question. I am sorry to say. I asked you categorically, and it is within my rights to ask you and get a clear and categorical reply. I asked you. "Did the Government bring a motion before you that rule 93 be suspended?" You have said "No."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not say no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Secondly, the proceedings of the House, the behaviour of the Chair and ourselves in this House should not be more known through failure to follow the rules than by following them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not accept that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not finished, Sir. Rule 93 is on the statute. It is a rule. You cannot avoid it because somebody has not done it in the past. There was severe criticism on our side. When the Aligarh Muslim University Bill was passed in a hurry, we were severely criticised on our side by the people. (*Interruption*) We want a fair judgment from you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving it. Please sit down. (*Interruption*) In the first place, it is not necessary, and when the Minister has stood up and has said, "I move that the Bill, as amended, be passed," the motion is before me. The second point is, whether I allow it or not. I have said, for the reasons that I have mentioned to you, I have allowed the motion to be moved. Therefore I will put it to the House. The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, at

the third reading stage, we want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is the right of Members to make submissions at the third reading. In that case I would like to have the consensus. What do we do? We have already crossed the deadline of 5.30. If they want to make submissions in the third reading I cannot shut them out.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : You have already put it to vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I had just started; then they stopped me.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We shall sit till 7 O'clock or 8 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am in the hands of the House. Once the Order Paper is made it should not ordinarily be varied during the day. But when special circumstances arise the Order Paper also may be varied in the sense that time may be adjusted. I am in the hands of the House. What should we do about this? The question is whether the House would extend the sitting today and finish up the Bill today upto the third reading and take up other items of business later on... (Some Hon. Members Yes)... or adjourn this discussion until tomorrow and take up some other discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am just clarifying the position before the House. I am in the hands of the House as I said, I would like to be guided by the sense of the House. What is the desire of the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You cannot over-ride the rules of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of over-riding the rules.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The third reading discussion is a right which particularly the Opposition cherishes. Therefore, to secure the consensus of the House, when the Minister expresses himself in a particular fashion and Members appear to respond—would be entirely unfair to the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am saying that it appears to be consensus of the House that we shall proceed with this Bill and have the third reading and pass the Bill. The rest of the business will be taken later on.

SHRI PILOO MODY : On a point of order, May I know in what manner the consensus of the House is being taken ? Is it a matter of majority decision ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is my decision. If you challenge it, you can challenge it. It is my impression that it is the consensus of the House. You can challenge it if you want. Would you like to challenge it, Mr. Mody ? I am asking you a straight question if you challenge my opinion about the consensus of the House. You can challenge it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am not in the habit of challenging the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Thank you very much.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Nor is it up to the Chair to lay bets in this fashion.

I want to know what the word 'consensus' means from the Chair, because if it is a question of majority from the way I have seen the consensus of the House, you have heard seven parties against, and one party for... (*Interruptions.*) The consensus of the House is not a matter of majority decision ; therefore if you insist I will challenge it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, Item 17 in today's Order Paper is half-an-hour discussion which was to be taken up at 5.30 p.m. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier. Therefore by 5.30 at the latest it will have to be taken up. Under rule 55 the Speaker may allot half an hour on three sittings in a week for raising discussions on matters of sufficient public importance which had been the subject of recent question, etc. Therefore, allotment has already been made as indicated in the Order Paper. Under what procedure is this Order Paper being altered ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are an eminent lawyer. Your half-hour discussion

is not taken away. Only the timing is being varied in view of the special circumstances obtaining in the House. If the members do not make their submission in the third reading, I will put the question to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order, Sir. Are you aware of the fact that we are sitting one extra hour today and you want us to sit longer ? You have taken the sense of the House on this point ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have taken the sense of the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We shall never be able to match them in the present House as far as taking the sense is concerned....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not my fault.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You were one of us once upon a time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am still a member of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Deputy-Speaker is chosen from amongst the opposition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He belongs to the whole House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Don't cast aspersions on yourself.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I was trying to indicate that this unconscionable insistence on today being the last day for the completion of the discussion on this Bill is due to the preoccupation of Government with the Rajya Sabha, which you have already mentioned. It is completely unparliamentary, something that goes against the grain of parliamentary democracy. Is that to be foisted upon us ? What happens if at 5.30 whatever is there on the Order Paper is taken up and this Bill is passed tomorrow. If they want to assert their weight of numbers, I would not like to speak in that sort of circumstance. I have lots of things to say, but I would not like to say that if Government behaves in this fashion,

**MR. SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** "Adjustment", "variation in time" etc. are nice-sounding words, but when the adjustment has to be made to suit the convenience of the Opposition, it is never the pleasure of the Chair to grant it. When we are to sit for an extra hour, you ask us to do so, in spite of the strains we are undergoing from the morning. But you do not take up the item that is fixed at 5.30 according to the schedule. We are really not able to understand it. I would request you to stick to the schedule and not vary it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** On a point of order, Sir. This Bill has undergone a good amendment, which has been moved by the Finance Minister himself and passed by this House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You are making the same point, no new point.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** That is because great men think alike. Another important issue is, we are having another discussion at 6 P. M. Nothing is going to be lost; after all, Rajya Sabha is not sitting now waiting for this Bill to be passed. They have already gone. Let us send the Bill to Rajya Sabha tomorrow.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi-wash) :** We agree in the Business Advisory Committee to sit till 7 o'clock purposely to discuss the light railways under Rule 193 and also to have the half-an-hour discussion. If we do not take up the half-hour discussion at 5.30, the other discussion will be scuttled.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Why? We will sit late.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :** We have had no lunch hour. This is the maximum accommodation we can give. This is very unreasonable. You will have to take up the item on the agenda.

**श्री हुकम चन्ब कछवाय (मुरेना) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आइटम नं० 17 पर जो आधे घंटे की चर्चा है इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि आप यदि नियम 55 देखेंगे तो उसके अनुसार इसपर पहले चर्चा होनी चाहिए साढ़े 5

बजे क्योंकि जो कार्यसूची है वह जब तक समाप्त नहीं होती है तब तक उसके आगे का कार्य नहीं ले सकते हैं। इस सदन के लिए काफी काम है इसको देखते हुए ही हमने भोजन करना छोड़ा है, पूरा एक घंटा अधिक यहाँ पर बैठ रहे हैं और आज 11 से 7 बजे तक बैठने का निश्चय किया है। उस तरफ जो झुंड बैठता है उसमें से आधे लोगों को ये छोड़ देते हैं जो भोजन करने के लिए चले जाते हैं। इसलिए आपसे मेरा निवेदन है कि पहले इसपर चर्चा होगी तभी आगे बढ़ेंगे। हमारे अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात न हो।

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** The only way that the Government can have its way is to take up the business from the agenda at the time at which it is stated and then, if they want, they can meet thereafter. If they are very anxious to pass the Bill, let them inconvenience themselves. Let them wait till the other business is over. This is something which I have been suggesting over and over again in the past also. First of all, Government allow too little time for these things. They are anxious to see that the discussion is cut, the session is cut so that they can all go on their European trips, and yet when it comes to inconvenience of an hour or two, they are not prepared to put up with it. Why should the opposition be inconvenienced? We have certain rights which you should protect. Therefore, the half an hour discussion should be taken up at 5.30 p.m., the other discussion at 6 p.m. and, thereafter, they can meet till midnight or whatever time they want.....(Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I have listened to everybody. I am again saying that I am in the hands of the House. I have said before...(Interruptions) I will learn the rules from you when I am outside. Then you can please teach me what the rules are...(Interruptions) To me the sense of the House is to finish the consideration of the Bill first and then take up the rest of the items later on. I will put it to the House.....(Interruptions).

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** In this House we will not allow ourselves to be pushed around in this way. I am sorry, I am not prepared to be pushed around by members, no matter

what their number may be. (Interruptions)

**SHRI K. S. CHAVDA :** Sir, it is for the Chair to protect the private members.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR :** Sir, may I assure you and our friends that it is not our desire to embarrass them and it is not our desire to make them sit here longer than necessary. Were it not for the very simple reason that Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are committed to sit up to a particular date, we would not have insisted on this. I have just now received a long letter signed by about all the members of the opposition and some members from this side also that the ICS officers Abolition of Privileges Bill should also be passed this session. Then we have got the Delhi University Bill, the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and so on. All these items have to be finished by the 2nd September.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Why not extend the session ?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR :** It is not in my hands. BAC has decided that, and only the BAC can change its recommendations. Shri Piloo Mody has suggested that the business scheduled for 5.30 and 6.00 p.m. should be taken up first and then this Bill may be taken up afterwards. We are agreeable to that. We do not mind this Bill being taken up at 7 O'Clock and we are prepared to sit as long as necessary. We want to accommodate Shri Piloo Mody. We are accepting his suggestion, we are accepting that.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** My submission is that the hon. Minister had himself asked us to sit for an extra day on the 2nd—that was circulated amongst us, the members of the Business Advisory Committee—when they wanted to take up the Twentieth Constitution Amendment Bill. Now, if the business of the House goes on accumulating like that and, even after sitting for extra, 2 hours, we are not able to finish the business, then the only reasonable course is to extend the session by a day. And he did want to sit on the 2nd. That is the only reasonable course.

May I submit to you that I had made a complaint in the beginning of the session that

every session is being shortened? This session has been shortened by a week. Is it the way to run parliamentary democracy in this country? Every session is being shortened. The last session was shortened by 10 days. The hon. Minister asks us to go by the advice of Mr. Piloo Mody. Although he happens to be a good friend of ours, we are not going to conform to his advice in this particular matter because we do not want to sit for more than 2 hours extra.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Mr. Raj Bahadur was not present in the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. I represented my party in the last meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. There, we had agreed and bound ourselves to sit upto 7 O'Clock and not beyond that. We had agreed to forgo lunch hour; we had agreed to sit on Saturdays. Now, how much do you wish to stretch us? Let us know here and now so that we can take recourse to the Factories Act for working extra hours.

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :** डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, और चाहता हूँ कि माननीय राजबहादुर जी जवाब दें, कि पार्लियामेंटो डिमो-क्रेसी की हिफाजत करते करते हमने लंच पीरियड छोड़ा, अब क्या हम बीवियों को भी छोड़ दें ?

**संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :** मेरा खयाल है कि माननीय बनर्जी साहब की उम्र काफी खिच गयी है, अगर छोड़ें नहीं तो कम से कम अलग रहें।

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :** I have been shouting in vain in order to press some of the norms of parliamentary democracy. I do not think you have ever heard or read that a substantial discussion in the House of Commons was sought to be throttled by reference to the lack of time because the House of Lords had to be approached. I am sure between the two Houses here, in this country, there is no such sense of antagonism which there was in England. But, any how, let not any reference to the Rajya Sabha be ever made an excuse for throttling or shortening discussion in the Lok Sabha. The Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha and to nowhere else. Therefore, if they want this thing to be passed, they can get the Rajya Sabha sitting extended by another day.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

If they do not want to sit another day, I don't care. Quite apart from the substance of the matter, what we say on the third reading of the Bill is not so important because I know they will throw over-board whatever suggestions are made. From the point of view of parliamentary democracy, I wish, you, Sir, put your foot down to any reference being made, that is, to this matter having to be taken to the Rajya Sabha and, therefore, no time being given in this House in order to enable the legislation to go through.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : मेरा भी यही कहना है कि एक घंटा लंच का छोड़ दिया और सात बजे तक बैठने का तय कर लिया। विजनेम ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में माननीय मंत्री जी नहीं थे, वहाँ हमने तय किया कि 7 बजे के बाद नहीं बैठेंगे। अब आप कहते हैं कि सात बजे के बाद भी सदन चलेगा। तो इसके लिये अपोजीशन तैयार नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The point raised by Mr. H. N. Mukerjee is very valid. It is very unfortunate that reference should be made to the business of the Rajya Sabha. This House cannot be influenced by what goes on in Rajya Sabha just as we do not expect Rajya Sabha to be influenced by what goes on in this House. This is an accepted Parliamentary code. But there has been no basic change to the basic question. The only change is a very marginal change—a suggestion has been made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that, if the members are keen about taking up the other two items, those items can be taken up now and then discussion on this Bill can be resumed... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : We have already wasted half an hour in this. (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not helping in any way. This is the situation. I would like to say again that I am in the hands of the House, whatever the House wants to do. Do you want to continue with the Third Reading now and finish with this Bill or do you want to take up the other two items now and then resume the discussion on this Bill later?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No about what? (*Interruption*) There are only two questions. Would you like to resume the discussion on this Bill later, after those two items have been disposed of or would you like to take up the Third Reading of the Bill now?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want neither, I will put the motion to the vote of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Mr. N. K. P. Salve.

17 59 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE,  
 CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY  
 OVERBRIDGE AT SAFDARJANG  
 AERODROME

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (वेतूल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस चर्चा को मैंने सदन में उठाया है उसका विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वह अपनी अहमियत रखता है। वह यात्री जो सकदरजंग हवाई अड्डे से दक्षिण दिल्ली की तरफ यात्रा करते हैं और फाटक बन्द होने पर उन्हें जिन परेशानियों और जिन दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है उससे उन लोगों की जिन्दगी दूभर हो चुकी है। मुमकिन है कि मैं यह सवाल बिल्कुल न उठाता, मगर श्री अमरनाथ चावला के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में रेलवे मंत्री ने जो जवाब दिया है वह इतना गोल मोल है कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

मैं यहाँ एक आदिवासी क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। ऐसी क्लिष्ट भाषा न तो मेरी समझ में आनी है और न मैं उसका प्रयोग करता हूँ। एक सीधा प्रश्न था कि सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे का ब्रिज कब बनेगा।

"Whether the construction work on the railway overbridge near Safdarjung Aerodrome, New Delhi, is progressing according to schedule."

Now, which schedule, Mr. Chawla did not specify. Therefore, the Railway Minister summarily said 'Yes'.

18.00 hrs.

कौन सा शिड्यूल है, कुछ मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन दूसरा जो उत्तर है वह और भी ज्यादा देखने लायक है :

"The bridge proper to be constructed by the Railway is likely to be completed by 1973. The Bridge will be open to road traffic thereafter as soon as the work on the approach road is completed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee."

समझ में नहीं आता है कि पुल कब बनेगा और कब उस पर यातायात शुरू हो पाएगा। रेल उपमंत्री जी बंटे हुए हैं। उनकी संसदीय प्रतिभा प्रगल्भ और असीम है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इसका सीधा साधा जवाब देंगे और बताएंगे कि लोगों को जो वहाँ रुकना पड़ता है, वह कब बन्द होगा। मैं भी रुका था वहाँ तब वहाँ पर जो विचार मन में आते हैं और जो बातें होती हैं रेल मंत्रालय और रेल मंत्री के बारे में वे चूँकि बहुत ही असंसदीय हैं, इसलिए मैं इनको यहाँ कह नहीं सकता हूँ। लेकिन अगर वह लाबी में आएंगे तो मैं उनको बता दूँगा। गमियों के दिन ये और मैं उधर एक जगह खाना खाने के लिए जा रहा था। श्रीमती जी मेरे साथ थीं। वहाँ पर फाटक बन्द था। कई मिनटों के बाद श्रीमती जी ने डांट कर कहा कि बंटे गाड़ी में क्या कर रहे हो। जाकर देखो और पता लगाओ कि फाटक क्यों नहीं खुल रहा है। मैं फाटक के

करीब पहुँचा और चौकीदार की तरफ जैसे ही मैंने देखा तो पता चला कि वह एक रेल मंत्री से कम नहीं है। हर कर्मचारी रेलवे का अपने आपको रेल मंत्री से कम नहीं समझता और रेल मंत्री तो अपने आपको किसी बादशाह से कम नहीं समझते। मैंने चौकीदार से पूछा कि फाटक कब खुलेगा ? जिस तरह से रेल मंत्री जवाब देते हैं उसी तरह से उसने दिया कि जब मुझे मूचना मिलेगी, खुल जाएगा। मैंने जब उससे पूछा कि तुम्हें मूचना कब मिलेगी तो उसने मेरी तरफ वैसे ही गुस्से के साथ देखा जैसे स्पीकर माहब कभी-कभी देखते हैं और कह देते हैं कि हिसएलाउड। बहरहाल जैसे ही मैं लौट कर आया श्रीमती जी ने पूछा कि क्या बात है, फाटक क्यों नहीं खुल रहा है तो मैंने उत्तर दिया कि पता नहीं चल रहा है और मुझे यह मालूम देता है कि अग्नि रथ आवन जावन, भय संकेत सूचक ताँत्र धवल लौह पट्टिका जब गिरेगी तब यह फाटक ऊपर हो जाएगा। जैसे ही मिगनल गिरा, गाड़ी गई उसके बाद फाटक ऊपर हुआ।

सभापति महोदय, जो लोग गाड़ी में बैठते हैं, जो उनमें यात्रा करते हैं वे तो सफर करते ही हैं लेकिन जिनका उनके सफर के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और जो बसों आदि में जाते आते रहते हैं उनको आप कब तक परेशान करेंगे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह पुल कब तय बन कर तैयार हो जाएगा और यातायात के लिए खुल जायेगा।

और भी लैबल फ्रामिग्न दिल्ली में दूसरी जगहों पर है। उनके लिए कब तक लोगों को इंतजार आप करवाते रहेंगे ? शकूरबस्ती में है और वहाँ पर सैकड़ों टुकड़े हो जाते हैं जब फाटक बन्द हो जाता है। दो-चार स्टेशन या 25, 30 या 40 मील गाड़ी दूर होती है तब चौकीदार फाटक को बन्द कर देता है। जो आलम शकूरबस्ती में है वहीं शक्तिनगर में भी है। कभी न कभी तो डम इंतजार में राहत मिलनी चाहिये, छुटकारा मिलना चाहिये। मीघे नरीके से इसका जवाब आ जाए, यह मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ और उम्मीदों को लेने के लिए मैंने डम चर्चा को उठाया है।



[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे]

अन्त में मजाज का एक शेर सुनाकर खत्म कर दूंगा। मंत्री महोदय जैसे मैंने कहा है बहुत काबिल है, प्रगल्भ है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पुल बनाने में वह जल्दी करेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि रामायण में बीस मील सेतु कुछ दिनों में बन कर तैयार हो गया था। आज विष्वविक्ष्यात इंजीनियर हमारे पास है और कुछ ही दिनों के अन्दर ये सब पुल बनकर तैयार हो सकते हैं...

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : राम राज्य नहीं है।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : आपका राज्य होगा तो कैसे राम राज्य होगा। इन इंतजार की घड़ियों को तो आप खत्म करें।

मजाज का शेर सुनाकर मैं खत्म कर देता हूँ :

इन्तजार मौत से बदतर

और उन्न भर हमने इन्तजार किया।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्ट आशवासन चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण दिल्ली में रहने वाले नागरिकों को जो अक्षम्य तकलीफ में रहते चले आ रहे हैं और जिनको रोज सुबह शाम और दोपहर को तकलीफ होती है, और कितनी देर इस तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ेगा। हम लोग तो कभी कभार खाना खाने के लिए या दूसरे काम के लिए उधर जाते हैं लेकिन उनको हर रोज जो परेशानी होती है तब उनके दिल में जो विचार उठते हैं, जो आर्जुए जोर पकड़ती है, उनको मैं भूल नहीं सकता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कुछ न कुछ स्पेसिफिक एणोरेंस दें और कृपा करके ऐसी अंग्रेजी में जवाब न दें, जिस के कोई मानी नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : जनावे वाला, साल्वे साहब ने एक बड़ी पुर-असर तकरीर तो की, लेकिन शायद उनको वाक्यात का इत्म नहीं है।

श्री टी० सोहनलाल (करोल बाग) : मन्नापति महोदय, अगर हम दिल्ली वाले भी

अपनी तकलीफ के बारे में बता दें, तो अच्छा हो। साल्वे साहब ने तो एक पुल के बारे में ही बताया है। मैं रोहतक रोड़ के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ।

सन्नापति महोदय : जिन माननीय सदस्यों का बिल्ट में नाम नहीं आया है, उनको इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : माननीय सदस्य की पुर-असर तकरीर के बाद मैं उनसे वाक्यात बयान करना चाहता हूँ। मेहरोली रोड़ पर सफदरजंग-निजामुद्दीन सैशन पर, लैबल फ्रासिंग के ऊपर जो पुल बनाया जा रहा है, उसके मुतल्लिक शुरू-शुरू में कुछ मुश्किलत थीं। यह जो नया पुल बन रहा है, उसके करीब ही सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा है। इस बारे में सिविल एंजियरिंग के महकमे के साथ कुछ असें तक बात-चीत चलती रही। वे नहीं चाहते थे कि हवाई अड्डे को वहां से हटाया जाये। आखिरकार 3 फरवरी को यह फंसला कर लिया गया कि वहां पर यह पुल बनाया जायेगा। उसके बाद यह मामला नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के यहां पड़ा रहा, जो कि इसकी एप्रोच रोड को बनायेगी। इन दो रुकावटों की वजह से वह काम जल्दी न हो सका। अब ये दोनों रुकावटें दूर हो गई हैं और यह काम एक ठेकेदार को दे दिया गया है। इस तरह के जो पुल हम बनाते हैं, वे हम रेल की पटरी पर बनाते हैं और एप्रोच रोड्स बनाने का काम लोकल एयारिटी को—इस मामले में नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी को—करना है।

इस सिलसिले में कोई बात छिपाई नहीं गई है। मैं सदन को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जुलाई, 1973 तक यह पुल आमदो-रफत के लिए खुल जाएगा। मैं खूद मौके पर गया हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि पुल और एप्रोच रोड्स का काम शिड्यूल के मुताबिक चल रहा है। तबस्को की जाती है कि जुलाई, 1973 तक यह काम मुकम्मल हो जाएगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी तकलीफ का जिक्र



[श्री रामचंद्र विकल]

शरीक होने के लिए तैयार है। यह उन्होंने कई बार ज्ञानी भी उनको बताया है और लिखित भी दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इस रेलवे लाइन के नफा नुकसान में शरीक होने के लिए तैयार है, मगर इसे चालू किया जाए।

इन तीन बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय के सामने कुछ उन तथ्यों को रखना चाहता हूँ जो इस रेलवे लाइन के बन्द होने के संबंध में अब तक सरकार की तरफ से कहे गये हैं। यह कहा गया कि यह रेलवे लाइन घाटे में थी इसलिए बन्द कर देनी पड़ी। मैं संक्षेप में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली ऐसी 75 रेलवे लाइनें आज तक घाटे में चल रही हैं जिनमें से पांच-छः के नाम मैं उद्धृत करूंगा। बाकी के चाहेंगे तो सूची प्रस्तुत कर दूंगा। वह रेलवे लाइनें हैं—बरहन्—एटा, उज्जैन—अगर, बटाला—कादियान, दार्जिलिंग—हिमालय बंगलौर सिटी—बांगरपेट, तलाला—बेलवाड़ा, पछोरा—जामनेर। ये वे रेलवे लाइनें हैं जिन्हें भारत सरकार चला रही है मगर घाटे में है। इनको क्यों नहीं बन्द किया गया जबकि हमारे इलाके की इस रेलवे लाइन को बन्द किया गया? मैं उन रेलवे लाइनों के नाम भी प्रस्तुत करूंगा जो कम्पनी द्वारा चलाई जाती रही हैं और घाटे में भी चल रही हैं आज भी मगर भारत सरकार उन की सहायता करती आ रही है। ऐसी आज भी जो चालू कम्पनी की रेलें हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार के हाथ में है और जो घाटे की है, जिनमें सरकार सहायता कर रही है उनके नाम मैं विशेष रूप से बताना चाहता हूँ—चपरमुख—सिलघट (आसाम), काटाखाल—लाल बाजार (आसाम), अहमदपुर—कटुवा (बंगाल), वांकुड़ा—दामोदर (बंगाल), फूलगांव—आरबी (महाराष्ट्र), एलिचपुर—योंतमाल (महाराष्ट्र)। ये वे रेलवे लाइनें हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध सरकार के हाथ में है मगर कम्पनी की है और घाटे में चल रही हैं। मगर सरकार ने इनको बन्द नहीं किया जब कि हमारे इलाके की रेलवे लाइन को घाटे की बात बता कर

बन्द कर दिया। मैं और भी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। ऐसी रेलवे लाइनें जिनका स्वामित्व और प्रबन्ध कम्पनी के हाथ में था, घाटे में चलती रहीं और भारत सरकार उनकी सहायता करती रही, अब उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया है—फतुबा-इस्लामपुर (बिहार) और बर्दवान—कटुवा (बंगाल), ये वे लाइनें हैं जिनमें घाटे के बावजूद सरकार सहायता करती रही है, इनका स्वामित्व और प्रबन्ध कम्पनियों के हाथ में था और अब कुछ दिनों से इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लिया है। लेकिन हमारी रेलवे लाइन जो घाटे की नहीं थी न उसको चलाने के लिए कम्पनी को बाध्य किया गया और न कई प्राइवेट कम्पनियों ने जब लिख कर दिया कि उनको चलाने दिया जाय तो उनको भी नहीं चलाने दिया गया। इस पर तो कभी सोचा भी नहीं गया।

अभी हाल में राज्य सभा में गत सप्ताह माटिन बर्न कम्पनी की दो बन्द रेलों को पुनः चालू करने का आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है जिनके नाम हैं हावड़ा-आमता और हावड़ा-शाखला। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इन घाटे की रेलवे लाइनों को भी चलाने का आश्वासन राज्य सभा में दिया जा चुका तो इसी ए.एस. लाइट रेलवे लाइन के इलाके के लोगों ने क्या ऐसा पाप किया है कि उनकी तरफ अभी तक रेल मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान नहीं गया। समाचार पत्रों से उद्धरण मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1967-68 में बराबर लाभ होता रहा। 1967-68 में भी इस रेलवे लाइन में 0.31 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ था, लेकिन घाटा बता कर इस रेलवे लाइन को बन्द कर दिया गया। 1969-70 में घाटा हुआ या दो-तीन पिछले सालों में घाटा हुआ, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उस घाटे के कारणों की जांच क्यों नहीं हुई। इस घाटे का कारण भी मैं समय रहा तो आप को बताने की कोशिश करूंगा। वह घाटा नहीं होना चाहिये था, उसको रोका जा सकता था इतना बड़ा घाटा नहीं था।

एक बात मैं आप के द्वारा रेलवे मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—माटिन बर्न कम्पनी इस

रेलवे को बन्द करने से पहले कई बार भारत सरकार से आग्रह कर चुकी थी कि हमको मामूली किराया बढ़ाने दिया जाय और कोयला जिस रेट पर अन्य रेलवे लाइनों को दिया जाता है, उस रेट पर हम को भी दिया जाय, यदि हमें इतनी सुविधा दे दी जाय तो हम इस रेलवे लाइन को चला लेंगे, लेकिन उनकी इस मामूली सी शर्त को भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। सरकार ने अपनी रेलों में किराये बढ़ाये हैं, यदि उन को भी यह सुविधा मिल जाती और कोयला में छूट मिल जाती तो यह रेलवे चलती रहती, लेकिन सरकार ने इतनी उदारता भी नहीं दिखाई।

घाटा भी जो हुआ था, वह स्टाफ का वेतन बढ़ने की वजह से हुआ था। 1967-68 में स्टाफ के वेतन पर 26.64 लाख रुपया खर्च था, लेकिन 1969-70 में यह 29.3 लाख रुपया हो गया, लेकिन यह जो थोड़ा सा घाटा स्टाफ का वेतन बढ़ने से हुआ या कोयले की कमी की वजह से हुआ, यह इतना बड़ा घाटा नहीं था जिसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती थी। आज सरकार इस लाइन के 800 सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर 3 लाख रुपया खर्च करती भी, जो घाटे के रूप में इन कर्मचारियों को देती है, अगर यह लाइन चलाई जाती तो घाटा तीन लाख भी नहीं होता। तीन-चार आउट-एजेंसियाँ सरकार के द्वारा अभी भी इस रेलवे के बड़े स्टेशनों पर चलती हैं, वह भी सरकार के लिये घाटा है। घाटे-नफे का हिसाब मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि होशियारी के साथ इस पर सोचा नहीं गया।

इस रेलवे लाइन के बन्द करने से पहले दो प्राइवेट कम्पनियों ने सरकार को लिखा। मैं यह भी बतला दूँ कि जब यह रेलवे लाइन बन्द कर दी गई तो हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले, उस इलाके के लोग उनसे मिले और उस समय स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था—अगर कोई कम्पनी, माटिन-बर्न के अलावा इस रेलवे लाइन को चलाना चाहती है तो ले आइये। हमने बहुत कोशिश की—एक कम्पनी ने जिस का नाम "रानी मिल" है, उन्होंने अपनी शर्तें लिखकर

प्रधान मंत्री जी को, रेलवे मंत्री जी को और मुख्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश को भेजी, लेकिन उनको बुला कर उनसे बात भी नहीं की गई कि वे किन शर्तों पर चलाने के लिये तैयार हैं। अंत में जिन को उखाड़ने के लिये माटिन-बर्न कम्पनी में ठेका दिया—ला० विशम्भर दयाल—उन्होंने कहा कि मैं भी चलाने के लिये तैयार हूँ, लेकिन उनको भी सरकार ने नहीं पूछा कि आप की कौन सी शर्तें हैं, या कौन सी जायज शर्तें है कौन सी नाजायज शर्तें हैं, उनसे बात ही नहीं की गई। इस कम्पनी ने इस रेलवे लाइन को चलाने के लिये 60 लाख रुपये का सृण मांगा था। इस सम्बन्ध में स्टेट बैंक के कर्मचारी मुझे मिले थे, उनका कहना था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार इस लोन की जमानत दे दे तो रेल चलाने के लिये वे किसी भी प्राइवेट कम्पनी को रुपया देने के लिये तैयार है। स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट में है, उनके बड़े मैनेजर ने कहा कि कर्ज की वजह से रेल को नहीं रुकने देंगे, लेकिन कोई गवर्नमेंट उसकी जमानत दे, हम किसी भी कम्पनी को कर्जा देने के लिये तैयार है। इस लिये मैं घ्राप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेलवे के साथ और इस इलाके के लोगों के साथ आज तक न्याय नहीं किया गया।

अन्त में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ और यह भी चाहता हूँ कि मेरे प्रश्नों के स्पष्ट उत्तर मंत्री महोदय दें—भारत सरकार की जो नीति अन्य हानि वाली रेलों के साथ है, वही नीति हमारी इस रेलवे के साथ आज तक क्यों नहीं बरती गई? दूसरे—जिस प्रकार गारण्टी और रिबेट मिस्टम में भारत सरकार अन्य 6 कम्पनियों की क्षतिपूर्ति में शरीक होती है, इसके साथ भी ऐसा व्यवहार क्यों नहीं किया गया? भारत सरकार इस बात की पूरी-पूरी जांच क्यों नहीं करानी कि एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे जो कुछ वर्ष पूर्व लाभ में थी, अब क्यों घाटे में है, कलकत्ते की माटिन बर्न कम्पनी के दफ्तर का कितना खर्च एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे पर पड़ना रहा है, जिसके कारण उसको घाटे में जाना पड़ा?

माटिन बर्न कम्पनी के साथ जो समझौता

[श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

भारत सरकार ने किया था। उसकी धारा 14 में भारत सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि ठेके को निश्चित समय से पूर्व भी समाप्त किया जा सकता है, भारत सरकार जब चाहे समाप्त कर सकती है। 1969 में जब सात साल के लिये ठेके की अवधि बढ़ाई गई तो 1976 तक वह चल सकता था, लेकिन कंपनी ने सितम्बर, 1970 में इस रेलवे को बन्द कर दिया, उस समय 1976 तक चलाने के लिये सरकार ने कंपनी को बाध्य क्यों नहीं किया, उस वक्त इन शर्तों पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं गया—इन बातों से मुझे सन्देह होता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड और कंपनी ने मिलकर मनमाने तौर पर इस रेलवे को बन्द होने दिया और वैधानिक दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाया गया। कंपनी के लिक्विडेशन में जाते समय भी जो शर्तें थीं ठेके की उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। कंपनी को बहुत बेपरवाही से लिक्विडेशन में जाने दिया, यह भी भारत सरकार की एक उदासीनता है या फिर लापरवाही मैं कह सकता हूँ। भारत सरकार ठेके बढ़ाते समय किन किन बातों का ध्यान करती है और उन बातों पर इस रेलवे लाइन के सम्बन्ध में क्यों नहीं ध्यान दिया गया? जब इसका ठेका 70 में 76 के पहले समाप्त किया गया तो और कितनी रेलवे लाइनों के ठेके समाप्त हुए हैं इसका निश्चित जवाब मैं चाहता हूँ।

इस इलाके की कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ बताना चाहता हूँ। इस सौ मील के इलाके में छोटी और बड़ी बीस मंडियाँ हैं, व्यापार की, तीन शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं, सहारनपुर, शामली और बागपत में और कोई ऐसा स्टेशन नहीं है जिसपर इंटर और डिग्री कालेज न हो। वह स्टेशन दिल्ली से सम्बद्ध होने की बख़्त से सरकारी, अर्ध-सरकारी कर्मचारी, दूध वाले, सब्जी वाले और किंगान गजदूरो के दिल्ली आने जाने में जितनी परेशानी हुई है उसका हिसाब नहीं लगाया जा सकता। गरीबी घटाने के बावजूद मेरे क्षेत्र में रेल बन्द होने से गरीबी बढ़ी है। सरकारी कर्मचारी टैक्सी या धम से नहीं आ सकते जो कि

रेलवे के पास से आते थे। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में दुख के साथ सभी से कहा है, रेल मन्त्री जी से कहा है कि आप चलकर देख लीजिए कि हर स्टेशन पर इस रेलवे लाइन के बन्द होने से कितने लोग बेकार हुए हैं, उनकी क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं और उसके बाद फैसला कीजिए तब भी मैं मान लूंगा लेकिन किसी ने स्वीकार नहीं किया न रेल मन्त्री जी ने, न रेल उपमन्त्री जी ने, कि चल कर सौ मील के उजड़ते हुए इलाके का चलकर निरीक्षण कर लें। समय कम है अन्यथा मैं अनेकों तथ्य आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करता। मैं केवल यही चाहता हूँ इस रेलवे लाइन को चाहे भारत सरकार स्वयं चलाए, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग से चलाए, चाहे कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाकर चलाए और चाहे प्राइवेट कंपनी चलायें क्योंकि यह इस इलाके की मौत और जिन्दगी का सवाल है। राष्ट्रीय हित को देखते हुए हर हालत में इस इलाके में पुनः रेल अवश्य चलाने की कृपा करें।

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) :** Sir, this Shahdara-Sahranpur Light Railway, one of Martin Burns, creatures, was closed on the 1st September, 1970. I cannot understand why the Government could not take over the railways. Because the poor, common men have no vested interests' lobby functioning in Delhi, and that is why we see today that Government is so very anxious to take over Balmer Lawrie at double the cost to benefit somebody, and that is very good to them.

The length of this railway line is 172.7 km., and this railway ran on an average 22 daily passenger trains, and it carried on an average 12,000 passengers. This did not include the goods trains. That shows that the business was very brisk and it was fully supported and patronised and it was really essential for the people in that area. They had 1,400 employees. If we calculate that way, that is, taking five dependents for one employee, this railway provided living bread and butter—for 7,000 people in the country. Sir, these employees received very low wages. The total wage of an employee came to as low as even Rs. 100.

There was a survey committee instituted by the Government of India, and it says—1

am quoting an extract :—

“... Although the services provided by the light railway companies generally leave much to be desired, some of them are serving a very useful purpose and in their case, at any rate, if they are to suspend operation, the road services will not, it is felt, be able to cater for the entire volume of traffic offered. Accordingly, it is necessary to ensure that these railways continue to operate and strive to improve the services to standards comparable with those of other railway systems including broad gauge and metre gauge.”

They have a pious Industrial Policy Resolution which clearly indicates that Railways must be in the public sector. They draft a Bible for themselves and then they would be more identified for its violation than to its adherence; that is the strongest thing.

I know they have no transport economist. The huge railways system involving Rs 4,000 crores, Indian money, the largest public sector enterprise has not got a proper, mature, experienced, academically educated transport economist. That is why you always catch the wrong end of the stick. This is one of the cheapest frames of transport, the railways, water transport cheapest. Road transport comes last. I give the example of Howrah-Anta light and Howrah-Sheakhala light railway. For a monthly ticket, the small trader and the small clerk who came to the city for working, they paid Rs 17. When it was stopped, they had to pay Rs 65 for the same journey. As a result he stopped coming to the city and lost his source of income or he came and crowded the slums of Calcutta, to avoid paying the railways fares. Traction by railways could be done at a fraction of the cost of running the road transport. It is unfortunate that even after 25 years they do not have an integrated national transport policy. Am I not throwing pearls before swines? I had been writing to them for the last five years, to various Ministries and the Prime Minister that unless you have an integrated national transport policy, you cannot really take correct decisions. So far they have been unable to do it. The ones that we had near Calcutta which had been closed down were serving the poorer sections in the hinterland and the interior, particularly people from the low income group.

But the trouble is that in the Planning Commission and in the Government, there is a very powerful road transport lobby which caters to the needs of the foreign investment oriented road transport although road transport costs may be 4-5 times. In spite of that it is being forced upon the common working man in the country. Howrah-Anta and Howrah-Sheakhala employed 1600 persons, Arrah-Sesaram and Futwal-Islampur had 900 employees, Sahdra-Saharanpur, 1400 and in the head office it had 303 persons. The track length covered by Howrah-Anta was 86 km and that of Howrah-Sheakhala was 31 km; Arrah-Sesaram covered 114 km and Futwal-Islampur, 47 km while Sahdra-Saharanpur covered 172 kms.

As for the number of trains, Howrah-Anta and Howrah-Sheakhala ran 84 trains carrying 30,000 passengers; Arrah-Sesaram ran 18 trains carrying 8,000 passengers. Futwal-Islampur ran 14 trains and carried 6,000 passengers while Sahdra-Saharanpur ran 22 trains carrying 12,000 persons.

All that I wanted to say is : have they understood the business? What do they believe in? In over-capitalisation? These light railways are very old and the intrinsic value or book value of the assets have become next to nothing. In spite of that they are rendering a great service, a beneficial service to your economy. You are running a great social service and serving people at practically no cost. Suppose you want to replace these light railways by buses, how much money would be required? About twenty times the money involved in the light railways. You do not care for them because you do not understand transport economics, the value of over-capitalisation or under-capitalisation.

As far as Howrah-Anta and Howrah-Sheakhala are concerned, I regret to say that a particular political party had been playing politics and had been dilly-dallying. For year people suffered. Although the Prime Minister in her election meetings had given an assurance in 1971, it was delayed till such a long time. Now we read about it but we have to see what actually happens.

We are struggling for reopening these two railways since December, 1970, but now they want to reap a political dividend. Therefore, they are talking about reopening it. I want to urge on the Minister through you that

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

the employees of all these light railways should be brought under the rules and regulations of the Indian standard railways and whatever those employees get, the employees of light railways also should get. I also urge that the light railways should be taken over, improved and brought to a standard and not abolished.

Finally, I urge on the minister to spell out clearly and truthfully here what the Government's decision is with regard to Sahdara-Saharanpur light railways and also other light railways that are doing a great service to the people of this country.

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) :** सभापति महोदय, यह जो विवाद उठाया गया है यह हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों में रहने वाले नागरिकों के लिए बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न बन गया है। मैं इस प्रश्न से इधर काफी दिनों से सम्बद्ध हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी को पालियामेंट के चालीस मेम्बरों ने 13 अगस्त को लिख कर दिया कि इस रेलवे को चलाना निहायत जरूरी है क्योंकि यह बड़ी मंडियों के बीच से गुजरती है। यहाँ पर तीन शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं और अनाज की बड़ी मंडियाँ हैं। अगर यह रेलवे लाइन यहाँ से हटाई गई तो इससे वहाँ के लोगों का बड़ा नुकसान हो जाएगा।

जो सबसे बड़ी बात कही जाती है वह यह कही जाती है कि यह रेलवे इसलिए नहीं चलाई जा सकती कि यह घाटे में चलती थी। मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो रेलवे चला रहे हैं उस का मॅनेजमेंट इतने दिनों से आपके पास है, क्या वह मुनाफा दे रहे हैं? आज पश्चिमी जिलों के लोगों के विरुद्ध एक बड़ी साजिश की गई। वह साजिश यह थी कि माटिन वर्न कंपनी ने 1 करोड़ 37 लाख रुपये में यह लाइन लाला विशम्भर लाल के हाथ बेच दिया। आप जानते हैं कि आज रेलवे लाइनें बहुत मंहगे भाव पर बिक रही हैं। लाला जी ने यह समझा कि यह रेलवे लाइन पूरी उखाड़ कर बेचने से उनको इतना फायदा हो जायेगा कि उनको इस रेलवे लाइन को चलाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं रहेगी।

नेकिन वहाँ पर एजिटेशन हुआ। एक या डेढ़ मील लाइन उखड़ने के बाद सारी जनता ने खड़े होकर इसका विरोध करना शुरू कर दिया, और लाला जी स्वयं कहने लगे कि मैं रेलवे चलाने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

अब घाटे की बात कही जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की जांच कराई है कि 35 से 40 परसेंट तक रेलवे का जो मुनाफा होता था वह माटिन वर्न कंपनी के ड्रेड आफिम को चला जाता था जो कलकत्ता में था। आज स्थिति यह है कि जब इतनी बड़ी धनराशि कलकत्ते को चली जाय और उसके बाद इस रेलवे लाइन की कंडीशन न सुधारी जाय, वहाँ जो इन्तजाम है उसको न ठीक किया जाये फिर भी दूसरी रेलों से मुकाबला किया जाये तो कैसे काम चलेगा? वही पुराने एंजिन हैं, वही सारा पुराना इन्तजाम है, कोयले का भाव बढ़ गया है, ऐसी स्थिति में यह रेलवे लाइन मुनाफे में कैसे चल सकती है? लेकिन अभी जब मजदूरों का मामला उठा था इस रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में तब कोर्ट ने कहा था कि रेलवे लाइन नफे में चलती। अदालत का फैसला है कि यह घाटे में नहीं चलती है, लेकिन आज मंत्री महोदय पता नहीं कैसे कहते हैं कि वह घाटे पर चलती है और अदालत की इस बात पर विचार नहीं करते। अगर कंपनी के टाइम में यह ठीक चल सकती थी तो आज क्यों नहीं चल सकती। और अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह घाटे में चल रही है तो क्यों नहीं आप इस रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करते? इस तरह से यह 90 मील का पैसेज 60 मील का हो जायेगा और यह मुनाफे पर चल सकती है। इस प्राथमिक को हल करने की पूरी कोशिश की जानी चाहिये। मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस वास्तविकता को समझने की कोशिश करेंगे?

यू पी गवर्नमेंट ने भी कहा है कि इसको चलाया जाना चाहिए। जब सभी यह कहते हैं कि इसको चलाया जाना चाहिये तो आप देखें कि किस तरह से इसको चलाया जाए। माननीय सदस्य विकल जी ने कहा है कि चाहे इसको कोआपरेटिव के आधार पर चलायें, उत्तर प्रदेश

सरकार से बात करके उससे चलवाएं या किसी भी तरह से हो कोई न कोई सिस्टम "इवाल्क" करके इस रेलवे लाइन को आप चलाएं, फिर चाहे आप स्वयं इस रेलवे लाइन को लेकर और इसको बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करके चलाएं ऐसा करके ही लोगों के जो कष्ट और तकलीफें हैं, उनको दूर किया जा सकता है। आप की यह नीति भी है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट की फॉर्मिलिटी, गांव-गांव तक पहुंचनी चाहिये तो समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस रेलवे लाइन को क्यों उखाड़ा जा रहा है। मैं आशा और विश्वास करना हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जन भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए, वहाँ के नुमाइन्दों की माँग को ध्यान में रखते हुए और उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वालों की जो भावनायें हैं, उनको समझते हुए कोई ऐसा कदम उठावेंगे जिससे यह रेलवे लाइन पुनः चल सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में कोई आश्वासन जरूर दें।

**सभापति महोदय :** मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हाउस सात बजे तक बँठता है और मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब भी आप सुनना चाहेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सब को सवाल करने का भी इस पर मौका मिल जाए। मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि सब लोग एक दो सवाल पूछ लें और बाद में उनका जवाब आ जाए और हम सात बजे या उसके दो चार मिनट इधर-उधर इसको खत्म भी कर दें। इससे आपका मकसद भी पूरा हो जाएगा और हम समय पर इस बहस को समाप्त भी कर लेंगे।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :** जो बहस विकल जी ने शुरू की है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देना हूँ। दो साल से बराबर हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस रेलवे लाइन को सरकार ले ले और स्वयं इसको वह चलाए। यह कहा जाता है कि इसको ब्राड गेज बनाकर तब उसको चलाया जायेगा। ब्राड गेज बनने के लिए अगर प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी तो यही होगा कि न नी मन तेल होगा और न राधा नाचेंगी। जब आपने कहा

है कि हावड़ा-आमदा रेलवे लाइन को लेने की आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि इस रेलवे लाइन को भी आप न लें। अगर सवाल यह है कि यह रेलवे लाइन घाटे में चल रही है तो लोग इसके लिए तैयार हैं कि किराया बड़ा दिया जाए ताकि नुकसान न हो और कुछ आमदनी हो जाए। लाखों लोगों की सहूलियत को देखते हुए नुकसान की बात को देखते हुए, अगर इस रेलवे लाइन को नहीं चलाया जाता है तो मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार भी तो नुकसान में चल रही है और इसका क्या यह मतलब है कि सरकार को बन्द कर दिया जाए? उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने 17 जुलाई को हमें आश्वासन दिया था कि हम इसको चलाने के लिए तैयार हैं अगर सेंटर हमारी मदद करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को इसमें धाप संहारा दें, आप उसकी इस काम में मदद करें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आप खुद इसको चलायें।

**श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) :** मैं तीन चार सवाल ही पूछना चाहता हूँ। घाटे की बात कही गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जब इसको कम्पनी चला रही थी तो वह अपने कर्मचारियों को पूरे तरीके से बीनस और भत्ता नहीं देती थी जिसको लेकर बहुत ज्यादा आन्दोलन हुए थे और हड़तालें हुई थी? क्या उसकी वजह से कर्मचारियों में अमन्तोष व्याप्त नहीं हो गया था और कर्मचारियों ने पूरी ड्यूटी देना बन्द नहीं कर दिया था? उसी कारण से वहाँ टिकिटलेस ट्रेवल क्या वहाँ नहीं चल रहा था और उसके कारण घाटा हुआ।

वहाँ पर बूबों, बीमारों, औरतों और बच्चों को किस तरह तकलीफ हो रही है, इसके भी आप देखें। त्यौहारों और मेलों के अवसर पर तथा गमियों के मौम में यात्रियों को वहाँ चार-चार और छ-छः घण्टे खड़ा रहना पड़ना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय वहाँ स्वयं मफर करके देख लें।

क्या सरकार ने इसकी कोई जांच कराई है



[श्री मुल्कीराम सैनी]

कि इस रेलवे की आवश्यकता है या नहीं ? हम लोगों ने बार-बार कहा है कि घाटे का एक कारण हेड आफिस पर आमदनी का 45 परसेंट खर्च किया जाना है। इसके अतिरिक्त जब कि रेलवेज को कोयला 28 रुपये पर टन की दर से मिलता है, इस रेलवे को वह 72 रुपये पर टन के हिनाब से मिलता था। कोयले की कीमत में यह डिफरेंस और ट्रिट्टमेंट ट्रेवलिंग भी इस घाटे का कारण रहे हैं। क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में कोई जांच कराने की कोशिश की है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इसके लिए कोई समिति बनाई है, या क्या उनका ऐसा करने का इरादा है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि श्री विकल और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने जो तथ्य रखे हैं, क्या उनको देखते हुए इस रेलवे को नफे में नहीं चलाया जा सकता है ?

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सहारनपुर से लेकर दिल्ली तक का इलाका हिन्दुस्तान का एक बहुत डेन्सली पापुलेटिड-घनी आबादी वाला—एरिया है, जो सब से ज्यादा पैदावार का एरिया है और जहां सबसे ज्यादा स्कूल, मंडिया और अन्य संस्थान आदि हैं ? क्या इन तमाम बातों को देखते हुए यह विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता है कि यह रेलवे घाटे में नहीं नफे में चलेगी ? अगर वह घाटे में भी चले, तो क्या सरकार का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि जनता की सुविधा के लिए इस रेलवे को फिर से पौरन चालू किया जाये, जब कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में रेलवेज की घाटा हो रहा है और इस रेलवे का घाटा बाद में नफे में बदल सकते हैं ?

**श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) :** चेंबरमैन साहब, क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को यह मेमोरेण्डम नहीं मिला है कि इस गाड़ी के बन्द हो जाने से इस रेलवे को इस्तेमाल करने वाले उस एरिया के तकनीकन माड़े तीन करोड़ इन्सान सख्त परेशानी में मुबतिला हो गये हैं और जो लगभग अस्सी लाख इन्सान हर साल इस रेलवे लाइन पर आया-जाया करते थे, वे टुक और लारी वालों के रहमों-करम पर हो गये हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं

है कि आज औरतों, बच्चों और बीमारों को सख्त दुश्वारी हो रही है ? जैसा कि श्री सैनी ने कहा है, यह हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत ही जरखेज और बहुत ज्यादा गल्ला तथा सब्जी पैदा करने वाला इलाका है और वह इस ट्रांसपोर्ट से मेहरूम हो गया है। क्या सरकार इस रेलवे को चलाने के लिए गौर कर रही है, जैसा कि उसकी तरफ से बार-बार वायदा किया गया है ? क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई आखिरी फंसला कर लिया है ? यू० पी० के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इस बारे में अपना सहयोग देने का वायदा किया है। उसके बाद इस रेलवे को चलाने में क्या मुश्किल पेश आ रही है ? क्या सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि माटिन बन् कम्पनी जैसे प्राइवेट कंपिटलिट ने इस रेलवे को बन्द करके जो एक तरह से चैलेंज किया है, उसको एक्सेप्ट कर लिया जाये ? सरकार की तरफ से पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ाने और सोशलिज्म की बात की जाती है। इस हालत में क्या इस सरमायादार कम्पनी के सामने हथियार डाल देना, इस चैलेंज को एक्सेप्ट न करना और लोगों को इस आराम से मेहरूम करना सही होगा ? सरकार को इस चैलेंज को कुबूल करना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस सिलसिले में क्या कर रही है।

[श्री असाफ सुन्हेल (अमरोहा) और श्री मीर खास, कांन्स्ट्रक्शन्स विभाजन] :  
 नहीं मला है, कस गाड़ी के बन्द हो जाने से इस रेलवे को इस्तेमाल करने वाले  
 अस एरिया के تقریباً साठे فیصد میں کروڑ انسان سخت پریشانی میں مبتلا ہو گئے ہیں۔  
 اور لوگ کھمک ایسی لاکھ انسان ہر سال اس ریلوے لائن پر آیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ  
 ٹرک اور لاری والوں کے رقم پر ہوتے ہیں، کیا یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ آج ہوتوں۔  
 بچوں اور تیاروں کو سخت دشواری پوری ہے جیسا کہ سری میں نے کہا ہے یہ ہندوستان  
 کا بہت ہی ڈیگر اور بہت زیادہ ڈیگر پیکر کرنے والا علاقہ ہے۔ اور اس کے علاوہ  
 سے عوام ہو گیا ہے، کیا اس ریلوے کو چلانے کے لئے فوراً جی بی سے میساک اس کی طرف  
 سے بار بار وعدہ کیا گیا ہے، کیا اس کے لئے اس بار سے میں کوئی آمادہ کر رہا ہے، پوچھنے کے  
 پیفٹ مشنر نے اس بار سے میں اپنا سہولگ دینے کا وعدہ کیا ہے، اس کے بعد اس ریلوے کو  
 چلانے میں کیا مشکل پیش آ رہی ہے، کیا سروس دینے کے لیے کیا بہت کم مائنٹرننگ کی جیسی جیسے  
 میساکلے اس ریلوے کو بند کر کے ایک بار اس سے پہلے کیا ہے، اس کو منظور کیا جائے، ہر  
 کی طرف سے میساک کو بڑھانے اور سروس فراہم کی بات کی جاتی ہے، اس حالت میں  
 کیا اس بار کو کوئی بہت زیادہ سہولت دیں گے، اس پہلے کو اس سہولت کے زکرا اور لوگوں کو اس  
 آہام کے مجرم کرنا صحیح ہو گا، سروس کو اس پہلے کو قبول کرنا چاہیے، میں یہ عرض کرنا  
 چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بار اس کے لئے میں اپنا سہولت دینے کا وعدہ کرتا ہوں۔ ]

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार और रेलवे मन्त्रालय हमें सहयोग दें, तो हम इस लाइन को चलायेंगे ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता इस रेलवे लाइन के बन्द हो जाने से बहुत ही कष्ट में है ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इस रेलवे लाइन के बन्द हो जाने से इस क्षेत्र की बड़ी-बड़ी मंडियां बेकार हो गई हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ, इस नव-निर्माण के युग में जब कि और लाइनें खोली जा रही हैं इस लाइन का बन्द किया जाना कितना अनुचित है और एक प्रश्न यह करना चाहता हूँ कि यह घाटा जो होता है क्या यह सत्य है कि माटिन बर्न कम्पनी ने जब उनको आभास हो गया कि इस लाइन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जायेगा, तो अपने सारे पैसे, सारे मुनाफे को कलकत्ते में खर्च किया ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। एक सदस्य हमारे यहाँ भूख हड़ताल करके बैठे हुए हैं बिहार के... (ब्यबधान)... बाद में कोई प्राबलम न पैदा हो जाय इसलिए मैं इस ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : इस समय इस चर्चा के बीच में नहीं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र (बरेली) : सभापति महोदय, जो बातें कही जा चुकी हैं उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत जरूरेज इलाके से, हमारे मूबे के ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश के बहुत उपजाऊ इलाके से यह सी मील लम्बी लाइन गुजरती थी मेरठ मुजफ्फरनगर होकर और राजधानी से कुछ 9 मील पर इसकी शुरुआत थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही है कि माटिन बर्न कम्पनी की बहुत सी लाइनें बंगाल में जो बन्द थीं इसी तरह से, उनको फिर

से चलाने का इरादा किया गया है और अगर उनके बारे में यह फंसला हुआ है तो इस लाइन के बारे में सरकार क्यों उदासीन है ? इसके लिए क्या खास वजह है ? क्या दिक्कत है इसको चलाने में ?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या माटिन बर्न कम्पनी को सिर्फ 5 लाख रुपये साल का घाटा या इस लाइन को चलाने में ? क्या यह फिगर सही है या गलत है ? अगर सही है तो 5 लाख रुपये साल का घाटा सी मील लम्बी ऐसी रेलवे लाइन में जो ऐसे इलाके से गुजरती है जहाँ घनी आबादी है, मंडियां हैं, फौजदारी है और देश का सबसे उपजाऊ इलाका है, उसमें 5 लाख रुपये के घाटे को सरकार सप्लिडाइज नहीं कर सकती है, बर्दाशत नहीं कर सकती है जो इस लाइन को बन्द करने का फंसला हुआ और सरकार ने यह फंसला किया कि वह इसको लेकर चलाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ?

तीसरी बात—क्या यह सही है कि हमके 800 आदमी जिनकी तनफूवाह 3 लाख रुपये महीना अर्थात् ३६ लाख रुपये साल बनती है, उनको रेलवे विभाग ने अपने यहाँ ऐवजाब किया है क्योंकि एक अनएम्प्लायमेंट का प्राबलम पैदा हुआ ? उसके कुल 11 सी आदमी थे। उसमें से 800 को आप ले चुके हैं। तो इन बातों को नजर में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करेगी कि इस लाइन को उखाड़ कर इसकी पटरियों को बेचा न जाय जैसा कि जो नये साहब आए हैं उन्होंने शुरू कर दिया है बल्कि करोड़ों आदमियों, इस इलाके के माठ मत्तर लाख आदमियों का ख्याल करके जो हममें फायदा उठाते रहे हैं, वह फायदा उनको मिलता रहे, इसलिए इसको तोड़ा न जाय ? इन प्रश्नों का स्पष्ट जवाब मैं मन्त्री महोदय से चाहता हूँ।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल (करोल बाग) : सभापति महोदय, इस लाइन के बन्द होने से दिल्ली के ऊपर जो महंगाई का प्रभाव बढ़ा है वह दिल्ली वाले जानते हैं क्योंकि दिल्ली के अन्दर खास तौर से सब्जी और दूध ये दो चीजें ऐसी थीं जो

[श्री टी० मोहनलाल]

कि इस लाइन से प्रति दिन बराबर आया करती थी। उस लाइन का मुझको थोड़ा सा तजुर्बा है। मैं अकमर सहारनपुर जाया करता था और जब कभी थड़ी लाइन से नहीं जा पाता था तो इससे रान वो जाना हुआ तो चला जाता था। दिल्ली से गी भील के दायरे के अन्दर चलने वाली इस रेलवे लाइन के बन्द होने से दूध जो पहले एक रुपये की गैस किलो मिलता था, वह आज एक रुपये अस्सी पैस किलो और दो रुपये किलो मिलने लगा है। सड़की आलू और दीगर चीजें जो हमें गस्नी मिलती थीं उनके भाव दुगुने हो गए हैं क्योंकि ज्यादातर सड़की इस इलाके से आती थी। ट्रक वाला तो अपनी पूरी ट्रक भर कर तब सड़की लाना चाहता था, लेकिन यहाँ तो इस लाइन के रहने पर सड़की वाले अपनी दो-दो गठनी मिर पर रख कर बेचने चले आते थे। दूसरे स्टूडेंट्स को इससे बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। आज यह हालत है कि बस न मिली तो लेट हो गए। काफी स्टूडेंट्स जो आस-पास के थे इससे आया करते थे। इस लाइन पर तीन शुगर मिलें थी, मुझे अच्छी तरह से पता है कि जो लोग इन मिलों में काम करते थे, वे इसी लाइन से आया-जाया करते थे, अब वे लोग वहाँ पर ही बसने लगे हैं, हालाँकि उनके घर लोनी और शाहदरा के पास थे।

जहाँ तक नुकसान वाली बात है, भारत सरकार को उसने काफी रुपया भी दिया है। ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि नुकसान हुआ है। रेलवे के बन्द होने के बाद जब हम लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले, दिल्ली के सातों एम० पीज ने कहा कि इस रेलवे के बन्द होने से दिल्ली को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। जैसा श्री बिकल जी अभी बतला रहे थे, उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि आप को अपरेटिव सोसायटी बना कर इसको चला लीजिये। हमने कहा कि यह काम हम कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हममें पैसे का सवाल है। आज जब हम समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं, समाजवाद के जमाने से गुजर रहे हैं तो मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेलवे से उस इलाके की गरीब

जनता का ही सम्बन्ध था, वही इसमें बैठती थी। साधन-सम्पन्न आदमी इसमें बैठने वाले नहीं थे। हजाराँ आदमी अपने रोजगार के सिलसिले में इस रेलवे से आते थे, सब्जी लाते थे—आज उनको नुकसान हो रहा है। उस गरीब जनता के लिए अगर हमको थोड़ा-बहुत घाटा भी भुगतना पड़े तो भुगतना चाहिए था। आज सरकार की रेलों में जब 20 लाख रुपये रोज की चोरी होती है, तो इस रेलवे का घाटा इतना बड़ा घाटा नहीं था, जिसको सम्भाला नहीं जा सकता था।

**श्री रत्न प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) :** सभापति महोदय, घाटे के आधार पर किसी रेलवे लाइन को चलाने से बन्द कर दिया जाय, यह अंग्रेजी दृष्टिकोण नहीं है। भारतीय दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी रेलवे लाइन को इस आधार पर बन्द न किया जाय कि उसमें घाटा हो रहा है। वरन् इस बात को देखा जाय कि जो हमारी वर्तमान नीति है, जिन क्षेत्रों में पिछड़ापन है, जहाँ की जनता की मांग है कि उनके लिए रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था की जाय, रेलवे मंत्रालय का कर्तव्य है कि उस आधार पर रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था करे।

**डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (झांसी) :** सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको यह ज्ञात है कि यह क्षेत्र भारतवर्ष का सबसे अधिक उपजाऊ क्षेत्र है और सबसे घनी आबादी का क्षेत्र है। यदि किसी कम्पनी को इसमें नुकसान हुआ है या आप की सर्वे रिपोर्ट इस क्षेत्र के बारे में ऐसा निर्देश देती है कि इस क्षेत्र में रेल चलाने से घाटा होगा, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बँठा दें, इस क्षेत्र में आप को सबसे अधिक लाभ होगा।

आप यह भी जानते हैं कि हमारी दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश के उस क्षेत्र के तमाम लोग, जिनमें हमारे सदस्य श्री बिकल जी और अन्य लोग भी शामिल हैं, सब इस पक्ष में हैं कि वहाँ पर रेलवे लाइन चलाई जाय, मैं आप से आज आश्वासन चाहता हूँ—आप श्रीनगर के निवासी

हैं, ठण्डे क्षेत्र में रहते आए हैं, हर चीज को ठण्डे तरीके से सोचते हैं—इस मामले पर ठण्डे दिमाग से सोचकर फैसला करेंगे और हमें आज आश्वासन देंगे कि आप शीघ्र इस लाइन को चलाने की कृपा करेंगे। आज हम लोग आपसे आश्वासन लेकर ही उठेंगे—यह निश्चय करके हम सब यहां आये हैं।

**रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) :** सभापति जी, कुछ असें से बहुत से माननीय सदस्य चाहे वे हमारी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हों या मुखालिफ पार्टियों से ताल्लुक रखते हों, इस मामले को मेरे सामने लाते रहे हैं और काफी दिलचस्पी जाहिर की है। कभी-कभी यह भी कहा गया है कि अगर यह लाइन न चलाई गई तो इससे लोगों को काफी नुकसान होगा, लोगों को काफी तकलीफ होगी...

**श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :** यह हिन्दी नहीं, उर्दू है।

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** मुझे बोलने दें तो मैं हिन्दी भी बोल सकता हूं।

**श्री इसहाक सम्भली :** यह हिन्दी है। लेकिन ये बेचारे तो न हिन्दी जानते हैं और न उर्दू।

**श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी :** सबसे पहले इस रेलवे का थोड़ा सा इतिहास समझ लेना जरूरी है। यह रेलवे 1905 में शुरू की गई थी। उस वक्त से हमारी गवर्नमेंट के साथ 1935 तक इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। 1935 में जब गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ऐक्ट प्रामुलगेट हुआ तो उसके बाद में मर्कजी सरकार से सम्बन्ध हुआ। इसके बाद कुछ शर्तें थीं कंट्रैक्ट में कि अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहे हर सात साल के बाद इस रेलवे को खरीद सकती है लेकिन कोई जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई इस कम्पनी को लेने की। इस कम्पनी ने इजहार किया इस बात का कि उन्हें नुकसान हो रहा है और उसकी वजूहात यह बताई कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने वहां पर ट्रकों चला दी हैं, बसेज चला दी हैं जिसकी

वजह से काफी ट्रैफिक बसेज और ट्रकों पर चला गया है। इसके मुताल्लिक उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये उनसे भी साबित होता था कि शायद इस कम्पनी को नुकसान हो रहा है। उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिए उसके मुताबिक 1956-57 में तकरीबन 58 लाख लोग सफर करते थे लेकिन 1969-70 में जिन लोगों ने सफर किया उसकी तादाद कम हो गई, 45 लाख लोग ही सफर करने लगे। इस तरह करीब 20 परसेंट की कमी हुई। इस कमी के वायस उन्होंने कहा कि नुकसान हो रहा है। नुकसान के जो आंकड़े उन्होंने बताए हैं उसमें उन्होंने बताया कि 1958-59 से 1968-69 तक कुल मिला कर जो सारा नुकसान हुआ वह 16 लाख 27 हजार रुपया था और 1969-70 में 7 लाख 45 हजार का नुकसान हुआ। तो उन्होंने फैसला किया, चूँकि प्राइवेट कम्पनी थी और गवर्नमेंट का कोई डायरेक्ट हाथ नहीं था, कि 1970 में इस कम्पनी को बन्द कर दिया जाये। बन्द करने से हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि लोगों को काफी तकलीफ हुई, काफी दिक्कतें होती रहीं लेकिन माननीय सदस्य समझ सकते हैं कि जो रेलवे 1905 में शुरू की गई थी उसके रोलिंग स्टाक की, इंजनों की, कोचेज की और वैगन्स की हालत कितनी खराब और खस्ता हो सकती है। तो इस मसले पर मौके-मौके पर गवर्नमेंट ने दिलचस्पी दिखाई, मार्टिन बर्न से भी तज़क़िरा होता रहा कि इसको बन्द न करें लेकिन उन्होंने हमेशा यही कहा कि हमें नुकसान हो रहा है और यह नुकसान 1958 से आगे अब तक होता रहा है।

मैं यहां पर एक बात वाज़य करना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी है रेल चलाने की उसमें रुपए का खास खयाल नहीं रखा जाता है बल्कि लोगों की सुविधा का और आराम का खयाल रखा जाता है। यहां पर कुछ हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि अमता हावड़ा रेलवे के लिए आश्वासन दिया गया है कि उसको बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा तो फिर इसके मुताल्लिक ऐसी बात क्यों नहीं हुई। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को जिन्होंने इसमें हिस्सा लिया और इस सदन को इस बात का आश्वासन देता हूं कि मैं उनके

