

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, May 6, 1968/Vaisakha 16, 1890
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI GUDADINNI BASAGONDAPPA
KADAPPA (Bijapur—Mysore)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prohibition in Delhi

+

*1648. SHRI TENNETI
VISWANATHAM :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WEL-
FARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi
Metropolitition Council have recommended
total prohibition in Delhi and have propos-
ed to set up a Committee for the purpose ;

(b) whether the Central Government
have also been requested to co-operate in
the matter and whether the proposed Com-
mittee will include a representative of the
Central Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . No request has so far been
received from the Delhi Administration

who are examining the recommendations of
the Delhi Metropolitan Council.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
Do I understand that the Government is
looking into the matter and if so, may I
know what is the present opinion of the
Government, whether they are of one mind
with regard to prohibition ? I would like
them to have a common policy throughout
India.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : So far
as prohibition is concerned, the State
Governments have to decide what they want
to do.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :
It is one of the Directive Principles and,
I think, the All India Congress Party is
also in favour of prohibition in parts at
any rate ; they have got partial prohibition
in several States. What I want to know
is whether the Central Government has got
any particular view in this matter.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The Central
Government continues to advise the States
to adopt prohibition, but the Central
Government in not is a position to com-
pensate them for any loss that may be
incurred.

श्री विमूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय
जितने पुराने कांग्रेसी हैं, सब मद्य निषेध के
सिलसिले में जेल गये हुए हैं। आज जब हमारे
संविधान में मद्य निषेध के लिये निर्देश है तो
केन्द्रीय सरकार कह देती है कि यह स्टेट गवर्न-
मेंट का मसला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आज
जब एक सूत्र में मद्य निषेध होता है, तो लीग
दूसरे सूत्र से स्मगल करते हैं तो क्या केन्द्रीय
सरकार मद्य निषेध के लिये कोई सक्रिय कदम

उठाने जा रही है ताकि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक सा रहे ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : सक्रिय कदम उठाने में दो दिक्कतें आती हैं। एक मुखतलिफ राज्यों की इस के बारे में अलग अलग रायें हैं, दूसरे — इस में उनको पैसे का नुकसान होता है और कुछ ज्यादा पैसा एक्साइज के बारे में खर्च करना पड़ता है। इन दोनों पैसों के बारे में मांग होती रहती है, इस समय यूनीयन गवर्नमेंट की जो स्थिति है, हम वह पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Referring to the advice given to the States by the Union and all that, I would like to know what is the policy of the Central Government with regard to areas and territories which they are directly administering, like Pondicherry, Delhi and other areas. If they do not implement the policy of prohibition in these areas, I do not think that they have the moral right or courage to tell the States that they should implement prohibition in their respective States. Are the Central Government prepared to take the initiative and see that prohibition is implemented in the areas directly administered by the Centre ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The policy is being gradually followed. As I pointed out, there are financial implications and it is not easy to overcome them.

SHRI RANE : Within what period do the Central Government propose to implement article 47 of the Constitution ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : There are many articles of the Constitution and the Directive Principles about which it is very difficult to set any time limit.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस साल देशी शराब का जो ठेका बेचा है उस से पिछले साल 32 लाख रुपया मिला था, लेकिन इस साल 74 लाख में बेचा गया है तथा उनको साढ़े पांच लाख बोतलों बेचने का अधि-कार दिया गया है। 74 लाख सरकार को देना होगा, 16 लाख 50 हजार रुपये इन बोतलों

की कीमत होंगी, इस तरह से कुल कीमत 90 लाख रुपये होगी, जब कि 16 ह० प्रति बोतल के हिसाब से बेच कर उन को कुल 88 लाख रुपये मिलेंगे, इस का मतलब है कि बाकी रुपया और आपका मुनाफा वे अनुचित तरीके से कमा-येंगे। जिसका परिणाम आज यह हो रहा है कि दिल्ली में जहरीली शराब बिक रही है और करीब 26 आदमी अब तक मर चुके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस के लिये क्या करने जा रही है।

श्री अशोक मेहता : इस के बारे में जांच करने की जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : May I know whether the Delhi Metropolitan Council has sent any detailed blue-print of their scheme and whether they have asked the Central Government to reimburse the loss and if so, what is the amount ?

DR (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : They have not sent any proposal as yet. According to our information, the recommendation of the Metropolitan Council is being, examined by the Delhi Administration.

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या पिछले अनुभव से यह सिद्ध नहीं हो गया है कि जिस किसी राज्य में मद्य निषेध होता है, वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार भी बढ़ता है तथा मद्य निषेध हो नहीं पाता और पीने वाले लोग पीते हैं। क्या सरकार ने समूचे देश में एक जैसी नीति अपनाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को इन्वा-इट कर के एक पालिसी फार्मुलेट करने का कभी यत्न किया है या करने का विचार है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इस के बारे में अलग अलग रायों का अलग अलग अनुभव रहा है। मसलन गुजरात में पूरा प्राहिक्शन है और वहाँ कोई भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने की बात सामने नहीं आई। महाराष्ट्र में था लेकिन वहाँ का अनुभव दूसरा रहा और वहाँ की सरकार और असे-

म्बली ने दूसरा फैसला किया है। मद्रास में जब कांग्रेस हुकूमत थी तब भी प्राहिक्विशन या और अब डी० एम० के० की हुकूमत के बाद भी है। मैसूर ने जहां कांग्रेसी हुकूमत है, अपने नियमों में तबदीली की है। इस लिये अलग अलग राज्य का अलग अलग अनुभव रहा और वहां की सरकारों ने अलग अलग फैसले किये हैं। इस में हम कुछ दखल नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : एक पालिसी बनाने के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री अशोक मेहता : एक पालिसी कैसे हो सकती है। अलग अलग राज्य हैं और उन की अलग अलग असेम्बलियां हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया था कि इस में फाइनेन्शियल इम्प्लीकेशन हैं, इस लिये बहुत से राज्य इस को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मद्रास राज्य में चाहे कांग्रेस सरकार थी या डी० एम० के० की सरकार है, फाइनेन्शियल इम्प्लीकेशन के होते हुए भी प्राहिक्विशन चल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कांस्टीचूशन के निर्देश के अनुसार प्राहिक्विशन को एन्फोर्स करने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई निर्णय लेने जा रही है तथा इस में जो नुकसान होगा, उसमें थोड़ी बहुत मदद करेगी ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : सवाल थोड़ी-बहुत मदद का नहीं है, इस में काफी बड़ी रकम लगेगी। मद्रास सरकार ने भी कुछ दिन पहले यह सवाल उठाया था कि अगर हम प्राहिक्विशन को चालू रखें तो हमारा जो खर्च होता है उस में केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से भरपाई होनी चाहिये। हर राज्य सरकार की तरफ से यही मांग आ रही है और इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो जिम्मेदारियां हैं, उन के अन्दर नया बोझ उठाने के हम काबिल नहीं हैं।

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that many State Governments have

refused to implement the policy of prohibition and also in view of the fact that in States where prohibition is there many people indulge in marketing spurious liquor, may I know if it is a fact that the Government is seriously considering scrapping of this monstrous fraud called prohibition ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I have repeatedly pointed out that, on this question, the States adopt different policies. Some States have partial prohibition, and some States have a kind of temperance movement. It is very difficult to say what precisely is the right policy for a particular State. In a country with a federal Constitution, where a particular subject has been assigned to the States, we may give advice, but we must abide by the decision of the States.

SHRI HEM BARUA : My question was directed to the Central Government, whether the Central Government were considering the scrapping of the monstrous fraud called prohibition.

SHRI SHANTI LAL SHAH : As against the loss from excise on liquor, are Government aware that there is much more income from increased sales tax and entertainment tax, and if not, will Government make an enquiry into the loss as well as the income ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : All these facts are known to various State Governments, and in the light of known facts, they come to their own conclusions. I am sure the hon. Member knows that the Maharashtra Government is aware of all these facts and still has come to certain conclusion.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या भारत सरकार मद्य निषेध में विश्वास करती है और यदि करती है तो क्या शासकीय स्तर पर होने वाले स्वागत समारोहों में मद्य-निषेध का ध्यान रखा है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : स्वागत समारोहों में मद्यपान नहीं होता है, मद्य नहीं दी जाती है।

श्री हेम राव : सभी मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि राज्य सरकारें नहीं मानती हैं लेकिन जो यूनि-यन टेरिटरीज हैं वहां पर तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का शासन है इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो टेकचन्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या फैसला लिया है और क्या कदम उठाने जा रही हैं ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि राज्य सरकारें हमारी बात नहीं मानती हैं बल्कि मैंने यह कहा कि अलग अलग राज्यों की अलग अलग नीतियां चल रही हैं ।

जहां तक यूनियन टेरिटरीज का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य बतायें, हिमाचल प्रवेश के लिये कोई खास रकम निश्चित होती होगी - हिमाचल प्रदेश की मदद के लिये अगर प्रोहिबिशन के लिये अलग से रखने के लिये तैयार हों तो मैं जरूर उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट को प्रेस करूंगा लेकिन कई गवर्नमेंट्स की धारणा होती है, उन मांगों को केन्द्रीय सरकार कहीं तक पूरा कर सकती है क्योंकि यह तो नहीं है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जो साधन हैं वह धनमेजब हैं ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर धारों की बात हो रही है लेकिन शराब ने गांव में लोगों का जितना मारल और करंकर खराब किया है उतना कहीं नहीं हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसे आंकड़े हैं जिनसे यह मालूम हो सके कि आजादी मिलने के बाद गांव में शराब-नोशी बढ़ी है या घटी है ? और अगर बढ़ी है तो उसको रोकने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और राज्य सरकारों ने क्या किया है ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : इसके आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं, हो सकता है राज्य सरकारों के पास इसके आंकड़े हों । टेकचन्द कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की थी, जो मालूमता हासिल करने थे वह हासिल किये गये । इसके बारे में मैंने कई बार जवाब दिया है कि इस के बारे में नीति बनाने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों के पास

होने की वजह से, जो मेम्बरान इसके बारे में तीव्र मतभेद रखते हैं, उनकी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि राज्य सरकारों पर अपना पूरा धसर डालें । हम तो धसर डालने के लिये पूरी कोशिश करते ही हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों की राय अलग अलग है लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह नहीं है, स्वयं केन्द्र के मंत्रियों की राय इस सम्बन्ध में एक दूसरे के विरोध में है । कई मन्त्री तो प्रोहिबिशन का पब्लिकली भी विरोध करते हैं और इसी प्रकार से राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्री भी कोई बहाना लेकर इस चीज को नहीं करना चाहते हैं क्यों कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है । यह कहना भी गलत है कि अब शराब पीना कम हो गया है बल्कि यह दिन पर दिन ज्यादा होता जा रहा है । इल्लिसिट डिस्टिलेशन बहुत हो रहा है और गलत तरीके की शराब पीकर बहुत से लोग मर रहे हैं । तो मैं आपके जरिये से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई पेय निकालने जा रही है जिसमें बहुत कम अलकोहल हो, जिसको अगर लोग पियें भी तो भी ठीक रहे ? इस प्रकार की नीति सरकार बनाने जा रही है जिसका वह एन्कोसमेंट भी करे ताकि देश को सम्बन्ध में एक निश्चित दिशा मिल सके ?

श्री अशोक मेहता : बहुत सी बातें जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहीं, वह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी करती हैं । आपने कहा कि इल्लिसिट डिस्टिलेशन होता है । इल्लिसिट डिस्टिलेशन तभी होता है जब कि प्रोहिबिशन होता है ।

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : जब प्रोहिबिशन नहीं होता है तब भी इल्लिसिट डिस्टिलेशन होता है ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Shri Morarji Desai is prompting the hon. Minister who is answering.

MR. SPEAKER : They can advise each other.

श्री अशोक मेहता : टेक्स ज्यादा होने की वजह से उस हालत में भी इल्लिसिट डिस्ट्रिक्शन होता है। कम अल्कोहल वाली बिषस बनाई जायं, इसके बारे में राज्य सरकारें ही कर सकती हैं। जहाँ तक यूनिफार्म पालिसी की बात है, सारे राज्यों को एक चीज के लिये राजी करना बड़ा मुश्किल है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप अपनी नीति तो बतलाइये।

श्री अशोक मेहता : हमारी नीति साफ है। हम डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स पर अमल कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा हम और क्या कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अलग अलग चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और असेम्बलीज की नीति अलग अलग है और उनके अनुभव भी अलग अलग हैं। कहीं पर प्रोहिबिशन होता है तो लोग उसके खिलाफ हो जाते हैं और कहीं अगर नहीं होता है तो लोग उसके हक में हो जाते हैं। इस पर जनमत तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है।

धायकर का निर्धारण

*1650 श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में धायकर के ऐसे कितने मामलों में पुनः निर्धारण का काम किया गया जिनमें पहली बार जो कर का निर्धारण किया गया था वह दो लाख रुपये से अधिक था, और

(ख) ऐसे करदाताओं के नाम और पते क्या हैं ?

विस्तृत मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कुण्डल चन्द्र वन्त) : (क) और (ख) . सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे इकट्ठा करने के लिये उन सभी फाइलों की जांच करती होगी जिनमें

फिर से कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही की गयी थी। इसमें बहुत सारा समय तथा श्रम लगेगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मुझे यह कहना है कि मन्त्री महोदय का यह कहना गलत है कि इसमें टाइम और लेबर की बहुत जरूरत पड़ेगी क्योंकि इस तरह के जो बड़े बड़े केसेज होते हैं उनकी लिस्ट कमिश्नर के पास होती है। मन्त्री महोदय उसको सभा पटल पर नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, बताना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि इस इश्यु को इवेड करना चाहते हैं लेकिन कमिश्नर के पास लिस्ट रहती है, उसकी मरजी के बगैर इतने बड़े बड़े केसेज रीओपेन नहीं हो सकते हैं।

अब मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बड़े बड़े केसेज हैं जिनकी रकम दो लाख या एक लाख से ऊपर है इनमें ही सबसे ज्यादा इवेजन होता है क्योंकि इन लोगों के पास टैकिन्कल गालेज होती है, इनके पास एक्स-पर्ट्स और एकाउण्टेन्ट्स होते हैं और बड़े बड़े पब्लिक रिलेशन्स आफिसर होते हैं। उनका ठीक असेस्मेन्ट हो, उनके ऊपर कन्सेन्ट्रेशन हो सके, उसके लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री कुण्डल चन्द्र वन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, सदन से कोई भी सूचना छिपाने की मंशा कभी भी सरकार की नहीं हो सकती है। इसमें जो इस वक्त की वस्तुस्थिति है वह मैंने सदन के सामने रखी। बीसे मेरे पास, कुल जितने असेस्मेन्ट रीओपेन हुये सन् 64-65 और 65-66 में उसके आंकड़े हैं और वह इस प्रकार हैं। सन् 64-65 में 40,502 और 65-66 में 52,140। अब इसका, धायदानी के हिसाब से अलग अलग वर्गीकरण करने में बड़ा समय लगेगा।

अब जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है कि ऊंची इनकम के जो केसेज हैं उन पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान दिया जाये, तो उसके लिये सेन्ट्रल सर्किल सब जगह क्रिएट किये जाते हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यह तो मालूम है कि सेन्ट्रल सिकिल क्रिएट किये जाते हैं लेकिन मेरा सवाल यह था कि बड़े बड़े केसेज पर वाच रखने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये, यह आपने नहीं बताया ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह तो उनका काम ही है, वे इस चीज को देखते हैं ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 3 सालों में किसी भी इनकम टैक्स असेसी के विरोध में आपने प्राजीक्यूशन किया है और अगर नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं किया है क्योंकि बहुत सारे बड़े बड़े ऐसे केसेज हैं जिन में यह साबित हो गया है कि उन्होंने जान बूझ कर रुपया छिपाया है ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : May I say that during the discussion on the Finance Bill I had given figures of prosecution during the last four or five years ? If the hon. Member does not want to remember them, it is not my fault. I had said that even this year there are 20 prosecutions which are being launched. Therefore, more and more prosecutions are being launched, and I have now told the Department that wherever there is any evidence for prosecution, there should be a prosecution.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : It has been admitted by Government themselves that during the last ten years Government have allowed income-tax arrears to be accumulated in large amounts, and later on in many cases these were partially or totally written off. There is a strong opinion in the country that the assesses could manage to accumulate these arrears mainly with the connivance of the officials concerned. Will Government conduct an independent probe into the State of affairs of these arrears and the role played by income-tax officers in the accumulation of these arrears ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Arrears have mounted and Government have placed before the House on various occasions details of steps they are taking to liquidate them. But may I point out that the figures

which are given are not all collectible arrears. They include arrears which have not become due for payment, but which, have become due on a certain date. A certain period of time is allowed during which the payment should be made. They also include arrears which are very difficult to collect and which have been pending for a number of years, but which are not written off because we want to make absolutely certain that so long as there is any hope of collection, we do not write them off. Thirdly, a lot of these arrears are tied up in appellate procedures, before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner's and the Tribunal and in the High Courts and Supreme Court. These facts have got to be kept in mind when assessing the total arrears.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : As regards his demand for an inquiry, it is very wrong to say that all income-tax officers are like that. But if individual cases are pointed out, we will certainly hold an inquiry.

श्री शशिभूषण बाजपेयी : मंत्री महोदय ने यह जो इनकमटैक्स लगभग 500 करोड़ रुपये का बड़े लोगों पर बताया साथ-साथ डैथ ड्यूटी राजा, महाराजाओं की वह कितनी बकाया है और अभी तक कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको इस बात के लिए सजाएँ दी गई हैं कि वह टैक्स नहीं देते हैं ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Part three has been answered by the Deputy Prime Minister. Part two—I do not have information with me now. As for part one, what I have said in reply to an earlier question is relevant. The total was some Rs. 500 crores as on a certain date, I think 31st March, 1967. It has been reduced by a considerable amount, Rs. 200 crores or so. There is also a certain amount tied up in appellate procedures.

श्री मधु लिमये : वित्त विधेयक के दूसरे वाचन पर बोलते समय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मैंने चार व्यक्तियों के मामलों की ओर दिलाया था तो उस वक्त मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि वे मुकद्दमें वापस करेंगे, केसेज लगातार करते रहे हैं और यह कि सारे सबूतों को इकट्ठा करके

किसी को सजा दिलाना बड़ा मुश्किल काम है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि जिन चार मामलों की ओर मैंने ध्यान दिलाया था...

श्री मोरारजी वेसाई : किन चार के मामले थे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम चाहिए। किलाचंद, देवचंद, अमीचंद प्यारेलाल...

MR. SPEAKER : He put a question in the middle and he starts answering it. where do I come in ? It is not proper.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो नाम नहीं देना चाहता था इसलिए अपने से मैंने वह नाम नहीं लिये थे। बाकी वह चार नाम तो आ गये हैं और बार-बार उन्हें कहने से कोई फायदा नहीं।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि इनकमटैक्स ऐक्ट की 277 धारा के तहत वह इन चार व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ, मुकद्दमें दायर करने के बारे में विचार करेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर कानून के मातहत उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सकेगी और वह माकूल समझी जायेगी तो जरूर की जायेगी।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : In the Finance Bill a time limit for completing assessment has been fixed which is a very welcome gesture. In cases resposned, has any time-limit been fixed for completion of assessment ? If so, what are the details ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Normally a time-limit is fixed for original assessment. It used to be four years ; now it is two years after the completion of the year. I am not very clear that there is a time limit in resposned cases.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that after the introduction of the audit type of assessment of tax, there has been concealment of real taxes paid by certain industries ? Is it also a fact that in assess-

ments made by the income-tax offices in West Bengal (Calcutta) and in Orissa, it was found that Rs. 30 lakhs of tax had been concealed by such industries during the last three months ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not very clear about the question. The audit type of assesment is related to excise duties, not to income-tax at all. Therefore, the question does not arise.

Application of Gift Tax Act to Agriculturists

*1652. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agriculturists who have not even been income-tax assesseees are not exempted from the provisions of the Gift Tax Act while transferring their properties ;

(b) whether it is causing great hardship to agricultural ryots who for several considerations have to transfer their properties to their progeny ;

(c) whether the desirability of making a provision in the Act exempting purely agricultural people from the application of the Act has been examined ; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Gift tax is leviable only on gifts in excess of Rs. 10,000. Moreover no Gift Tax is payable on gifts upto 10,000 to relatives dependent on the donor if the gift is on the occasion of the marriage of the dependent. Reasonable amounts of gifts for the education of the donor's children are also exempt. A gift to a spouse upto Rs. 50,000 is also exempt from gift-tax.

(c) and (d). As Gift Tax was introduced to check evidence of other Direct Taxes and more particularly Estate Duty, which is also leviable on agricultural land, the question of exempting agricultural prortery from Gift Tax does not arise.

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मन्त्रीजी जानते हैं कि इनकमटैक्स ऐक्ट की धारा

10 ग्रीर वेलथ टैक्स ऐक्ट की धारा 2 इ (1) के अनुसार कृषि भूमि की आय ग्रीर उसके मूल्य पर क्रमशः आयकर ग्रीर वित्त कर नहीं लगता। जहां तक वेलथ टैक्स, गिफ्ट टैक्स ग्रीर स्टेट इयूटी का सवाल है ये तीनों कानून इनकमटैक्स ऐक्ट के पूरक के रूप में सन् 1957-58 में प्रोफेसर कैंडोर के सुझाव पर लागू किये गये थे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन किसानों पर इनकम-टैक्स नहीं लगता, वेलथ टैक्स भी नहीं लगता उन पर यह गिफ्ट टैक्स लगाना कहां तक जायज है? क्या सरकार इस विषय में कुछ सुधार करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है! क्योंकि आजकल जमीनों के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं और 2 बीघे जमीन 10,000 से ज्यादा की हो जाती है अतएव जब कोई किसान 2-3 बीघे भी जमीन का दान करता है तो उसे बहुत-सी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? क्या वे कम-से-कम छोटे-छोटे किसानों की कृषि लायक जो भूमि है उसको गिफ्ट टैक्स से मुक्त करने के लिए कुछ प्रयत्न करेंगे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त : अग्रर जमीन के दाम बढ़ गये हैं तो किसानों की दौलत भी उसी हिसाब से बढ़ती है और मैं समझता हूँ जैसा कि मैंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा सरकार इसकी जायज समझती है और उसको बदलने का उसका कोई इरादा नहीं है।

श्री बेल्हीशंकर शर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि किसानों की अबस्था सुधरी हुई है इसलिए गिफ्ट टैक्स ऐक्ट में कोई सुधार की कोई आवश्यकता वे नहीं समझते हैं चूंकि इनकम टैक्स, वेलथ टैक्स और गिफ्ट टैक्स एक ही सिक्के के कई पहलू हैं मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे किसानों की तथाकथित सुधरी हुई अबस्था में और किसानों की बढ़ी हुई आय पर भी इनकमटैक्स लगाने का विचार कर रहे हैं?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त : इनकमटैक्स का सवाल यहां पैदा नहीं होता। चूंकि वेलथ टैक्स स्टेट इयूटी और गिफ्ट टैक्स एक दूसरे से

सम्बन्धित हैं इसलिए यह गिफ्ट टैक्स एग्जीक्यूटिव लैंड पर लगाया जा रहा है ताकि दूसरे टैक्सों का इवेंट न हो सके।

Homes for Beggars in Pilgrimage Places

*1653. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Tirthasthanans like Hardwar, Lakshman Jhoola and other places all over India, health of pilgrims is endangered by leprotic and other beggars having infectious type of diseases ;

(b) if so, whether in co-operation with the State Governments, the Centre propose to draw up a scheme of homes for such diseased beggars ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) It is true that a large number of beggars operate at the various pilgrimage centres and some of them suffer from leprosy and other infectious diseases.

(b) and (c). The Government of India give fifty percent assistance in all anti beggars Schemes operated by State Governments. Advice is tendered to State Governments from time to time as and when asked for.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Places of pilgrimage are considered as very sacred in our country. These places are institutions inseparable from our national life. Every year millions of our countrymen visit them. I have personally gone to Hardwar, Lakshman Jhoola and other places. It is a pitiable sight to see the old and infirm—they are not actual beggars—in all these places. Instead of passing on the responsibility to State Governments and saying that 50 per cent assistance is given for any scheme undertaken by them, would the Central Government initiate a move to see that the States concerned take up schemes for providing houses, particularly for the old and infirm who have been forced—I would not say this is a profession for them—to beggary in these places of pilgrimage ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : In this connection, I may mention that a study group was formed at the end of the Third Plan to incorporate certain schemes in the Fourth Plan. It was felt that the cost of running forty centres...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not want about the general schemes all over country ; I refer to pilgrimage centres only.

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : I am giving the outline which covers those places also, so that the hon. Member may be also to understand the whole problem. The cost was estimated to be Rs. 22.37 lakhs. It was sent to all the State Governments ; it was sent to the U.P. Government also because of the pilgrimage centres like Banaras and Hardwar. They have to give fifty per cent of the scheme. Therefore, though they appreciated the scheme, they say that they are not able to allocate money. Since we want them to implement this scheme, we shall try our best to request the State Governments to include in the scheme certain pilgrimage centres and have some sort of an arrangement. We had already taken up the scheme with regard to Varanasi, Rishikesh and Hardwar with the U.P. Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not want to use the word beggar ; perforce they have to take to that profession. Besides that problem, the other problem is about persons even sanyasis who are afflicted with leprosy, T.B. and other types of diseases. Will this Government send a team of medical men to go to these places of pilgrimage to devise some sort of means so as to avoid infection of the pilgrims by these serious diseases ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : It is a suggestion for action ; we shall take it up with the Health Ministry.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : The more construction of homes is not sufficient because many of these homes are neglected as we find in Kanpur. I should like to ask the hon. Minister (a) whether the Government is preparing any report the condition of these homes in the country and (b) whether the Government is prepared to launch a leprosy eradication

year like the malaria eradication year so that the nation as a whole can give its co-operation and public opinion may be mobilised in that direction and (c) how the Government proposes to enforce the anti beggary Act in various States.

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : If I understood it correctly, there are three questions. One is about abolition of leprosy. It should be taken up with the Health Ministry. About anti-beggary, I have already explained that the study team had already given a report and we have sent it to the State Governments. They say that they do not have enough money to implement it. About the reports we get reports on the working of these homes ; I do not have them with me now ; if the hon. Member wants it, I shall make them available.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I do not want to know about the Government's appreciation ; I want to know whether it is going to be enforced.

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : Appreciation ? It is not clear to me.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीर्थ स्थानों के अतिरिक्त भी बैंगरी की प्रथा जहाँ पर है उस को बिल्कुल बन्द करने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई कानून बनाने जा रही है। यदि बनाने जा रही है तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : It is a suggestion. We do not contemplate legislation.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : भिक्षा विरोधी कानून लागू होने के बावजूद भी आप किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन पर चले जायें, हर स्थान पर आप को गाड़ी खड़ी होते ही दर्जनों भिखारी दिखलाई पड़ेंगे जो विभिन्न बीमारियों से पीड़ित होते हैं, तथा कुछ ऐसे लोग भी मिलेंगे जो ऐक्चुअली भिखारी नहीं हैं। इस में किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का ताल्लुक नहीं, यह सीधे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से ताल्लुक रखता है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में आज तक सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है और क्या आगे करने वाली है ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : The railway platforms come under the jurisdiction of the Railway Ministry. I am sorry I cannot answer as to what is in their mind. But I can take it up with the Railway Ministry.

श्री रामजी राम : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि वह ब्राह्मणों के जन्मसिद्ध अधिका-कार भिक्षा वृत्ति पर पाबन्दी लगाने का विचार कर रहे हैं ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : The question is not before us.

श्री ए० सा० बाबूपाल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में कितने सण्डे मुस्टण्डे भिखारी मुफ्त में खाते हैं, क्या उन की कोई संख्या सरकार के पास है ? मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि एक आध व्यक्ति ही ऐसे हैं जो निकम्मे होते हुए भी अपने ऊपर 5 रु० रोजाना खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन जो इस तरह के भिखारी हैं उन के ऊपर रोजाना 5 करोड़ रु० खर्च हो रहे हैं। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि ऐसे लोगों को नहर खोदने या दूसरे काम बन्धे में लगाया जाय।

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : There is no national survey to determine the total number of beggars in the country.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Though the places of pilgrimage are sacred, the fact remains that some of them have become hotbeds of an intriguing racket as the one we have in Rishikesh... In these pilgrim centres beggars, consumptees and cripples are hired by anti-social elements and are paraded to make money. This has been going on in many pilgrim centres. I ask the Government whether they would institute an enquiry into the various mal-practices that exist in the pilgrim centres including the hiring of lepers, consumptees and cripples to make money.

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : I think it is a suggestion ; we shall look into it.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जो महारोगी होते हैं वह बाहर न रहें बल्कि घर में ही उन का इन्तजाम हो जाय, इस के लिये क्या सरकार उस के घर वालों को कोई इन्सैटिव देने पर विचार कर रही है ताकि उस की देख भाल भी हो जाये और दूसरे लोगों को बीमारी से बचने में मदद मिले ? क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार की है ? अगर है तो क्या है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि लेपर्स के जो बच्चे होते हैं कम से कम उन को अलग रक्खा जाय ताकि उन को बीमारी न हो सके, ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम सरकार ने किया है।

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : It is a very easy to draw up schemes. We are not short of schemes at all but the total amount at our disposal for all schemes of social defence is Rs. 20 lakhs a year. Until we get more resources, I do not know what I will do with all the schemes.

श्री शिवचरन लाल : जो कोढ़ी हरिद्वार आदि स्थानों में भीख मांगते हैं क्या सरकार ने उन की सम्पत्तियों की कभी जांच की है ? यह जो लोग भीख मांगते हैं उन को जो यात्री लोग पैसा बांटते हैं उन पर भी इस बीमारी का असर पड़ता है। क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में जांच कर के उन के भीख मांगने को बन्द करेगी ताकि यात्रियों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर न पड़े ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : There are two different responsibilities ; one is law and order which is with the State Government ; the other is : what do we do with these persons ? The beggars should be taken to beggar homes and rehabilitated. We are trying to run beggar homes. We are most anxious to develop many more such homes, as my colleague pointed out. We have drawn up a plan for forty such

beggar homes in the critical areas in the country. The point is that with the resources at our disposal we could not even start one home.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I think it is not possible to eradicate beggary in any country of the world. (Interruption). I have seen beggars even in the Soviet Union. I submit respectfully that it is not possible to eradicate beggary from any country of the world. Since it is so, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he has thought of imposing some kind of cess on the inhabitants of India so that more beggars' homes can be established and no beggar, whether able-bodied or diseased, is able to go about and give a very wrong impression of our country ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Levying a cess is a privilege of my hon. colleague.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Wherever there are Hindu temples there are monkeys and wherever there are places of pilgrimage in India there are beggars, and some of these beggars are diseased persons and they produce children also. By producing children, they rather help the spread of the disease. (Interruption). To produce children is a fundamental right. In this context, may I know whether Shri Asoka Mehta has ever discussed with Dr. Chandrasekhar if these beggars who are diseased persons and who produce children can be completely sterilised ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : It is a very valuable suggestion for action and I could pass it on to the Health Minister.

Gujarat Refinery

*1654. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was delay in commissioning of the various units of Gujarat Refinery ranging from one year to one year and four months ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large extra expenditure was incurred on experts and idle labour because of this delay ;

(c) if so, the circumstances which resulted in this long delay and the loss suffered to extra expenditure : and

(d) the loss suffered on account of this delay in terms of production and the persons responsible for it ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Whenever work had to be slowed down in one portion of the refinery because of delays, the personnel, including experts and labour, were generally deployed on other units in which construction had not been so interrupted. Despite the delays there was, therefore, no increase in the total cost of the project.

(c) The delay in the commissioning of various units of the refinery was due to delays in the receipt of detailed working drawings for certain units, of equipment especially for the Catalytic Reforming unit, occasional strikes by construction workers, and delay in the construction of the railway siding due to pendency of a writ application by the landowners.

(d) The losses suffered on account of the delay in the commissioning of the Refinery raise considerations of a complex nature including aspects such as the non-utilisation of indigenous crude oil, the levels at which the refinery could have operated consistently with the demand from time to time and the continuance of imports of deficit products. These cannot be evaluated properly in money terms. Further, in the circumstances in which the delay took place, no individuals can be held responsible for the losses sustained.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मन्त्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस में उन्होंने असली प्रश्न को छोड़ दिया है। मैं ज़माना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह दुस्त नहीं है कि गुजरात रिफ़ाइनरी का बर्थल पान्च स्टेसन और दूसरे यूनिट जो सन् 1964 में तैयार होने थे वे 1966 में जा कर तैयार हुए और क्या यह भी दुस्त नहीं है कि इस कारण से 41 क्विन्टी क्विन्सनों को एक महीने से लेकर एक साल तक रोकने रखना पड़ा किन्तु की-बकह से उनको 3 लाख 22 हजार रुपया अधिक देना पड़ा ? इसका प्रमाण प्रच्यक्ष

महोदय यह रिपोर्ट है। इन्होंने यह कहा है कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं हुई है। लेकिन ग्राडिटर जनरल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि 3 लाख 22 हजार रुपया इस मामले में अधिक दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 3 लाख 22 हजार रुपया इस तरह से फालतू खर्च नहीं करना पड़ा है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने उन कारणों की जांच की है जिस की वजह से प्राजैक्ट रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यह प्राजैक्ट तैयार नहीं हो सका है, यदि हाँ तो उसकी तफसील क्या है और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have already explained and I have admitted that there has been delay both in regard to the first million unit and the second million unit. The reason was there was a delay in the arrival of drawings from the Soviet Union. Also, the equipment was delayed. The project report contemplated a certain date ; these things did not arrive by that time ; they came latter. Therefore there was delay. Now, the staff was being utilised. Where there is no work, then the staff is utilised for the other portion where there is work. I have already explained that. About the other imponderables, I have already mentioned it in item (d) of the answer. Nobody denies that there has been some loss, but it is difficult to evaluate it in its entirety.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : एकदुअली यह ग्राडिटर रिपोर्ट में है कि 3 लाख 22 हजार रुपया अधिक देना पड़ता है।

मैं दूसरा प्रश्न करता हूँ। क्या यह दुस्त है कि रिफाइनरी और दूसरी पेट्रो कैमिकल्स कम्प्लेक्स प्राजैक्ट रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 1967 तक तैयार होनी थी लेकिन कोई भी समय पर तैयार नहीं हो सकी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कोई जांच की है ? यदि की है तो जो कमियां पाई गई हैं और जो तर्जुबा हुआ है, उसे फायदा उठाने के लिए सरकार ने आइंदा के लिए कौन सी

ऐसी नीति निर्धारित की है जिससे इस बक चल रहे प्राजैक्ट्स और नए शुरू होने वाले प्राजैक्ट्स प्राजैक्ट रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक तैयार हो सकें, उनके समय पर तैयार होने की देश को गारंटी मिल सके ? यदि नीति निर्धारित की है तो उसकी बड़ी-बड़ी और खास-खास कौन-कौन सी बातें हैं ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय उन बातों पर प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : Very often difficulties arise because of foreign exchange. One can never be sure when we will get the necessary foreign exchange. Then also, very often we have to get equipment from foreign countries on credit and they may not be able to adhere to the delivery dates that have been indicated. These are not matters completely under our control. Therefore, I have always said that it is very difficult to give a firm date in advance ; we will try to do the best we can.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : The hon. Minister admitted that there was a delay of more than one year and four months. I would like to know whether any foreign experts have been involved in this and whether they would get any extra foreign exchange.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have explained that the delay was due to the fact that the drawings were not received in time from the Soviet Union and also the equipment. That was the cause for the delay.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I asked about the foreign experts.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : About foreign experts, whoever was there was being utilised in other sectors.

SHRI M. B. RANA : When the Government is thinking of expanding this refinery, would there be the same kind of delay, or, are they now getting the equipment necessary for the expansion ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : As far as this expansion is concerned, it is under way and I do not think there will be any particular delay.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : As far as the delay in the project so far is concerned, it has been dealt with. But regarding naphtha cracker, a part of the petrochemical complex, is there any delay, or may I know it will be commissioned according to schedule? Secondly, due to the shortage of gas cylinders, that programme has also been delayed, but as an alternate programme, the refinery has made proposal to supply liquid gas to the nearby cities and towns by pipeline, for example, to Baroda. May I know whether this will also be delayed. Thirdly, what is the progress of the petrochemical complex? Is it going according to schedule?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The contracts relating to the aromatic project and other allied projects are ready and would be signed shortly.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Liquid gas to be supplied by pipeline.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have to look into it.

यूनेस्को के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा सीमा शुल्क का अपबन्धन

1657. श्री अशु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यूनेस्को के दिल्ली स्थित कार्यालय के कर्मचारियों से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें कहा गया है कि इस कार्यालय के अधिकारी कार्यालय के नाम में अपने निजी प्रयोग के लिये वस्तुएं आयात करते हैं और इस प्रकार सीमा शुल्क का अपबन्धन करते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कार्यालय में उप प्रमुख अधिकारी कुमारी रोश ने, जो शीघ्र ही विदेश जा रही हैं, सीमा शुल्क दिये बिना अपने निजी प्रयोग के लिये कार्यालय के नाम में हांगकांग से एक टेप-रिकार्डर का आयात किया था ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त कार्यालय के भूतपूर्व मुख्य अधिकारी ने, जो इस समय मास्को में हैं, सीमा शुल्क दिये बिना टायर आयात किये थे तथा दो पोर्टेबल टाइप-राइटर भी आयात किये थे, जो वे अपने साथ ले गये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सीमा शुल्क के इस प्रकार अपबन्धन के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र शैक्षणिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा सांस्कृतिक संगठन (यूनेस्को) के दिल्ली कार्यालय के एक भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी से सरकार को एक पत्र मिला है जिसमें शिकायत की गई है कि उक्त संगठन के कार्यालय के कुछ अधिकारियों ने कुछ वस्तुओं का आयात यूनेस्को मिशन के अधिकृत प्रयोग के लिए किया, जबकि वस्तुएं उनके व्यक्तिगत इस्तेमाल के लिये थीं ;

(ख) यूनेस्को मिशन ने अपने अधिकृत प्रयोग के लिए हांगकांग से एक टेप-रिकार्डर मंगवाया था जिसके सीमा-शुल्क के छूट-पत्र पर मिशन की उप प्रमुख अधिकारी कुमारी रोडच ने, मिशन के प्रमुख अधिकारी का काम करने के दौरान हस्ताक्षर किये थे ।

(ग) यूनेस्को मिशन द्वारा अपने अधिकृत प्रयोग के लिये दो पोर्टेबल टाइप राइटर आयात किये थे जिनके सीमा-शुल्क छूट-पत्र पर मिशन के भूतपूर्व प्रमुख द्वारा हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे । यह पता लगाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है कि मिशन के भूतपूर्व प्रमुख के हस्ताक्षर वाले सीमा-शुल्क छूट-पत्र के आधार पर टायरों का आयात किया गया था । यह कहना भी सम्भव नहीं है कि क्या मिशन का उक्त प्रमुख जो इस समय मास्को में है, इनमें से कोई वस्तुएं अपने साथ लेता गया है; और

(घ) चूंकि ये वस्तुएं मिशन के अधिकृत प्रयोग के लिये आयात की गयी थीं, इसलिये

उन वस्तुओं पर कोई सीमा-शुल्क देने का प्रश्न नहीं था।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि टेप रिकार्डर, टाइप राइटर और टायर आदि जो सारा सामान मंगाया गया, वह युनेस्को के दफ्तर के इस्तेमाल के लिए था। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि इन चीजों के लिए जो भुगतान, पेमेंट, किया गया, वह युनेस्को के बैंक के खाते से किया गया या जिन व्यक्तियों का इसमें उल्लेख किया गया है, उन व्यक्तियों के खाते से किया गया? यदि उन्होंने इस प्रकार की जांच नहीं की है, तो क्या इस प्रश्न की सूचना मिलने के बाद उनका यह कर्तव्य नहीं था कि वह यह जानने की कोशिश करने कि क्या ये चीजें वास्तव में युनेस्को के इस्तेमाल के लिए मंगाई गई, या उन व्यक्तियों ने युनेस्को के नाम से उन चीजों को मंगाया, सीमा-शुल्क नहीं दिया, बाद में उनको अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए कब्जे में ले लिया और फिर बेच डाला?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह जो सारा सामान था, टायर ट्यूब के अलावा इसकी कुल कीमत तीन हजार रुपये थी। जब सरकार को यह सूचना मिली, तो एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के चीफ़ आफ़ प्रोटोकॉल ने युनेस्को मिशन से बातचीत की। युनेस्को मिशन के चीफ़ ने खत लिखा है यह चीफ़ बह है, जो उस वक्त नहीं थे; जब कि यह वास्तव में हुई,—कि ये चीजें अधिकृत इस्तेमाल के लिए आई हैं, और इस में प्रिविलेजिड को मिसयूज करने का कोई सबाल नहीं है। यह जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बाद हम नहीं समझते कि इस बारे में और कोई कसबवाही करने की जरूरत है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर ये चीजें युनेस्को के अधिकृत इस्तेमाल के लिए मंगाई गईं, तो उन का भुगतान भी युनेस्को के बैंक एकाउंट से होना चाहिये। अगर वह यह जान लेते कि इस का भुगतान किस के बैंक एकाउंट से हुआ, तो

उन को सही स्थिति का पता चल जाता। मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? मैंने यह पूछा है कि इसका भुगतान किस के बैंक एकाउंट से हुआ है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know in which account it was paid. I have said that it is a small matter involving Rs. 3000 or so. We have asked our UNESCO Chief whether any misuse was made.

श्री मधु लिमये : उनसे पूछने से क्या होता है? वह तो कहेंगे कि ये चीजें युनेस्को के इस्तेमाल के लिए मंगाई गईं।

SHRI K. C. PANT : The UNESCO is a privileged body.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या प्रिविलेज का यह मतलब है कि वे लोग हमारे कानूनों को तोड़ें?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Therefore, once we have asked them and they have made enquiries and they have said that this was not misused, I think there the matter should end.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी दृष्टि से यह मामला वहां खतम नहीं होता है। किसी भी विदेशी संस्था को, या विदेशी को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वे हमारे कानूनों का उल्लंघन करें। मंत्री महोदय कम से कम इतना आश्वासन दें कि इस सबाल के बाद वह इस मामले की जांच करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : Government is satisfied; they say it is a small amount and we need not do anything further.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह छोटे या बड़े का सबाल नहीं है। ऐसे पचासों उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं।

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : By common consent and according to international agreements, these are inviolable places and we cannot go and make searches there unless we have basic proof that some offence

under the Indian Penal Code has been committed, which requires to be enquired into.

श्री जयु लिमये : मैं बाद में चेक का नम्बर दे दूंगा।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Whatever it may be, I cannot go and enquire. It would not be right according to international practices. Therefore, Government is not going to make any further enquiry than what has been done. They have said that this has not been sold here and this has been used for official purpose. Beyond that, one cannot go and make any enquiry.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर घोर आपत्ति है। मैंने कहा है कि इसका भुगतान व्यक्तिगत खाते से हुआ है और मैं इसका सुबूत देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। अगर युनेस्को का अधिकारी गलत बयानी करता है, तो मैं अपने कथन की पुष्टि में सुबूत देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। तब क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करेंगे ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : अगर माननीय सदस्य सुबूत दे दें, तो हम सोचेंगे। सुबूत तो दिया नहीं, ऐसे ही बातें किया करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय मुझे क्यों डांट रहे हैं ? सुबूत इकट्ठा करना उनका काम है। मंत्री महोदय का कस्टम्स विभाग क्या करता है ? मंत्री महोदय की यह आदत बहुत खराब है। जांच उनको करनी चाहिए। कस्टम्स विभाग में नहीं चला रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं सुबूत देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस में दिलचस्पी क्यों ले रहा हूँ, मैं इसका कारण बताता हूँ। ये लोग युनेस्को के नाम पर सामान मंगाते हैं। चार साल से यह मामला चल रहा है। उस में एक भारतीय अधिकारी है, जिसका नाम मैं बाद में दे दूंगा। उसके जरिये चार साल से यह काम चल रहा है। ये व्यक्ति युनेस्को के नाम से सामान मंगाते हैं और बाद में मुनाफ़ा कमा कर उसको इस देश में बेचते हैं। उस रुपये को वे

बचत के तौर पर बैंक में जमा करते हैं। जब वे विदेशों में जाते हैं, तो आफिशल एक्सचेंज रेट से, सरकारी दर से, इस पैसे को बदल कर यहां से विदेशी मुद्रा ले जाते हैं। इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों से विदेशी मुद्रा का लीकेज हो रहा है, वना मुझे क्या ज़रूरत है कि मैं इनमें दिलचस्पी लूं ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून में यह लिखा हुआ है कि विदेशियों को इस तरह से हमारे देश के कानूनों के उल्लंघन का अधिकार है ? वे पुराने साम्राज्यवाद और कालोनियलिज्म के दिन चले गये, फिर भी इस तरह के उल्लंघन उनके द्वारा किये जाते थे। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मामले के इस पहलू की जांच करेंगे ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have said that if the hon. member gives evidence, we will certainly go into it. But the fact is clear from what he says that he has not given any evidence. Let him give the evidence and we will enquire into it.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न क्या है ? आप प्रश्न को पढ़ें। इसमें एविडेंस देने की बात नहीं है। इसमें सरकार द्वारा जांच करने की बात है। लेकिन यह अपने काम को पूरा नहीं करते हैं और हम पर ही चढ़ बैठते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या यह कमजोर है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए बिल्कुल मजबूत हैं।

श्री मनुमाई पटेल : गर्मी खाने से मुकाबला नहीं होता है।

SHRI NATH PAI : I agree that the amount involved is perhaps insignificant ; considering the colossal amounts of tax evasion, this is a drop in the bucket. I agree also that we have to take into consideration the standing of the UNESCO and the special privileges which are extended to it throughout the world. But the issue is slightly different. Though the amount

may be small, the principle involved is very important and big. It is in that context that the minister should satisfy us that the privileges which are extended for *bona fide* official use of UNESCO are not misused even on a minor scale by anybody. The minister has thrown the gauntlet. We are also as keen as he is to maintain the best relations with the UN and organisations like UNESCO. We do not believe in some sensational thing; we have documents showing the number of the cheque with us by which the amount was paid. If we show that will he enquire whether an official who recently left this country did not dispose of property which was *prima facie* bought for the use of UNESCO and whether the money was shown as personal saving? Let us not blame one another. It is not only he who is concerned about the status of UNESCO. We are also concerned about it, but we want it to be ensured that nobody defies the law.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : All of us are interested in seeing that laws are not defied. On that score, there is no difference of opinion. In this matter, the complaint was made by a person whose contract has been ended by the UNESCO office here, because his work was not found satisfactory. It is that man who has given this information. If it is shown that the things bought in the name of UNESCO for their official use have been sold here, we will certainly take action, because it is a breach of the privileges. But there is nothing to show that. On the contrary, after the enquiries which the Government could make and did make, Government is satisfied that they have not been sold here. How can one take action in that case?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of what the minister has said just now he gave the impression to the House a little earlier that he believed the statement of the head of the UNESCO, and in view of the desirability of maintaining friendly contacts, he did not think it necessary to proceed any further in the matter—that is why I want to know, in view of the specified allegation having come from a specific body of the men who served under the UNESCO and in view of their being

apparently in possession of facts on the basis of which investigations ought to have been made by the Government, why is it that Government comes forward and says that it trusted the word of the UNESCO Head and did not, in view of the specific complaint, make those investigations which it was its duty to do?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I request the hon. member to consider that there is no body of men who have made the complaint? It is a body of one man only and that one man is a disgruntled person. It is a question of word against word. If I have to believe the word of one between the two, I would rather believe the word of the UNESCO head than that of a disgruntled man.

श्री मधु लिसये : डिसग्रन्टल्ड का क्या मतलब है? फैंक्ट्स सत्य हैं या नहीं—आप इस चीज को देखिये। डिसग्रन्टल्ड हैं या खुश हैं—आप इस तरह का लांछन लगा रहे हैं, इसका क्या मतलब है?

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

माझीक (पाइराइट) तथा रसायन विकास
निगम का मुख्यालय
+

S.N.Q. 31. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

श्री गुर्यानन्द ठाकुर :

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

(क) क्या माझीक (पाइराइट) तथा रसायन विकास निगम के मुख्यालय को देहरी-भान-सोन शाहाबाद बिहार से दिल्ली ले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि मुख्यालय ऐसे स्थान पर रखा जाये जो इसका कार्यक्षेत्र हो ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मुख्यालय को अन्य स्थान पर ले जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या

उस स्थान के लोगों तथा बिहार सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal under consideration is to shift the Headquarters of the company to a more central place than Dehri-on-Sone, namely, Delhi or Faridabad, in view of the impending expansion of the Corporation's activities.

(b) When a company's activities spread over more than one area, as in the case of P. C. D. C. after the contemplated expansion, the location of its headquarters is decided on such considerations as efficient management and convenience in matters of supervision and liaison.

(c) and (d). Government have decided to expand the activities of the P.C.D.C. to the recently discovered pyrite area outside Bihar and also entrust to it the exploitation of a new mineral, rock phosphate. These new and expanded activities have made it necessary for the company's management to think of a more central place for its headquarters. No final decision has, however, been taken. The objections received from the Government of Bihar and the residents of the area will be given due consideration before finally deciding the question.

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि वहाँ के अधिकारियों ने उन के वहाँ रहने पर विरोध किया था, उनके वहाँ रहने से अधिकारियों को असुविधा होती है, इसलिये उनको वहाँ से हटाया जा रहा है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Certainly not. I have already explained in the answer that due to expanded activities it was done. Previously this Corporation was only concerned with mining and exploration of pyrites in Amjore and sulphuric acid, plant at Sundri, both, in Bihar. Now there is rock phosphate available in Rajasthan and U. P. That is also entrusted to this in addition to pyrites in

Rajasthan. Therefore, this has been done because of the expanded activities and not because of any government officer's convenience.

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या स्थानीय लोगों ने इस पर फिर विचार करने के लिये आपके पास दरखास्त दी है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : There is a representation from the Government of Bihar and we are examining it.

श्री गुलामन्द ठाकुर : क्या बिहार सरकार ने अफसरों की जो राय ली है, उसमें उसका विरोध किया गया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार ने स्थानीय जनता और उसके इलाके की समस्याओं को देखते हुए केन्द्र सरकार से सिफारिश की है कि उनको वहीं रहने दिया जाय ।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : We have received a representation from the Government of Bihar opposing this move and we are examining the matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Black-Listing Code

*1647. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government strictly adhere to the guidelines as recorded in the procedure of black-listing code laid on the Table on the 27th July, 1967 ;

(b) whether the procedure of black-listing code provides for continuance of firms on black-list even after their acquittal from the High Court of all the offences with which they were charged although the lower court had convicted them and as a result of which they were black-listed; and

(c) whether an appeal of a State Government pending in the Supreme Court debars Government from withdrawing the blacklisting of a firm when after the judgment of the High Court, their conviction is set aside?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A blacklisting order continues to remain in force until it is actually revoked. If a firm is acquitted honourably by a Court of the offences for which the blacklisting orders were passed against that firm, it is permissible under the code to consider the revocation of the blacklisting orders in that case.

(c) No, Sir.

False Reimbursement Charges in Madras

*1649. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL**: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of doctors, chemists and Government employees in Madras State who were searched or arrested on alleged charges of cheating the Central Government by claiming false medical reimbursements and the action taken against them;

(b) whether the amount of such fraudulent medical reimbursements exceeded Rs. 3 crores in two years in Madras State alone;

(c) the names of 12 top officers in the Central Government who were involved in these fraudulent transactions and the steps taken against them; and

(d) the steps which are being taken to unearth this racket in other States, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1183/68].

Food Supplied in Hospitals in West Bengal

*1651. **SHRI RABI RAY**: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the *Hindustan Standard* of the 10th April, 1968, that the standard and quality of food supplied to the patients in the Govern-

ment Hospitals in West Bengal have much deteriorated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item. Diet is being supplied in the Government Hospitals according to the sanctioned scale. Of late some hospitals have experienced difficulty in the matter owing to the rise in prices, and the question of enhancing the diet rate is under consideration.

Catering contract for Curzon Road UNCTAD staff hostel, New Delhi

*1655. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES**: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the contractors who received the contract for catering at the Curzon Road U. N. C. T. A. D. staff hostel with terms and conditions of the contract;

(b) whether any tenders were invited before allotting the contract;

(c) the total amount paid and/or due to the contractor; and

(d) the tariff which the contractor had for the various meals, snacks and other services?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) The Catering contract was awarded to M/s. Volga Caterers, New Delhi. The main terms of the Catering contract were that he will supply bed-tea, breakfast, provide room services, bed linen, blankets, soap, towels etc. and heaters in the Dining hall and lounges.

It was also the condition of the contract that while he will be charged rent for the geysers and pantry tables, he will be provided rent-free the dining hall and accessory accommodation but will pay for electricity and water.

(b) Yes.

(c) For the catering contract [item (a) above] and other services provided in the contract, the caterer was to be paid at the rate of Rs. 16.95 for a single person and Rs. 33.50 for two persons per day.

The accounts are being settled.

(d) For the various meals, other than bed tea and breakfast, the tariff was as below:

(i) Lunch	...	Rs. 11.00
(ii) Afternoon tea	...	Rs. 2.50
(iii) Dinner	...	Rs. 12.50

Petro-Chemical Complex, Bombay

*1656 SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay petro-chemical complex which was to start in 1966, is still not complete, resulting in huge import of several items; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to complete it and the year by which it would go into full production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASHOKA MEHTA) : (a) The main plants of the four petro-chemical projects comprising the Bombay petro-chemical complexes have all been commissioned. It is anticipated that these will be reaching full production by the end of the year obviating the need for imports to an equal extent.

(b) Does not arise.

Production and consumption of oil

*1658. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the present production of oil in the country in the public and private sectors separately and the total consumption at present;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to make India self-sufficient in oil production; and

(c) when India is likely to become self-sufficient in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) The production of crude oil in the public and private sectors during 1967 was 2.78 and 2.88 million tonnes respectively. The total consumption of crude oil during 1967 was 14.45 million tonnes.

(b) The oilfields discovered and not yet under commercial exploitation are being developed as quickly as possible to produce more crude oil and new areas are being explored to find additional sources of oil.

(c) No forecast on this point is practicable, having regard to the nature of oil exploration.

Credit from abroad for buying ships

*1659. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into negotiations with West Germany and U.K. for credit to buy ships; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Exploratory talks have been held with these Governments but no details have been settled so far.

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन उद्योग

1660. श्री क० वि० मधुकर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन बंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेट्रोलियम और रसायन उद्योग में भारत का बर्मा, पाकिस्तान, श्री लंका, ब्रिटेन तथा फ्रांस के बीच क्या स्थान है ;

(ख) क्या देश में तेल की खोज के सम्बन्ध में रूसी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों की क्रियान्विति में सरकार को कुछ कठिनाइयां हो चुकी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पेट्रोलियम उद्योग में सरकारी पूंजी का विनियोजन न बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) जहां तक कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है वर्णित पांचों देशों से भारत का स्थान सर्वोपरि है। रसायन उद्योगों में तथा परिष्कृत पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के उत्पादन में और उनकी खपत में भारत का ब्रिटेन एवं फ्रांस के बाद स्थान है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सरकार तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के तेल की खोज और उत्पादन कार्य के लिए अपेक्षित धनराशि की व्यवस्था कर रही है और सरकारी क्षेत्रीय शोधन एवं विक्रय कार्य कलापों के विस्तार के लिए आवश्यक निवेशों की भी व्यवस्था कर रही है।

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

*1661. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Western region of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, flame-proof equipment and electricity lines are not used;

(b) if so, whether any accident has taken place there in recent months;

(c) if so, the compensation paid to the sufferers : and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Flame proof electric motors are not used, but this has not resulted in any accident.

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

समाज कल्याण विभाग के अधीन औद्योगिक उपक्रम

*1662. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के नियन्त्रणाधीन चलने वाले औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के राज्यवार नाम क्या

हैं और प्रत्येक उपक्रम में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है और प्रत्येक उपक्रम का अनुमानतः कितना पूंजीगत परिभ्य्य होगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का है ताकि इस राज्य में बेरोजगारी को दूर किया जा सके और उत्तर प्रदेश की पिछड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों की अर्थव्यवस्था के बराबर लाया जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में ब्योरा क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग के नियन्त्रण में कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम नहीं है।

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का संविन्यास अभी होना है।

(ग) और (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का हरिजन और समाज कल्याण विभाग पांच औद्योगिक संपदाएं स्थापित कर रहा है ; वदायूँ बलिया, गाजीपुर, गोंडा, और रायबरेली में एक-एक। इन औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का कार्य हरिजनों को उनकी आर्थिक दशाओं में सुधार के विशेष अवसर प्रदान करना है।

सोडा ऐश की निर्माण लागत

*1663. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में बने सोडा ऐश की निर्माण लागत विश्व में सबसे अधिक है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत की तुलना में उस सोडा ऐश की लागत भी कम है जो भारत से नमक का आयात करके जापान द्वारा बनाया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत में बने सोडा ऐश की लागत इतनी अधिक होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसकी निर्माण लागत तथा विक्रय मूल्य कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) और (ख). सोडा ऐश की दूसरे देशों में उत्पादन लागत तुरंत उपलब्ध नहीं है। जापान की उत्पादन लागत की विश्वसनीय सूचना के अभाव में अपनी उत्पादन लागत से उसकी तुलना करना संभव नहीं है। फिर भी साधारण तौर पर यह कहा जा सकता है कि सोडा ऐश की उत्पादन लागत भारत में, और दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण उत्पादन-शील देशों से अधिक है।

(ग) भारत में अधिक लागत होने के मुख्य कारण हैं:— कारखानों का छोटा आकार, कच्चे माल, संयंत्र और मशीनरी तथा विद्युत शक्ति की अधिक लागत आदि।

उत्पादन लागत को कम करने के जो उपाय विचाराधीन हैं उनमें से कुछ हैं : वर्तमान कारखानों का आर्थिक आकार तक विस्तार करना तथा मोडीफाइड सोलवे प्रक्रिया नामक आधुनिकतम प्रक्रिया का अपनाना।

समाज से सामाजिक बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए सामाजिक संगठनों का सहयोग

*1664. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समाज से जातिपाति, प्रांतीयता और अस्पृश्यता जैसी सामाजिक बुराइयों को दूर करने लिए आर्य समाज और ऐसे अन्य सामाजिक संगठनों का, जो लगभग पिछले 100 वर्षों से इन बुराइयों को दूर करने में संलग्न है, सहयोग मांगा है ;

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

(ग) उनकी सेवाओं का किस प्रकार सर्वोत्तम उपयोग किया जा सकता है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती कूलरेखु गुरु) : (क) से (ग). सरकार की नीति रही है कि घमं निरपेक्ष स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के सामाजिक कार्य को बढ़ावा दे। समाज सुधार कार्य की इच्छुक घमं निरपेक्ष और भी गैर-राजनीतिक संस्थाओं के विशिष्ट प्रस्तावों पर सरकार, विभागीय बजट की सीमाओं के भीतर, विचार करने को तत्पर होगी।

भारत सहायता सार्थसंध की बैठक

*1665. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से कहा गया है कि वह अपने परिवार नियोजन तथा कृषि कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा प्रस्तुत करे ताकि मई, 1968 के दूसरे पखवाड़े में होने वाली भारत सहायता सार्थसंध की बैठक में उस पर विचार किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस ब्यौरे को प्रस्तुत करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). भारत की आर्थिक सहायता सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता पर विचार करते समय भारत सहायता संध भारतीय आर्थिक स्थिति के विभिन्न पहलुओं की समीक्षा करता है और आर्थिक विकास के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे कृषि-उत्पादन, औद्योगिक उत्पादन, निर्यात, परिवार-नियोजन आदि के क्षेत्रों में हुए विकास को ध्यान में रखता है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए भारत सहायता संध को उपयुक्त सूचना दी जाती है।

Gold Reserve System

*1666 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India plan to go off the gold reserve system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, how far it has helped in maintaining monetary stability in the country since the First Plan period?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India Act requires that a certain minimum amount of gold be held as asset of the Issue Department. There is no proposal at present to make a change in this system.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Monetary stability does not depend on the composition and size of the legal reserves, but on the overall balance between supply and demand in the economy.

Sindri Unit of Fertiliser Corporation

*1667. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :

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

(a) when the Second Pay Commission's recommendations were implemented in Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that chargemen have not been paid according to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission since the 1st April, 1964;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Labour Department of the Government of Bihar informed the General Manager, Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India that the Chargemen are entitled to the benefits of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations since implemented in Sindri;

(d) if so, the reasons for not paying the arrears to the Chargemen ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to pay the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission are not automatically applicable to the employees of the Sindri Unit. However, on the analogy

of these recommendations the pay scales of non-workmen of the Sindri Unit were revised with effect from 1st April 1964.

(b) The Chargemen being in the scale of Rs. 320-15-470 were considered to be workmen governed by the award of the Bihar Industrial Tribunal and were not brought within the scope of the revision of the pay scales referred to at (a) above. However, on their special request, they were subsequently allowed to opt out of the Bihar Industrial Tribunal Award so that they could get the benefit of the revision on the analogy of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations. This took effect from 1.3.1967.

(c) Yes, Sir. It was after the receipt of Bihar Government's advice that the Chargemen were allowed to opt out of Bihar Industrial Tribunal Award and their scales revised on the analogy of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations with effect from 1.3.1967.

(d) and (e). As the scales were revised with effect from 1st March 1967, the question of payment of arrears does not arise.

L. I. C. Business

*1668. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been apparent decline in recent years in the ratio of the Life Insurance Corporation's new business actually completed to the business received ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the growth rate of new business completed in 1967-68 was much lower as compared to 1965-66 ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to check this trend ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) The completion ratio declined from 95.4 in 1965-66 to 94.4 in 1966-67 and to 93.6 in 1967-68. This fall cannot be considered to be significant.

(b) and (c). Total new business completed from 1964-65 is as follows :

Year	Amount in crores of Rupees
1964-65	701.68
1965-66	797.79
1966-67	770.27
1967-68	844.37

With the exception of 1966-67 the new business has shown improvement every year since 1964-65.

(d) The Corporation is taking all possible steps to write the maximum business.

Sale of Buff Houses in Safdarjang Area, New Delhi

*1669. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that built-up houses in Safdarjang and other areas are to be sold on cash purchase basis ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these houses are to be sold to persons of middle and low income groups ;

(c) if so, how far the purpose of releasing the houses to middle and low income group people will be served by such a decision ; and

(d) the reasons for not selling these houses to middle and low income group on hire-purchase system ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The matter is engaging the attention of the Government and a decision will be arrived at shortly.

(d) Does not arise.

Price of Gold

*1670. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hutti-Gold Mines have announced that the price of gold to be supplied to permit holders for industrial use will be Rs. 158/- per 10 grams plus sales tax ;

(b) if so, whether the price is more

than that fixed by Government earlier and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the concession will be only for the period from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1968; and

(d) if so, the reasons for giving concession for the above period only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) The price of Hutti gold for April-June, 1968 quarter is Rs. 158/- per 10 grams excluding sales tax.

(b) No, Sir. The price of Hutti gold for the quarter April-June, 1968 is the same as that fixed for the preceding two quarters namely October-December, 1967 and January-March, 1968

(c) and (d) . The price of Hutti gold is fixed every quarter on the basis of prevailing market prices of gold during the preceding quarter. The policy for fixing the price does not contemplate any concession as such.

Universal Press Service, Madras

*1671. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri M. P. Radhakrishnan is the sole owner of the Multiwing Universal Press Service of Madras and Universal Adarts Press;

(b) whether these firms have earned more than Rs. 1 million in foreign exchange from West Germany;

(c) whether these firms have earned considerable amount in Indian currency from two foreign Embassies in New Delhi;

(d) whether a part of their foreign income is deposited in a Hamburg bank account; and

(e) the total income for which these firms and their owner were assessed during last ten years and the amount actually collected from them?

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

Dearness Allowance to Nursing staff in Delhi

*1672. **SHRI NAMBIAR :**
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7214 on the 15th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that junior grade nursing staff of Delhi Hospitals are getting full Dearness Allowance whereas senior grade Nursing sisters are getting 2/3 Dearness Allowance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Nursing Sisters are in receipt of a messing allowance of Rs. 45/- per mensem whereas the Staff Nurses are paid messing allowance at the rate of Rs. 30/- per mensem. The scale of pay of the Staff Nurses is also low when compared to the Nursing Sisters. On account of this fact the Staff Nurses are paid full dearness allowance whereas Nursing Sisters are paid dearness allowance at 2/3rd of the rate.

Lapsed L. I. C. Policies

*1673. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the new policies issued by the Life Insurance Corporation at the end of a financial year get lapsed for non-payment of premia by the policy holders;

(b) if so, the total number of policies, amount of first premia paid and the total amount of commission granted to the agents during January-March, 1967 and January-March, 1968;

(c) how many of the policies issued during January-March, 1967 got lapsed owing to the non-payment of premia during the last year;

(d) the steps being taken to stope such business; and

(e) the total amount of loss incurred by the Life Insurance Corporation on this account during 1966-67 and 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) According to a sample study made by the L. I. C. percentage of lapses relating to business secured in the months of peak activity (December and March) is found to be marginally more than that of other months.

(b) The numbers of policies issued in January-March, 1967 and January-March, 1968 are 5,33,757 and 4,85,095 respectively. The information regarding the amount of premiums received and commission paid relating to these policies is not readily available.

(c) The information is not readily available.

(d) The following measures have been taken by the L. I. C. to reduce the incidence of lapsation :

(i) No new policy is to be issued to a proponent unless he revives his lapsed policies which lapsed during the three preceding years;

(ii) Special facilities for revival of lapsed policies such as payment of arrears of premiums in instalments are provided.

(e) Taking an overall view, lapses do not cause a loss to the Corporation.

Terms of Engagement of European Personnel

*1674. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA**
GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions to revise the terms of engagement of European personnel subsequent to the devaluation of British Pound;

(b) if so, the reasons for giving such instructions ; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange required to revise these terms ?

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

(b) Certain special remittance facilities were given when the Indian Rupee was devalued. The principle was to protect home remittances in terms of foreign currencies to avoid hardship to the families etc. After the devaluation of the pound sterling and other currencies, it was desirable to revise downwards, on the same principle, the Rupee equivalents and the remittance facilities.

(c) This is a restrictive measure intended to maintain the foreign exchange liability at the same level. It is not feasible to quantify these values.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

*1676. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लागू करने के पश्चात हिन्दू, मुसलमान तथा ईसाइयों की जनसंख्या में क्रमशः कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई ;

(ख) इन कार्यक्रमों के लागू करने के पूर्व इस प्रतिशत का क्या विवरण था ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन कार्यक्रमों के लागू होने के पश्चात हिन्दुओं की जनसंख्या में प्रतिशत वृद्धि इन कार्यक्रमों के लागू होने से पहले की तुलना में कम हो गई है जबकि ईसाइयों और मुसलमानों की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार देश में सब जातियां, सम्प्रदायों तथा वर्गों के लोगों के लिए अनिवार्य परिवार नियोजन लागू करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० जीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) यद्यपि परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम 1951 में शुरू किया गया था मरन्तु सघन कार्य-

क्रम 1963 में आरम्भ हुआ । जनगणना की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार 1951 और 1961 में हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों और ईसाइयों की जनसंख्या का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या T-1197/68]

(ग) और (घ). भाग (क) के उत्तर की दृष्टि से यह प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Production Cost of Fertilizers

9581. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the average production cost per tonne of various fertilizers to consumers in public and private sectors ex-factory ;

(b) the average sale price per tonne of various fertilizers to consumers in public and private sectors ;

(c) the total annual turnover in tonnes and value of various fertilizers during last three years in the public sector ; and

(d) whether the profits in public sector are used for expansion or are credited to revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मैसर्स मैट्रो एक्सपोर्ट्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई

9582. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत आठ वर्षों में मैसर्स मैट्रो एक्सपोर्ट्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बम्बई को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी दी गई ;

(ख) गत छः वर्षों में इस फर्म पर कितना आयकर लगाया गया तथा कितना वसूल किया गया है; और

(ग) आयकर की कितनी राशि इस समय

बकाया है तथा उसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

किर्लोस्कर आयल इंजिन्स लिमिटेड, पूना

9583. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में किर्लोस्कर आयल इंजिन्स लिमिटेड, पूना को कितनी बिदेची मुद्रा दी गई; और

(ख) 1966-67 में सरकार द्वारा इस फर्म पर कितना आयकर लगाया गया और इसी अवधि में उससे कितना आयकर वसूल किया गया ?

उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान, कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1962-63 के लिये कर-निर्धारण किया गया और परिणामतः 51,206 रु० की एक मांग जारी की गई। इसके अलावा, कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए 49,00,420 रु० की अग्रिम कर की मांग भी जारी की गई थी। वर्ष 1966-67 में 51,203 रुपये तो वर्ष 1962-63 के नियमित आय-कर-निर्धारण की मांग के वसूल हुए और 49,00,439 रुपये वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये अग्रिम-कर के रूप में वसूल हुए। निर्धारित ने अग्रिम-कर के रूप में 2,19,773 रु० की स्वैच्छिक अदायगी भी की है।

Indo-Pak Meeting on Exchange of Information on Irrigation Projects in East India

9584. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the problems discussed and the

decisions taken at the meeting between India and Pakistan held in the last week of April, 1968 for an exchange of information on Irrigation Projects in Eastern India ;

(b) whether the question of Farraka barrage was also discussed ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The meeting between the experts of India and Pakistan for a further exchange of information and data on projects on Eastern Rivers for which some data have been exchanged earlier has not yet taken place. It is scheduled to take place at New Delhi from the 13th May, 1968.

Financial Assistance Given to Madhya Pradesh

9585. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of financial aid given to Madhya Pradesh Plan-wise, during the first three Five Year Plans and the amount of aid not utilized by the State ;

(b) the amount of financial aid sanctioned for 1967-68 and 1968-69 years to Madhya Pradesh under different heads ;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have asked for more aid ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Central assistance of the order of Rs. 61 crores, Rs. 96 crores and Rs. 213 crores respectively was made available to Madhya Pradesh during the first three Five Year Plans. These amounts were fully utilised.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1194/68].

(c) and (d). During 1967-68, the State Government made a request for additional Central assistance of Rs. 4 crores. For 1968-69, no specific request for additional assistance has been received from the State Government.

**Commissions and Control Boards Set up
by Ministries**

9586. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- the names of new Commissions and Control Boards set up by the various Ministries during the last three years ;
- the expenditure incurred on each of them during the above period ; and
- the grounds on which the expenditure was sanctioned in each case ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Shifting of I.T. Officers' Training
College, Nagpur to Hyderabad**

9587. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-tax Officers Training College, Nagpur, which has been running there for the last ten years in Nagpur is going to be shifted to Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A decision to shift the Training College from Nagpur to Hyderabad had been taken but could not be implemented so far.

(b) The reasons for the decision are :—

- Hyderabad is a more suitable location from the point of view of climate.
- As the Administrative Staff College is located at Hyderabad, the Income-tax probationers will have the advantage of attending lectures given by distinguished visitors at the Staff College.
- The facilities for practical training at Hyderabad are better than those at Nagpur.

भुग्गी भोंपड़ी योजना

9588. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भुग्गी भोंपड़ी योजना के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली के कुल कितने नागरिकों को दिल्ली नगर के बाहर बसाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को दिल्ली नगर के बाहर बसाया गया है ;

(ग) इस सारी योजना को पूरा करने पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च होगा ;

(घ) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति पर अब तक कितना धन खर्च हुआ है ;

(ङ) क्या कुछ समाचार पत्रों में हाल में प्रकाशित हुआ यह समाचार सही है कि कुछ भुग्गी वालों ने दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा आवंटित किये गए प्लॉटों को बेच दिया है तथा पुनः भुग्गीयां बना ली हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) लगभग 1 लाख परिवार । उनमें से जो पात्र थे अर्थात् जिन्होंने सरकारी एवं सार्वजनिक भूमि पर 31 जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व अनिश्वास किया था, उन्हें दिल्ली में उनके लिए बनाई गयी नियमित बस्तियों में ले जाना है तथा अपात्रों को (जुलाई, 1960 के बाद के अनिश्वासियों) दिल्ली के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में ले जाना है ।

(ख) भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था के अनुसार उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित संख्या में से लगभग आधी को नियमित बस्तियों के साथ-साथ केम्पिंग साइट्स पर भेज दिया गया है ।

(ग) 1962 में बनाई गयी भुग्गी तथा भोंपड़ी हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग

50,000 परिवारों को, जिन्होंने सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि पर 31 जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व अनधिकृत वास किया था, वैकल्पिक वास देने के लिए लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान था।

(घ) 733.35 लाख रुपये।

(ङ) तथा (च) 1960 में बनाई गयी योजना के अंतर्गत पट्टे के आधार पर आवंटित किये गये 80 वर्ग गज के 540 प्लॉटों का पट्टे की शर्तों के विरुद्ध अपात्र व्यक्तियों के पास चले जाने का सन्देह है।

बेनामी बिक्री तथा प्लॉटों के व्यापार को हतोत्साहित करने के लिए, पात्र अनधिकृतियों को केवल किराये के आधार पर न कि स्वामित्व के आधार पर वैकल्पिक वास का आवंटन देने के लिये नवम्बर, 1962 में योजना पुनरीक्षित की गयी। हटा दिये जाने पर जो लोग सरकारी भूमि पर पुनः अनधिकृत करते हैं, उनसे पब्लिक प्रेमिसेज (एविकशन आफ अनआथराइज्ड अक्यू-पेन्ट्स) एक्ट के अंतर्गत व्यवहार किया जाता है। इस एक्ट के अंतर्गत पुनः अनधिकृत करना दण्डनीय अपराध है जिसमें एक वर्ष का कारागार अथवा 1,000 रुपये तक का जुर्माना अथवा दोनों दिये जा सकते हैं। अनधिकृत को हस्त-क्षेप्य अपराध (कागनीजीबिल आफेंस) बनाने का प्रस्ताव भी विचारधीन है।

भारत के नगर आयोजकों (टाउन प्लेनर) का सम्मेलन

9589. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 10 अप्रैल, 1968 को दिल्ली में भारत के नगर आयोजकों का एक वार्षिक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारतीय नगरों के विकास के बारे में कोई सिफारिशें की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ टाउन प्लेनर्स के, जो एक व्यवसायिक संस्था हैं, सदस्यों की वार्षिक बैठक 10 से 12 अप्रैल 1968 को हुई।

(ख) और (ग). इस संस्थान ने अपनी वार्षिक बैठक में आर्थिक मंदी तथा प्राकृतिक आयोजन के विषय पर विचार किया तथा आर्थिक मंदी का प्रतिकार करने और व्यवहारिक आधार पर देश में नगरीय एवं क्षेत्रीय विकास के मार्गदर्शन के लिए प्राकृतिक आयोजन तथा आवास के लिए अधिक साधन जुटाने के महत्व पर जोर दिया।

(घ) ये सिफारिशें अभी प्राप्त हुई हैं तथा इन विचार किया जा रहा है।

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9590. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rates of the Government of India's scholarships to be awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes students studying in Post-Matric classes, were fixed in 1951 ;

(b) whether these rates are still unchanged ; and

(c) whether in view of the tremendous rise in prices of all commodities, Government propose to revise the rates of the Government of India's scholarships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The existing rates have been in force since 1954-55.

(c) Attention is invited to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1879 answered on 8th June, 1967, which clarifies the position in this regard.

Increments to Central Government Employees

9591. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the present rates of annual increments admissible to each of the different categories of Central Government employees were fixed ;

(b) how far the real value of the rupee has come down since then, taking into account the up-to-date increase in prices of consumer goods ;

(c) whether in view of this devaluation of the rupee, Government have decided to increase the rates of annual increments for different categories of employees ; and

(d) if so, what are the proposed revised rates and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) From 1.7.1959.

(b) Approximately 41.67%

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The reasons are :

- (i) The existing pay scales and the rates of increments were laid down with effect from 1.7.1959 only and a revision of the same has to await detailed examination by the next Pay Commission when appointed ;
- (ii) Central Government Employees are being compensated for rise in cost of living by suitable adjustments in dearness allowance from time to time ; and
- (iii) There is at present a ban on revision of salary structures at all levels, imposed as a measure of economy in administrative expenditure.

Primary Health Centres in Madras

9592. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health

Centres working in Madras State as on the 31st December, 1967 ;

(b) whether Government have allotted any funds to provide buildings for these centres ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. S. MURTHY) : (a) 257.

(b) and (c). With effect from April, 1958, the Central Government have been assisting the State Governments with a non-recurring grant upto a ceiling of Rs. 67,500/- (Rs. 60,000/- for buildings and Rs. 7,500/- for equipment) or 75% of the non recurring expenditure actually incurred, whichever is less.

The exact amount of funds sanctioned or utilised by the Government of Madras for construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres is not readily ascertainable as according to the procedure laid down upto the year 1967-68, assistance to the State Governments was not released scheme-wise but in lump for all the health schemes together in a group.

Medical Colleges

9593. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Medical Colleges working in the country upto the end of 1967; State-wise ;

(b) the total number of students applied and got admission for degree course in 1967 (State-wise) ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to admit all the students who are willing to join the medical course ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A list of Medical Colleges is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1185/68]

(b) The information is not readily available. It may, however, be stated that

the total number of seats available in the Medical Colleges in 1967 was 11160.

(c) Admissions to Medical Colleges, consistent with their admission capacity, are made in accordance with the rules of the institution concerned and those of the affiliating University. The question of admitting all students applying for admission does not, therefore, arise.

It may be pointed out that the admission capacity in the Medical Colleges has greatly expanded since 1950-51 when it was only 2500.

Assistance for Family Planning Programme to Madras Government

9594. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial assistance given to Mamizhaga Arasu (Madras Government) for family planning programme in the State during 1967-68 ;

(b) the amount utilised ;

(c) the progress made by the State in implementing these programmes up-to-date and

(d) the amount proposed to be given to Tamil Nadu (Madras State) during 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :
(a) Rs. 194.21 lakhs (including Rs. 50.00 lakhs arrear payments for 1966-67).

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1186/68]

(d) The allocation to the States are being shortly finalised. Information regarding Madras State will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Khasra No. 136 of Kilokri (Srinivasपुरi)

9595. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the plot Nos. in

Khasra No. 136 of Kilokri (Srinivasपुरi), Delhi which have been acquired ;

(b) whether alternative plots or compensation has been paid to them ;

(c) whether any of the unauthorised construction on Khasra No. 136 Kilokri (Srinivasपुरi) have been regularised ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Khasra No. 136 comprises of land measuring 7 Bighas 18 Biswas out of which an area of 1 bigha 10 biswas has already been acquired. The remaining area of Khasra No. 136 has also been notified under section 6, but the award has not been announced by the Collector so far.

(b) The amount of compensation for the area of 1 bigha 10 Biswas has been deposited in the Court of the Additional District Judge for disbursement after the claimants have established their title to receive it. Allotment of alternative plots is also not possible till the title of the claimants is decided by the Court.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों तथा संस्थाओं को सरकारी क्वाटरों का आवंटन

9596. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों अथवा संगठनों को (श्वेणीवार) टाइप तीन, चार और पांच के कितने सरकारी क्वाटरों का आवंटन किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन सबसे बाजार किराया लिया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो कब से ; और

(ग) गैर सरकारी निकायों को सरकारी आवास का अलाटमेंट करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

निर्वाह, आवास तथा पूरित मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Sterilization

9597. SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any possibility of a woman becoming pregnant again even after the sterilisation operation ;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which it can happen ; and

(c) the number of such cases brought to Government's notice during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). There is no possibility of a woman becoming pregnant again after sterilisation provided she has been properly operated upon.

(c) Out of more than 7,00,000 tubectomies performed so far, only one case of conception after tubectomy operation has been brought to the notice of the Government.

Financial Assistance to Madras Government

9598. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thamiyoga Arasu, (Madras Government) has reiterated its request to the Centre for financial assistance of Rs. 400 lakhs for rural electrification;

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

(c) the total amount which Government propose to allot for the purpose during 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). For 1967-68, the State of Madras was allocated an amount of Rs. 6 crores as Central assistance for rural electrification

schemes. The State Government requested for an additional amount of Rs. 4 crores. Because of the constraint of financial resources, it was not possible to sanction additional allocations. The Madras Government reiterated their request for additional assistance for rural electrification. This request also could not be acceded to for the same reason. Additional allocations asked for by some of the other State Governments could not be acceded to because of constraint of financial resources. Allocations of Central assistance for rural electrification for 1968-69, Statewise will be decided after the quantum of overall Central assistance for the State Plans is finalised.

Out-of-Turn Allotment of Government Accommodation

9599. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a good number of Government employees with more than 15/16 years of service have not so far been allotted any Government accommodation, whereas quite a large number of Government servants with less than 3—5 years of service have been given out-of-turn allotment; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to safeguard the interests of those Government employees who have been in the waiting lists even after more than 15 years of service ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The allotment of general pool residences is made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963. The out-of-turn allotments on medical grounds are also made in accordance with the provisions contained in the said Rules. During the year 1967 and upto 15th April, 1968 about 12% of the total vacancies have been allotted on out-of-turn basis which is not large as compared to the allotments made on in-turn basis.

(b) The available vacancies are allotted to Government employees on the basis of waiting lists maintained for different types

of accommodation on the basis of priority dates. The construction of general pool accommodation on a large scale cannot be taken up due to difficult financial position.

Allotment of type II to Employees living in type I quarters

9600. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEE-RAPPA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government servants entitled to type II residential accommodation are continuing in type I quarters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Government servants are actually paying rent for II quarters; and

(c) if so, the difficulties in allotting such class III Government servants the appropriate type II quarters out-of-turn?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (b). Some Government servants entitled to type II residential accommodation are continuing in type I accommodation. Only in such cases where the allotments of type II accommodation have been made to them by virtue of their dates of priority and they have not moved to type II accommodation, the rent is charged for type II accommodation as per the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules.

(c) According to the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules, the offer of the entitled class is made in his turn keeping in view the date of priority of the individual official. In case any preferential treatment is made in the case of such employees, similar requests will also be received from other categories of employees who are occupying lower type of accommodation although they are entitled to higher types by virtue of their emoluments.

राजस्थान में तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क

9601. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में

तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क की दर अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा भिन्न है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में उत्पादन शुल्क दरें क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन दरों को एक-समान बनाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और यदि हाँ तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) यह सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) अनिश्चित तम्बाकू पर उत्पादन शुल्क की दरें देश भर में एक समान हैं, और वे अनुबंध में दी गई हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1187/68]

(घ) यह सवाल नहीं उठता

Tax Arrears due from Film People

9602. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3520 on the 11th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the tax arrears due from the film people has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the Film people against whom tax arrears are due ; and

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

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

(b) Of the 12 assesses mentioned in Unstarred Question No. 700 referred to in Unstarred Question No. 3520, arrears of tax were due in following 7 cases as on 16.11.1967 :

(i) Shri Dilip Kumar Alias Yusuf Khan, Bombay.

(ii) Shri Shashodhar Mukherji of Filmalaya, Bombay,

- (iii) Shri Subodh Mukherji, Bombay.
 (iv) Shri Joy Mukherji, Bombay.
 (v) Shri J. Om Prakash of Filmlyug, Bombay.
 (vi) Producer V. Shantaram, Bombay.
 (vii) Mrs. Sultana Kardar, Bombay.

The amount outstanding against Shri Dilip Kumar and J. Om Prakash has since been collected. In the case of Producer V. Shantaram the outstanding demand is pending adjustment against refund due in Raj Kamal Kala Mandir.

(c) Does not arise.

Income-Tax

9603. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of income-tax due at present from (i) Gupta Manufacturing Works, Bombay, (ii) Madras State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.,

Madras, (iii) Hindustan Construction Company Ltd., Bombay, (iv) Hira Mills, Ujjain, (v) Iron and Steel Chawbea, Bombay, (vi) National Ekco Radio and Engineering Company Ltd., (vii) Agfa India Ltd., (viii) Hamdard Waqf Laboratories, Delhi, (ix) Binod Mills, Ujjain, (x) Andrew Yule and Company, Calcutta, (xi) Bank of India, Bombay, (xii) Shri Govind Hari Singhamia, Kanpur, (xiii) Kodak Ltd., Bombay, (xiv) International Combustion Company Ltd., Calcutta, (xv) Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., New Delhi, and (xvi) Intraco India Ltd., New Delhi ; and

(b) whether any case of tax evasion has been found in respect of these firms ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Information is presently available in respect of the cases mentioned at serial Nos. (ii), (iv), (viii) and (x) which is given as under :—

Sr. No.	Name	Arrears of Income-tax due as on 31.3.1968
		Rs.
(ii)	Madras State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd., Madras.	—Nil—
(iv)	Hira Mills, Ujjain.	31,399
(viii)	Hamdard Waqf Laboratories, Delhi	—Nil—
(x)	Andrew Yule and Company, Calcutta	—Nil—

Information in respect of other concerns is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) No tax evasion has been found so far in the cases at serial Nos. (ii), (iv), (viii), (x) and (xiv). Information in respect of other cases is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

U.S. Aid

9604. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "America's Tightening Credit Squeeze"

appearing in the *Economic Times* of the 25th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, how far the expected American aid in 1968-69 to India is likely to be affected thereby ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The domestic economic situation of donor countries is one of the many factors determining the quantum and quality of aid made available by them. In the circumstances, it is not possible to predict the effect of "American Credit Squeeze" on U.S. aid to developing countries, or specifically on aid to India.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Aid to Kerala for 1968-69

9605. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central aid requested for by the Kerala Government for the 1968-69 Plan of that State :

(b) how far this aid has been granted to that State and the extent of curbs imposed ; and

(c) the nature of the schemes which are likely to be affected as a result of the curbs in the aid demanded by the State ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The State Government did not ask for any specific amount of Central assistance for their Annual Plan of 1968-69. The Central assistance allocated to them for 1968-69 amounts to Rs. 30.40 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

Over-Time for Foremen of Government of India Press, New Delhi

9606. SHRI DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Foremen of the Government of India Press, New Delhi had claimed over-time allowance for 4 to 6 hours daily for having worked over-time for 2 hours only during the last 3 years ; and

(b) if so, whether any scrutiny had been done regarding the legitimacy of the claims preferred by the foremen in the past ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Quinidine Sulphate in India

9607. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quinidine

sulphate, life saving drug for certain type of heart patients, which used to be manufactured in India by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome till about 2 years ago, is no longer manufactured in India ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the principal ingredients for this medicine are available in India and are exported and if so, the reasons for stopping the manufacture of this medicine within the country; and

(c) whether it is a fact that price of the imported drug is about Rs.144/-per 25 tablets, when the price of the indigenously manufactured drug was only Rs. 12 per 100 tablets ; and

(d) if so, why the manufacture of this drug is not revived in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The basic drug 'Quinidine Sulphate' has not so far been manufactured in India by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome and Co. The question of discontinuance of its manufacture by the firm does not arise. However, M/s. Burroughs Wellcome continue to process 'Tablet Quinidine Sulphate' from bulk Quinidine Sulphate.

(b) The drug Quinidine Sulphate which is the principal ingredient of 'Tablet Quinidine Sulphate' is manufactured in the country by (1) Cinchona Department West Bengal at their Factory at Mungpoo, (2) M/s. Mehta Pharmaceuticals, Amritsar and (3) the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories (CIPLA), Bombay. The State Governments of Madras and West Bengal have been requested to release Quinidine Sulphate for export, only after the domestic demand is met.

(c) At present tablets of Quinidine Sulphate are not permitted to be imported on a commercial basis. The wholesale and retail prices of the indigenously manufactured "Tablet Quinidine Sulphate 200 mg", marketed by M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are Rs. 32.99 and Rs. 37.94 respectively, for a pack of 100 tablets.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) and (b) above.

अर्षों के प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनर्वास केन्द्र सम्बन्धी समिति

9608. श्री जमना लाल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अर्षों के प्रशिक्षण तथा पुनर्वास केन्द्र सम्बन्धी समिति ने प्रशिक्षित और अप्रशिक्षित अर्षों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की सरकार से प्रार्थना की है ताकि वे लोग अपनी जीविका कमा सकें ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने रेल गाड़ियों और बसों आदि में मुफ्त यात्रा की सुविधा की मांग की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन कितने अर्षे प्रशिक्षणार्थी हैं; और

(घ) गत पांच वर्षों में कितने अर्षे व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है ?

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० भीमती कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग इस समिति के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानता ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) वयस्क नेत्रहीनों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र देहरादून, का प्रशासन समाज कल्याण विभाग के हाथ में है । 1 अप्रैल, 1968, के दिन इस केन्द्र में 168 व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण पा रहे थे ।

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के 9 विशेष रोजगार केन्द्रों द्वारा लगभग 460 नेत्रहीन व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया ।

Land Under Irrigation

9609. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total land under irrigation as on the 31st March, 1968 ; and

(b) the areas likely to be brought under irrigation by 1970-71?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) About 90 million acres.

(b) About 103 million acres subject to availability of funds as envisaged.

Income-Tax Refund Cases

9610. SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-tax refund cases which remained undisposed of on the 31st March, 1968 and the amount that was to be refunded to the assesseees;

(b) whether Government have looked into the complaints that there is delay in the refund of the amount to the people;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government do not pay any interest on the amount to be refunded; and

(d) if not, the interest paid on the said amount during the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The information is not readily available. The same has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

(b) Yes, Sir. The complaints have been looked into and where necessary, appropriate action has been taken. Government is seized of the general problem relating to prompt issue of refunds. the matter is being constantly looked into and ways and means are being devised from time to time to eliminate delay in the grant of refunds.

(c) No, Sir. Wherever interest is due under the law, it is paid.

(d) The amount of interest paid by Government on delayed refunds during 1967-68 is not available. The amounts paid in two earlier years are as under :—

1965-66	Rupees fifteen thousand
1966-67	Rupees eight thousand

Koyna Earthquake Expert Committee

9611. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to some press reports that the expert committee inquiring into the Koyna earthquake in December, 1967 has held that the earthquake was caused by tectonic factors;

(b) if so, whether the Committee which had concluded its deliberations included some Japanese experts also;

(c) whether they have submitted the report and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In its Preliminary Report, the Committee of Experts has expressed the view that the cause of the earthquake in the Koyna region is tectonic.

(b) Two Japanese experts, namely, Prof. S. Okamoto and Prof. C. Tamura of the Institute of Industrial Science, Tokyo, were associated with the Committee of Experts on Koyna Earthquake.

(c) and (d). The Committee has not yet submitted its final report. However, the Committee has submitted a Preliminary Report which deals with the data available at the time it was compiled and it calls for further investigations and surveys to be carried out. The main recommendations made in the Preliminary Report about further investigations are as follows:

- (i) Aerial photography of parts of Western India and repeated first order triangulation and levelling of the area for photographic and geodetic studies should be carried out.
- (ii) Geological mapping of lava flows and periodic study of temperature and flow of the line of the hot springs along the West Coast should be made.
- (iii) Seismic refraction studies should be continued as also these studies extended on land from

West Coast to the eastern edge of the Deccan profile.

- (iv) Geo-magnetic studies should be undertaken on the lines of the studies being carried out in Japan.
- (v) Historical data about the past earthquakes should be collected.
- (vi) Tide-gauge observation should be undertaken.
- (vii) Additional tilt-meters and strong motion Seismographs should be installed.
- (viii) Model studies may be carried out at the Institute of Industrial Science, Tokyo, Japan.
- (ix) Continuation and intensification of engineering studies being carried out at site by the Central water and Power Research Station, Poona.
- (x) The Committee has also recommended engineering experts in the fields of grouting and anchoring may be consulted in connection with repairs to Dam. For this purpose, services of foreign experts in these fields were obtained through the UNESCO.

Follow-up action on the recommendations made in the Preliminary Report has been taken. For this purpose, the Ministries and Departments concerned viz., the Geological Survey of India, the Survey of India, the Indian Meteorological Department and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been requested to take necessary steps to carry out further surveys and investigations on the lines indicated by the Committee of experts.

In the meantime, the following investigations have either been completed or are nearing completion:—

- (1) Aerial photography of the areas indicated by the Committee has already been carried out by the Indian Air Force and prints of the photographs have been supplied for examination by the authorities concerned.
- (2) Model studies on Koyna Dam have been carried out at the

Institute of Industrial Science, Tokyo, Japan, and also at the School of Earthquake Engineering, Roorkee. The studies are expected to be completed shortly.

- (3) The engineering studies to be carried out by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, have largely been completed.
- (4) The services of three foreign experts on grouting and anchoring to study the problems connected with the strengthening of the dam were secured under the auspices of the UNESCO.

Further follow-up action will be taken after the final Report is received and considered by the Government.

Rural Electrification of West Bengal

9612. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the *Hindustan Times* of the 10th April, 1968 that West Bengal lags in rural electrification ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that West Bengal occupies the 12th place among States in rural electrification ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to improve the situation and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). As reported in the "*Hindustan Standard*" Calcutta dated 10th April, 1968, it is a fact that West Bengal occupies the 12th place among the States in regard to the percentage of villages electrified. The main reason for the slow progress in rural electrification in West Bengal is that, because of constraint on financial resources and the need for meeting industrial and urban loads, the State Electricity Board and State Government of West Bengal have not been in a position to give due priority to rural

electrification. At a meeting of Chairmen of Electricity Boards and Secretaries dealing with Power of State Governments in the Eastern Region and Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation, held at Calcutta on 13th March, 1968, the importance of accelerating the progress of rural electrification schemes, with a bias towards energisation of pump-sets was emphasised. The Government of India are also considering setting up of a Committee of Members of Parliament from the States (including West Bengal) where the progress of rural electrification is below the all-India average, to suggest measures for accelerating the progress of rural electrification.

Medical College at Chandigarh

9613. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY, PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to start a Medical College at Chandigarh ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). A proposal for starting a Medical College at Chandigarh has been received from the Chandigarh Administration. The matter is under consideration.

Excise Duty on Products of Small Scale Industries

9615. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Associations of small Scale Industries have represented against the heavy burden of excise duties on the products of small industries ;

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

(c) whether these demands have been examined and if so, how far Government are prepared to meet them ; and

(d) the reasons for which Government do not agree with the demands of the Federation ?

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

(b) Their main demands are contained in paragraph 2 (7), 4, 5 and 6 of a resolution, extracts of which are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1188/68]

(c) and (d) : These demands have been carefully examined in the past in one form or another but it has not been possible to meet them because of the substantial loss of revenue or administrative difficulties involved or because the merits did not justify such a course.

Import of Plastics

9616. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Third Plan period, the target of manufacture of plastics was fixed at 85,000 tonnes, the licenced capacity was about 71,000 tonnes and the actual production was only 27,000 tonnes, which resulted in import of plastics worth Rs. 83.30 lakhs ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether realistic approach is being made to develop plastic industries in the Fourth Five Year Plan allocating adequate resources to the industries ?

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

(a) Yes. It is presumed that the figure of Rs. 83.3 lakhs refers to the imports of major plastics in the year 1965-66.

(b) It was thought that during the Third Plan ethylene of petro-chemical origin would come into use as raw material for the production of plastics but for various reasons establishment of petro-chemical complexes was delayed with the result that the targets fixed for plastics could not be achieved. It is possible to accelerate the development of plastics during the Fourth Plan since ethylene of petro-chemical origin has now become available and is expected to be available in increasing quantities. The question of allocating resources to this sector will be

considered while formulating the Fourth Plan due to begin in April 1969.

श्री बृज किशन चांदीवाला को मकान दिया जाना

9617. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों से भिन्न ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिनको सरकारी आवास दिए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि श्री बृज किशन चांदीवाला को जिसका किसी सरकारी सेवा से सम्बन्ध नहीं है सरकारी बंगला दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको उक्त बंगला किस आधार पर दिया गया है तथा क्या उक्त बंगले का किराया उनसे बाजार दर पर लिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास, तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली में 470 अनधिकृत व्यक्तियों को सरकारी वास आवंटित किया जा चुका है, जिसमें हास्टल वास नौकरों के क्वार्टर, गैरेज आदि हैं।

(ख) और (ग). श्री बृज किशन चांदीवाला को बाजार दर के किराये के भुगतान पर एक बंगला इसलिए आवंटित किया गया है, क्योंकि वे संयुक्त सदाचार समिति से संबंधित थे।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मुंघेर में गंगा नदी के जल का दूषित हो जाना

9618. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गंगा नदी

के दूषित होने तथा उसमें से अग्नि ज्वाला निकलने के कारण वाटर वर्क्स को हुई क्षति के बारे में मुंबईर म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष से कोई पत्र मिला है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और इसके प्रति सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि तब तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी जब तक मुंबईर में आपातकाल की स्थिति को देखते हुए जांच आयोग द्वारा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जाता ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ख) जी हां ।

(ग) मुंबईर वाटर वर्क्स को साफ कराने और अन्तरिम अवधि में, जब तक वाटर वर्क्स से नियमित सप्लाई फिर से चालू नहीं की जाती, शहर में पानी की वैकल्पिक सप्लाई मुहैया करने के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए शुरू-शुरू में केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए प्रार्थना हुई थी । इनका अनुमान 1,86,600 रुपये था ।

मुंबईर म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष ने निम्न खर्च के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए लिखा :—

	रुपये
(1) मौजूदा वाटर वर्क्स सिस्टम की सफाई के लिये	1,50,000
(2) शहर में 12 कुओं में बिजली के पम्प लगाने के लिये	1,00,000
(3) शहर में 200 हैंड पम्प लगाने के लिए	1,00,000
(4) सफिट हाऊस के सामने बने टैंक को अशुद्ध पानी के संग्रह टैंक के रूप में बदलने के लिए	1,00,000
(4) विविध	50,000
	—————
कुल	5,00,000

(घ) भारतीय तेल निगम के वाटर वर्क्स को साफ करने के खर्च और मुंबईर में पानी की अन्तरिम सप्लाई को मुहैया करने के खर्च को पूरा करने के बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है । अन्य मांगों के लिए, हाल में ही नियुक्त जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा करना अभीष्ट समझा जाता है ।

Cultivable and Irrigated Land in India

9619. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of the cultivated and cultivable land in the country at present being irrigated through the respective systems of canals, borings and pumping sets ;

(b) whether Government have any plan to make all the cultivated and cultivable lands irrigated within ten years ; and

(c) if not, the hindrances in its way ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) About 90 million acres.

(b) and (c). Not all the area available for cultivation can be brought under irrigation. The area which can be ultimately irrigated by major, medium and minor irrigation schemes is roughly estimated at about 200 million acres. This can be developed in the next 20-25 years if adequate funds are available.

Electricity Charges in India

9620. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the varying rates of electricity charges in various parts of the country and for various sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : A statement showing the average rates of electricity charges for various categories of consumers (as on 1.4.1968) served by the State Electricity Boards, Government Electricity Departments of Union Territories, licensees at

Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta and the Damodar Valley Corporation, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1189/68]

Barauni Thermal Power Station

9621. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports published in the Indian Nation of the 2nd April, 1968 to the effect that the supply of Power from Barauni Thermal Power Station has been very irregular ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this irregularity has affected small scale industries in the whole of Darbhanga District, particularly Jai Nagar, Madhubanj etc. ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure constant supply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Recently, there has been some interruptions in power supply in north Bihar area. These interruptions resulted from automatic tripping of the turbo-generators installed in Barauni Thermal Power Station due to somewhat erratic functioning of the governor gears. The Bihar State Electricity Board convened a meeting of high level technical experts and discussed the details with the suppliers of the plant & equipment. They have also initiated steps to rectify the defects. The procurement of necessary replacements is under way.

Methanol Plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India

9622. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the methanol plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is losing more than Rs. 2 crores annually as a result of shortfall in its production ;

(b) the steps Government are taking to meet the increased demand of methanol in the country ; and

(c) the reasons for not asking the original American builder of Trombay plant to compensate the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) It is not correct to say that the methanol plant is losing more than Rs. 2 crores annually. During the year 1966-67 when the plant worked for 6 months only, the loss suffered was Rs. 32.32 lakhs and during 1967-68 the loss suffered was Rs. 6.62 lakhs. In 1968-69, it is expected to make a profit.

(b) A capacity of 60 tons per day has already been reached at Trombay and additional balancing facilities are being considered for attaining the rated capacity.

(c) In terms of the contract 5% payment has been withheld from the American Contractor.

Civic Amenities to Mohalla Amritpuri—B Garhi Jharia Maria Village

9623. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Delhi Development Authority's approved development plan, Mohalla Amritpuri-B, has been shown as a part of village Garhi Jharia Maria ;

(b) whether the representatives of this Mohalla have made repeated attempts to draw the attention of the Delhi Development Authority towards the basic amenities of life viz., water, electricity, pucca street and street lights ;

(c) if so, why no steps have been taken in the matter so far ; and

(d) whether the newly created Mohallas of this village Garhi have been provided with all basic facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. An integrated development plan of village Garhi Jharia Maria was prepared and the area of Amrit Puri 'B' was included from the planning point of view, although it is

not a part of the village but only an unauthorised colony.

(b) and (c). Yes. They have been advised by the Delhi Development Authority to approach the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the provision of civic amenities.

(d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

गोरखपुर जिले के निवासियों का पुनर्वास

9624. मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला गोरखपुर में ऐसे गावों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी जनसंख्या और भूमि राप्ती, रोहिम, गोरा, कोनो और घाघरा नदियों द्वारा अपना मार्ग बदल दिये जाने के कारण खन्व गांवों को खसी गई है ; और

(ख) उन गांवों के निवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिये, जो भूमि के कटाव के कारण प्रभावित हुए हैं, अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकार से मंगवाई जा रही है और यह यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर में सड़कों का निर्माण

9625. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर जिले में रिकारगंज से बेलाघाट तक, उरवा से बेलाघाट तक, खजनी से गौर तक, कौरीराम से बंसगांव तक, बंसगांव से बारस्ता मलहान उरवा तक, कौरीराम से गोला तक, कौरीराम से बारस्ता गजरपुर गाघा तक, बरहालगंज से पटनाघाट तक, बारस्ता मदरिया से बारस्ता हाटा आसवानपुर तक, बरहालगंज से सेमराघाट तक और मोतीराम टमिनस से

रुद्रपुर अथवा गाजपुर तक और खैरीपुर से रुद्रपुर तक सड़कों के निर्माण का कार्य खींच प्रारम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के कब प्रारम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है और इस पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना ट्रांसपोर्ट एथा जहाजरानी के द्वारा दी जायेगी जो कि इससे संबंधित है ।

नागाबुन सागर बांध

9626. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नागाबुन सागर बांध का निर्माण कब तक चिक्कुल पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई के लिये उच्च बांध पर प्रति एकड़ भू-जमीन खर्च 820 रुपये आवेय्य और यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 20 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था, वह परम्परागत तरीके से खेती के लिये छोड़ा पानी देने के लिये है व कि सघन खेती के लिये काफी मात्रा में पानी देवे का ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो भूमि की सिंचाई करने के लिये प्रति एकड़ कितनी मात्रा में पानी देने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) नागाबुन सागर बांध के 1989 में हर पहलू से पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ख) अन्तिम संशोधित प्राक्कलन के आधार पर प्रति एकड़ लागत लगभग 840 रुपये होगी । यह निर्माण की लम्बी अवधि के कारण है

जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि परियोजना की लागत बढ़ जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) . स्वीकृत शस्य-पद्धति के अनुसार फसलों की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पानी उपलब्ध किया जाएगा। सिंचाई के प्रति एकड़ के लिए औसतन 2.95 एकड़ फुट पानी दिया जाएगा।

पेट्रोल की उत्पादन लागत

9627. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में पेट्रोल की प्रति टन उत्पादन लागत बरौनी में पेट्रोल की प्रति टन उत्पादन लागत से कम है, गौहाटी में यह लागत गुजरात की अपेक्षा कम है, काल्टेक्स की उत्पादन लागत गौहाटी की अपेक्षा कम है, बमशिल की लागत काल्टेक्स की अपेक्षा कम है और ऐस्सों में यह लागत सबसे कम है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकतम और न्यूनतम उत्पादन लागत का अनुपात 3:1 है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसके कारणों के बारे में जांच की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क)

(क) किसी तेल शोधक कारखाने में प्रति टन उत्पादन की लागत तमाम शोधित उत्पादों के लिये इकट्ठी आंकी जाती है, पेट्रो जैसे किसी एक उत्पाद के लिये अलग से नहीं। प्रश्न में दिये गये तथ्य शोधनशाला-वार तमाम उत्पादों की प्रतिटन शोधन लागत से सम्बन्धित 1965 की स्थिति को सूचित करते हैं।

(ख) 1966 में अधिकतम और न्यूनतम शोधन लागत का अनुपात प्रतिटन 2.5:1 था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) तटीय शोधनशालाएं भारतीय तेल नियम की शोधनशालाओं से बहुत पहले चालू होने के कारण अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा प्रति टन चालन व्यय घटाने में समर्थ हो गई हैं। भारतीय तेल निगम की शोधनशालाओं में, नई होने के कारण, रूपांकित उत्पादन से कम उत्पादन हुआ। जैसे जैसे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा लागत कम हो जायेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न मामलों में लागत आंकड़ों की तुलना नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि प्रत्येक शोधनशाला की प्रक्रियाएं भिन्न भिन्न हैं।

उर्वरक कारखाना कौरवा

9628. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रश्न पर विवाद के कारण कि कौरवा का उर्वरक कारखाना कोयले पर आधारित हो अथवा नेफ्था पर अन्ततोगत्वा इस प्रस्ताव को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक कारेड सरकारी रुपये इस कार्य के लिये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के लिये कौन कौन उत्तरदायी हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) कोयला और नेफ्था का कच्चे माल के रूप में प्रयोग तथा दूसरे सम्बन्धित तथ्यों के तुलनात्मक मूल्यांकन के परिणामस्वरूप, यद्यपि 1965 में कौरवा में कोयला पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को छोड़ा था, फिर भी मध्य प्रदेश में एक कोयला-आधारित कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा हाल में

तैयार की गई एक योजना इस समय विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों को जानने तथा उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि एक पूर्ण एवं ध्यान पूर्वक जांच के बाद सरकार ने जन-हित में सारे सम्बद्ध फैसले किये हैं।

दामोदर घाटी बांध

9629. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दामोदर घाटी में विभिन्न बांधों से बिजलीघरों को एक वर्ष में कितने घण्टे पानी की सप्लाई की जाती है और उनमें प्रति वर्ष उनकी बिजली पैदा करने की कुल क्षमता की कितनी प्रतिशत बिजली पैदा की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन बांधों की पानी जमा रखने की क्षमता केवल 2.5 करोड़ एकड़ फुट अर्थात् दामोदर नदी के पानी का 50 प्रतिशत है जो पांच करोड़ एकड़ फुट है और इस नदी के निचले भागों में इस वर्ष बाढ़ आई थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन बांधों का पूरा पानी सिंचाई के काम में नहीं लाया जाता तथा उनका अधिकतर पानी नदी में डाल दिया जाता है; और

(घ) दामोदर घाटी निगम नहरों के इन बांधों तथा इन बांधों पर बिजलीघरों को कितना घाटा हो रहा है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिजली मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बिजलीघरों को एक वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 2000 घण्टे पानी सप्लाई किया जाता है।

1967-68 में बिजली का उत्पादन बिजली केन्द्रों की क्षमता का 68 प्रतिशत था।

(ख) दामोदर के 50 लाख एकड़ फुट

वार्षिक औसत प्रवाह के प्रति बांधों की धारिता 25 लाख एकड़ फुट है।

2,50,000 क्यूजक नियोजित निस्सार के प्रति नदी का अधिकतम निस्सार लगभग 1 लाख क्यूजक था। इसके बावजूद ऐसा लगता है कि नदी के निचले भाग में रुकावट स्थानीय वर्षा के कारण हुई थी।

(ग) जी, हां। दामोदर योजना मुख्य रूप से बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजना के रूप में थी अतः बाढ़ नियन्त्रण पक्ष को उचित महत्त्व दिया जाता है।

(घ) 1966-67 के परीक्षित राजस्व लेखा में सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लगभग 96 लाख रुपये तथा बाढ़ नियन्त्रण के अन्तर्गत लगभग 77 लाख रुपये की हानि दिखाई गई थी। बांधों के साथ लगे पन बिजली केन्द्र दामोदर घाटी तथा इसके आसपास बिजली सम्भरण के लिये अनुकूलित प्रणाली के अंग है। 1966-67 के परीक्षित राजस्व लेखा में बिजली के सम्बन्ध में 101 लाख रुपये का लाभ दिखाया गया है।

बम्बई में पकड़ी गई विदेशी मुद्रा

9630. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री 23 नवम्बर, 1967 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1496 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई, 1967 में बम्बई में विदेशी मुद्रा के पकड़े जाने के बारे में की जा रही जांच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच-कार्य पूरी होने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं तथा उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) यह जांच किन-किन व्यक्तियों द्वारा की जा रही है तथा कब से ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री भोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) जुलाई 1967 में बम्बई में पकड़ी गई देशी तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के बारे में जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ) . आरम्भ में यह जांच प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा शुरू की गी। जांच के दौरान यह पता चला कि इस मामले की खासतः दूर दूर तक फैली हुई है। इसलिये यह मामला: केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया गया। बिल्कुल सही रूप में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि जांच कब तक पूरी होगी।

Top Tax Payers in India

9631. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) who pays the highest amount of tax in India per year ; and

(b) who are the top ten tax payers in the country and how much they have paid within the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The latest information is available only in respect of assessments of Income-tax completed during 1966-67. The highest income assessed during 1966-67 was Rs. 15.21 crores, in the case of I. C. I. (India) Pvt. Ltd. for the assessment year 1962-63.

(b) The top ten taxpayers, on the basis of income as assessed during 1966-67 were (1) I. C. A. (India) Pvt. Ltd., (2) Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., (3) Burmah Shell Refineries (1) Ltd., (4) Associated Cement Co. Ltd. (5) Hindustan Lever Ltd., (6) Calcutta Electric Supply Co. Ltd. (7) Telco Ltd., (8) Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation, (9) Burmah Oil Co. Ltd. and (10) Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.

Information regarding the taxes paid by them during 1966-67 and 1967-68 is not readily available. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Training of Nurses in Hospital run by Society of Experimental Medical Sciences Bonhoghly (Calcutta)

9632. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) the total amount given so far to the hospital run by the Society of Experimental Medical Sciences, at Bonhoghly, Calcutta for training girls from Displaced Persons Homes (East Pakistan) ; in Auxiliary Nursing Cadre :

(b) if so, the total number of girls admitted and completed their training from 1961 upto the 31st March, 1968 ;

(c) whether the course prescribed by the hospital is recognised by Government and if not, the reason thereof ? and

(d) the action Government propose to take over the management of the hospital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :

(a) No grant has been given by the Central Government to the institution in question for Auxiliary Nurse Midwife training.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका में हिन्दी

9633. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री छोकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं बच्चे विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने राजभाषा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार हिन्दी में काम करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है;

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

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ब० सु० भूषि) : (क) नगरपालिका अपना काम कार्य-

पद्धति के सामान्य नियमों के नियम 3 के अनु-
सार करती है। जिसका पाठ इस प्रकार है:-

“इस नगरस्थलिका का कमम अंग्रेजी अथवा उर्दू अथवा हिन्दी में किया जायेगा और कर्मस्थ-
हियां (जब तक किसी विशेष समिति के बन्दे में
मुख्य आयुक्त निर्देश न दे दे) अंग्रेजी अथवा
हिन्दी अथवा उर्दू में लिखी जायेगी।

किन्तु यह नियम किसी भी समिति द्वारा
अपने कार्य में, अपनी कार्यवाहियों को लिखने में
अथवा सूचनाओं, कार्यसूची तथा कार्यवाहियों
के जारी करने में उपयुक्त भाषाओं में से एक
के अधिक भाषाओं के प्रयोग करने में बाधक
नहीं होगा। वैसे इस समिति के कार्य उप-
नियमों के नियम 8 का पाठ इस प्रकार है:-
“सारा कमम अंग्रेजी में किया जायेगा”

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) हाल ही में यह निर्णय किया गया
है कि नई दिल्ली नगरस्थलिका की भाषा विषयक
नीति लगभग वही होगी जो राज भाषा (संशो-
धन) अधिनियम, 1967 में व्यक्त की गई है
और वर्तमान उप नियमों को समुचित रूप से
संशोधित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

दिल्ली वृहद् योजना

9634. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या
स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास
मन्त्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व निर्माण तथा आवास
मन्त्री की अध्यक्षता में दिल्ली वृहद् योजना के
सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली में 8/7 अप्रैल, 1968 को
हुई सर्वदलीय बैठक में इस योजना के बारे में
व्यक्त किये गये असाहचर्य को अदर सरकार का
ध्यान दिलाया गया है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय
विकास में उप विकास-मन्त्री (श्री क० सु० मूर्ति):

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस विषय पर विचार किया जायेगा।

**Insanitary Conditions in Kasturba Nagar,
Delhi**

9635. SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Will
the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND
SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have re-
ceived complaints about the insanitary
conditions prevailing in Kasturba Nagar,
Delhi for quite some time ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the
quarters constructed there require repairs
particularly to verandhas, roofs and doors;
and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by
Government to improve the sanitary condi-
tions in that colony ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a)
The Municipal Corporation of Delhi are
responsible for the general sanitation and
cleanliness of the area. The C. P. W. D.
are concerned only with the cleaning of
internal drains from the houses. The
general sanitation is not all that could be
desired as the colony has opened drains.

(b) Repairs are carried out as and
when necessary. Recently, re-flooring of a
number of houses at a total cost of
Rs. 71,6000/- has been done. Roofs and
doors are also being repaired.

(c) The question of provision of under-
ground drains is being considered.

**Houses on Hire-Purchase Basis in
Chandigarh**

9636. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING
AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received
some representations from the Government
employees of the Union Territory of
Chandigarh for the allotment of houses on
hire-purchase basis ; and

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

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

No such representation has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Social Welfare Schemes for Chandigarh

9637. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the social welfare schemes which Government have undertaken for the Union Territory of Chandigarh for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : No proposal for Social Welfare programmes for the Annual Plan 1968-69 was received from Chandigarh Administration.

मध्य प्रदेश में परियोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

9638. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस बारे में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है कि पर्याप्त धन की कमी के कारण राज्य की महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं को विशेषतया उन परियोजनाओं को जो खाद्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं, क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के लिए किस प्रकार धन की व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का विचार है ताकि महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में विलम्ब न हो ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 1968-69 की वार्षिक योजना के सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस प्रकार का कोई ज्ञापन नहीं मिला है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपलब्ध साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और विभिन्न राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने में जिन सिद्धान्तों का पालन किया जाता है, उनके आधार पर, जिन

में अन्न उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक प्रायोजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं का विचार करना भी है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अधिक से अधिक जो केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा सकती है उसका आश्वासन पहले ही राज्य सरकार को दे दिया गया है। केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य सरकार को और किसी प्रकार से वित्त-पोषित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

तीन योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश में किया गया प्रति-व्यक्ति व्यय

9639. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में अन्य राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में प्रति-व्यक्ति व्यय सब से कम हुआ ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस स्थिति के सुधार के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पहली तीन पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाओं के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में हुआ प्रति-व्यक्ति आयोजना-व्यय अन्य राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में सब से कम नहीं था।

(ख) और (ग) ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

"घेराव" से उद्योगों का बीमा

9641. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'घेराव' से उद्योगों के बीमा के बारे में सरकार को हाल में कोई ज्ञापन मिला है; और

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

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) एक बैंकिंग कम्पनी से यह सुभाव प्राप्त हुआ था कि औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को राजनैतिक भगड़ों, मजदूरों द्वारा सामूहिक कार्यवाही नागरिक दंगों और बलवों गुप्त तोड़-फोड़, विद्रोहजन्य हानि आदि के कारण होने वाली हानि अथवा क्षति के बदले बीमा सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार को योजना बनानी चाहिये ।

(ख) सरकार ने यह वांछनीय नहीं समझा कि ऐसी योजना बनाई जाय ।

अजमेर स्थित गूगे तथा बहरे बच्चों के स्कूल के लिए होस्टल की इमारत

9643. श्री अंकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अजमेर में गूगे तथा बहरो के स्कूल के होस्टल की इमारत बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ अनुदान देना स्वीकार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का; और

(ग) अनुदान की राशि संभवतः कब तक दी जायेगी ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेख गूह) : (क) और (ख). बधिर बाल विकास समिति, अजमेर के लिए एक स्कूल और छात्रावास भवन निर्माण हेतु 52,500 रुपये का अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है ।

(ग) पहली किस्त के रूप में 5000 रुपये की राशि का उन्मोचन हुआ है । निर्माण कार्य दृष्टिगत रखते हुए नियमानुसार इसके बाकी की किस्त उन्मोचित की जायेगी ।

Abolition of Taxes on Distributed Profits of Companies

9644. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Mr. E. B. Nortcliffe, Rapporteur of the Taxation Commission of the International Chambers of Commerce, in a document on taxation of company profits and dividends, urging upon abolition of taxes on distributed profits of companies in view of the fact that personal income-tax is payable by the shareholder on dividends ; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Press communique issued by the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce on the salient points contained in the document on Taxation of Company Profits and Dividends, prepared by Mr. E. B. Nortcliffe, Rapporteur of the Taxation Commission of the International Chamber of Commerce, has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The Government do not agree that there should be no tax on distributed profits of companies.

बिहार में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए पेय जल की सुविधाएं

9645. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार में सामाजिक तौर पर पिछड़े वर्गों, हरिजनों और भूमिहीन किसानों की अनेक ऐसी बस्तियां हैं, जहां स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात बीस वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी अभी तक पेय जल की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले पांच वर्षों में बिहार को इस कार्य के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा कितनी वार्षिक सहायता दी गई और इस वर्ष कितनी सहायता देने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिए बिहार को

पर्याप्त सहायता दी गई और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

समान कल्याण विभाग में राज्य जल (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेखु गुरु) : (क) आवास और गृह-स्थलों के बारे में विशेष सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के मामले में इस विभाग का वास्ता बताए गए तीन वर्गों में से केवल अनुसूचित जातियों (हरिजनों) से है। जल सम्भरण एक राज्य विषय है। इसके लिए कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना (पिछड़ा वर्ग क्षेत्र) नहीं है। देश में ऐसे बहुत गांव हैं जहाँ विशेषतया बर्मी के मौसम में, एक मील के अर्ध व्यास में पेय जल का कोई संसाधान नहीं होता।

(ख) राज्य-योजना में "पेय जल सम्भरण" परियोजना के अन्तर्गत निम्न वर्णित नियतन किये गये :

1963-64	100,000 रुपये
1964-65	200,000 रुपये
1965-66	100,000 रुपये
1966-67	200,000 रुपये
1967-68	200,000 रुपये
1968-69	200,000 रुपये

(ग) कल्याण कार्यक्रमों हेतु सब विभागात्मक जो वित्तीय सीमाएं निश्चित की गई हैं उसकी परिधि में शिक्षा, आवास, जल सम्भरण इत्यादि विभिन्न मदों के लिए राज्य सरकार प्राथमिकताएँ निश्चित कर सकती है। हरिजनों को समुचित लाभ पहुँचाने के लिए राज्य सरकार स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की राष्ट्रीय पेय जल सम्भरण और सफाई योजना तथा सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्थाओं का भी उपयोग कर सकती है।

Central Assistance for Centenary Homoeopathic System of Medicine

9646. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 213th

Centenary of Homoeopathic system of medicine was celebrated recently in Delhi ;

(b) whether the Homoeopathic Doctors have sought for some cooperation and help from the Central Government during their centenary celebrations ; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, The 213th Birth Centenary of Dr. Hahnemann, the Founder of the Homoeopathic System of Medicine, was celebrated in New Delhi on the 10th April, 1968.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Homoeopathic Doctors in Bihar

9647. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered and un-registered Homoeopathic doctors in Bihar ;

(b) whether the Central Government have given any assistance to them so far ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of Sabha in due course.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

India Explosives Ltd.

9648. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : SHRI UMANATH : SHRI P. GOPALAN : SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the dearness allowance of all European staff of the Indian Explosives Ltd. has been increased recently ;

(b) if so, whether the Dearness Allowances of Indian counterparts of the India Explosives has also been increased; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा लेखा परीक्षित लेखों का पेश किया जाना

9649. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना स्थित आय-कर विभाग के वार्ड-एच के अधिकारी ने 27 मार्च, 1968 के अपने पत्र में अनुरोध किया है कि बिहार प्रदेश कांग्रेस समिति, बिहार भारतीय क्रांति दल, भारतीय जनसंघ बिहार, संयुक्त समाजवादी दल, बिहार, प्रजा समाजवादी दल, बिहार तथा साम्यवादी दल की बिहार राज्य परिषद अपने-अपने लेखा परीक्षित लेखे पेश करें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या पहले भी ऐसा किया जाता रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अब यह प्रथा शुरू करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) राजनैतिक दलों की सम्पत्ति तथा लगाई गई पूंजी से होने वाली आय कर लगाने योग्य है। आयकर अधिकारी ने कर लगाने योग्य आय के बारे में सही जानकारी प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से हिसाब की मांग की थी ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

माक्षीक (पाइराइट) तथा रसायन विकास निगम

9650. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माक्षीक (पाइराइट) तथा रसायन विकास निगम बिहार के शाहवादा जिलों में भ्रमभोर से गंधक निकाल रहा है;

(ख) उक्त निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे गंधक कारखानों में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(ग) उनमें से स्थानीय कर्मचारी कितने हैं;

(घ) अन्य खनन कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों की तुलना में इस कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान क्या है; और

(ङ) इस कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को दी जा रही अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जी नहीं । माक्षीक (पाइराइट) तथा रसायन विकास कम्पनी लिमिटेड इस समय भ्रमभोर में पाइराइट धातु जो सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल होगा के खनन में लगी हुई है ।

(ख) से (ङ). खनन परियोजना से सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सत्रा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सस्ते मकानों का निर्माण

9651. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गत पांच वर्षों में कुछ फर्मों तथा उद्योगपतियों से, दिल्ली में सस्ते मकान बनाने के बारे में कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

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

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

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital at Calcutta

9652. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have any proposal to take over Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital in Calcutta.

(b) if so, from what date ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No. However for better coordination between the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta and Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, Calcutta, a proposal for a common Governing Body comprising the representatives of the Government of India, Government of West Bengal, and other interested parties is under consideration.

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

पुरानी दिल्ली के क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के नये औषधालय

9653. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पुरानी दिल्ली में खोले जाने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के तीन औषधालयों के स्थान के बारे में इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति) : (क) और (ख). 1968-69 में केवल दो नई केन्द्र स्वास्थ्य योजना डिस्पेंसरियों के लिए धन उपलब्ध किया गया है। शकूरबस्ती तथा राजोरी गार्डन क्षेत्रों में एक-एक डिस्पेंसरी खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

आसाम में आदिवासी और पिछड़े लोगों का उत्थान

9654. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के आदिवासी और पिछड़े लोगों के उत्थान के लिये आर्य समाज सार्वदेशिक प्रतिनिधि सभा, ने कोई योजना बनाई है ताकि विदेशी धर्म प्रचारक उन्हें गुमराह न कर सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपयुक्त लोगों के उत्थान के लिये आर्य समाज को कोई अनुदान देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को ऐसी कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उत्थान के लिये काम करने वाले स्वयंसेवी के लिये अनुदान

9655. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उत्थान के लिये कार्य कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार उन संस्थाओं को कोई अनुदान देती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1967-68 में कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन संस्थाओं को कोई अनुदान देने को सरकार का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० भीमती कुलरेखु गुह) : (क) और (ख). केवल उन संस्थाओं, जो सरकार से अनुदान पाती हैं, के विषय में वृत्त रखा जाता है। 14 दिसम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4531 के उत्तर में ऐसी संस्थाओं की सूची दी गई थी।

(ग) 25.21 लाख रुपये।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Energisation of Tubewells

9656, SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether pumping sets and tubewells have been energised in Orissa beginning from the First Plan;

(b) if so, how many and in which Districts by March, 1968:

(c) the programme for Orissa in this respect for 1968-69; and

(d) whether chronic drought affected areas in the State have been benefited from these measures and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Flood control works in Orissa

9657. THE CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to Orissa for executing flood control works in 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the nature of flood control

measures undertaken in Orissa in 1967-68 and the measures proposed to be undertaken in 1968-69 ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A sum of Rs. 45 lakhs was sanctioned during 1967-68 as Central loan assistance to the Government of Orissa for the execution of approved flood control works. The outlay proposed by the State Government for 1968-69 is Rs. 25 lakhs.

(b) During 1967-68, works of the following types were undertaken :

1. Raising and strengthening of existing embankments and providing retired lines where necessary.
2. Construction of new embankments in vulnerable areas.
3. Improvement of drainage in protected areas. During 1968-69, these measures are proposed to be continued.

Mahanadi River in Orissa

9658. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether surface water resources studies were undertaken for Mahanadi River in Orissa in 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the nature of the study and the results thereof ?

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

(b) The study envisages the assessment of total surface water resources and their seasonal distribution, working out the gains and losses in the river reaches and the determination of the balance of water available for future development. The study has been almost completed and the results are under finalisation,

Irrigated areas in Orissa

9659. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total acres of land which has

been brought under irrigation in Orissa by March, 1968 from the different sources respectively; and

(b) the area in acres proposed to be brought under irrigation in Orissa in 1968-69 and from which source, source-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHAWAR PRASAD) :

(a) Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.	Lakh acres.
Minor schemes —	27.80
	25.95
Total :- — —	53.75

(b) Major and Medium Schemes	Lakh acres.
Minor Surface Water Flow schemes	1.00
State Tubewells and River pumping Schemes	0.10
Private Minor Irrigation Works (Tubewells, pumpsets etc.)	0.15
	0.19
Total	1.44

Neradi Barrage (Vamsadhara Project)

9660. SHRI M. S. MURTI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to State :

(a) whether the technical clearance for the construction of the Neradi Barrage, a part of Vamsadhara Project, has been given to the Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) if so when;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) whether any financial assistance is proposed to be given to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the construction of this project and if so, how much?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHAWAR PRASAD) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Water and Power Commission forwarded their comments on the project to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in August, 1967. Replies to these comments are awaited. Concurrence of the Government of Orissa in regard to inter-State aspects of the project is also awaited.

(d) The question of financial assistance will arise only after the project has been approved for execution.

Economy Drive

9661. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to economise Government expenditure and the sectors in which it is decided to effect reductions and to what extent;

(b) whether any measures have been contemplated to effect economy in the administrative and travelling expenses of corporations like S.T.C., M.M.T.C., etc.; and

(c) if so, to what extent and in what manner?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Efforts towards economy have been mainly directed towards the administrative sector. Here, several measures were taken during recent years, the more important being a ban on revision of pay scales, restriction on deputation allowance in certain kinds of cases, reduction in rates of travelling allowance, suspension of routine transfers, adoption of austerity standards in respect of items of contingent expenditure and intensification of staff inspection studies of Government offices. These economies have, however, been largely off-set by increased dearness allowance granted to Government employees.

(b) and (c). Public Sector Enterprises are autonomous bodies and have normally full powers for their day-to-day operations. However, instructions issued by Government for effecting economy in Government Departments, as for example, avoidance of upward revision of pay scales and restrictions on expenditure on telephones, have been brought to the

notice of these Enterprises for necessary action

नलकूपों के लिये बिजली

9662. श्री टी० पी० झाह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिना कोई करार के उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बुलन्दशहर के पन-बिजली विभाग द्वारा बिना मीटर लगाये जेहरा और तियारपुर गांवों में नलकूपों के लिये बिजली की लाइनों की व्यवस्था की गई थी और कनेक्शन दिये गये थे और इन नलकूपों ने बिना मीटरों के लगभग एक वर्ष तक काम किया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक वर्ष के बाद नलकूपों के प्रयोक्ताओं ने स्वयं एकजी-क्यूटिव इंजीनियर को शिकायत की कि उन्हें एक वर्ष तक मीटर सप्लाई नहीं किये गये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अनियमितता के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने यह सूचित किया है कि ग्राम जोहरा, जिला बुलन्दशहर में नलकूप के लिये 28 फरवरी, 1966 को मीटर लगाने के बाद कनेक्शन दिया गया था, किन्तु यह सीक्योरिटी जमा करने, अनुमान दरों और करार के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने के बिना किया गया था। जब इस बात का ज्ञान, 1966 में एक कार्यकारी इंजीनियर को पता चला तो उपभोक्ता ने 6 जुलाई, 1966 को आवश्यक औपचारिकताओं को पूरा कर दिया। इस मामले में जांच की जा चुकी है और सम्बद्ध अधिकारी के प्रति कार्यवाही के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड विचार कर रहा है।

Cheap Houses

9664. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any proposals for the Construction of cheap houses to meet the housing problems in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The National Buildings Organisation of this Ministry have evolved some new building techniques and designs and also improved building materials with a view to reducing the cost of construction. Their suggestions have been circulated to the construction agencies.

Aid to Bhutan and Sikkim

9665. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Sikkim and Bhutan have demanded financial aid over and above what has been provided to them for 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, by how much and on what projects cuts have been imposed ; and

(c) the subsidy which is being given for running the air services to and from Bhutan ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no air service to or from Bhutan.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

9666. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is importing raw materials for its use ; and

(b) if so, the total quantity imported annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) Yes. Certain raw materials which are not indigenously available are being imported.

(b) During 1967-68 the Company imported 2399 tonnes of raw materials.

भारत में निकाला गया सोना

9667. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1960 से 1967 तक वर्षवार भारत में कितना सोना निकाला गया ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : देश में, कोलार और हट्टी की सोने की खानों से सोना निकाला जाता है। 1962-63 से 1967-68 तक की अवधि में इन खानों से निकाले गये सोने की मात्रा नीचे दी गयी है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मेट्रिक टनों में)
1962-63	4.84
1963-64	4.34
1964-65	4.63
1965-66	3.86
1966-67	3.54
1967-68	3.27

1960-61 और 1961-62 में कोलार की सोने की खानों से निकाले गये सोने के ग्रांफड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मेट्रिक टनों में)
1960-61	4.35
1961-62	4.25

इन वर्षों के लिए हट्टी की सोने की खानों के सम्बन्ध में (जिनका प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार नहीं करती) इस समय ग्रांफड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। ये ग्रांफड़े मांगे गये हैं और प्राप्त होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दिये जावेंगे।

सरकारी उपक्रम

9668. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी उप-क्रमों की असफलता का मुख्य कारण प्रबन्ध में अप्रवीणत्व है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ग) इस समय सरकारी उपक्रमों के लिए कितने प्रशिक्षित प्रबन्धकों की आवश्यकता होगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). यह मानी हुई बात है कि आम तौर पर योग्य प्रबन्धकों की कुछ कमी है और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को जिन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, यह कठिनाई भी उनमें से एक है। सरकारी उपक्रमों के प्रबन्ध के लिए सभी स्रोतों से, जिन में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र भी शामिल है, योग्य प्रबन्धक प्राप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं।

(ग) सभी स्तरों पर प्रशिक्षित प्रबन्धक होने चाहिये और सरकारी उपक्रम देश की विभिन्न संस्थाओं में उपलब्ध प्रबन्धकीय प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाओं का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। कुछ चुने हुए सरकारी उपक्रमों में प्रबन्धकों को प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

Conference of Collectors of Customs held in Delhi

9669. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Collectors of Customs from different States was held sometimes back in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether the developing pheno-

menon of smuggling of foreign goods, particularly gold, was discussed in the Conference; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at in the Conference?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Collectors of Customs and Central Excise met at a conference in New Delhi held in the second week of April, 1968. Among other items, the question of preventing the smuggling of foreign goods, including gold was discussed at the conference. It was decided at the conference that shore and sea patrols should be intensified, intelligence work in the West coast should be co-ordinated, greater control should be exercised over the fishing crafts and, in a nutshell, all possible measures should be taken to strengthen the existing arrangements for the prevention of smuggling.

Prices of Vitamin 'C'

9670. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the landed price in India of Vitamin C imported from abroad;

(b) the price at which the Vitamin C produced by M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda is marketed in the country;

(c) whether M/s. Sarabhai Merck has asked for a further rise of Rs. 10 per kilogram in the sale price of Vitamin C produced by them and if so, what is the justification offered for this claim; and

(d) whether the Drugs Controller of Gujarat has recommended this price increase and if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) The landed cost of Vitamin C imported from different countries ranges from Rs. 32.00 to Rs. 36.00 per kilogram.

(b) Vitamin C (plain) BP/USP is marketed by Sarabhai Merck at Rs. 73.50 per kilogram.

(c) Yes. M/s. Sarabhai Merck Ltd., Baroda have applied for increase in the

price of Vitamin C from Rs. 73.50 per k.g. to Rs. 83.16 per kg. i.e. an increase of Rs. 9.66 mainly on the ground that prices of raw materials as well as the other overhead costs have gone up.

(d) The Director, Drugs Control Administration of Gujarat State has recommended the increase in the price of Vitamin C as applied for by the firm on the ground of a increase in the cost of production.

Enquiry into Affairs of Shri Sriram Durga Prashad of Nagpur

9671. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the affairs of Shri Sriram Durga Prashad of Nagpur has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry and the action Government propose to take in the matter; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). As a result of enquiries into the affairs of Rai Bahadur Seth Shreeram Durgaprasad and Rai Bahadur Shreeram Durga Prasad (P) Ltd., so far completed, 115 Show Cause Notices were issued in 1965. Adjudication proceedings are, however, held up as a result of writ petitions filed by the parties in the Madras and the Bombay High Courts. The Department has gone in appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision of the Madras High Court. The Writ Petitions in the Bombay High Court are yet to be disposed of.

M/s Sarabhai Merck Ltd., Baroda

9672. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated into the complaint of cheating of Central Excise duty on the import of benzene by M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda;

(b) whether it is a fact that this company was importing B.P. Iodine on which Customs duty of 47 per cent has to be paid

but declaring it as crude Iodine and thus paying only 27 per cent of Customs Duty ;

(c) the steps which have been taken to recover the amount cheated from Government by this company through such means; and

(d) whether any criminal proceedings are proposed to be launched against the company and its directors for cheating Government and if not, why not ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes Sir, but no irregularities were noticed. Benzene was being bought locally and not imported from abroad.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Vitamin 'C' Plant of M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda

9673. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 668 on the 18th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Sarabhai Merck of Baroda continued to maintain full production in its Vitamin 'C' and Sorbitol Plant even though it was announced that the plant was closed ; and

(b) if so, how ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Family Planning in Some Backward Areas

9674. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people in backward areas particularly in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas are going through the process of family planning more with the intention of getting a few rupees to tide over their financial bankruptcy rather than with a spontaneous desire to plan their family size ; and

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

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Irrigation in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar

9675. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred for the purpose of irrigation of the Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar State ;

(b) the total average of these areas that have been brought under irrigation through irrigation schemes ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide more irrigation facilities for these areas with a view to extending facilities for the purpose of double crops ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The total expenditure incurred on Major and Medium irrigation projects benefiting Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas upto the end of March, 1967 was about Rs. 6 crores.

(b) An area of about 1.2 lakh acres was brought under irrigation by these schemes upto the end of March, 1968.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Office of the Accountant General, Ranchi

9676. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a few Indian Christians with no tribal origin have secured jobs in the office of the Accountant General, Ranchi against the quota reserved for members of the Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the total number of employees who are on roll of the office as members of the Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) the total number out of them who are tribal christians ; and

(d) the total number of employees who are Indian christians ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Public Undertakings

9677. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertakings are considering measures for the absorption of surplus staff in their enterprises ;

(b) if so, the details of total number of surplus staff in the public sector undertakings and how the staff is proposed to be absorbed and the financial implications thereto ; and

(c) whether his Ministry has been consulted in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Finance has undertaken a survey of the extent of surplus staff existing in the Central Government Public Enterprises. According to the information furnished by 67 enterprises, the total number of surplus staff, as on 30-9-1967, was of the order of 13,636. Reports are awaited from 14 more enterprises and taking these into account, the total may be roughly of the order of 15,000.

Some of these enterprises have also reported that action is being taken to absorb surplus staff in new projects and expansion schemes. The Administrative Reforms Commission has also made certain recommendations for dealing with the problem of surplus staff. These recommendations are under consideration of Government.

Representation of Residents of Rajendra Nagar, Delhi

9678. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of Rajendra Nagar Colony, Delhi recently submitted a representation regarding their difficulties and a deputation of residents also met him ;

(b) if so, the details of the representation ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The main complaint is against action being taken for mis-use of their residential premises by two authorities separately, viz, damages being charged by the Land and Development Office for violating the terms of the lease and compounding fee being charged by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for violation of municipal bye-laws.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Annual Plan Outlay for 1968-69

9679. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has finalised the annual plan outlay for 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the allocations made for Orissa State during the plan period ; and

(c) the projects for which the allocations have been made in the annual plan outlay for 1968-69 ?

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

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

Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks

9680. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of special multipurpose

tribal blocks, State-wise, set up during the Second and Third Plans and during the year 1966-67 ;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon ;

(c) the results achieved therefrom ; and

(d) the development blocks proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to Appendices XVI and XVII of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1965-66. During 1966-67, 31 new Tribal Development Blocks were set up.

(c) Particularly in the Spheres of education, health, communications and agriculture, satisfactory progress has been achieved commensurately with the investment made and the degree of people's Participation.

(d) The Fourth Plan has not yet been formulated.

ग्रामिण भारत के अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के संसद सदस्यों और राज्य विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों का सम्मेलन

9681. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ग्रामिण भारतीय अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के संसद सदस्यों के नागपुर में 6 और 7 अप्रैल, 1968 को हुए सम्मेलन में पारित संकल्प प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्मेलन में क्या मांगे की गई हैं और इनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) कृष्णरेख गुरु) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Foreign Exchange to Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

9682. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharishi Mahesh Yogi has selected 40 persons to guide meditation in foreign countries ;

(b) whether the Yogi has requested Government to grant foreign exchange for these persons for going abroad ;

(c) if so, the total amount requested and granted ; and

(d) if not, whether Government of the respective countries will bear the expenses of these persons and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No request has been received by Government either for release of foreign exchange or for 'P' form clearance for the group referred to.

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

Travelling and other Allowances to Central Government Employees

9683. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Daily, Travelling and other Allowances payable to the Central Government officials when they are working at the Centre and when they go on deputation to Government Corporations separately for each class ; and

(b) the reasons for the disparity in the payment of allowances ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the rates of Daily, Travelling and other allowances viz., Dearness allowance, Compensatory (City) Allowance and House Rent Allowance admissible to Central Government employees is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1190/68].

An employee deputed for service in a public sector undertaking is allowed these

allowances at rates sanctioned by the concerned undertaking for its own employees. Dearness Allowance if however, allowed at Central rates if, during his deputation with the undertaking, the Government official draws pay in a Central Government scale of pay.

The allowances and their rates, admissible to employees in the public sector undertakings are not uniform although many of them have adopted the Central Government rates. Where different rates of such allowances are prevalent, they are based on considerations relating to the particular undertaking concerned.

Opening of Commercial Banks at Pipheria (Madhya Pradesh)

9684. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the closure of Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd. at Pipheria, District Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh in 1962, the Reserve Bank of India had assured the merchants that Branch of another Commercial Bank, other than the State Bank of India, would be opened there if any such bank approaches them for permission ;

(b) if so, the reasons for rejecting applications of other commercial banks ; and

(c) when the Reserve Bank of India propose to permit opening of such a branch at Pipheria ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In reponse to certain representations received in March 1962 from Pipheriya requesting permission for a commercial bank to open an additional office in that town, the Reserve Bank had replied that it was not its practice to direct any bank to open its branch at any particular place but, consistently with the branch licensing policy, due consideration would be given to any application that might be received from banks to open an office at that place.

(b) A private sector bank applied to the Reserve Bank for permission to open an office at Pipheriya but this was rejected

as the place was already served by an office each of State Bank and a Central Co-operative Bank and did not offer scope for an additional bank office.

(c) No bank has included this centre for consideration in the current branch expansion programme covering a period of 2 years ending 31st July, 1969. An application from an eligible bank desiring to open an office at this centre will be considered if the commercial potentialities of the place so warrant, but no time limit can be specified in this behalf.

Khesari Dal

9685. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments have proved that it is only the Khesari husk which contains toxic elements, causing lathyrisms ;

(b) if so, why sale and storage of de-husked Khesari Dal is not being allowed throughout the country ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The toxic element in Khesari Dal that causes lathyrisms is present in husk as well as in the seeds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Laboratory and field investigations are however, being conducted to evolve a suitable method for making Khesari Dal from toxins.

Western Kosi Canal Project

9686. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1133 on the 8th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether proposals regarding the final alignment of the Western Kosi Canal has been sent to the Government of Nepal ;

(b) if so, on which date ;

(c) whether approval of the proposal or any reply has been received from the Government of Nepal and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to start the work of acquiring land, on the Indian side of the alignment to avoid delay and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 17th April, 1968.

(c) It is understood that Government of Nepal have asked for a copy of the detailed investigation report.

(d) The question of acquiring land on the Indian side of the alignment will arise after the alignment in Nepal is finalised and land handed over.

Oral Cancer to Textile Workers in Ahmedabad

9687, **SHRI M. L. SONDHAI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 12 per cent textile workers in Ahmedabad are suffering from oral cancer ;

(b) whether any inquiry has been conducted to find out the causes of this disease ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to check its spread ?

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

(b) and (c). A general survey among textile mill workers in Ahmedabad, has been undertaken by the Gujarat Cancer Society. Its report has not yet been received by the Government of India.

Auroville in Pondicherry

9688. **SHRI M. L. SONDHAI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated expenditure on the construction of Auroville ; and

(b) the kind of assistance being given by Government in terms of cash and equipment towards this city ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Delhi Master Plan

9689. **SHRI M. L. SONDHAI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any improvement in the urban situation has taken place since the drafting of the Interim General Plan of Delhi ;

(b) if not, how promises made in the Master Plan can be fulfilled to face the socio-economic transition ;

(c) whether the absence of coordination among various authorities is providing obstacles to the improving of urban life of Delhi ; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to improve the situation ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Provision of water Supply and sewerage facilities sometimes lag behind and steps are being taken to augment water supply.

Foreign Exchange Loan For O. N. G. C.

9690. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken from Government in foreign exchange so far to conduct its exploratory off-shore drilling operations ;

(b) the schedule drawn up by the Commission to repay the loan ; and

(c) whether it has been possible for the Commission to adhere to the schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Upto the 31st March 1968, an amount equal to U. S. Dollars 22,023,937.18 was given as loan to the O. N. G. C. in connection with the off-shore exploration in the Persian Gulf.

(b) The loan is recoverable in four equal annual instalments. The first loan was drawn on 31.3.1965 and repayment will start from 31.3.1971.

(c) Does not arise, as repayment schedule will start only in 1971.

Off-shore Drilling

9691. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been able to avail of the opportunity to give training to the Drillers in off-shore drilling at the Persian Gulf area so that the experience gained may be helpful for India's own off-shore drilling;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to send Drillers to the Persian Gulf area by rotation; and

(c) whether any request has been made to the Government of Iran for permitting Indian drillers to get practical training at the Gulf base ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c) . The Exploratory drilling operations in the Persian Gulf are being conducted through a contractor and no facilities were available for training in this stage. However, in the near future, the drilling of production wells using fixed platforms is expected to start on one structure and the ONGC proposes to arrange for the posting of some Indian drillers on the job at that time.

Incentive Bonus for Indian Drillers

9692. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be Pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian

Oil drillers using Soviet rigs have surpassed by five times the record speed achieved by the Russians in drilling for exploratory purposes;

(b) whether Government have considered the feasibility of acknowledging the good work done by the India drillers by giving them incentive bonuses; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme formulated in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir. However, it is reported that, during the second half of 1967-68, the drilling teams of the O. N. G. C. exceeded the average drilling speeds achieved in the Soviet Union in 1966.

(b) and (c). Under the Incentive Scheme, a payment is made to each individual in proportion to his contribution towards increasing the efficiency of the drilling operations. For this purpose, the personnel have been classified into three groups. The supervisory and service department personnel are paid the full fulfilment bonus. Those who work on the drill-sites get, in addition, payments for completing individual jobs in less than stipulated time. The remaining personnel are paid a bonus at a lower rate than the first two groups.

Antibiotic Plant, Rishikesh

9693. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Antibiotic Plant at Rishikesh has started manufacturing Chloro-Tetracycline for animal nutrition instead of for what it was planned from the outset ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Antibiotic Plant, Rishikesh ; Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad and Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras

9694. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the stage of completion and production of the Antibiotic Plant at Rishikesh, Synthetic Drugs Plant at Hyderabad and Surgical Instruments Plant at Madras ; and

(b) when they are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). *Antibiotics Plant, Rishikesh* : The non-sterile Section of Potassium Penicillin is in regular production. Sodium salt and procaine salt Sections would go into production during the current month.

Streptomycin has also been commissioned. Some technological problems remain to be tackled before the product can be marketed. The product is at present under test.

Fermentation trials for testing the sterility etc. for Tetracycline have also commenced.

Erection work on Oxytetracycline is expected to be over by July, 1968, while the erection work for Nystatin is expected to be over in the fourth quarter of 1968.

According to the advice of the Soviet Experts it may take about two-three years to bring the production to installed capacity.

Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad : Except for INH, Nicotinamide, Folic acid and Diethyl carbamazine citrate, production has commenced in all the blocks. The products are also on sale.

It may take about 1½ years to reach the installed capacity of each product.

Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras : The plant was commissioned in September, 1965 and is in production. This unit has also diversified its activity to produce family planning instruments. About 35 to 40% of the capacity is being utilised.

Narmada Water Dispute

9695. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have urged the Prime Minister to resolve the issue arising out of the dispute of the use of Narmada Water ;

(b) if so, whether the request has been considered ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken in this direction ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Letters have been received by the Prime Minister from Members of Parliament from time to time on the question of early settlement of the Narmada Water Dispute. The steps taken have been detailed in the statement made in the Lok Sabha on 16-4-1968 in response to a Calling Attention Notice on this subject.

Meeting on Narmada Valley Development

9696. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI SUR SINGH :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that minutes of the meeting held on the 10th April, 1968 between the Central Government officials and officers of the Madhya Pradesh Government on Narmada Valley Development at New Delhi were dictated and corrected and whether the Chairman of the meeting agreed to such procedure and did not object to the recording of minutes ;

(b) whether it is a fact when the discussions were resumed on the following day i. e. the 11th April, 1968 the Chairman of the meeting and Officers of the Central Government declined to follow the same procedure for recording of the minutes and the meeting ended abruptly ;

(c) whether any reasons were adduced for not recording the minutes as was done on the first day of the meeting ; and

(d) whether it is generally the practice of his Ministry to convene meetings where discussions take place but no minutes are recorded ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). No formal minutes were drawn up on the 10th April, 1968, but some notes of discussion were dictated. On the 11th morning, when the discussions started, the Madhya Pradesh officers insisted on a procedure of the State officers recording their views, Central Officers recording replies and the State officers adding their rejoinder. They further wanted that the Central officers should sign such record. This procedure was not considered appropriate as it was felt that the Central Government, not being a party to the dispute, it would be better if a summary record of the proceedings were to be issued at the end of the round of the discussions.

The general practice of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is to issue a summary record of discussions after the meetings are held.

Kalakot Thermal Power Project

9697. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kalakot Thermal Power Projects near Jammu which was originally estimated to cost about Rupees 2.56 crores is not likely to be completed even under the revised estimated cost of Rupees 4.30 crores made in March, 1966 ;

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred on the erection of this power station and the progress so far made in the work and procurement of equipment and erection thereof ;

(c) when the project is likely to be completed and the latest revised estimated cost of the project ; and

(d) the main reasons for the delay and increase in the expenditure to such a degree ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The original estimated cost of Rs. 2.56 crores for the Kalakote Thermal Power Station Project has been revised to Rs. 4.50 crores. The revised estimate, however, is awaited from the State Government.

(b) Expenditure amounting to a total of Rs. 4.34 crores is anticipated to have been incurred upto March, 1968. The generating plant and equipment have already been procured and are under installation.

(c) The first generating unit (7.5 MW) is expected to be commissioned shortly. The project is expected to be completed by the middle of 1969.

(d) The reasons for the delay and increase in expenditure are as follows :

- (i) difficulties in the transport of equipment and material to project site.
- (ii) difficulties in the procurement of labour and suitable contractors.
- (iii) suspension of work during 1965 due to Pakistan conflict.
- (iv) Effect of devaluation.
- (v) Impounding of equipment in Pakistan and.
- (vi) Recent fire accident in the power station.

Smuggling of Silver out of India

9698. **SHRI P.N. SOLANKI :**

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing phenomenon of smuggling of silver on large scale out of India is due to low value of silver in India or because of higher rupee value

of the foreign exchange earned by its smuggled export; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to check smuggling of silver outside India keeping in view the factors referred to in Part (a) above?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) At present there does not appear to be any significant difference between the internal and international prices of silver. Acquisition of foreign exchange in an unauthorised manner appears to be the motive for the smuggling of silver out of the country.

(b) Among the important steps taken by Government to check smuggling including the smuggling of silver out of the country are systematic collection and follow-up of information, setting up of reliable informers and keeping a watchful eye on the various gangs of smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft, patrolling of vulnerable sections of the coastal waters, and the coastline and land frontiers, launching of prosecution in suitable cases in addition to departmental adjudication.

Insuring of Smuggled Gold

9699 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the smuggling of gold can be insured in a regular way;

(b) if so, the total amount of gold smuggled into India from 1961 up-to date, year-wise based on the estimate from the rates of premium from such an insurance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) As smuggling of gold is unlawful, the insurance companies cannot be expected to provide insurance cover for it.

(b) Does not arise.

Chummeries in Lodi Colony New Delhi

9700 SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that bachelor type chummeries in Lodi Colony New Delhi have been allotted to family officers;

(b) if so whether adequate arrangements for water supply for cooking have been made;

(c) whether it is a fact that the lavatory block consisting of only two bathrooms and two lavatories hardly cater to the needs of the large number of residents living in each block;

(d) if so, the arrangements contemplated to relieve the congestion in this regard ;

(e) whether it is a fact that there is water logging in the backyards of these chummeries, breeding mosquitoes and creating other health hazards; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to improve the sanitary conditions of these quarters?

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

(a) to (d). The chummeries in Lodi Colony, New Delhi, have been allotted as hostel accommodation on *ad hoc* basis to bachelor as well as other officers on receipt of specific requests from them for accommodation in these chummeries. It is not regular family accommodation only one or two rooms being allotted to each officer. Water supply exists in the common mess and bath rooms of each block.

As these chummeries were originally intended for bachelor officers, the provision of two bath-rooms and two lavatories in each block of ten chummeries, was quite adequate. Since a number of these chummeries are now occupied by family officers also, the existing provision is not adequate. A proposal for the conversion of these chummeries into regular family quarters with proper amenities was considered a few years back but had to given up due to financial stringency. The proposal is being revived a gain.

- (e) No such report has been received.
(f) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम की मशीनें

9701. श्री रामचरण : सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम की करोड़ों रुपये की मशीनें कई स्थानों पर बहुत-सी परियोजनाओं में पड़ी हैं जिनका कभी-कभी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम ने अब तक विदेशों से कितने मूल्य की मशीनें खरीदी थीं ; और

(ग) कितने मूल्य में मशीनें भारत में खरीदी गई थीं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं। मशीनरी की पूरी तरह प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है। विदेशी साज-सामान के लिये फालतू पुर्जें उपलब्ध होने में कठिनाई होने के कारण इस मशीनरी के इष्टतम प्रयोग में कुछ बाधा आई है।

(ख) और (ग). निगम के पास जो मशीनरी है उसकी कुल लागत 5.77 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से 1.28 करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी विदेशों से खरीदी गई थी।

राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम के ठेके

9702 श्री रामचरण : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम को अब तक कितने मूल्य का निर्माण कार्य सौंपा गया है ;

(ख) उक्त निगम पर अब तक कितना धन (भारतीय मुद्रा तथा विदेशी मुद्रा) व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ग) उक्त निगम को अब तक औसतन कितना लाभ मिला है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) अप्रैल 1968 के अन्त तक विविध परियोजना अधिकारियों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम को दिए गए निर्माण कार्यों की लागत लगभग 62 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त कार्यों के कार्यान्वयन में अब तक 39.45 करोड़ रुपये का राजस्व व्यय हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त 7.72 करोड़ रुपये स्थायी सम्पत्ति के अर्जन में व्यय हुए; जिस में से 2.51 करोड़ रुपये राजस्व व्यय में डाले गए।

(ग) 1957-58 से 1966-67 तक की अवधि में 18.6 लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष।

अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

9703. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्था के विद्यार्थियों को मंचूरी के छः महीनों बाद भी उनकी छात्रवृत्तियां नहीं मिलती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि छात्रवृत्तियां न मिलने के कारण निर्धन विद्यार्थियों को अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़नी पड़ती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 1967 में कितने विद्यार्थियों को दाखिल किया गया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने विद्यार्थियों को अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़नी पड़ी ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**मैसर्स रामप्रसाद हरनारायण, उज्जैन का
आयकर निर्धारण**

9704. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, तथा 1967-68 में मैसर्स रामप्रसाद हर नारायण, जिला उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश पर कितना आयकर निर्धारित किया गया था ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष कितना आयकर वसूल किया गया ; और

(ग) आयकर की कितनी राशि भ्रमी लेनी बाकी है तथा उसको वसूल करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

**उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री
(श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क)**

कर-निर्धारण वर्ग	फर्म पर निर्धारित आय-कर	भागीदारों पर निर्धारित आय-कर
1964-65	12,677	31,608
1965-66	5,736	12,230
1966-67	6,216	11,780
1967-68	8,527	16,404

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त वर्षों के लिए कर की मांग की सारी रकम वसूल हो चुकी है। कोई रकम बाकी नहीं है, इसलिए वसूली की कार्यवाही करने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

**मैसर्स रामप्रसाद हरनारायण, उज्जैन पर
आयकर का निर्धारण**

9705. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैसर्स रामप्रसाद हरनारायण, जिला उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश के सभी डायरेक्टर एक हिन्दू संयुक्त परिवार के सदस्य हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस फर्म के सभी डायरेक्टर विभिन्न नामों से व्यापार कर रहे हैं जिससे आयकर बचाया जा सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस फर्म के कितने डायरेक्टर हैं तथा 1962-63 से 1966-67 के वर्षों में आयकर की कितनी राशि का निर्धारण किया गया है तथा कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है ; और

(घ) उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा उसको वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उपप्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मैसर्स रामप्रसाद हरनारायण, उज्जैन एक फर्म है, कम्पनी नहीं। अतः इसमें भागीदार है, निदेशक नहीं। इस फर्म के सभी भागीदार एक ऐसे हिन्दू संयुक्त परिवार के सदस्य हैं, जिसका आंशिक विभाजन हो चुका है।

(ख) इस फर्म के भागीदार कानूनी तौर पर स्थापित अन्य फर्मों के भी भागीदार हैं, जो कानून के अधीन संभव है तथा इसमें कोई कर की चोरी की कोई बात नहीं आती।

(ग) फर्म में चार भागीदार हैं। उनके तथा फर्म के मामले में निर्धारित तथा वसूल किये गये आयकर की रकमें इस प्रकार हैं :—

1962-63	3, 664 रु०
1963-64	20, 869 रु०
1964-65	44, 285 रु०
1965-66	17, 966 रु०
1966-67	17, 966 रु०

(घ) उनकी तरफ कोई रकम वसूल होना बाकी नहीं है।

गोआ में निषिद्ध माल का पकड़ा जाना

9706. श्री श्रीचन्द बोयल :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल के दूसरे

अथवा तीसरे सप्ताह में गोआ में लगभग 8 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का विदेशी माल पकड़ा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़े गये माल का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह माल किस देश का था और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). इस बारे में सुचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

बम्बई में सोने का पकड़ा जाना

9707. श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

श्री जी० ब० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1968 के पहले पखवाड़े में बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर एक भारतीय मोटर बोट से लगभग 28,000 तोले सोना पकड़ा गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय मुद्रा में वह सोना कितने मूल्य का है तथा उसका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य कितना है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी गिरफ्तारियां की गई हैं तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा की दर के हिसाब से सोने का मूल्य लगभग 29 लाख रुपये होता है और बाजार दर पर कोई 55.5 लाख रुपये । इस सम्बन्ध में 20 व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे । उनमें से एक को छोड़कर बाकी सभी व्यक्ति अभी भी हिरासत में हैं क्योंकि वे जमानत नहीं दे सके हैं । जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों की इमारतों, संसद भवन और मन्त्रियों के बंगलों की मरम्मत

9708. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों के कार्यालयों की इमारतों, संसद भवन, तीन मूर्ति भवन और मन्त्रियों के बंगलों की मरम्मत और सफेदी पर होने वाला व्यय प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ता जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यय कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) भवनों के अनुरक्षण पर व्यय उनकी निर्माण लागत के एक प्रतिशत तक सीमित है जो कि समय-समय पर निर्धारित की जाती है । पुराने पुराने भवनों के मामले में प्रतिशत अधिक है भवनों के कुछ मामलों में निम्नांकित कारणों से सीमा बढ़ा दी गई है :—

(i) कार्यप्रभारित कर्मचारियों की मजूरी में वृद्धि ।

(ii) सामान (मैटरियल्स) के मूल्य में वृद्धि ।

(iii) पुराने भवनों में अतिरिक्त अथवा विशेष मरम्मत की आवश्यकता ।

(iv) निर्धारित प्रतिशत के आघार पर अपर्याप्त राशि की उपलब्धता क्योंकि पुराने भवनों की मूल लागत कम है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के कारणों के कारण अनुरक्षण-व्यय को कम करना संभव नहीं । अतएव सभी सरकारी भवनों के अनुरक्षण अनुमानों की सीमा का पुनरीक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Central Family Planning Council at Nainital

9709. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Central Family Planning Council, which met at Nainital on or about the 17th April, 1968, have formulated broad guidelines for the preparation of the family planning programme during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the main guidelines decided upon in the meeting; and

(c) how far they have been accepted and are proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :
(a) to (c). A note regarding the preparation of the new 4th Five Year Plan was placed before the 5th meeting of the Central Family Planning Council meeting held at Nainital on 17th & 18th April, 1968 for information. While the Council have not specifically formulated guide-lines in this respect, the recommendations made by the Council on various aspects of the Family Planning Programme will be taken into consideration while formulating the 4th Five Year Plan.

Allowances to Nursing Staff of Delhi Hospitals

9710. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :**
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7214 on the 15th April, 1968 and state :

(a) the summary of the demands made by the Trained Nurses' Association and the action taken thereon ;

(b) the reasons for paying City Compensatory Allowances at half the usual rate ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the monthly uniform and washing allowances to enable the staff to remain properly and tidily dressed ; and

(d) whether Government also propose to increase the messing allowance to Rs. 3 per day as the present rates are inadequate considering the present high prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1191/68].

In view of the financial position, it has not been possible to consider the various proposals made by the Trained Nurses' Association of India.

(b) Since the nursing staff are provided free residential accommodation and are paid messing allowance, they are paid the City Compensatory Allowance at half the usual rate.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to review these allowances at present.

Cultivable Land in Narmada Basin

9711. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of land under cultivation in Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the percentage increase in sown area in this basin during the last 15 years ; and

(c) the average percentage of increase in sown area during the last 15 years in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) According to the information supplied by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Khosla Committee the cultivated area in Narmada Basin in Madhya Pradesh was 8.22 million acres.

(b) Basin-wise break up of yearly sown area is not available.

(c) The average increase in sown area during the last 15 years in the country works out to about 1.4 per cent per year.

उत्तर प्रदेश की विस्तीर्ण सहायता

9712 **श्रीमती सुशीला श्रेष्ठजी :** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के

राज्यपाल ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को परामर्श दिया है कि राज्य को केन्द्रीय सहायता जनसंख्या के आधार पर दी जानी चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त सहायता को 5 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 17 प्रतिशत करने का है क्योंकि राज्य की जनसंख्या देश का 17 प्रतिशत है ?

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

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में निमित्त साबुन पर बिक्री कर

9713. श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के बिना निमित्त साबुन तथा उसके लिये अपेक्षित सब कच्चे माल पर बिक्री कर लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस दूहरे बिक्री कर के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में साबुन निर्माण उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या बिक्री कर को इस दुहरी वसूली को रोकने का सरकार विचार करेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां । उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में बिजली की सहायता से अथवा बिना सहायता के बनाये गये साबुन पर और इस प्रकार का साबुन बनाने में काम आने वाले बच्चे माल पर बिक्री कर लगाया जाता है ।

(ख) इस बात की पुष्टि करने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई निश्चित मानदंड नहीं है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत में पेय जल की कमी

9714. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व में, और विशेष रूप से भारत में, पेय जल की अत्यन्त कमी है, जैसा कि नई दिल्ली में कर्जन रोड पर भ्रमरीकी सूचना सेवा के पुस्तकालय में आयोजित "क्वैस्ट फार वाटर" नामक प्रदर्शनी से स्पष्ट होता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के पेय जल संसाधनों का विकास तथा विस्तार करने के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिये गये हैं, ताकि सम्भावित खतरे को रोका जा सके ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) चौथी योजना के लिए विस्तृत स्कीमें बनाते तथा धन आवंटन करते समय पेय जल पूर्ति की सुविधाओं के विकास की आवश्यकता पर यथोचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

Special Pay and Deputation Allowances of Government Employees

9715. SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the "special pay and deputation allowances" of all classes of Government employees ;

(b) the approximate amount spent annually on special pay and allowances of I.A.S. and I.C.S. Officers ; and

(c) the approximate annual saving by this measure ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) As a measure of economy, deputation allowances have, with effect from 15.9.66, been restricted to cases of transfer of Government servants

to ex-cadre posts carrying higher pay scales only. The general scheme of deputation allowances and special pay is under review.

(b) The information in respect of I.A.S. and I.C.S. officers serving under the Government of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

Transfer of C.W. and P.C. Staff to Faridabad and Back to New Delhi

9716. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of staff of each category of the Directorates under the Central Water and Power Commission transferred from Delhi to Faridabad and retransferred

from Faridabad to Delhi during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the Officers so transferred to Faridabad along with their Directorates were allowed to remain their Headquarters at New Delhi as they were reluctant to move to Faridabad ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Postings and transfers of staff working in the various Directorates of Central Water and Power Commission from Delhi to Faridabad and vice-versa are made keeping in view administrative convenience. The requisite information in this regard is given below :—

Sl. No.	Category of Staff	No. transferred to Faridabad	No. retransferred to Delhi
1.	Director	3	2
2.	Deputy Director	3	2
3.	Assistant Director	10	4
4.	Extra Assistant Director	9	7
5.	Technical Assistant	1	1
6.	Professional Assistant	1	1
7.	Senior Draftsman	1	1
8.	Junior Draftsman	1	1
9.	Tracer	1	1
10.	Stenographer	3	2
11.	Stenotypist	3	3
12.	U.D. Clerk	3	2
13.	Lower Division Clerk	9	5
14.	Peon	12	8

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

III non-ministerial technical posts to be filled by cent percent promotion ;

Reservation in Class III Technical Posts

9717. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued certain orders fixing certain quota to be reserved in Class

(b) if so, the number of posts reserved by his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices in the years from 1964 to 1967 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the claims of some of the officials belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been ignored and they have been

superseded in spite of the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take and to nullify the supersession already made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Reservation is available to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates at the rate of 12½% and 5% respectively in Class III posts/grades filled by competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates or selection of the eligible candidates.

(b) *Ministry proper* :

No vacancy arose in the reserved categories in the Ministry proper in Class III Non-ministerial Technical services/posts filled by *promotion* in the recruitment years 1964 to 1967.

In regard to the attached and subordinate offices of this Ministry the information is given below :—

Attached and Subordinate offices :

Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1964	3	1
1965	—	—
1966	1	1
1967	1	—

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Shifting of C.W. and P.C. Offices to Faridabad

9718. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2785 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that regular pay slips of the officers transferred from Faridabad to New Delhi are not being issued by the A.G., C.W. & M., New Delhi as the Headquarters of the Union Territory and the Transmission Directories and the posts thereunder are still at Faridabad ;

(b) the arrangements being made either to shift the staff back to Faridabad or

change their headquarters to New Delhi on a permanent basis and whether the Cabinet Advisory Committee is being approached for this purpose ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The officers transferred from Faridabad to New Delhi have been authorised by Accountant General, C.W. & M. to draw their pay at New Delhi for a period of six months pending clarification of certain points raised by the Accountant General. The necessary clarification in this regard is being furnished to the A. G., C.W. & M.

दिल्ली का समाज-कल्याण निदेशालय

9719. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 24 फरवरी, और 11 मार्च, 1968 को सरकार के एक उच्चाधिकारी को दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के समाज-कल्याण निदेशालय की भारी वित्तीय तथा प्रशासनिक अनियमितताओं के बारे में कुछ गम्भीर शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) दिनांक 23 फरवरी और 8 मार्च, 1968 के दो पत्र, जिनमें संघ शासित दिल्ली क्षेत्र के समाज-कल्याण निदेशालय के कार्यचालन के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप थे, मुख्य सचिव को प्राप्त हुए ।

(ख) जांच की जा चुकी है । लगाए गए आरोप या तो अभिपुष्ट नहीं या गलत धारणा का रूप प्रतीत होते हैं ।

हिन्दुस्तान सेन्ट्रल इन्डस्ट्री लिमिटेड, नांगलोई,
दिल्ली

9720. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान सेन्ट्रल इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, नांगलोई, दिल्ली को कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में इस फर्म से आयकर के रूप में सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि वसूल की गई तथा इस समय इस फर्म की और आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा उसे इकट्ठा करने में काफी समय और श्रम लगेगा ।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में इस कम्पनी से आयकर के रूप में 4,16,384 रुपये की रकम वसूल की गयी थी । 1-4-1968 को आयकर की कोई रकम वसूल होना बाकी नहीं थी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Sales Tax on Chewing Tobacco in Orissa

9721. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have imposed Sales Tax at 3 per cent. on chewing tobacco ;

(b) whether it was agreed in 1957, between the Orissa and the Central Governments that Sales Tax should not be imposed on unmanufactured tobacco ;

(c) whether according to the agreement, additional Excise Duty was introduced and it was agreed that no Sales Tax would be introduced ; and

(d) if so, the steps which Government are taking to see that the Sales Tax on chewing tobacco is withdrawn ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter will be examined after the facts have been received from the Government of Orissa.

Internal Public Debt of India

9722. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total internal public debt of India (Union and States combined) up to the end of 1967 ;

(b) how much of interest is paid per year from the year 1965 on the aggregate internal debt by the States and the Union;

(c) the per centage of the tax revenue which is deviated to the payment of interest of this debt ; and

(d) how the interest burden of India compares with countries like U. S. A. and U. K. ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The combined internal Public Debt of the Central and State Governments at the end of 1966-67, was of the order of Rs. 9,300 crores.

(b) The gross interest paid on internal Public Debt by Central and State Governments, which includes the interest paid on behalf of Governmental undertakings like the Railways, the Posts and Telegraphs, etc., was about Rs. 318 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 385 crores in 1966-67.

(c) A significant part of the interest payments by the Central and State Governments is covered by interest receipts from various commercial undertakings and other parties to whom loans have been made. Without making any adjustment for these recoveries, the interest payments on internal debt as a proportion of the tax revenues were 10.9% in 1965-66 and 11.9% in 1966-67.

(d) The available data are not strictly comparable. The interest paid by the Central Government in 1965-66, both on

internal and external debt, was 11.3% of its tax revenues. According to the data published in the Statistical Year Book (1966) of the United Nations, the corresponding figures for the U. K. (Central Government) and the U.S.A. (Federal Government) were 12.2 per cent and 7.8 per cent respectively.

ferred to in the question. Individual PL-480 agreements for importing specified quantities of foodgrains, cotton and other commodities are signed when the import of these items is considered to be essential. Imports against the Agreements signed so far have been nearly completed and the question of terminating any of these agreements does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला परिषद

9723. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की देवरिया गोरखपुर और बस्ती की जिला परिषदों ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में संकल्प पारित करके यह मांग की है कि रुद्रपुर, नांगवा, हाटा, गोले, सिल्कीगंज, डौघाटा और कलवाड़ी होते हुए देवरिया से फैजाबाद तक अपेक्षित पुलों सहित एक पक्की सड़क बनाई जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देवरिया, गोरखपुर और बस्ती जिलों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सड़क कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी; और

(ग) इस सड़क के निर्माण पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना ट्रांसपोर्ट तथा जहाजरानी मन्त्री के द्वारा दी जायेगी जो कि इससे संबंधित हैं ।

P.L -480 Agreement

9724. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of ending the PL-480 agreement has been examined ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). It is not clear which PL 480 Agreement is re-

Urbanisation of Delhi Villages

9725. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI JAMNA LAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many villages of Delhi have been declared as urban villages ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these urbanised villages have not so far been given any urban amenities such as water, latrines and urinals ; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken to provide these facilities to these villages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Yes, all the villages, which fall within the urbanisable limits described in the Delhi Master Plan, have been declared as urban areas. Accordingly, the Delhi Development Authority is preparing development plans for these villages, and estimates of expenditure on the provision of internal services and maintenance thereof are also being prepared. Necessary amenities will be provided in these villages as soon as the development plans and the estimates of expenditure have been finalised.

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा देय बिजली और पानी का खर्च

9726. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों (दूसरी, तीसरी

श्रीर श्रेणी श्रेणी के) द्वारा श्रेणीवार क्षेत्र बिजली और पानी के खर्च की दरों को 1957 से 1967 की अवधि के दौरान कितनी बार बढ़ाया गया तथा हर बार कितनी दरें बढ़ाई गई; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण थे ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जिन सरकारी निवास स्थानों में स्वतंत्र रूप से मीटर नहीं हैं उनसे पानी तथा बिजली का प्रभार, इस बारे में सरकार के द्वारा पिछले वर्ष में किये गये वास्तविक खर्चों के साथ-साथ प्रासंगिक प्रभार के आधार पर मोटी दर (फ्लैट रेट) से वसूल किये जा रहे हैं। दरें निवास स्थानों के टाइप के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं न कि उनमें रहने वाले कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी के आधार पर। II, III तथा IV श्रेणी के कर्मचारी सामान्यतः टाइप I से लेकर टाइप V तक के निवास स्थानों में रह रहे हैं। सामूहिक मीटरों से युक्त प्रत्येक टाइप के निवास स्थानों के लिए विभिन्न अवधि में पानी के प्रभार की पुनरीक्षित दरों की तारीखों के साथ प्रत्येक टाइप के निवास स्थान के लिए पुनरीक्षित दरों के सात विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखे गये, बेल्लिये संख्या LT - 1192/68] श्रेणी IV के कर्मचारियों को आवंटित टाइप I के निवास स्थानों के संबंध में पानी के प्रभारों में वृद्धि विशेष रूप से इसलिए हुई है क्योंकि इस बारे में सरकार के द्वारा दी गई आर्थिक सहायता को धीरे-धीरे हटाया गया।

जहां तक बिजली के प्रभार का संबंध है, सिवाय लोदी रोड की चमारियों के, जिनसे कि विवरण संख्या 4 में दी गयी मोटी दरों पर प्रभार वसूल किया जाता है, निवास स्थानों में स्वतंत्र रूप से मीटर लगे हुए हैं तथा प्रभारों को किरायेदार के द्वारा सीधे संबंधित स्थानीय निकायों को भुगतान किया जाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बजट का छापना

9727. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बजट पहले हिन्दी में छप चुका है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसे फिर से अंग्रेजी में छापा जा रहा है;

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

(घ) इसके हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में छापने पर क्रमशः कितनी-कितनी राशि व्यय हुई ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश का बजट 14 मार्च, 1968 को संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया था। राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 द्वारा संशोधित राज-भाषा अधिनियम की धारा 3 (3) (ii) के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश के बजट के अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों संस्करण लोक-सभा सचिवालय को दिये गये थे। इसलिये बजट को अंग्रेजी में दुबारा छापने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(घ) ये बजट-पत्र लखनऊ में राज्य सरकार मुद्रणालय द्वारा, वहां किये जाने वाले सरकारी काम के एक भाग के रूप में छापे गये थे। यह बताना कठिन होगा कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में इन बजट-पत्रों को छापने में अलग-अलग कितनी रकम खर्च हुई।

Tagore Theatre, New Delhi

9729. SHRI J. MOHAMMED
IMAM :

SHRI TENNETI VISWA-
NATHAM :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report in the *Hindustan Times* of the 12th April, 1968 regarding the inordinate delay in the com-

pletion of the Tagore Theatre on the Ridge Road, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in its completion ;

(c) when the theatre is likely to be completed ; and

(d) the total financial allocation made by Government for the construction of the theatre ?

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

(b) to (d). Work on the construction of Rabindra Rangshala was commenced in March, 1961, under the auspices of the Rabindranath Tagore Centenary Committee, a private registered society. An expenditure of Rs. 35.89 lakhs was incurred by the Committee by the 31st March, 1967. Government took over the Rangshala on the 1st April, 1967, and sanctioned an expenditure of about Rs. 11 lakhs to complete the remaining items of work. The entire work was expected to be completed by February, 1968. On account of paucity of funds, however, the work could not be completed as anticipated. The work is now expected to be completed by June this year.

Upgradation of State Bank of India Branch, Bhilai

9730. **SHRI J. H. PATEL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a demand from the employees of the State Bank of India, Bhilai to upgrade their Branch to 'B' area ;

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

(c) whether all private sector banks have graded Bhilai as 'B' area for the purpose of determining the service conditions of their employees ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in the State Bank falling in line ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, the employees of the Bhilai branch of the State

Bank have been demanding the inclusion of Bhilai in Area II.

(b) The State Bank has decided to include Bhilai in Area II with effect from the 1st January, 1966.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter was under discussion with the All India State Bank of India Staff Federation which had demanded the upgradation of certain other places as well and a final decision could not be taken earlier without considering all the demands together.

Bhatsai Project in Maharashtra

9731. **SHRI J. H. PATEL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5951 on the 1st April, 1968 and state :

(a) when the Municipal Corporation and/or Maharashtra Government first approached the Central Government for assistance to undertake the Bhatsai Project ;

(b) the amount of World Bank/I. D. A. assistance necessary to complete the project ;

(c) whether any reference has at all been made to the World Bank/I. D. A. so far on this project ; and

(d) whether the Maharashtra Government have agreed to provide the necessary capital for the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A preliminary proposal regarding the Bhatsai project was made by the Maharashtra State Government to the Central Government in 1964, but details of Bhatsai and alternate sources have yet to be worked out by the State Government on the basis of the consultant's report which is expected shortly.

(b) The question whether the World Bank/I. D. A. assistance will be necessary, and the quantum of such assistance, will be decided only when details of Bhatsai and alternative projects become known.

(c) The project has been under discussion with the World Bank/I. D. A. for a

prospective credit from the I. D. A. Representatives of the Maharashtra Government visited the United States in 1967 for discussions with the I. D. A. and officials of the I. D. A. have also visited India for discussions on the various means of meeting the water supply needs of Greater Bombay.

(d) It had been indicated to the Maharashtra Government that the expenditure on the project will have to be financed from the resources available with the agency responsible for the execution of the project.

Seizure of foreign sugar

9732. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI MRITYUJAY PRASAD:
SHRI CHANGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 quintals of sugar in bags bearing Chinese and Russian markings have been seized by the Customs officials at Barauni recently;

(b) whether the source of this stock has been ascertained; and

(c) the measures being initiated to discourage and destroy the channel of such smuggling ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 10th April, 1968, 16 bags of sugar were seized at Barauni, out of which one bag bore Czechoslovakian marks. There were no markings on the other 15 bags.

(b) The source of these 15 bags is being ascertained.

(c) Preventive and intelligence measures have been intensified on probable channels of such smuggling.

Trombay Fertilizer

9733. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trombay Fertilizer factory has developed a unique complex fertilizer using nitric acid instead of sulphuric acid;

(b) whether in view of the scarcity of sulphuric acid and India's total dependence on imports for supply of sulphuric acid, Government propose to take steps to promote the use of nitric acid in the production of this fertilizer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Trombay fertilizer factory is producing Nitro-phosphate using nitric acid and diammonium phosphate.

(b) and (c) . The use of nitric acid for production of nitro-phosphate was, in fact, thought of and put into effect with a view to reduce dependence on sulphur. However, as in this process the water solubility of phosphate becomes limited and as according to agronomists some soils and crops require greater water solubility, the use of nitric acid in the production of complex fertilizer has to be considered on a selective basis with reference to relevant factors. These aspects are borne in mind while approving or undertaking a particular scheme of production.

Probe into Working of Income-tax Department

9734. SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Members of Parliament in a memorandum to Government have called for a thorough probe into the working of the Income-tax Department ; and

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

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

(b) It has been urged that a high-powered Commission may be immediately appointed to go into the working of the Income-tax Department and suggest measures for improving its efficiency and ton-

ing up the administration of direct taxes in the country. The Hon'ble Members have proposed that the Commission should be presided over by a Supreme Court Judge and should include as members, a High Court Judge having experience of Income-tax cases, three administrators and five Parliamentarians. The suggestions made in the memorandum are under the consideration of Government.

सिन्धु नदी के जल-विवाद के बारे में बातचीत

9735. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिन्धु जल विवाद के बारे में भारत और पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच 18 अप्रैल, 1968 को शुरु हुई बैठक में किये गये निर्णयों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : जैसा कि प्रश्न में पूछा गया है "सिन्धु जल विवाद"

नामक कोई विवाद नहीं है, और सिन्धु जल विवाद के संबंध में भारत और पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच कोई भी बातचीत नहीं हुई थी। किन्तु स्थाई सिन्धु आयोग ने, जिसमें सिन्धु जल सम्बन्धी भारतीय आयुक्त और पाकिस्तानी आयुक्त शामिल हैं, 18 अप्रैल, 1968 से शुरु हुई अपनी गत बैठक में अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दिया था और इसे 23 अप्रैल, 1968 को भारत सरकार और पाकिस्तान सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया था। दोनों आयुक्तों द्वारा जिन अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मदों पर विचार विमर्श और फँसला किया गया वे ये थे : (1) मई 1-10 से जुलाई 11-20 की जल लेखा अवधि में सल्लुज और व्यास के जल के वितरण के लिये तदर्थ प्रबन्ध और (2) आयोग की अपनी भावी बैठकों और निरीक्षण दलों का कार्यक्रम।

Suspension of L. I. C. Employees in Northern Zone

9736. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zonal Manager, Northern Zone, Life Insurance Corporation, has assured the President of the Northern Zonal Insurance Employees' Association that no employee will be suspended or arrested ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Divisional Manager, Chandigarh Division, Life Insurance Corporation has violated this assurance and suspended some workers ;

(c) whether any representation has been received from Northern Zonal Insurance Employees' Association in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). Five employees of the Divisional Office of the L. I. C. Chandigarh were arrested by Police on the 9th April, 1968, for alleged acts of violence at the residences of some employees of the L. I. C. who either attended office or took leave on the day of the strike. Suspension letters under Staff Regulation 36(1) (b) were issued on the 10th April, 1968. On the 14th April, the President of the Employees' Association Northern Zone, saw the Zonal Manager, New Delhi and requested him not to take any action against any employee of the Chandigarh Divisional Office till the 18th April, 1968 when the representatives of the Employees' Association were to see him again. The Zonal Manager agreed not to further action against employees other than those to whom suspension letters had already been issued four days earlier. On the 16th April, 1968, the Employees' Association wrote to the Zonal Manager alleging that he had gone back upon his assurance since five persons had been suspended. This was not a breach of the assurance given by the Zonal Manager as these letters had been sent by Registered Post on the 10th April, 1968.

**Irregularities in Calcutta Salt Lake
Reclamation Work**

9737. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING
AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some irregularities have
been detected in the Calcutta Salt Lake
Reclamation works ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING
AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :
(a) No irregularities have been detected in
the reclamation work of the Northern Salt
Lake Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Levy on Patients in Calcutta Hospitals

9738. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a levy has
been imposed on outpatients and indoor
patients of Government Hospitals in Cal-
cutta ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY
PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and
(b). No levy has been imposed yet. How-
ever, some proposals in this regard are
under consideration.

**Pong Dam and Sutlaj Beas Link oustees
Rehabilitation Committee**

9739. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the
Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER
be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the re-consti-
tution of the Pong Dam and Sutlaj Beas
Link Ousteas Rehabilitation Committee
which was dissolved due to the General
Elections of 1967 ;

(b) whether it will be headed by an
official of his Ministry ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-
SAD) : (a) and (b). The question of re-
constituting the Beas Rehabilitation Com-
mittee is under consideration with the Beas
Construction Board.

(c) Does not arise.

**Special Lady Police for the Suppression
of Immoral Traffic in Women**

9740. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL
WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that immoral
traffic in women and girls is on the increase
in the country ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that
all the steps taken by Government uptill
now have proved a failure ;

(c) whether Government propose to
appoint a Special Lady Police for the sup-
pression of such immoral traffic in the
country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
(DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a)
No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The implementation of
the Suppression of the Immoral Traffic in
Women and Girls Act, 1956, is the res-
ponsibility of the State Governments and it
is for them to determine the appropriate
machinery for the enforcement of the
Act.

**Development of Calcutta Metropolitan
District**

9441. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Central Government
have received any request from the
Governor of West Bengal for special grants
for the development of Calcutta Metro-
politan District ;

(b) whether Government have also re-
ceived a similar memorandum from the
Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisa-
tion ;

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

(d) the decision of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी कवि सम्मेलन तथा मुशायरा

9742. श्री नाबूराम अहिरवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 25 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5000 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे कवि सम्मेलन, मुशायरे राज्यों में भी आयोजित किये गये थे और यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन कवि सम्मेलनों तथा मुशायरों में केन्द्र तथा राज्यों ने हिन्दी तथा उर्दू के कितने कवि बुलाये थे ;

(ग) सरकार ने प्रत्येक हिन्दी तथा उर्दू कवि को यात्रा भत्ता तथा पारिश्रमिक के रूप में कितनी राशि दी और उसका आधा क्या था ; और

(घ) हिन्दी तथा उर्दू कवियों पर खर्च की की गई राशि के अलावा इन कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन पर जो खर्च आया उसका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० शीपति चन्द्र शेरर) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों द्वारा आयोजित कवि सम्मेलन और मुशायरे सम्बन्धी सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नई दिल्ली में आयोजित कवि सम्मेलन और मुशायरों में क्रमशः 25 और 26 कवि बुलाये गये थे।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कवि सम्मेलन और मुशायरों में हिन्दी और उर्दू कवियों को पारिश्रमिक और यात्रा भत्ता के रूप में दी गई राशि का व्यौरा परिशिष्ट-1 में दिया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1193/68] परिवार नियोजन मुशायरा और कवि सम्मेलन समिति ने कवियों की प्रतिष्ठा और कवि सम्मेलन और मुशायरे में भाग लेने पर जो उन्हें प्रायः पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए तदर्थ आधा पर पारिश्रमिक का निर्णय किया गया था।

(घ) कार्यक्रम के आयोजन में केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो खर्च हुआ उसका व्यौरा परिशिष्ट-2 में दिया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT - 1193/68]

चलचित्र कलाकारों के पास लेखा-वाह्य धन के बारे में जांच करने के लिये समिति

9743. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चलचित्र कलाकारों के पास लेखा-वाह्य धन के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये सरकार का विचार एक समिति नियुक्त करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ साथ, फिल्म कलाकारों के विशेष सन्दर्भ में कर की चोरी की समस्या का सामान्य अध्ययन करने के लिये, विभागीय अधिकारियों का एक अध्ययन-दल नियुक्त किया गया है।

Scheme For Self-Employed Persons

9744. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for self-employed persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the gains which are likely to be achieved through this scheme?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A Provident Fund Scheme for the general public is proposed to be introduced by Government. In order to obtain the necessary legislative authority to institute such a Provident Fund Scheme, the Public Provident Fund Bill, 1968 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 18th April, 1968 and was passed by the Sabha on the 2nd May, 1968. The salient features of the Scheme were explained during the consideration of the Bill on the 2nd May, 1968.

(c) The Scheme is a social security measure, especially for self-employed persons who have no opportunity at present for contributing to any Provident Fund Scheme. The subscriptions to the Fund will help Government to finance social and developmental schemes.

Central Family Planning Council Meet At Nainital

9745. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he, during his address to the Family Planning Conference at Nainital, stated that Public opinion was in favour of such measures as raising the age of marriage and liberalization of abortions;

(b) if so the basis on which this conclusion was drawn by him; and

(c) whether Government are planning to develop a comprehensive mailing system for providing information on Family Planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASHEKHAR) : (a) and (b). Yes. The basis on which this conclusion was drawn is as under :—

(i) For liberalisation of abortion—The Shaqilal Shah Committee, constituted to

study this question, issued questionnaires to experts in medical and legal etc. fields and to various religious, social and political institutions. According to the Report submitted by this Committee., majority of these experts/institutions supported the move. This Report was, thereafter, circulated amongst States/Public Bodies/Association and their views were generally favourable to the steps in this direction. Reports appearing in the Press also generally expressed their support to this measure.

(ii) For raising minimum age of marriage for boys and girls. The subject came up for discussion in the meetings of the Central Family Planning Council held in June, 1966, and October, 1967, and has been discussed in detail in the Press and through correspondence with my Ministry. The views expressed in Press and by eminent individuals, leaders, Social Organisations have generally been in favour of this measure.

(c) Yes. A Scheme is under consideration and the details are being worked out.

Central Assistance To Orissa

9746. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Orissa discussed certain problems of his State with him and the Prime Minister and other Ministers and requested for more funds from the Centre for Talcher Thermal Station, Balimela Project, Mahanadi, Taikona Bhimi and for development of irrigation, railways and industry, specially on development work in Phulbani District; and

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

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

(b) It was explained to the Chief Minister that it would not be possible for the Government of India to provide any additional funds to the State Government, over and above the assistance agreed to already,

Central Assistance to Orissa

9747. SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Orissa visited Delhi recently to discuss problems of deficit and drought-stricken Districts of Orissa with him and the Prime Minister ;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance for developmental purposes (category-wise) sought by the Orissa Government ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The Chief Minister of Orissa recently discussed with the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister certain general issues relating to development programmes in Orissa and the problems of financing them. It was explained to the Chief Minister that it would not be possible for the Government of India to provide any additional funds to the State Government over and above the assistance agreed to already.

Malaria Eradication in Rajasthan

9748. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of malaria as reported from Rajasthan has increased nine times more in 1967 than in 1965 and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the constituent factors is the migratory labour working in the projects, both Central and State, who carry the germs of malaria with them ;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have been requested by the State Government for additional assistance to control the menace ; and

(d) whether the request has been considered and if so the nature of assistance

given to the State Government for combating malaria so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. The main reasons are inadequate surveillance, shortage of supplies and increased vector resistance at places.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Family Planning Council Meet at Nainital

9749. SMT. SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board on Family Planning which met at Nainital this week, decided to give top priority to sterilization ;

(b) if so, whether Government also conducted any study on percentage of Muslim, Hindu and Christian community which has profited from the sterilization programme during the last two years ;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to guard against sterilising only one community, in the light of social effects on the population as a whole ?

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

(a) Yes. The Central Family Planning Council at its meeting held at Nainital on the 17th and 18th April, 1968 has recommended that the tempo of the efforts for further popularising the sterilization programme should be stepped up by the States. A copy of the resolution adopted is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1194/68]

(b) Yes. Information available from several localised studies shows that the progress of family planning amongst defert communities is more or less in proportion to their population. A copy of resolution in this regard adopted by the Council is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1194/68]

(c) Does not arise.

**Ministerial Committee for Review of
Medical Education**

9750. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a ministerial Committee to make an overall review of Medical Education in the country is being constituted ;

(b) if so, the topics on which it has been asked to report ; and

(c) whether it will also examine the need for uniformity in curriculum at Under-Graduate level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health in its meeting held on 19.4.68 has recommended the appointment of a ministerial committee to make an overall review of the system of medical education in the country. No decision has yet been taken by Government on this recommendation.

Smuggling of Foreign Goods

9751. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH ;
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR
SHAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of foreign goods has been increasing year by year ;

(b) the preventive measures, besides alertness of Excise Department, Customs authorities and Police, taken or proposed to be taken to wipe out the temptation for smuggling ;

(c) whether these smuggled goods are cheaper and of better quality than those manufactured in the country ; and

(d) if so, the ways and means devised to make internally produced goods cheaper and of better quality ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It is not possible

to make a precise estimate of the quantity of goods smuggled into India. There is also no material before the Government to indicate that smuggling of foreign goods has been increasing year by year.

(b) A statement showing the important steps taken to check smuggling is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Among the important steps taken to check smuggling are : systematic collection and follow-up of information, rummaging of suspected vessels and aircraft, patrolling of vulnerable sections of the coastline and land frontiers and launching of prosecution in suitable cases in addition to imposition of heavy penalties under the Customs Act and confiscation of contraband in departmental adjudications. In the field of legislation, the Customs Act now provides for imposition of heavier sentences of imprisonment as a result of prosecution where the market price of the goods seized is more than one lakh of rupees. In the case of seizures of gold, diamonds and watches there is a provision available in the Customs Act for placing the burden of proof that these goods are not smuggled, on the persons from whom they are seized. The scope of this provision has been recently extended to the following goods :

- (i) Cosmetics ;
- (ii) mechanical lighters and flints therefor ;
- (iii) playing cards ;
- (iv) safety razor blades ;
- (v) cigarettes ;
- (vi) transistors and diodes ;
- (vii) synthetic yarn and metallic yarn ; and
- (viii) fabrics made wholly or mainly of synthetic yarn.

(c) Some of the smuggled goods are cheaper or of better quality. In case of some, consumers may be under a mistaken impression that foreign goods are of better quality.

(d) The Directorate General, Technical Development, the Directors of Industries of the different States, the Development Commissioner of Small-Scale Industries, etc. assist the industries in their respective

charge in improving the quality and reducing the price of their products. The Tariff Commission while going into the cost structure of products referred to it recommends ways and means of helping the concerned industry, including the improvement of its products. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies also assists some of the industries in this regard. The Indian Standards Institute also helps by evolving acceptable standards for different indigenous products.

P. L. 480 Funds

9753. SHRI G. C. DIXIT :
 SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
 SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
 SHRI SHIV KUMAR
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH
 CHAUHAN :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the statement made at Hyderabad on the 20th April, 1968 by Mr. Francis Thomas, American Counsel at Madras to write off P. L. 480 Funds in India ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Government have seen press reports of the meeting between the Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Mr. Thomas. According to Mr. Thomas these reports are quite incorrect and he does not subscribe to the views alleged to have been expressed by him. In view of this Government do not feel called upon to express any reaction.

Import of Soviet Rigs and Machinery

9754. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) the value of rigs and other machine imported from U. S. S. R. for oil prospecting and boring purposes and not used so far ;
 (b) the month and year of their landing in India ; and
 (c) whether these are not being used because they are obsolete ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). All the rigs and machines imported from the U. S. S. R. have been put to use. These rigs and machines have been purchased over the period May 1956 to October 1963 and have been received in different consignments at different times of which full details are not readily available.

- (c) Does not arise.

Krishna Water Dispute

9755. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO :
 SHRI RABI RAY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government to refer the Krishna water dispute to a tribunal under the Inter-State Waters Dispute Act ; and

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

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

(b) The Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra have been addressed urging upon them the need for an early settlement of this dispute in the larger national interest. Their replies are awaited.

Agricultural Credit Corporation in State

9756. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to set up Agricultural Credit Corporations in the States ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A Bill to provide for the setting up of Agricultural Credit Corporations in the States and Union territories is being introduced today.

- (b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Broad details of the proposed Agricultural Credit Corporations

- (i) The Corporations may be set up in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Rajasthan and in the Union territories of Manipur and Tripura. It will also be open to any other State or Union territory to set up a similar corporation after obtaining the prior approval of the Central Government.
- (ii) The authorised capital of the Corporation shall be between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crores, depending on the requirements of each State. The share capital will be contributed by the Central Government (30%), the State Government (20%), and the Reserve Bank (20%), the balance (30%) being contributed by the State Bank and its subsidiaries, other commercial banks and the Food Corporation.
- (iii) The Corporation will be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of seven persons. The Chairman and the Managing Director will be nominated by the Central Government, while two directors will be nominated by the State Government, one of whom shall be a non official. The Reserve Bank will nominate one director and the other two will be elected by the State Bank and its subsidiaries, the other commercial banks and the Food Corporation, if they hold shares in the Corporation.
- (iv) The principal business of the Corporation will be to grant loans and advances for periods not exceeding five years for agricultural and allied operations, to agriculturists, agricultural marketing and processing societies, cooperative farming societies, central co-operative banks and primary agricultural credit societies. It will also be authorised to perform other types of business which a cooperative bank is generally authorised to transact.

- (v) The Corporation will receive deposits from the public and also borrow necessary working funds from the Reserve Bank, in the same manner as a State Cooperative Bank, and from the Central and State Governments and other institutions as may be approved by the Central Government.
- (iv) The Reserve Bank will be clothed with necessary powers to issue instructions to the Corporation in regard to its lending policy and with regard to other matters, as are already available to the Reserve Bank in respect of a cooperative bank.

Investment by Foreign Private Enterprises in India

9757. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount of capital invested by Private enterprises from U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Germany. Finance each year during the period from 1965 to 1967 in various businesses in India ; and
- (b) the yearly profits remitted to these countries on the investments made in India ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1195/68].

Second Refinery at Dahej

9758. SHRI M. B. RANA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that oil has been found in Broach District and Dahej ;
- (b) if so, whether Government propose to open a second refinery there ; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) Oil was found in the Ankleshwar field

in Broach district in 1960 and the field since put on production. No oil well has so far been drilled in Dahej and therefore the question of an oil field in this area does not arise.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The question of establishing another refinery can arise only when sufficient additional quantities of crude oil are available and these cannot be processed in the Gujarat Refinery, if necessary after expansion.

Distribution of Parliamentary Proceedings of a Question in Income tax Department, Bombay

9759. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE :
SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA
VYAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 copies of the proceedings of a Stareed Question answered on the 1st April, 1968 regarding Income tax assessment of M/s. Ram Narain and Sons, Bombay published in the Free Press Journal were distributed in the Income-Tax Department, Bombay on the 2nd April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether this distribution was done under orders of his Ministry ;

(c) if not, who conducted this distribution ; and

(d) the object of this distribution ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It is a fact that a number of copies of the Free Press Journal dated 2-4-1968 containing details of proceedings in the Lok Sabha on 1-4-1968 regarding the income-tax assessments of M/s. Ram Narain and Sons Ltd., Bombay were distributed in the office of the Income tax Department, Bombay on 2-4-1968. The exact number of copies so distributed is not known.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Not known.

Family Planning Programme by Post

9760. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment have evolved a scheme to popularise the family planning scheme by post ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ; and

(d) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (d). Government have under consideration a scheme for direct mailing of family planning motivational literature to about two million opinion leaders throughout the country. This literature will inform the opinion leaders about the benefits of small family norm and the way to practice it and will help them to educate and motivate the people on family planning.

(b) and (c). The details of the mailing system are being worked out.

Income Tax Arrears

9761. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2601 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of parties from whom the amount of outstanding Income-tax arrears has been recovered ;

(b) the names of the parties who have since cleared their dues ;

(c) whether the payment was made in time ; and

(d) action Government propose to take to recover the amount still outstanding ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The amount of outstanding Income-tax arrears has been fully recovered from two parties viz., M/s. Burmah Shell Refineries Ltd., and Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Co. Ltd. In other cases partial or 'nil' recoveries have been made.

(c) M/s. Burmah Shell Refineries Ltd. : A demand of Rs. 285.49 lakhs was outstanding as on 31.3.1967. This consisted of demands of Rs. 3.59 lakhs ; Rs. 2.42 lakhs ;

Rs. 2.29 lakhs and Rs. 4.42 lakhs for the assessment years 1957-58, 58-59, 59-60 and 1960-61 respectively and Rs. 272.77 lakhs for the assessment year 1962-63. The demands for the assessment years 1957-58 to 1959-60 were cancelled as a result of High Court's order. The demand of Rs. 4.42 lakhs for the assessment year 1960-61 was cancelled by the order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax. Both the orders were received after 31.3.1967. The demand of Rs. 272.77 lakhs for the assessment year 1962-63 was raised on 27.3.1967. The due date of payment was 2.5.1967. Against the demand for the said year, the assessee had already paid advance tax of Rs. 271.94 lakhs before 31st March, 1967 but the credit for the same was given to the assessee only when adjustment was carried out in the Government Treasury Accounts. The balance of Rs. 83,000 was paid in cash on 28.4.1967 i.e., before the due date of payment. Hence there was really no default on the part of the assessee and the payment was made in proper time.

M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg (Wvg) Co. Ltd. A sum of Rs. 148.59 lakhs was outstanding against the company as on 31.3.1967. These arrears related to the assessment years 1960-61 to 1964-65 and were due for payment as under :

Assessment Year	Amount (in lakhs of Rs.)	when due
1960-61	1.51	April, 1965
1961-62	4.01	April, 1966
1962-63	9.42	May, 1967
1963-64	18.34 (Provisional demand)	October, 1964
1964-65	115.31 -do-	February, 1965

The demand of Rs. 9.42 lakhs was created on 30.3.1967. The assessee made a part payment of Rs. 4 lakhs in April, 1967 and cleared the balance in February, 1968, after its application for rectification had been disposed of.

For payment of the other demands viz., regular demands for the assessment years 1960-61 and 1961-62 and provisional demands for the assessment years 1963-64 and 1964-65, the assessee approached the Income-tax authorities from time to time and was granted extension of time for payment with

interest. The assessee paid all the amount from April, 1967 to March, 1968.

The amount of Rs. 4.24 lakhs on account of interest chargeable on deferred payments has been stayed by the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

It will thus be seen that there has been no default by the assessee in the payment of the amounts due.

(d) As the payments have been fully made by the two parties mentioned above the question of taking further action for recovery does not arise. In other cases appropriate steps for recovery as provided in law are being taken.

Seizure of Nylon Yarn

9762. SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :
SHRI K. RAJARAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of smuggled nylon yarn seized so far ;

(b) the procedure adopted for the disposal of seized nylon yarn ; and

(c) the quantity which has been disposed off and at what price ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Deaths in Delhi due to Liquor Poisoning

9763. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN

BAJPAL :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD :

SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :

SHRI MEETHA LAL

MEENA :

SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN :

SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR

SHAH :

SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths reported from

Delhi during the last six months by consuming illicit liquor ;

(b) the steps taken to check the sale of illicit liquor ; and

(c) whether the deaths have revealed that the liquor sold is mixed with certain chemicals to raise its strength and if so, the name of the chemicals and the steps taken to check its sale and misuse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Twenty two (22) deaths of suspected liquor poisoning have been reported to the Delhi Police.

(b) Stringent measures are being taken by the Excise and Police authorities to check the sale of illicit liquor. Surprise raids and routine checks are made on notorious bootleggers and localities. During the last six months 24948 bottles of illicit liquor, 4236½ Kgs. of Lahan and 4570 bottles of spirit were seized in raids. 1100 persons were arrested in this connection.

(c) The results of the investigation are awaited.

मथुरा में तम्बाकू व्यापारी

9764. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा जिले में ऐसे तम्बाकू व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध पिछले पांच वर्ष में मुकदमें दायर किये किये गये हैं और ऐसे व्यापारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके गोदाम विभिन्न कारणों से "सील" कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के कुछ उच्च अधिकारियों ने इन व्यापारियों के गोदामों को इस भाषार पर सील कर दिया है कि इन व्यापारियों ने नये तम्बाकू के स्थान पर गोदामों में पुराना तम्बाकू रखा है जब कि व्यापारियों ने बताया था कि उन्होंने वहां पर नया तम्बाकू भरा हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है और यदि हां, तो उसका स्वीरा क्या है ?

उप प्रश्न मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्ष में मथुरा जिले में 154 तम्बाकू व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध मामले चलाए गये थे, परन्तु किसी गोदाम को मुहरबन्द नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न वहीं उठता ।

Loan to Government Employees for Hsuse Building Purposes

9765. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently increased the loan for housing building purposes to the Central Government employees ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) (i) The amount of advance that may be granted to Central Government servants under the Rules was increased from 36 to 48 times the monthly basic pay of the applicant.

(ii) The maximum amount of advance admissible, has been increased from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000.

(iii) The overall cost of the house (including the cost of land) which was not to exceed 60 times the monthly pay of the applicant or Rs. 75,000 whichever is less, has been raised to an extent of 60 times the monthly pay or Rs. 1,00,000 whichever is less.

(iv) The advances may also be given if the overall cost of the house (including cost of land) does not exceed Rs. 25,000 though it may exceed 60 times the monthly pay of the Government servant.

**Committee to Check Food Adulteration
in Delhi**

9766. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH :
HRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA :
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have set up a Committee to take firm measures to check adulteration in food stuffs in the Capital ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken against the culprits during the last one year other than imposing of monetary fines ?

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

(b) A high powered Committee consisting of the following was constituted by the

Delhi Administration on the 23rd November, 1967 for strengthening the machinery to check adulteration of foodstuffs, drugs and cosmetics :—

- (i) Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, Delhi ;
- (ii) Inspector General of Police of Delhi Administration, Delhi ;
- (iii) Municipal Commissioner, Delhi Delhi ;
- (iv) President of N.D.M.C., New Delhi.

The Committee has held two meetings so far and made recommendations about the cooperation among the authorities of the D.M.C., N.D.M.C. and I.G. Police, Delhi for a planned programme of action and quick disposal of cases in Courts. Information from the public about persons/firms that are suspected of indulging in adulteration has also been called through a press note.

(c) Surprise raids were frequently organised by the local municipal authorities and the information about the samples lifted and convictions secured during the year 1967 is given below :—

No. of samples lifted	No. of samples found adulterated	No. of cases convicted			
		Sentence of imprisonment with fine	Sentence of fines only	Total number of cases	Amount of fine recovered
3,117	741	393	44	437	Rs. 4,39,029

Housing Problem

9757. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. Feliz Gulaka, an American specialist in concrete structure, has suggested that the housing problem in India can be solved only by better plan and multi-storeyed structures :

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that such a construction would reduce the expenditure by 20 to 30 per cent ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have set up a Committee to go into it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Dr. Feliz Kulka (not Dr. Feliz Gulaka) was recently in India as a guest of the Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee. At the invitation of the National Buildings Organisation, he gave a talk on Pre-stressed Concrete Construction on the 22nd April, 1968. In his talk Dr. Kulka mainly dealt with developments in Pre-stressed construction techniques in America. Although he mentioned that in America, multi-storeyed apartment housing provided an answer to the problem of low-cost housing, he did not make any suggestion that the housing problem

in India could be solved only by better planned and multi-storeyed structures. The Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee, has already undertaken experimental construction using lift-slab construction technique.

(c) No.

Earning of Film Stars

9768. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY:
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether distributors of India, Delhi in their open letter dated the 17th April, 1968 addressed to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and also circulated M.Ps. have stated that the Film Stars like Dilip Kumar (Rs. 18 lakhs), Rajendra Kumar (Rs. 15 lakhs), Shammi Kapoor (Rs. 11 lakhs), Dharmendra (Rs. 8 lakhs), Manoj Kumar (Rs. 8 lakhs), Devanand (Rs. 10 lakhs), Mehmood (Rs. 3 lakhs), Waheeda Rehman (Rs. 8 lakhs), Vijayantimala (Rs. 9 lakhs), Sadahna (Rs. 9 lakhs), Rajshree (Rs. 8 lakhs), Mala Sinha (Rs. 7 lakhs), Nanda (Rs. 5.5 lakhs), Nutan (Rs. 8 lakhs), Asha Parekh (Rs. 7 lakhs), Sharmila Tagore (Rs. 6 lakhs), Shashikala (Rs. 3 lakhs), Babita (Rs. 5 lakhs), Saira Banoo (Rs. 8/9 lakhs), charged the fee noted against their names ;

(b) if so, whether these artistes are engaged on an average for 4/5 pictures in a year ; and

(c) the annual incomes which have been declared by the above noted film stars during 1964, 1965, 1966, and 1967 ?

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

(b) Some of the leading film stars are engaged in more than one picture at a time.

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

Smuggled Gold Seized in Delhi

9769. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big haul of smuggled goods in Delhi worth about

Rs. 1,50,000 was seized in the Fourth week of April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether these goods had foreign markings ;

(c) if so, whether some railway officials are also involved in this case ; and

(d) the action taken against those held responsible ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). On 22nd and 23rd April, 1968 Customs authorities in Delhi seized at Delhi Railway Station in all 20 packages containing transistor radios, transistor cells, radiant yarn, blades, nail cutters, cosmetics and pen refills totally valued at Rs. 1,42,420. The markings on the goods indicate that the transistor cells, radiant yarn are of Japanese manufacture, blades and cosmetics of English manufacture, the nail cutters of U.S.A. and the transistor radios and pen refills of Chinese manufacture.

(c) Enquiries so far conducted do not suggest the involvement of railway officials.

(d) The matter is still under investigation.

Excise Duties on Crown Corks

9770. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras Aerated Water Requisites Merchants' Association have represented in their annual Report to Government that the recent excise duty at Rs. 144 per case of Crown Corks have hit their trade and that many small factories have been closed down causing wide scale un-employment ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many aerated water factories have switched on to the use of used crown corks, which is unhygienic for public health ; and

(c) the steps, if any taken to remove the financial and administrative difficulties of small units manufacturers of crown corks so that they can regulate their supplies to aerated factories at reasonable rates ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : (a) In their Twenty-

third Annual Report the Madras Aerated Water Requisites Merchants' Association have expressed an apprehension that as a result of the high price of tinsplate and the new excise levy on crown corks, thousands of small factories under cottage industries all over the country may have to close down.

(b) It is not a fact that many aerated water factories have switched over to the use of old and used crown corks after the levy of excise duty on crown corks. It is reported that even prior to the imposition of the duty some small manufacturers of non-standard aerated waters were using old and used crown corks. Whether the use of such crown corks is unhygienic is a matter which concerns the public health authorities.

(c) The Government of India have carefully considered all the representations received in regard to the levy of excise duty on crown corks and have come to the conclusion that fiscal relief, by way of exemption of the excise duty on crown corks manufactured by small units is not justified. Steps, if any, necessary for simplifying excise formalities of the small manufacturers of crown corks are being examined.

रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा महाराष्ट्र सरकार के बैंकों को अस्वीकार किया जाना

9771. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य विधान मंडल के सचिवालय द्वारा विधायकों के नाम में जारी किये गये बैंकों को भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). महाराष्ट्र विधान मंडल के सचिवालय द्वारा महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा के नाम काटे गये 14,705.15 रुपये के 32 बैंक 15 और 16 अप्रैल 1968 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा बिना भुगतान

किये वापस कर दिये गये थे क्योंकि जिस खाते के नाम ये बैंक काटे गये थे उसमें पर्याप्त रकम नहीं थी और महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा उस खाते में रकम समय पर जमा नहीं करायी गयी थी।

Extension of Service after Superannuation Age to Officer, in Ministry of Health and D. G. H. S.

9772. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some technical and non-technical officers attached to his Ministry including the office of the Director General of Health Services have been given the extension of service after the age of their superannuation viz. 58 years and in some cases even after the age of 60 years during the last five years against the standing order of Government ; and

(b) if so, the names and designations of the officers and the reasons for which they have been retained or re-employed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, in accordance with the standing orders of Government.

(b) The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1196/68].

Excise Duty on Crown Cork

9773. SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7146 on the 15th April, 1968 and state when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter of removing the financial difficulties of small-scale manufacturers of crown corks so as to avert the closure of their trade?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The Government have carefully considered the representation of the small scale manufacturers of

crown corks and have come to the conclusion that no fiscal relief by way of reduction of excise duty on crown corks is necessary to such manufacturers.

नई दिल्ली स्थित अशोक होटल में शराब का
बिबा जामा

9774. श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :

श्री अ० सि० सहगल :

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूंति मन्त्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन
ने अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली को नोटिस भेजा
है कि उसमें उत्पादन शुल्क नियमों के उल्लंघन
में शराब बेची और पिलाई जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आपत्ति को दूर
करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूंति मंत्रालय में
उप-मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उत्पादन नियमों को भंग करने के
प्रारोप को अस्वीकार करते हुए तथा अपनी
स्थिति को स्पष्ट करते हुए होटल ने उत्पादन
प्राधिकारियों के पास उत्तर भेज दिया है । इस
के साथ ही, प्रबन्ध ने कर्मचारियों को, उत्पादन
नियमों के लामू करने में विशेष रूप से चौकस
रहने के लिए समुचित निर्देश जारी कर दिये
हैं ।

Withdrawal From G. P. Fund Account for
Purchasing House Plots

9775. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Govern-
ment employee cannot make any final
withdrawals from his G. P. Fund Account
before the completion of his 20 years'
service even for the essential purposes
like purchasing a plot for his own use;

(b) if so, whether any special provis-
ion is likely to be made in this regard

to enable those Government employees
who have recently been allotted residential
plots by the Department of Rehabilitation
in New Delhi to make permanent
withdrawals for the purpose of making
the necessary payments for their plots; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor,
particularly when the amount would
flow back to the Government accounts
by a transfer from one account to
another ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
& MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Final withdrawal
from G. P. Fund is permissible for
specified purposes after completion of
20 years' service or within 10 years
before retirement, whichever is earlier.
Purchase of a residential plot is one
of the specified purposes.

(b) The persons concerned can avail
of this facility of final withdrawal
subject to their satisfying the neces-
sary conditions. No relaxation of the
condition of completion of 20 years'
service has been considered necessary.

(c) The existing facilities are con-
sidered adequate.

Central Assistance to Andhra Pradesh

9779. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Government of Andhra Pradesh have
made a request to the Central Govern-
ment for assistance to give relief to the
drought-affected areas in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a
Central Team had recently visited such
areas;

(c) if so, whether any report has
been submitted by it to the Central
Government; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An amount of Rs. 1 crore has been
released to the State Government towards

drought relief expenditure. Further assistance will be released in the light of the progress of actual expenditure, keeping in view the Team's recommendations.

Visit of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh by Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9780. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited the various areas in different States, particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, where large scale or organized murder and lynching of Scheduled Castes recently took place in a number of villages;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lay a copy of his report on the Table; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). Government do not accept the description given by the Hon'ble Member of the incidents which have taken place at Kanchikacherla and Mungeli. As the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not an authority subordinate to the Department, no control is feasible on his movements or the manner in which he chooses to function in the discharge of his constitutional obligations,

However, it is understood that in such cases involving problems of law and order, the Commissioner normally keeps himself posted with adequate information gathered through various agencies available to him, including the State Governments, the Directorate General of Backward Classes Welfare, voluntary organisations, institutions of research, etc. If on the basis of facts thus collected, it appears to the Commissioner that the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are, in a particular case, suffering from a disadvantage or disability which has not been adequately rectified by Government, he may undertake a personal investigation and incorporate,

his findings in the report which he is required to submit to the President under article 338 of the Constitution.

Contract to Firms

9781. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) how many Government contracts have been awarded to (i) Hindustan Construction Company Limited, (ii) Patel Engineering Company, (iii) Shaw Construction Company, (iv) Jolly Brothers Limited, Gammon India Limited, (v) Sikand Construction Company, and (vi) Tirath Ram Ahuja and Company during the last five years till March, 1968; and

(b) whether the works were completed in time by these firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Exchange Violations by Film Stars

9782. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some film stars who had gone to participate in the outdoor-shooting abroad of some of the films produced in India have been found to have violated the foreign exchange regulations during the last five years and upto the end of March, 1968; and

(b) if so, their names and the total penalty imposed on them ?

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

कानपुर के पन्नालाल के निवास स्थान पर छापा

9783. श्री अशोक सिंह :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर विभाग

बम्बई के सेंट्रल सेक्शन ने एडवांस इन्ड्योरेंस कम्पनी, बम्बई के प्रबन्ध-निदेशक श्री एम० सी० केडिया के भाई श्री पन्नालाल के कानपुर के निवास स्थान पर छापा मारा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह छापा किसी अधिकार-पत्र के बिना मारा गया था और वहां से कुछ भी बरामद नहीं हो सका; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) . मकान नं० 51/58 कलक्टरगंज, कानपुर का जो हिस्सा श्री एस० सी० केडिया और उनकी माता के कब्जे में था उसकी तलाशी बम्बई के केन्द्रीय कार्यक्षेत्र के आयकर आयुक्त द्वारा जारी किये गये अधिकार-पत्र के आधार पर ली गई थी । इस मकान का एक हिस्सा श्री के० सी० केडिया के भाई श्री पन्ना लाल और श्री अमर नाथ के कब्जे में था । तलाशी के समय श्री एम० सी० केडिया उपस्थित नहीं थे । श्री एम० सी० केडिया और उनकी माता के कब्जे में जो भाग था उसका पता लगाने के लिये तलाशी लेने वाले अधिकारी को सारे मकान से होकर गुजरना पड़ा था ।

(ग) भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर में बताई गयी परिस्थितियों में कोई भी कार्यवाही करने का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

कानपुर के श्री अमरनाथ केदिया के निवास स्थान पर छापा

9784. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री अशोक सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई के आयकर विभाग के केन्द्रीय सेक्शन ने एडवांस इन्ड्योरेंस कम्पनी के निदेशक श्री एम० सी० केदिया के भाई श्री अमर नाथ केडिया के कानपुर के

निवास स्थान पर किसी अधिकार पत्र के बिना छापा मारा था;

(ख) क्या सरकार अधिकार पत्र के बिना छापा मारना अवैध मानती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जिन व्यक्तियों ने यह छापा मारा था, उनके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मकान नं० 51/58 कलक्टरगंज कानपुर का जो हिस्सा श्री एम० सी० केडिया और उनकी माता के कब्जे में था उसकी तलाशी बम्बई के केन्द्रीय कार्यक्षेत्र के आयकर आयुक्त द्वारा जारी किये गये अधिकार पत्र के आधार पर ली गई थी । इस मकान का एक हिस्सा श्री के० सी० केडिया के भाई श्री पन्नालाल और श्री अमर नाथ के कब्जे में था । तलाशी के समय श्री एम० सी० केडिया और उनकी माता के कब्जे में जो भाग था, उसका पता लगाने के लिये तलाशी लेने वाले अधिकारी को सारे मकान से होकर गुजरना पड़ा था ।

(ख) जी, हां । आयकर आयुक्त अथवा निरीक्षण निदेशक द्वारा वैध अधिकार पत्र जारी किये जाने पर ही तलाशी ली जा सकती है ।

(ग) भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताई गयी परिस्थितियों में कोई भी कार्यवाही करने का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

Promotion to Assistant Collector's Grade

9785. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than hundred posts of Assistant Collectors have been filled up by promotion from the Central Excise and the Appraising Staff of the Customs Department a few days back and not a single post of the Assistant Collector has been filled up from the Preventive service of the Customs Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 80% of the promotion quota is earmarked for Central Excise Class II officers and 20% for Customs Class II officers. Principal Appraisers and Chief Inspectors of Customs Department are eligible for the promotion against the Customs quota. The names of the eligible officers are arranged in a common list on the basis of their length of service as Principal Appraiser or Chief Inspector, as the case may be. Out of 5 Chief Inspectors who were eligible for promotion to Class I, only one was senior enough to be considered by the 1966 Departmental Promotion Committee and he was not found fit for such promotion. The remaining four were not senior enough to come within the number considered by the Departmental Promotion Committee.

Customs Reorganisation Committee's Report

9786. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received by his Ministry from the All India Customs Preventive Service Federation requesting for the amalgamation of the Grades I and II in the Preventive Service;

(b) whether Shri D. N. Tiwary study Team recommended the abolition of the Grade II cadre in the Preventive Service; and

(c) If so, the reasons for not implementing this recommendation so far ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendation is under Government's consideration and an early decision would be taken.

New Ten-Rupee Notes

9787. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new ten-rupee note is being issued in the near future;

(b) if so, the size thereof; and

(c) the reasons for bringing a novelty in the size, shape and print of the note ?

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

(b) The size of the new ten-rupee notes will be 137 mm × 63 mm, i.e. same as of the existing (reduced) size ten-rupee notes.

(c) There has been some complaint that the ten-rupee note in the reduced size is not easily distinguishable, especially when it is folded, from the one-rupee note. There will be no change in the size and shape of the note but the colour scheme and design are being altered to make the note more easily distinguishable. In this connection, attention is invited to the answer furnished to Lok Sabha Question No. 5280 on 21-12-1967.

Allotment of Foreign Exchange to certain Companies

9788. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The amount of foreign exchange allotted for the expansion of business, import of machinery or raw material during the last six years to (i) M/S. Amin Chand Payare Lal, Calcutta, (ii) Khem Chand Rajkumar, (iii) Ram Kishan Kulwant Rai, Calcutta and their allied companies; and

(b) whether any case of misuse of this foreign exchange by these firms has come to the notice of Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Statistics regarding the amount of foreign exchange allotted for the expansion of business, import of machinery or raw material are not maintained on a firm-wise basis and the information is not, therefore, available.

(b) Some cases of suspected misuse have come to notice and the matter is being investigated.

Under-invoicing by certain Companies

9789. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of monetary loss suffered

by India as a result of under-invoicing of exports during the period from 1957 to 1967 by (i) M/S. Amin Chand Payare Lal, Calcutta, (ii) Khem Chand Raj Kumar, Calcutta, (iii) Ram Kishan Kulwant Rai, Calcutta, and their allied companies; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against these companies?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No case of under-invoicing of exports resulting in any monetary loss to the country during the period in question has come to notice in respect of any of the firms concerned.

(b) does not arise.

Income-Tax arrears due from certain Companies

9790. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of income-tax due at present from (i) Ram Kishan Kulwant Rai, Calcutta, (ii) M.S. Amin Chand Pyare Lal, Calcutta, (iii) Khem Chand Raj Kumar and their allied Companies;

(b) whether any case of tax evasion has been found in respect of these firms; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to realise the arrears?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as early as possible.

Income Tax Arrears due from certain Companies

9791. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears of Income-tax and other taxes due at present from (i) Escorts Ltd., Faridabad, (ii) Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Bombay, (iii) Shaw Wallare and Company Ltd., Calcutta, (iv) W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd., (v) Tata Sons (P) Ltd, Bombay, (vi) Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras, (vii) Madras Mills Co. Ltd.,

Madurai, (viii) Gabriol India Ltd., Bombay (ix) Tulsipur Sugar Co. Ltd., Calcutta, (x) Hindustan Milk food Manufacturers Punjab (xi) Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd., and (xii) M. N. Dastur and Co, Ltd;

(b) whether any case of tax evasion has been found in respect of these firms; and

(c) if so, the steps which are being taken by Government to realise the same?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

M/s. Kay Productions

9792. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3457 on the 11th March, 1968.

(a) whether the inquiries in the case of M/s. Kay Productions have since been completed ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that incriminating documents concerning Shri Dalip Kumar were seized by Government during the raid in respect of M/s. Kay Productions ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against him ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Assessment for assessment year 1963-64 has been completed on the basis of the material seized. Penal action is under consideration.

Raid on Offices of Film Distributors

9793. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3491 on the 11th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the investigations in respect of the raid conducted on the offices of

Film Distributors in Bombay have since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the names of the state to whom unaccounted money was given and the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a). The investigations are still in progress.

(b) No material regarding payment of unaccounted money to film stars was found during the raid. Film Distributors do not deal with film stars.

Film Distributors of Delhi

9794. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of following distributors of Delhi regarding payment of income tax and other taxes have been pending during the last five years : (i) All India Film Finance Corporation Ltd. New Delhi, (ii) A. V. M. Ltd., (iii) Billimore and Chhotubhai (P) Ltd., (iv) Desai and Company, (v) General Talkis (P) Ltd., (vi) Filmistan Distributors (P) Ltd., (vii) Eagle Pictures (P) Ltd. (viii) Manoranjan Pictures Distributing Company (ix) Venus Pictures, (x) Sahni Brothers (P) Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken against these persons ;

(c) whether any criminal proceedings have been launched against these persons ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Foreign Aid

9795. **SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of aid, received by India from the European Community Market Countries, last year ; and

(b) the total amount of repayment liability by India towards these countries ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The total quantum of aid received last year (i.e.) the total value of loan agreements signed from April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968 by the Government of India with the European Common countries was Rs. 52.23 crores.

(b) The amount drawn and outstanding repayment by the Government of India to these countries stood at Rs. 426.83 crores as on March 31, 1968.

Promotions in L. I. C.

9796. **SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on promotion from Superintendent (Class III) to Assistant Administrative Officer (Class I), an Administrative Officer gets lower emoluments in total than his subordinate officers in L. I. C. ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to remove this anomaly ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Promotion of Superintendents (Class III) to Assistant Administrative Officers (Class I) in certain cases, may entail reduction in total emoluments mainly on account of different rates of D. A. payable to Class I and Class III employees.

(b) It is for the L. I. C. to deal with it.

1966-67 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर ब्यय

9797. **श्री झोंकार लाल बोहरा :** क्या स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में प्रत्येक राज्य में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी राशि प्रचार इत्यादि

पर तथा कितनी कर्मचारियों के वेतन पर और कितनी उपहार पर खर्च की गई और यह राशि किस-किस प्रकार खर्च की गई; और

(ग) गत वर्ष राज्य वार परिवार नियोजन के उपकरणों पर वास्तव में कितनी-कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) से (ग). सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर यथाशीघ्र सत्रा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अत्यधिक हानि

9798. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के प्रतिवेदन को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की अत्यधिक हानि के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए कोई जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तों इतनी अधिक हानि को ध्यान में रखते हुए किस प्रकार इन में वित्तीय स्थिरता लाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ख) सरकार इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कार्य पर बराबर बजर रखती है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने भी सरकारी उपक्रमों के कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य करने में पड़ने वाली बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए कई सिफारिशों की हैं और सरकार उन पर विचार कर रही है।

अनुसूचित अतिवर्गों द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन

9799. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्धनता के कारण अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लोग अपना धर्म परिवर्तन कर लेते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्धनता के कारण धर्म परिवर्तन की रोकथाम के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाई की गई है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती कूलरेखु गुह) : (क) और (ख). संविधान के अनुच्छेद 25 में समाविष्ट मूल अधिकार पर दृष्टि रखते हुए सरकार कोई मत प्रकट करना नहीं चाहती; ऐसे मामलों में अन्य हस्तक्षेप भी नहीं करना चाहती।

नई दिल्ली में समाचारपत्रों तथा पत्रकारों को भूमि का आवंटन

9800. श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों तथा पत्रकारों को रियायती दरों पर भूमि तथा भूखण्ड दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) कितने स्थानों तथा भूखण्डों पर निर्माण कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया है तथा शेष स्थानों और भूखण्डों पर निर्माण कार्य पूरा न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) समाचारपत्रों तथा पत्रकारों को भूमि का आवंटन करने के क्या नियम हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) विभिन्न समाचार पत्र संस्थाओं तथा प्रकाशकों से 1,50,000

रुपये प्रति एकड़ के साथ-साथ 2½ प्रतिशत वार्षिक भूमि किराया के स्थान पर बहादुर शाह ज़फ़र मार्ग पर 9 प्लॉट 1,25,000 रुपये प्रति एकड़ की दर पर आवंटित किये गये हैं। किसी भी पत्रकार को कोई भूमि आवंटित नहीं की गई है।

(ख) मुद्रण उद्योग (प्रेस इण्डस्ट्री) के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए प्रीमियम की दर में मामूली सी रियायत की गई है।

(ग) 6 स्थानों पर निर्माण पूरा हो चुका है तथा तीन स्थानों पर निर्माण चल रहा है।

(घ) भूमि के आवंटन के लिए ऐसे कोई नियम नहीं हैं। भूमि की उपलब्धता तथा मास्टर प्लान की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक अनुरोध पर उसकी पात्रता के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है।

राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की कमी

980। श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में पीने के पानी की कमी होने के कारण राजस्थान के तथा विशेषतः वहां के पर्वतीय तथा रेतीले क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कितने घन की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए 1968-69 में राजस्थान सरकार को कितनी सहायता दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० झूति) : (क) और (ख). पेय जल पूर्ति योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति तथा उनके लिए धन की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। ग्रामीण नल जल पूर्ति योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय

सहायता 50 प्रतिशत तक सहाय्यानुदान के रूप में दी जाती है। सभी राज्य सरकारों के लिए 1868-69 में केन्द्रीय बजट में 3 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। राज्यों को अलग कितनी-कितनी राशि दी जायेगी इसका अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Subsidy on Transport of indigenously Produced Furnace Oil

9802. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration the question of continuance of subsidy on the transport of indigenously produced furnace oil used for power generation beyond March, 1968 ;

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

(c) the amount spent on this account by Government during the last year, the provision in the budget for the year 1968-69 for this purpose and whether this allocation is to be raised and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to continue the freight concession on the movement of furnace oil produced from wholly indigenous crude and used by public utilities for power generation upto the periods indicated below :

(i) On regular grade Furnace Oil upto 30.6.1968.

(ii) On law Sulphur Heavy Stock upto 31.8.1971.

(c) The budget grant for last year was Rs. 44,26,000 ; the final figures of expenditure are not yet available. Pending a decision regarding the extension of this concession beyond 31.3.1968, a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made for 1968-69. This will require review depending on the consumption of this product for power generation by public utilities.

Narmada Water Dispute

9803. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Irrigation Minister of Madhya Pradesh as reported in the National Herald of the 24th April, 1968 made on his return from New Delhi to Bhopal after his talks with the Prime Minister to the effect that Madhya Pradesh Government would go ahead with the Narmada project without awaiting a statement of the dispute with Gujarat and other State ;

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

(c) the sum and substance of the talks the said Minister had with the Prime Minister ?

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

(b) An agreement of understanding is necessary between the concerned States before projects are taken up on inter-State rivers.

(c) Irrigation Minister of Madhya Pradesh placed before the Prime Minister the views of the State Govt. on Narmada problem.

Deficit Financing in States

9804. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the combined figure for deficit financing by the different States during 1968-69 and how it compares with the corresponding figures in the preceding two years ;

(b) the main reasons assigned for considerable deficit financing by the States this year ;

(c) the steps which have been taken by the States to mobilise the additional resources arising from the rich crops this year before resorting to deficit financing ; and

(d) the directions which have been given by the Central Government to the States to mobilise these resources ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On the basis of the Budgets presented by the State Governments for 1968-69, ten States are expected to have deficits amounting in all to about Rs. 98 crores as a result of the year's transactions. During 1967-68, fifteen States had a combined deficit of Rs. 211.86 crores, while in 1966-67, seven States had a total deficit of Rs. 68.50 crores.

(b) The anticipated deficits in 1968-69 are attributed to increase non-Plan expenditure and higher Plan outlays, not matched by adequate additional resources mobilisation.

(c) Only two of the deficit States have proposed measures for mobilising additional resources primarily from the rural sector, in the shape of irrigation cess and surcharge on land holdings.

(d) All the State Governments have been advised by the Planning Commission to consider steps to tap the additional incomes generated in the rural sector.

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

9805. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production at the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad which was switched on the 9th March, 1968, during the first month of its working ;

(b) how far the Mill worked upto capacity ; and

(c) when the country is likely to become self-sufficient in respect of security paper with the working of this Mill, as assessed in the light of its working during the first month ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Even though the Mill was formally inaugurated on the 9th March 1968, all the four paper making machines of the Mill were commissioned by the end of November, 1967. During

the month of December 1967, the Mill produced 72.1 tonnes of paper and during March 1968 it produced 133.1 tonnes.

(b) The rated capacity of the Mill is 2700 tonnes per annum and it is expected that the Mill will achieve this capacity in 1969-70.

(c) The country is expected to become self-sufficient in respect of Currency and Bank Note paper by 1969-70. Except for a relatively small quantity of adhesive stamp paper, the country is expected to become self-sufficient in respect of other security paper also by the end of 1971 from the production of the Mill and from other indigenous sources. The possibility of production of adhesive stamp paper at the Security Paper Mill will also be explored when the Mill goes into full production. In this connection reference is invited to the answer given to Starred Question No. 671 on the 14th December, 1967-

President, Delhi Stock Exchange

9806. SHRI LAKHAN LAL
KAPOOR :
SHRI SHASHIBUSHAN
BAJPAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3583 and 4288 on the 11th and 19th March, 1968 respectively and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that books and other papers of Shri Harbans Singh, President, Delhi Stock Exchange, were seized by the Police Establishment ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, when there were no allegations against him ;

(c) the reasons for not taking any action by Government representatives on the Board of the Delhi Stock Exchange against Shri Harbans Singh ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Certain documents were obtained by the Investigating Officer of the Central Bureau of Investigation from Shri Harbans Singh Mehta, who had made a complaint to the Delhi Police on the 15th October 1965, to the

effect that in a sale transaction of 1,000 shares of Hindustan Motors Ltd., made through him, he had been cheated by a person.

(b) These documents were required by the Investigating Officer for verification of the statement made in the complaint.

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

Transaction of Business by Banks in Hindi

9807. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the banks in Hindi-speaking States are transacting all their business in English at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the banks will switch on their work in Hindi ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c) . Some of the banks have printed their forms, literature etc. in Hindi and other regional languages, in addition to English. The Indian Banks, Association has also issued at the instance of the Reserve Bank, a circular requesting that such of those banks as have not done so should consider the desirability or printing their forms etc. in those languages. As the major banks recruit their staff on an all India basis and as cheques and other instruments, although drawn in one area, are often negotiated or paid in other areas, it is not possible to indicate at this stage when the banks would find it possible to transact their entire business only in Hindi.

Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax

9808. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assistant Commissioners of Income tax are being appointed to posts carrying special pay;

(b) if so, the number of such posts, the basis and procedure of appointment to these posts;

(c) whether some of the persons appointed to these posts are comparatively very junior officers; and

(d) the reasons for not assigning such jobs to senior Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax ?

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

(b) At the moment, special pay is attached to 34 posts of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax. Officers are appointed to special pay posts on the basis of selection, keeping in view their aptitude for the specialised type of work, their previous experience in that line and other relevant qualifications.

(c) and (d). Since aptitude for the specialised type of work and previous experience in that line are the most important criteria, it so happens that some comparatively junior officers have to be appointed to these posts. However, when there are two officers with equal qualifications, the senior one is preferred.

Post of Programme Officer in Department of Family Planning

9809. **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Post of Programme Officer has been created recently in the Department of Family Planning ;

(b) if so, the grade and its scale of pay and the qualifications for the incumbent of the post ;

(c) whether the qualifications have been prescribed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the post has since been filled and if so, the qualifications of the person so appointed ?

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

(a) The post has been in existence since December 27, 1966.

(b) It is a Class I post in the scale of

pay of Rs. 1100-50-1400. The recruitment rules for the post have been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs for approval. The draft recruitment rules provide for the following qualifications.

ESSENTIAL :

(a) Degree of a recognized University.

(b) Training in mass communication techniques with particular reference to family planning.

(c) At least 10 years' experience of planning field publicity.

(d) Experience of production of mass education materials.

DESIRABLE :

A post-graduate qualification in health education, e.g., Diploma in Health Education or M. P. H.

(c) Not yet. According to the prescribed procedure, the draft recruitment rules will be referred to the Union Public Service Commission after obtaining the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) Yes. It has been filed on 2.3.1968 on a purely *ad hoc* basis for a period of one year or until the candidate selected for the post by the Union Public Service Commission joins, whichever is earlier, as permissible under Regulation 4 of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1968. The qualifications of the persons appointed are :

(i) B.Sc.

(ii) Diploma in Visual Education.

(iii) Special training in audio-visual equipment.

(iv) Post-graduate Diploma in audio-visual Aids.

Risk of Filariasis

9810. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that number of people exposed to the risk of Filariasis has almost doubled during the last 6 or 7 years ;

(b) if so, the number of persons exposed to such risk and how it compares with the number in 1961 ;

(c) the new areas which have come to be included in filariasis ; and

(d) the main reasons for this enormous increase in the cases of filariasis in the country; and the steps which are being taken to check the disease and to effectively prevent, it and the details of the scheme if any, envisaged under the 1968-69 plan and the Fourth Five Year Plan for the purpose and the allocation made under the respective plans for the implementation of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Surveys so far carried out indicate that about 122 million people are exposed to the risk of filariasis as compared to 64.53 million as determined in 1961.

(c) Areas so far covered by the surveys indicate filarial endemicity in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal and a few towns of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(d) Apart from the fact that later surveys have a fuller coverage, the increase in the incidence of filariasis is mainly attributable to :

- (i) rapid industrialisation creating conditions for breeding of mosquitoes,
- (ii) influx of filaria carriers from endemic areas in search of employment in developing urban areas.

Steps are being taken to reduce the transmission of filariasis in endemic cities/towns under the National Filaria Control and National Water Supply and drainage programme. 73 Cities/towns with a population of about 7 million are to be protected by recurrent antilarval measure during 1968-69.

Information regarding allocations made and expenditure incurred in respect of the National Filaria Control Programme in the first three Plans and 1968-69 is given below :

Plan	Allocation	Expenditure
Ist & IIInd*	500.5	379.49
IIIrd	236.61	299.71
1966-67	27.51	24.63
1967-68	32.18	26.26
1968-69	30.55	—

*The National Filaria Control Programme was started in the last year of the Ist Plan.

The details of the filaria control programme to be undertaken during the IV Plan period and the allocation for the same have not yet been finalised,

Demolitions of Structures in Nilratan Sarkar Medical College, Calcutta

9811. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether notices was served prior to demolition of three hundred and fifty structures in the Nilratan Sarkar Medical College at Calcutta ;

(b) whether the notices, if any were from the Court of Law or otherwise ;

(c) whether any alternative arrangements have been provided for those affected persons ; and

(d) if so, what are those and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The removal of unauthorised structures in the hospital compound had been engaging the attention of Government for a long time and those who were concerned with these unauthorised structures were served with notices for demolishing these within specified periods but they did not comply. Persuasion also failed. Matters come to a head with the incidence of Tetanus in post surgical cases and Government had no alternative but to order immediately removal of these unauthorised structures and insanitary conditions prevailing in the hospital compound.

(c) and (d). Alternative accommodation has been offered to displaced hospital employees in the tenements under the Slum Clearance Scheme of the Housing Department within the Calcutta Municipal area.

National Capital Region

9812. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI SHIVACHANDRA JHA :
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI
SINHA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have prepared a plan for bigger Delhi known as "National Capital Region" comprising of a large tracts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken for the fulfilment of scheme ?

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

(a) Government of India have undertaken the work of preparation of a regional development plan for the National Capital Region comprising the Union territory of Delhi and the adjoining areas in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(b) The work is yet in its preliminary stage.

Issue of Licences for Production of Nylon Yarn

9812-A. **SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :**

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) the number of licences issued hitherto for setting up units to produce nylon yarn in the country;

(b) the number of licences who have started production;

(c) the number of licences who have not so far started production with the date of issuing licence to each of them so far;

(d) the total licensed capacity of nylon yarn production in the country; and

(e) the total quantity actually produced during the year 1967 ?

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

(a) Fourteen; these have been issued to eight parties.

(b) Four; these parties have implemented six licences.

(c) Eight as detailed below :

	Date of licence
(i) M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd., Bombay. (expansion).	14.1.1965
(ii) M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd., Kota (expansion).	8.12.1966
(iii) M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd., Kota. (expansion)	3.2.1967
(iv) M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd., Kota. (expansion)	15.5.1967
(v) M/s. Century Enka, Bombay. (new unit)	12.2.1960
(vi) M/s. Arthur Imports & Experts Co. Ltd., Bombay. (new unit)	19.2.1960
(vii) M/s. Gujarat Polyamides Ltd., Surat. (new unit)	16.2.1960
(viii) M/s. Stretch Fibres India Ltd., Bombay. (new unit)	21.5.1966
(d) About 15,100 tonnes.	
(e) 2,500 tonnes.	

Cost of Production of Nylon Yarn

9812-B. **SHRI MANGALA THUMADAM :**

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) whether Government have conducted an enquiry to assess the cost of production of nylon and other synthetic fibres and yarn in the country;

(b) the number of factories producing synthetic yarn and fibres; and

(c) the total turnover of each of these factories during the year 1967 and their gross and net profit for that year ?

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

(a) No.

(b) Five.

	Lakhs (Rs.)
(c) (i) M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd., Kota.	789.17
(ii) M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemical Ltd., Bombay.	779.47
(iii) M/s. Plastics Packaging (P) Ltd., Bombay.	136.86
(iv) M/s. Chemical & Fibres of India Ltd., Bombay.	183.62
(v) M/s. Modipon Ltd., Medinagar have commenced production from 17th February, 1968.	

Information about gross and net profits for the year 1967 of all the companies is not available except in the case of M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India which for the year ending 30th September, 1967 were as follows.

Profit before taxation	Rs. 2,03,80,284
Profit after taxation	Rs. 1,26,49,284

Employment of Local Labour in Central Government Public Undertakings

9812-C. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the local labour are put to a disadvantage in matter of employment in the big Government Undertakings like Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, Rourkela Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant, and Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to protect and safeguard the interests of the local labour with a view to remove regional imbalances ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The recruitment policy of the Public Enterprises envisages that all efforts should be made by the enterprises to give preference to persons displaced from the areas acquired for the Projects for recruitment to all categories of unskilled workers. Even in the case of skilled workers, such preference is to be given to these displaced persons so long as they meet the basic qualifications and experience. Unskilled,

workers are generally drawn from the localities where the projects are situated.

Income-Tax Evasion by Film Actress Miss Asha Parekh

9812-D. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints for tax evasion of Rs. 2 lakhs were filed by the Income-tax Department against Miss Asha Parekh, film actress before the Magistrate, Bombay;

(b) the number of other cases where actors and actresses have evaded income-tax and the amount evaded by each actor; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to check it ?

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

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) Special Income-tax Circles have been created at important centres to investigate the cases of film stars and others connected with the industry. From time to time raids are conducted to gather material to uncover tax evasion by actors and actresses. Cases of large-scale tax evasion are assigned to Central Charges for proper investigation. A study Team of Departmental Officers that has been recently appointed to study the problem of tax evasion, will also go into this question of tax evasion by film stars.

समवायों निगमों के प्रतिवेदनों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

9812. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन काम करने वाले विभिन्न समवायों तथा निगमों द्वारा समय-समय पर कौन-कौन से और कितने प्रतिवेदन तैयार किये जाते हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कौन-कौन से प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं; और

(C.A.)

(ग) इस समय हिन्दी में जो प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित नहीं किये जाते उनको राजभाषाओं अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी में प्रकाशित कराने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के अलावा जिन्हें संसद की दोनों सभाओं की भेजों पर रखा जाता है, सरकारी उपक्रम अपने कार्य से सम्बद्ध विशेष पहलुओं पर कभी-कभी प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित करते हैं। कुछ उपक्रम पहले से ही अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित कर रहे हैं।

(ग) राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1967 की उपधारा (3) के अनुसार, मंत्रालयों/विभागों/केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों के लिए ऐसे निगमों और कंपनियों के लिए और भी जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का स्वामित्व या नियंत्रण हो या इस प्रकार की किसी कम्पनी या निगम के किसी कार्यालय का स्वामित्व या नियंत्रण हो, यह अनिवार्य है कि वे अपने प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी और अंगरेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करें। इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने के लिए सरकार प्रशासनिक अनुदेश बना रही है। ज्यों ही ये अनुदेश जारी कर दिये जायेंगे, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा अनुदेशों के अनुसार कार्रवाई करने के प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे।

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of reported direction of the Southern India Mill Owners Association to curtail the textile production by 33-1/3 per cent

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore) : Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the following matter of urgent public

importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The situation arising out of the reported direction of the Southern India Mill Owners Association to its members in Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry to curtail the textile production by 33-1/3 per cent forthwith."

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the House is aware, the difficulties which the industry in the south is facing flow generally from the same ailment that afflicts the industry as a whole all over India. It is in this wider context that this problem needs to be viewed and tackled.

The cotton textile mills in South India, which includes States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras, Kerala and Pondicherry, produce about 22.5 million kilograms of yarn per month. The carry-over stock of yarn with these mills has of late shown a rising trend—as against 12.3 million kilograms at the end of 1967, it has gone up to 13.3 million kilograms at the end of February this year, 16.6 million kilograms at the end of March and were 17.5 million kilograms on the 15th of April, 1968. This position, though unsatisfactory, is by no means unprecedented. In fact, for several months during 1962, the stock levels with these mills were even higher.

There has been an overall increase in the number of mills as well as the number of installed spindles between then and now. As against 246 mills and 50, 87, 000 spindles in the southern region on 1st January, 1966 and 264 mills and 53, 02,000 spindles on the 1st January, 1967, there were 283 mills and 55, 15, 403 spindles on the 1st January 1968. As a result production has increased. The average of production of first three months in 1968 is 21.90 million kilograms of yarn as against the average of 20.30 million kilograms in 1967 and 19.10 million kilograms in 1966. Demand, however, has not kept pace with increased production. Hence, the accumulation of stock. This is not so with the mills in South India alone,

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

but with mills all over India. The spindleage in the country as a whole increased from 16.12 million on the 1st January, 1966, to over 17 million in January, 1968; the monthly average production of yarn increased from 75 million kilograms both in 1966 and 1967 to 79 million kilograms in the first three months of 1968; the stock of yarn increased from 21.42 million kilograms on the 31st December, 1967 to 27.00 million kilograms on the 31st March, 1968.

The fact is that expansion of capacity and production has coincided with some recession of demand. A better balance has, therefore, to be restored between demand and supply.

One of the first decisions I made after taking over office as Minister of Commerce was to prevent further expansion of spindleage except in cases where irreversible processes had already begun. This has had some effect in preventing unchecked growth of spindleage. Only last week I had laid on the Table of the house a statement explaining the various measures Government have taken to restore confidence and to import a healthier tone to the textile industry as a whole. The House is also aware that in devising these measures attention had been paid to the needs of the decentralised sector which is the main outlet for the free yarn marketed by these spinning mills. In pursuance of the same objective, I had also simultaneously stated that some additional credit facilities are to be provided to the Apex Handloom Cooperative Societies to enable them to increase their capacity for purchasing and stocking of yarn. This will be made available to the societies wishing to make use of this facility.

The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has been vigorously exploring foreign markets for yarn. They have already secured substantial orders and expect more. It has also been suggested to the Chairman of the Southern India Millowners Association to form an export group so that steps may be taken to ensure that the qualities of yarn supplied

conform to the standards expected by the foreign buyers. Special steps have been taken to stimulate the export of cotton yarn on cones/cheese from the mills in the south to the markets in the United Kingdom. A special additional assistance of Rs. 2 per 10 lbs, as freight differential is being allowed. This will help South Indian mills exporting to the United Kingdom.

As I have already mentioned in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 1st May, 1968, the industry is being encouraged and helped to introduce some improvements in its export promotion schemes, which will cover handloom fabrics and made-up articles, to attain a level of exports of Rs. 10 crores during the current year. These two should help in stimulating the off-take of yarn.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Is he going to help us in any way by reading this long statement in answer to the call-attention notice?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If the hon. Member wants to know the facts, I can give them; if they want something else (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : He may go ahead with it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Domestic sales of handloom fabrics also need to be stimulated. The Central Government contributes in collaboration with the State Governments in working of a rebate scheme for certain periods during the year. One of the solutions suggested is to extend this period of rebate, so that sales of handloom cloth improve which in turn will generate a demand for yarn. Such an effort will necessarily require co-operation of the State Governments. We are willing to extend the period if the State Governments are willing to fulfil their obligation.

The problems of the mills in the South have been discussed very recently by senior officers of my Ministry with the interests concerned. If necessary, I shall arrange further discussions.

I have every hope that the cumulative effect of the various measures I have

referred to will go a good part of the way to ease the present difficulties of the South Indian Mills.

The Chief Ministers of the various State Governments are expected to be in Delhi very shortly in connection with the meeting of the National Development Council. I have already suggested to the Chief Ministers largely interested in the textile industry to spare some time when we could have an opportunity of discussing the problems of this industry in detail.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मेरी जो धारणा थी, स्टेटमेन्ट सुनने के बाद बिल्कुल ठीक निकली। हमारे देश में यही एक इन्डस्ट्री है जिस पर कि देश को फय्दा है। इस इन्डस्ट्री के जो चन्द मानोपोलिस्ट्स हैं उनके फ़ायदे को ही सरकार देख रही है। उसका जो स्टाक एक्जुमुलेशन हुआ है, उनका जो स्टाक इकट्ठा हुआ है उस पर मुनाफा कमाने के लिये एक रास्ता निकला है। सरकार की तरफ से उनको मदद दी जा रही है। उनकी मांग है कि ले-आफ़ करें और अपने स्टाक को मंहगे दामों पर बेच कर मुनाफा कमायें। इस मामले में सरकार उनकी मदद कर रही है। आज एक लाख 20 हजार आदमी ले-आफ़ से प्रभावित हैं। जिस तरह से यह हुआ है उससे मालूम होता है कि इस गवर्नमेंट की यही पालिसी है, पिछले 20 वर्षों में जिस तरह इस गवर्नमेंट ने बड़े मालिकों को और मानोपोलिस्ट्स को शेल्टर दी है, उसी प्रकार से अभी भी उनको शेल्टर देने की कोशिश कर रही है। इस स्टेटमेन्ट से यह बात साफ़ मालूम होती है कि साउथ के मालिकों ने 27 अप्रैल को हड़ताल की, जब-दंस्ती हड़ताल की, गवर्नमेंट पर दबाव डालने के लिये ताकि उनके सामने गवर्नमेंट को माथा झुकाना पड़े। दूसरा प्रेशर डाला गया दो-तीन ले-आफ़ करके ताकि एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कन्सेशन मिल सके। इस पर भी इस गवर्नमेंट ने सकम्ब किया है। अब उनका इरादा है कि प्रोडक्शन कम किया जाये। मिनिस्टर साहब के स्टेटमेन्ट

से मालूम होता है कि प्रोडक्शन कम करने की उनकी एक मांग है।...

MR. SPEAKER : You are making a speech. At least now ask a question.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं स्पीच नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मेरी पहली मांग इस गवर्नमेंट से तो यह है कि 27 अप्रैल को एम्प्लायर्स ने जो हड़ताल की गवर्नमेंट पर प्रेशर डालने के लिये—और जिसमें गवर्नमेंट ने सरेन्डर किया है उसमें तमाम बेजेज मिलनी चाहिये।

मेरी दूसरी मांग यह है कि जो कम्पलसरी व्लोज़र हो रहे हैं और जो प्रोडक्शन शार्टन करने की कोशिश की जा रही है इसको डेफ-नितली बँन किया जाये, इसको गैर-कानूनी करार दिया जाये। क्लोज़ न हो सकें, इसको रोकने के लिये मिनिस्ट्री को पूरी पावर्स हैं।...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please sit down now. Shri Deorao Patil.

SHRI UMANATH (Padukkottai) : He has not replied to him.

MR. SPEAKER : It was a counter-speech, that is all. I have not understood what was the question.

SHRI UMANATH : Finally he has put the question whether Government is prepare to use their power to prohibit the closure of two days in a week which is being done.

MR. SPEAKER : All right; that is a simple question. He may answer it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : We shall bear all this in mind. So far as I am aware, we have no provision to prevent this.

SHRI UMANATH : Why?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : But we are examining all these possibilities and I can assure the hon. Member and the House that we shall do our best to protect the interests of the labour there.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार की पालिसी मिल मालिकों के हितों की रक्षा करने की है इसीलिये यह संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है। एक बार मिल-मालिकों ने कपास न खरीदने की बोलबाला की और घाज कपड़ा कम पैदा करने की घोषणा कर रहे हैं। इस मामले में टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने उनका साथ दिया है। कपास के बाव इतना अधिक नीचे गिर गये कि किसानों का लाखों-करोड़ों का नुकसान हो गया और लाखों मजदूर भी बेकार हो गये हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वस्त्र उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की यह नीति होनी चाहिये—जिसको कि लोकसभा ने भी मान्य किया है—कि कपास उत्पादकों को कपास के उचित मूल्य मिलें और मजदूरों को भी सारी सुविधायें दी जायें तथा उपभोक्ताओं को उचित मूल्य पर कपड़ा उपलब्ध किया जाये। लेकिन सरकार, कपड़ा उद्योग के जो मिल मालिक हैं उनके हितों की ही रक्षा करती है। कपड़ा मिल-मालिकों ने करोड़ों का नफा कमाया है लेकिन इस उद्योग में उन्होंने कुछ भी इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं किया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय जो बैठक बुलाने वाले हैं उसमें कपास का उचित मूल्य देने के सम्बन्ध में विचार करेंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : सवाल पूछने से पहले जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा उस से मैं बिल्कुल नाइत्तफाक करता हूँ। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बिल्कुल गैर जिम्मेदारी का बयान दिया है। यहां पर इस तरह की बातें कहने से किसी का भी फायदा नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : On a point of order, sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. He is on his legs. He is answering your question.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : मैंने कौन सी गैर जिम्मेदारी की बात कही है ? किसान को

उसकी कपास का उचित मूल्य मिल सके, इसके लिए मैंने कहा है।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : How can the hon. Minister say that he has made an irresponsible statement? That is a wrong thing to say.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. He is on his legs. Please answer Shri Patil's question.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as Shri Patil is concerned, he has made only one specific suggestion for action that when the Chief Ministers come we should also discuss the question of cotton prices with them. We shall bear his suggestion in mind.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Both the statement made by the hon. Minister on the 1st May and today have failed to take cognisance of the real crisis faced by the industry and whatever measures have been announced are so insignificant that they would not even touch the fringe of the problem. Therefore, before I frame my question, I would like to say a few words about the extent of the crisis faced by the industry.

As regards the stock of yarn, as against 76,000 bales in December 1966, in March 1968 the stock was 1,34,000 bales which was nearly double the stock. But out of these 1,34,000 bales of stock, in South India alone the stock was 73,758 bales and it has risen on the 15th April to 75,867 bales valued at Rs. 12 crores.

It does not end there. The Minister knows that in south India, as many as 30 mills have been completely closed down. They have been closed because their financial resources have been exhausted, because they have incurred losses, because they do not have sufficient funds even to pay wages, because they have to incur losses month after month, week after week. Even the Reserve Bank of India made a recent study and they have come to a conclusion that in 1965-66, as against 266 mills, 123 mills were running at a loss. This situation has further deteriorated.

With regard to the rise in the cost price of raw cotton, the hon. Minister

stated on the 1st May that compared to the peak price of November/December, the prices have now slightly come down. In this respect, the Minister happens to be incorrectly informed by his Department because, compared to November/December price, the prices have not only not come down, they have, in fact, gone up. For instance, in the case of Digvijya which is one of the popular varieties, November/December peak price was 1715 and now it is 1750 and in the case of Cambodia, it was 1575 and now it is 1725.

Another important matter is with regard to the imported cotton. The prices have considerably gone up. We import a major quantity from PL 480, and in respect of one inch staple the price has gone up from 1650 in November to 1900 now. The important point that I want to make is that international price of cotton has gone up. It is not only domestic price but also the international price. We have to face the facts. The fact is that prices were high and they are high. In view of the international prices that prevail, they will continue to be high. There is no point in calculating on an imaginary price of the ceiling price which is no more in existence. Therefore, whatever little remedy that the hon. Minister has suggested is that 2 per cent.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to a specific question now.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Yes, Sir.

With regard to the 2 per cent rise announced by the hon. Minister, it will be, in effect, only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent because 2 per cent is applicable to 25 per cent production. I want to put a specific question.

May I know whether, in view of the circumstances explained by me, in view of the deep crisis that the industry is faced with, the Government will take a realistic attitude and calculate and base its parity on the basis of actual price of cotton that is prevailing, and not on the ceiling price.

Secondly, I want to know whether the Government will revise and reduce its revenue and tax structure in a manner so that the cost may be reduced and the consumption may be increased. The whole problem is that consumption is going down.

Although the production is low, the consumption is still lower.

Then, in respect of the closed mills, may I know whether the Government is prepared to give some financial assistance to the mills so that they may reopen and whether the Government thinks in terms of taking some immediate measures by which exports may be exceeded. The results of the measures suggested by the Hon'ble Minister will materialise only after 6 or 8 months. By that time, the damage will be done. What does the Minister propose to do immediately ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : These suggestions for action will also be borne in mind.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My point was not any suggestion for action.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything was a suggestion.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : No, Sir. It was not a suggestion. My point was this. Will the Government now calculate the parity in terms of the actual price prevailing for cotton and not in terms of the ceiling price ? Secondly, will the Government take some positive steps by which exports may be effected immediately and may not be delayed for 6 months or so in future ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Can I, on matters of policy, just immediately declare one way or the other ? That is why I said all this will be gone into.

SHRI UMANATH : When the Minister was replying to the Demands for Grants, it was he who called upon the workers saying, "The mill-owners are trying to intimidate and pressurise you ; don't give in." Now, I am surprised at the statement made by him. I thought, perhaps, he has joined the young Turks, as is known, and today I find he is a mellowed man.

In his statement, he has said that he is going to have consultation with the Chief Ministers. I would like to point out that the consultation with the Chief Ministers of the States is merely a humbug. The question is about accumulation. The State Government has nothing to do

[Shri Umanath]

with the demand raised, the question of excise duty and the question of credits. The State Governments cannot do anything. Even so, the Madras Chief Minister has gone forward sending a guarantee for Rs. 72 lakhs. Beyond that, they cannot do anything. This question has nothing to do with the State Government. It is the concern of the Central Government. The Minister said that all these will be taken into consideration.

The question is of taking immediate steps. We would like to know from the Minister what he will do immediately because, every week, two days the workers are sent home. There are 1,30,000 workers. What immediate solution does the Minister suggest?

On the question of accumulation, he was saying that it was not unusual. We also submitted a memorandum that it was not unusual, 80,000 bales in March. But I would like to know from the Minister what he has got to say about the contentions of mill-owners, whether they are true or false. Though 82,000 bales, nothing unusual, with regard to the number of bales, the amount involved is Rs. 12½ crores whereas the amount involved in 1965 was Rs. 7 crores or so. So, such a big amount is being blocked. I would like to know from the Minister whether their contention is true. If it is true, what is the objection for the Central Government to immediately see that the S. T. C. intervenes and purchases the stock at cost price—I do not want the mill-owners to be given profit and distribution—so that the stocks get started clearing and there will not be the employment problem. If the mill-owners' contention is not true, what is the objection for the Government to seize the stocks and see that the mills function again?

Secondly, with regard to the consumer resistance, that also is alleged and the Minister also concedes to a certain extent. The mill-owners are not prepared to reduce the price to meet the consumer resistance nor are they prepared to reduce their profit. But they will reduce production by 33½ per cent. I want to know from the Government what concrete steps immediately Government propose to take to bring the price of yarn within the consumer level

so that stocks can be cleared. If all these contentions are not true, I would like to know from the Government what specific measures Government propose to take, here and now, to see that the mills run for all the seven days in a week.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member is quite right when he referred to the statement I had made when replying to the Demands for Grants. I had, to some extent, anticipated the difficulties that we are facing. It is not that we are not doing anything. But I hope the hon. Member will feel that it will not be a good thing for me to come forward with just bold statements but try to find a solution to this problem. It is not just taking over these things which will be a solution.

SHRI UMANATH : You come out with the statement and let the workers down.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No worker has been let down.

SHRI UMANATH : Already for two weeks they have suffered.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : In their workers' organisations, they may let them down. I have not let them down.

SHRI UMANATH : You have not taken any action. For 4 days, they have lost jobs.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as Central Government is concerned, I have outlined all the measures that we are proposing to take. I would only beg of the hon. Member to wait for a day or two and see what is the result of the measures that we are taking. If he still has some difficulties, I shall be very happy to discuss with them to find a solution.

Some of the points mentioned by him are very useful and they are also being gone into. We are holding a discussion on those lines and it will be our endeavour, as I said earlier, that we do something which will help the workers. But in helping the workers, we have also to help the

industry. It is not that the workers are removed from the industry. That is the main point that we have to bear in mind that help to the workers is also a part of the help to the industry unless we are in a position, at some later stage, to take over the whole industry. While we are not in that position, we have to help the industry also in our effort to help the workers.

Another point that the hon. Member mentioned was about young Turks. I like to feel that I am a young Indian, not a young foreigner.

12 30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Audit Report, Defence Services 1968, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Sbri Morarji Desai, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Audit Report, Defence Services, 1968 under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.
- (2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1966-67 and Commercial Appendix thereto.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1174/68].

Notifications under the Customs Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act, etc.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—
 - (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Thirty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 739 in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1968.
 - (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-

back (General) Fortieth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 740 in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1968.

- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Forty-first Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 741 in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1175/68].

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 780 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1968 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1176/68].
- (3) A copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1967 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1177/68].

Papers under the Tariff Commission Act, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) Report (1967) of the Tariff Commission on the Fair Selling Prices of Caustic Soda, Chlorine, Hydrochloric Acid and Bleaching Powder.
 - (ii) Government Resolution No. 5(30)/67/CH.II dated the 2nd May, 1968.
 - (iii) Statement showing reasons why the documents mentioned at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table with-

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

in the period prescribed in the said section.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1178/68].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (i) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Fourth Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 782 in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1968.
- (ii) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Fifth Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 828 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1179/68].

- (3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras for the period 8th December, 1966 to 30th June, 1967, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Madras Fertilisers Limited, Madras, for the period 8th December, 1966 to 30th June, 1967 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1180/68].

- (4) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Durgapur Chemicals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Durgapur Chemicals Limited, Calcutta, for the year

1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1181/68].

Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation and Audit Report on the Accounts thereof for 1966 67

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation and Audit Report on the Accounts thereof for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1182/68].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2), Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th April, 1968, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.32 hrs.

**RESTRAINT, REMOVAL AND
CONVICTION OF MEMBERS**

MR. SPEAKER : In continuation of the telegram dated the 30th April, 1968, from the District Superintendent of Police, Kutch, which was read out by me to the House on the 2nd May, 1968, I have to inform the House that I have received these identical communications, dated the 1st May, 1968, from the District Superin-

tendent of Police, Kutch, which read as follows :—

“I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty to direct that Sarvashri Brij Bhushan Lal and Bharat Singh Chowhan and Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, Members, Lok Sabha, be restrained at 10.45 hours on the 30th April, 1968, under section 69 of the Bombay Police Act for not conforming to the lawful directions of the Police Officers posted to the north of Bandi river, one mile north of Khavda village in Kutch District for enforcing prohibitory orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, of the District Magistrate, Kutch, in that when asked not to proceed towards Rann of Kutch, they insisted on so proceeding in the prohibited area along with their followers for Satyagraha.”

“Sarvashri Brij Bhushan Lal and Bharat Singh Chowhan and Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, Members, Lok Sabha, were accordingly restrained under Section 69 of the Bombay Police Act and were removed to Khavda village in Kutch District on the same day and they were allowed to go at 16.30 hours. Later on, at their request, they were taken to Bhuj Railway Station in Police transport.”

I have also to inform the House that I have received a further telegram from the District Superintendent of Police, Kutch, dated the 4th May, 1968, which is as follows :—

“Reference your telegram regarding intimating correct names of Members of Parliament Sarvashri Brij Bhushan Lal etc., as per our record correct names are Shri Brij Bhushan Lal, Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar and Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan. The mistake appears to have been committed by Post Office in transmission.”

I have also received the following telegram dated the 4th May, 1968, from the Judicial Magistrate, Khavda, Kutch :

“Sarvashri Shiva Chandra Jha, Kedar Paswan and Gunanand Thakur, Members, Lok Sabha, arrested today under Section 188, Indian Penal Code, and convicted under Section 243 of Criminal Procedure Code and sentenced to

imprisonment till rising of the court on 3rd May.”

I have also received the following telegram dated the 4th May, 1968, from the District Superintendent of Police, Kutch :

“Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested on 4th May, 1968, under Section 81 of the Bombay Police Act at 11.00 hours near village Dhrabani six miles north of Khavda in Kutch District. He was prosecuted under Section 188, Indian Penal Code, on the same day and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment till rising of the court by First Class Magistrate, Khavda.”

I have also received the following telegram dated the 5th May, 1968, from the Judicial Magistrate, Khavda :—

“Shri Rabi Ray, Member, Lok Sabha, arrested today under Section 188, Indian Penal Code, and convicted under Section 243 of Criminal Procedure Code and sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the court on 5th May.”

Shri Dhillon.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order when announcements have been made ?

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : वहां बिल्कुल अजनवांत्रिक कार्रवाई हो रही है। बगैर वारन्ट गिरफ्तारियां हो रही हैं। बाम्झे पुलिस ऐक्ट फाफिस्ट ऐक्ट है। मैं गृह मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस को खत्म किया जाय। यह भारतीय जनतंत्र पर बहुत बड़ा धक्का है।

MR SPEAKER : The hon. Member has come back...*(Interruptions)*. My reading seems to have caused the trouble.

12.34 hrs.

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) Report of Select Committee

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) : I beg to present the Report of the Select

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

Committee on the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस के बारे में सवाल उठाया था...

MR. SPEAKER : I have read out the information that has been given to me by the Police. Neither did I arrest them nor did I release them.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया था श्रीमती शकुंतला नायर को अरेस्ट किया गया है लेकिन उस की सूचना नहीं मिली। उस के बाद अब यह सूचना दी गई है। इस के पहले नहीं दी गई थी। उन का यह कहना गलत है कि पोस्ट आफिस वालों की गलती है। यह बहुत सीरियस बात है। आप ने वादा किया था...

MR. SPEAKER : I will take care of myself. Why do you want to raise it now ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : यह गलत इन्फार्मेशन दी है।

MR. SPEAKER : May be so. You have already raised it on that day. I have told you and now the question is that as soon as information comes to me, I will see.

(II) Evidence

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given, before the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the

Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप इस सम्बन्ध में एक मिनट बोलने की आज्ञा दीजिये। जब मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन का सवाल उठाया था तब आप ने कहा था कि एक मेम्बर की वहां से सूचना आई है और एक मेम्बर का नाम गलत है। यह मालूम नहीं था कि वह किस का नाम था क्योंकि उस नाम का कोई सदस्य नहीं था। इस लिये आप ने उस को मेनशन नहीं किया था। लेकिन तीसरे नाम श्रीमती शकुंतला नायर के बारे में आप ने कोई जिक्र नहीं किया था। उस के बाद आप के डिपार्टमेंट से टेलिग्राम भेजा गया। उस का जवाब अब आया है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि सूचना देने वाले अधिकारी को सब नामों की सूचना पहले ही देनी चाहिये थी। एक नाम की गलती हो सकती है। एक नाम दिया गया है। लेकिन दूसरा नाम पहले कभी नहीं दिया गया। इस लिये मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया था। अगर वह कहते हैं कि पोस्ट-आफिस की गलती है तो आप का फर्ज है कि पोस्ट-आफिस से मालूम करें। अगर दोनों नाम थे तो एक नाम क्यों दिया। यह बिल्कुल प्रिविलेज की चीज है। यह सारे सदन की मर्यादा की बात है। किसी एक पार्टी की बात नहीं है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप स्वयम् इस ढंग से लें जिस ढंग से लेना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : The point is that as he said on that day some names were there—Shri Brij Bhushan Lal, etc. I know you have raised it. But after the telegram, they sent in writing a letter. It is not the telegram alone that is the final thing. In the letter they have mentioned clearly all the names. In the telegram there was some information. One name was there. One name was wrong. Some confusion was there. Later on, the next day they have written a letter where absolutely there

was nothing wrong and it was announced in the House.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि आप इस तरह से इस को हस करवा चाहते हैं ।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Hush up ?

MR. SPEAKER : Your remarks, I think, you must yourself regret. I have followed it. I have sent a wire there and even my telegram reached there, they have sent in writing. Now you say that something is being hushed up. I regret very much the unhappy remarks of the hon. Member. Nothing more have to add.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरे प्रिविलेज मोशन का हुआ क्या ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it. There is no breach of privilege,

Shri Y. B. Chavan.

12 39 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ALLEGED REMARKS OF ANDHRA MINISTER AGAINST HARIJANS

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I have received a communication from the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, on the 4th evening, forwarding statements of the 7 press correspondents, who were present at an interview with Shri P. Thimma Reddy on the 22nd April, as well as of Shri Thimma Reddy himself. The Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh has suggested that a perusal of all the relevant statements would enable the House to make a proper appreciation and assessment of what had actually transpired at the press interview given by Shri P. Thimma Reddy. I place a copy of the letter as well as its enclosures on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1173/68].

Several hon- Members rose—

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Sir, you should request the Home Minister....

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar) : Just a clarification, Sir.

SHRI RAM CHARAN (Khurja) : Sir, on a point of order.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR (Nabadwip) : On a point of order.

श्री शशि सुवर्ण वाजपेयी : (सारगोन) : इस की जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये ।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Now the hon. Home Minister has read out the report, but we are absolutely in dark as to what are those statements.

AN. HON. MEMBER : They should be formally circulated.

SHRI SONAVANE : These statements could have been read out so that members could come to some conclusions. What are these statements ? What are the findings of the Chief Minister ? But nothing has been known, nor the Home Minister has observed anything on that. Therefore, Sir, to go into the whole question we demand that a judicial commission of inquiry headed by a Supreme Court Judge should be instituted to find out the truth in this case. This vitally concerns a section of the community which the Constitution tries to protect and uplift.

Therefore, Sir, it is our unanimous demand that a judicial enquiry headed by a Supreme Court judge should go into this matter.

Some hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Let me say something before all of you speak. I would request of all you to sit down. I am on my legs. If you allow like this it can as well be a discussion now itself. Therefore all of you may kindly sit down. The point is this. Just now we have got all these papers and all these papers could not be read in such a short time. The Home Minister also cannot read all the papers. All these papers have been laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members must

[Mr. Speaker]

have time to read these papers. Therefore, now what I say is, when it should be discussed, how it should be discussed, all this will be considered by the Business Advisory Committee. That committee is meeting in the afternoon. If they want they may allot one hour or two hours.

AN HON. MEMBER : You may allot two hours.

MR. SPEAKER : You can decide. I have no objection, if you can find the time. Therefore what I say is this. Instead of having all kinds of points of order let us regulate it. I am not prohibiting discussion. A bundle of papers have been given and Members would like to have some time to study them.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR : We should have on full day's discussion on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You may have one week. I don't mind. It is the Business Advisory Committee that decides. It is not for the Speaker to decide. If you want one week, I have no objection. You may have one hour or two hours, but let the Business Advisory Committee decide such things. Individuals cannot get up. (Interruption) It is for the whole House. No single individual can presume that it is vital for him or for one community, but it is the whole House that is interested. Therefore, I would say, let the Business Advisory Committee go into it. It is representative of the whole House, it is not one party affair. This afternoon itself, at four O'clock I have called the meeting. Extra Members also have been invited. I have invited one or two of them to come. Therefore, I now appeal to the leaders of parties. Let us not have a discussion just now. In the meeting at 4 O'clock we will decide whether one hour or two hours or more time has to be allotted. We will fix up all that, taking an overall picture of the length of the session. On 10th we will have to adjourn. The time and how this should be discussed can be decided there.

SHRI P. R. THAKUR *rose* —

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member had his say. I would invite him to come to the Business Advisory Committee. He may not be a Member, but I am inviting him to come there. Instead of rising on all kinds of points of order, let us do it in a dignified way. Unfortunately I cannot invite the whole House as my room is so small. I can invite.

श्री बूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बुनियादी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जो इनक्वायरी होम मिनिसट्री ने करवाई है। उसके पेपर भी आने चाहिये। उनके बगैर कोई डिसकशन नहीं हो सकती है। वे कागज भी साथ सभा पटल पर रखे जाने चाहिये। साथ ही मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी कराने का एलान भी अभी हो जाना चाहिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ भी आपको कहना है आप भी कमरे में आ कर कह सकते हैं। आप भी वहाँ आ सकते हैं।

You may come. Last time also you came. I have no objection.

Now, Shri Morarji Deasi.

12.44 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I oppose it. It is not only one point of order. There are two points of order. First of all, I would request you to see Rule 69. Rule 69 says that 'a Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a Financial Memorandum'. This Bill is not accompanied by any. The hon. Minister may say, it will not involve any expenditure.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 6.5.68.

12.45 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Looking at this Bill we find that it seeks to extend the estate duty, which is a special function of Parliament. Parliament can make a law regarding estate duty. Under article 269, the Central Government will collect that amount by way of estate duty and distribute it to the States, that is, estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land; estate duty in respect of agricultural land is not within the purview of Parliament.

The present Bill seeks to extend the Estate Duty Act to agricultural land. Under article 252, three State legislatures have passed resolutions asking the Centre to legislate. Therefore, the Centre can legislate regarding those three States.

Even then, who will bear the expenditure? When the collection is made by the Central authorities under the Estate Duty Act either in Madras or in Maharashtra or Gujarat, that will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, there should have been a financial memorandum attached to the Bill under rule 69. Further, a recommendation from the President under article 117(3) must also have been there, because that is mandatory. We find that there has only been a recommendation under article 117 of the Constitution and it reads thus:

"The President, having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1963, has recommended under clause (1) of article 117..."

That is to say, he had made his recommendation only under clause 1 of article 117, but not under clause 3 of that article. There should be two recommendations, one under clause 1 of article 117 regarding the money Bill and another regarding expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India under clause 3 of that article. But there is no recommendation under clause 3 of article 117. There is also no financing memorandum.

There is also a third point which I would like to raise. Clause 2 (b) of the Bill reads thus:

"any other States which the Central

Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf".

The Constitutional provision is that when two or more States pass a resolution to that effect, Parliament can make a law regarding those States. As regards the States, this Act will be made applicable to them as soon as they pass a resolution. So, the provision that the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette extend it to other States is *ultra vires*. The Centre cannot take away the power of the State Legislatures to pass a resolution and automatically extend the provisions of this amending Bill to the other States. As the Bill stands, it can be done by a notification by the Central Government which contradicts the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, this Bill cannot be considered now.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Government have no case. So, let the consideration of the Bill be postponed.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the second point raised by my hon. friend is concerned, it is for the courts to give a decision whether it is *ultra vires* or not. Therefore, I beg to submit that it is not for us to take a decision whether it is *ultra vires* or not.

So far as the first point is concerned, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been explained that this is a continuation. The expenditure to be incurred is already being incurred. This is not something fresh and new. It is something that has been taking place in the past, and it is being continued by this Bill. That has already been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. That is why there is no separate financing memorandum.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I would like to put only one question to the hon. Minister. When the estate duty officers and appellate courts in Madras, Maharashtra and Gujarat will deal with matters regarding estate duty on agricultural land, to that extent their work will increase; even if no additional officer is appointed, more time will be spent on this; and there will be more expenditure on contingency, ink, paper, pen, notices and postage. All these things will have to be spent. Wherefrom

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

will the hon. Minister spend this amount ? Even regarding notice to persons regarding agricultural land, expenditure will have to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Therefore, the hon. Minister cannot say that it will not involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Even if one paisa is spent, a recommendation is from the President under article 117 (3) is necessary. Can the hon. minister definitely say that the number of the officers will not increase? As we know, more than 80 per cent of the people are agriculturists. Therefore, when estate duty is levied on agricultural land in those States, the number of officers has to be increased, and the burden will be heavy otherwise on the existing officers. So, the hon. Minister cannot say that there will be no expenditure and as before they will go on with the collection of tax.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The reference to expenditure will have to be very specific.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shall I read out from the statement of subjects and reasons?

"Several amendments were made to the Estate Duty Act, 1953, through some enactments made by Parliament during the period of operation of the Proclamation of Emergency".

The arrangement already exists. Because the Proclamation of emergency has ceased to operate, therefore, this period of six months will expire. The states to which my hon. friend is referring have all the administrative arrangements. The expenditure has been sanctioned by previous enactments of Parliament. So it is not necessary to repeat all that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The structure is there, but what about the additional expenditure?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The structure is there. Because of the withdrawal of the emergency, it could not be operated. No new expenditure is involved. That is the explanation. I am keeping my mind open.

श्री मधु लिनये (मुंबेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में मंत्री महोदय नियम 69 का अर्थ ही नहीं समझे हैं। पहले यह खर्चा किया जाता था या नहीं, इस से कोई मतलब नहीं है। प्राप नियम 69 देखिये :

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law".

"Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from public funds shall be printed in thick type or in italics".

मान लीजिए, कोई ब्राडिनेंस या प्रोक्लेमेशन है। उस का खर्चा बगैरह होता है। लेकिन जब वह बिल की शक्ल में रखा जायेगा, तो नियम, 69 के अनुसार उस के साथ फिनांशल मेमोरेडम देना चाहिए। पहले कोई खर्चा किया जाता था या नहीं, इस से कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर कोई बिधेयक आता है और उस में एक घेला भी खर्च होने वाला है, तो वह दिखाना चाहिए। इसलिए श्री मिश्र ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, वह ठीक है और मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. NARAYANARAO (Bobbili) : The hon. Minister has correctly explained the position in the sense that the machinery of administration is already contemplated in the Estate Duty Act. In the process of that in some areas the expenditure may be more and in some it may be less; it depends upon the nature of the work. Even conceding the validity of the point urged in objection, according to the Constitution the more fact that a recommendation contemplated therein has not been obtained should not be fatal to the consideration, discussion or passing of the Bill. The recommendation could be obtained later so far as particular Bills are concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will have to show the section. Once there is a question of some expenditure involved, it is almost mandatory. I disposed of a previous case like this.

SHRI NATH PAI : In a nutshell, the position is this. There is no question of any 'almost'. There are enough precedents and rulings from your worthy predecessors to the effect that failure to comply with rule 69 would call for complete estoppel of further consideration of the Bill. The Minister has not satisfied you and through you us. I do not like to embarrass a promising Minister of State. But this is a lapse in explanation of the minor character of which he has not made out any cogent case. As Shri Misra has pointed out, the new estate duty will embrace other States and more assessees. If additional expenditure is not needed, it means there was never enough work for the staff already there; or they will be overworked. If staff already exists, so many new assesees are to be added by this. There will be new expenditure incurred.

So far as procedure and law will go, time and again it has been held that failure to comply with rule 69 *prima facie* renders the Bill faulty as it acts as a mandatory estoppel of further consideration. If you need, I will cite examples in further support of this contention.

SHRI H.N.MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I need not say much because yourself had previously given a ruling which applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to this also. This is an amending Bill before Parliament. The hon. Minister cannot deny it; he cannot also deny the fact that some expenditure is being incurred; that is there. If that is so, for this Bill which involves some expenditure he cannot take shelter under the plea that the expenditure under this Bill is covered by some provision in the earlier Bill. This is a mandatory provision as my colleague has already pointed out. I feel that in conformity with your own decision that was a very healthy precedent—I was not present at that time in the House; I read about it; I was very happy—and in accordance with that ruling and following that precedent, you must ask the Government to behave in a more circumspect manner.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The point I wanted to make earlier also was this—the particular enactments which involve expenditure have already been passed by Parliament and in these enactments the relevant financial memoranda were there. Now, the only point to my mind is whether as a result of this particular Bill additional expenditure will be incurred or not. As a result of continuing the arrangements, the expenditure will continue but I should submit to you that permission to incur that expenditure had already been given by Parliament in relation to the other earlier enactments. This is merely a continuation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even if there is provision for some expenditure in the other Bill, from the statement it appears that the expenditure is likely to increase.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I did not say that... (*Interruption*) I never said that this would have the effect of increasing the expenditure. The scope of the Bill is not expending beyond the original enactment. Certain State legislatures have passed a resolution. The only point that we are trying to cover here is that since the proclamation is going to end, if we did not pass this Bill, then the period will lapse and therefore in order to continue that arrangement, we are adopting this Bill. Since the memorandum and other details were all included in the earlier enactment in our view it is not necessary to include them here.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, you have grasped the point. It is not a question of additional expenditure. The Bill will involve expenditure; it need not necessarily be additional expenditure. The rule is very clearly drafted any expenditure. I should like to draw your attention Rule 69 (1). Any Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum. There is no question of additional expenditure. It is only we who went out of our way to prove that it would involve additional expenditure. It is a simple rule and you should therefore direct them to comply with this rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Last time I had decided that point. I am clear that

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

this rule is mandatory. Some expenditure is involved. If you want the Law Minister to say something, I am ready to withhold my decision. But I am clear in my mind that unless the financial memorandum is attached, you cannot proceed with that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I would request the Law Minister to come here after lunch. I have the Law Ministry's opinion here. Yet, I would request him to come here personally, after lunch.

SHRI NATH PAI : I have no objection, but calling the Law Minister would mean that more time of the House would be taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But we must give the Government an opportunity to put forth their point of view. Let us be very fair.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

— — —

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL
— Contd.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Sir, this morning I brought to the notice of the House the existence of a constitutional provision—article 255—to establish the proposition that the recommendation required under the Constitution would not be mandatory.

This article reads thus :

No Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State, and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation or previous sanction required by this Constitution was not given, if assent to that Act was given—

- (a) where the recommendation required was that of the

Governor, either by the Governor or by the President;

- (b) where the recommendation required was that of the Rajpramukh, either by the Rajpramukh or by the President;
- (c) where the recommendation or previous sanction required was that of the President, by the President."

So, it envisages the possibility of a Bill requiring recommendation of the President being introduced and passed without it, but nonetheless if subsequently assent is given to it...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This article applies to a case where by oversight something is not pointed out at the proper time and notice is not taken by this House. Then, I can ignore it. But when specific notice has been taken by the hon. member and he says in his view there is some lacuna, I cannot ignore it. This article would not apply to this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : He is talking about the recommendation. What about Financial Memorandum ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO ; The issue is not there is no recommendation at all. There is recommendation. The issue is whether it would be valid when there is no recommendation under article 117(3). You are a lawyer, Sir. If a statutory provision has been substantially complied with, it cannot be questioned. Here, in the heading also article 117 is mentioned. When once a reference has been made under article 117, that means for this particular Bill, the recommendation was given by the President. Under which particular provision it was given is immaterial. The question is whether or not recommendation was given by the President.

The only point is whether recommendation under 117(3) is also necessary. I submit it is absolutely superfluous. This is a Bill which has been sanctified and recommended by the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me make it clear that President's recommen-

dation does not sanctify anything. This House is open to question it, and when it has been questioned here I have to consider it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The third point is very simple. What is the purport of the Bill? There were certain enactments which had modified the Estate Duty Act.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will summarise the case in two sentences. The Acts are now in operation. But because the Emergency is coming to an end the Minister has come forward with this Bill. The question is whether there will be a new notification required, whether it will involve even a little expenditure here and there and so on. We have to examine that.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Sir, let us see what is the purport of this Bill. Earlier some Acts were passed by this House modifying or amending the Estate Duty Act. The purport of this Bill is to say that those Acts would be applicable to agricultural lands. Where is the question of any expenditure there? Therefore, I do not think there is any meaning in the point of order raised that this Bill has not received the recommendation of President under 117(3).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Minister concerned to satisfy himself and satisfy the House that the objection raised is not valid.

SHRI SEZHIAN : Rule 69(1) is very clear. It says :

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum .."

It is immaterial whether it is additional expenditure or original expenditure. There should be a financial memorandum and in that they can say that there is no additional expenditure involved. They cannot dispense with the financial memorandum on the ground that it does not involve any additional expenditure.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,

the question is to my mind very simple. It is a matter of common knowledge that some amendments were made to the Estate Duty Act, 1953 through some amending Bills passed by Parliament during the period of the operation of the Emergency. Now, the object of the Estate Duty (Amending) Bill, 1968 which is before the House is only to provide for the continued operation of certain amendments made to the Act.

Now, the question arises whether rule 69 read with article 117(3) of the Constitution is applicable to this Bill or not. I will bring to your notice the language of rule 69 first. Rule 69 reads :—

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum".

So, the condition precedent is that a Bill must involve expenditure first. If expenditure is involved, then only a memorandum will be necessary.

Now, which authority is to determine whether some expenditure is involved or is not involved? Of course, it is the Ministry which has introduced the Bill before the House. It is not that this matter was not considered by the Law Ministry and the Finance Ministry. This question has received serious consideration of both the ministries and the Finance Ministry which has sponsored this Bill before this house came to the conclusion that since the amendment proposes to seek the continuation of the operation of the Bill already enacted by this House during the operation of the emergency period, additional expenditure is not involved.

Clause 3 of article 117 may also kindly be considered. It reads :—

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

So, the Finance Ministry is of opinion that it would not involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore the provision of article 117(3) is not attracted to this Bill. If clause (3) of article 117 is not attracted, the question of appending a memorandum under rule 69 will never arise.

[Shri M. Yunus Saleem]

Therefore the contention of hon. Members that appending a memorandum along with the Bill is a necessity is misconceived. It is only a necessity if the Ministry which has sponsored the Bill is of opinion that certain additional expenditure is involved; or, if any hon. Member cares to point out that on account of this Bill being introduced and enacted this is the expenditure which would be involved, which fact has not been considered by the Ministry, there will be some force in the contention of hon. Members. But simply on the basis of a hypothesis... *Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out that on the last occasion when this issue was raised, you advanced similar arguments and the Chair ruled that you will have to give a financial memorandum and after examination you had to show some expenditure? So, I cannot take the judgment of the Ministry as the final authority. I am reminding you of what happened last time.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Then the House has got to decide as to which authority is to give a judgment that there is no expenditure likely to be involved if this Bill is enacted. Which is the authority? This House will decide or the Ministry will decide...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is that the Minister will take all possible hypothetical situations also into consideration but, assuming that it is correct, for instance, because Emergency ceases to operate, you have come forward with this measure, even then some hon. Members might advance an argument that a new notification is called for. A new notice will be served after this measure is passed. Will it not involve some expenditure I am not sure in my mind. Therefore, as I have said earlier, I would say, let the Finance Minister—he has kept his mind open—if he wants time, examine it. I would like to hear him.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : So far as the issue of expenditure is concerned, it is always open to the Finance Ministry to re-examine the matter. But so far as the constitutional and legal aspect is con-

cerned, I am absolutely clear that paragraph 3 of article 117 and Rule 69 are not attracted to this Bill particularly because I have repeatedly submitted that it is a continuity of the operation of the enactment legislated by this House during the operation of Emergency. What are the additional expenses likely to be involved? A machinery has already been created; it is already in operation. Therefore, the matter was considered by the Finance Ministry. It was pointed out to the Finance Ministry and it was considered by the Finance Ministry very seriously. The full consideration was given to the issue and it came to the conclusion that no additional expenditure will be involved and, therefore, the Memorandum is not necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the contention. I kept it pending for two reasons. Firstly, I also felt, perhaps, the contention of the Opposition that some expenditure—it is not a question of additional expenditure—is likely to be involved may be right. They do not say that the Finance Minister has come in a lighthearted manner saying, there is no expenditure involved. They must have examined it. But even then, this House has got to exercise vigilance. This is the function of the House.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : May I make a submission? Now, the position is very clear. According to the hon. Deputy Minister, it is for the Ministry to decide whether a particular Bill will involve an expenditure or not. You have rightly said that the subjective satisfaction of the Ministry is not conclusive so far as the House is concerned. I Agree. Coming to the second issue, who is to decide whether a particular Bill involves expenditure or not, it is for the House. Now, a point has been raised that this Bill involves expenditure. Then, the onus to prove that will be on those who say that the Bill involves expenditure. The onus is on them to prove that the Bill involves expenditure. Till now, they have not proved it. In the light of that, it is open to the Chair to put them in the dock to explain how the Bill involves expenditure.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Deputy Minister has tried to put forward two points. Firstly, there is no additional expenditure and, secondly, this is only the continued operation of provisions already in existence. Several amendments have been brought forward. They have been in operation during the time of Emergency and once the Emergency expires, they can be maintained only for six months thereafter. What will be the effect of the situation if this Bill had not been brought forward within six months? The present amendments would not carry weight. Supposing this Bill had not been brought forward, the amendments will not have any effect and the collections will not be made. Therefore, there will be reduction in the expenditure. Just because the Bill is brought forward which is only for the continued operation of the provisions the effect of the Bill being introduced and passed will be to fill the gap and continue the expenditure. That means the Bill is going to involve some expenditure on this score. They have to admit that when the Bill is brought forward, to maintain the present provisions, they have to continue the *status quo* and that means expenditure is involved.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am very sorry that so much precious time of the House is being taken. The dogged tenacity with which the Deputy Law Minister tried to argue a weak case contrasts, very sharply, with the sobriety with which his colleague, the Finance Minister, tried to accept that there is some strength in the contention which we have been raising before you.

I never says, and we have never contended, that there is an addition. We visualise the possibility that some additional expenditure may be there and, as you put it, it is evenly balanced—there may be or may not be. But the issue is this. Collection of estate duty *prima facie* pre-supposes some expenditure. I do not know whether the officers who will be collecting it are the followers of Shri Vinobha Bhave, offering their services for the collection of estate duty *gratis*, but *prima facie* even today there is an expenditure involved. That is the main issue.

I am sorry the House is required to read the same rule again and again. It does not say, 'additional expenditure'; it

says, 'anything that involves expenditure'. Even the Minister has readily conceded that there is an expenditure involved. We never say, 'additional', but we suspect that there will be. Hypothetically we do not emphasize it. I shall, therefore, submit that both rule 69 and article 117 (3) are invited and attracted, and in view of the failure of the Government to comply with the requirement of rule 69 (1) and article 117 (3), you may please direct the Minister to come with the necessary financial memorandum.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : The Deputy Minister of Law has misguided the House in the sense... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of Law is not under discussion. The hon. Member may please remember that.

SHRI S. KUNDU : What he has said is under discussion. I am not discussing his '*topi*' and '*kurtu*'... (*Interruptions*) What he has said is this. He read rule 69 (1) and rule 69 (1) was brought on par with article 117 (3) of the Constitution where it is mandatory that, if the expenditure is from the Consolidated Fund of India, a Financial Memorandum must accompany the Bill. But rule 69 (1) does not say that. Rule 69 (1) says, any expenditure from anywhere—maybe, from the Consolidated Fund of India or anywhere. Rule 69 (2) speaks of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Let us first consider whether it is a Bill, though it may be in the form of amendment, and there is a certain expenditure which the Minister has admitted. But the Deputy Minister for Law says that this will not involve any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Bill involves certain expenditure; there is no doubt about it. Therefore, it is mandatory... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Where is it misleading?

SHRI S. KUNDU : It was misleading because he left Rule 69 (1); he did not consider all expenditure.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : He should be careful in using his words.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I did not find any lack of sobriety in the presentation by my colleague, the Deputy Minister for Law. I am sure that Mr. Nath Pai could well have used some other word, not sobriety... (*Interruptions*)

The point is that there is some misunderstanding on one score. The estate duty is levied, the administration is there for that purpose, but it is there even if the estate duty is not levied on agricultural land. The question really is whether the expenditure can be attributable specifically to this limited area of levying estate duty on agricultural land. Previously, in the previous enactments, there were no financial memoranda, as far as I could understand from my conversation with the officers, in respect of estate duty levied only on agricultural land. But levying of estate duty does involve some expenditure in a general way. The point is whether it is attributable to this. That is point number one. Therefore, there is not only no extra expenditure but there is no expenditure on that basis in the sense that even if the Bill were not passed, as Mr. Sezhiyan said, the same staff will be there for other estate duty purposes; the staff will not be retrenched; the expenditure will not go down even if the Bill is not passed. Conversely, it means that no expenditure is involved if the Bill is passed.

But, Sir, you have raised this point just now that we should look into it. In the past also, I remember, once I was here in this House when a similar matter came up, when we went into it at some depth.

I think this is a matter which come up again and again and I think we should go into it in depth and come before the House with a considered opinion. If you kindly permit me, Sir, I would, for my own satisfaction, like to go into it in greater depth, would speak to you and the Speaker and the Department concerned and try to arrive at some *modus operandi* in respect of all such matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think he has elucidated the position and even

now if it discovered that some expenditure is involved, he will come forward with a memorandum.

SHRI NATH PAI : The hon. Minister of state has agreed to look into this aspect. We appreciate it. But there is another aspect, that is the constitutional aspect that only four States have passed resolutions and they will be notified. Whether all the requirements of the Constitution have been fulfilled—I would like the Minister of State for Finance to look into that point also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The very sphere of activity—that also is a matter which needs to be gone into.

14.32 hrs.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment in the States and Union Territories of Agricultural Credit Corporations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment in the States and Union Territories of Agricultural Credit Corporations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce † the Bill.

14.33 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, (WEST BENGAL) 1968-69—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up the discussion on the West Bengal Budget.

Mr. Humayun Kabir.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 6.5.68.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of speaking on the budget of West Bengal. I would like to draw the attention of the House to three problems which, I think, are of very great importance to the State.

The first refers to the opening of the Sunderbans area. Unless the Sunderbans area is properly developed, the economy of Bengal will always be under a handicap. I have for some times been pursuing the suggestion for an alternative route to Basirhat *via* Topsia, Kulti, Malancha, Chaital, Bhebia, Murarisha and Basirhat.

In this section, a number of roads already exist and some of them have also been improved under one scheme or another since 1962. I have been drawing the attention of the Government to the importance of this alternative route from the Defence point of view. At present Basirhat and Sandeshkali can be approached only through one road which passes through some of the most congested areas and also the industrial belt of Calcutta and, as a result, there is always heavy traffic there. It is easy to interrupt the traffic there should there be any people who want to indulge in subversive activity. From that point of view, an alternative route up to the border is of very great importance and since 1962 a certain number of improvements have already taken place. At present, only one link is missing from Malancha to Chaital with a bridge over Vidyadhari. The other links which have been already improved will perhaps require further improvement if it is to serve the purpose of an alternative route to the frontier. The whole scheme will cost only Rs. 1.25 crores and this has been under discussion between the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal for a number of years. I understand that recently the Government of West Bengal has again revived this proposal. From the defence point of view its importance cannot be over-emphasized because I think the Defence Ministry also has shown interest in the road.

There is another point of view from

which this road is important. That is the development of Sunderbans area which can become the granary of Bengal. Very large areas here can be brought under cultivation if only there is a proper outlet. At present this outlet is missing and if this road is developed, it will not only serve the purpose of defence but also serve the purpose of increasing the food supply of Bengal. I know the Food and Agriculture Minister has always a head-ache in dealing with the problem of Calcutta. The Centre has always taken the responsibility of feeding Calcutta in the present situation. If this Sunderbans area is properly developed and access to Calcutta is improved, this will, to a large extent, lighten the burden on the Central Government and, from that point of view also, I think the Central Government should take a special interest and see that this road is built as early as possible.

The second point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House is the problem of Calcutta. This has been discussed many times in this House but only incidentally. At the moment the Parliament is dealing directly with the problem of West Bengal and therefore the opportunity has arisen to highlight the importance of salvaging Calcutta not only from the point of view of the interest of West Bengal, but from the point of view of the interest of the whole of India. Till a few years ago, Calcutta was the largest port in India. It dealt with almost 45% of the total import and export trade of India in terms of both volume and value. Today that position has deteriorated partly due to the development of ports in other parts of the country, which is welcome, but partly due to another factor, which is the physical deterioration of the river Hooghly which we all deplore. For that reason for some years I have been voicing this idea of developing another alternative port on the western bank of the Hooghly. I am glad the Government of India, in response to a Resolution which I had the honour of moving in 1956 have accepted that project and Haldia is now under development, but nevertheless the importance of Calcutta cannot be minimised. Haldia cannot replace Calcutta at least for the next 25 to 30 years and even a longer period. The importance of Calcutta is

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

not for Bengal alone but for the whole of eastern India ; in fact, I would say, the whole of India. Today, the city is suffering from a number of disabilities. It was a beautiful city till 1941. Today whoever visits Calcutta can hardly believe that at one time it was called the city of great attractions. It used to be called a city of palaces and was one of the most attractive towns of Asia. But after 1941 after the Japanese entered the war there was an influx of very large number of refugees from the whole of south-east Asia. The population of the city which was at that time about 1.2 or 1.3 millions shot up to about 2.7 or 2.8 millions within one year. The city whose services like the transport system, drainage, water supply, lighting, roads and communications were meant to cater to a population of about one to one-and-a-half millions, had suddenly to cater to a population of about 3 millions. The number has also been increasing afterwards. Calcutta has suffered from one set-back after another. After the partition of India there were again millions of people who came over from the other side and who settled in or around Calcutta and the resources of Calcutta were taxed almost to the breaking point. This is a problem which arose directly out of the action of the Government of India. This is again a problem which involves the fate of millions of Indian citizens and the fate of the city to a very large extent decides the whole economic and financial interest of the whole of the eastern region. It was for a very long time the political capital of India, as you know. After the political capital was shifted, for a very long time Calcutta continued to be the industrial, financial and commercial capital of India. It has now lost almost all these positions, and some of them due to the direct action of the Government of India. The headquarters of the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India have been located in Bombay. This certainly affected the entire economy of the eastern region of India.

14.39 hrs

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in the Chair]

When the LIC was constituted, the largest volume of insurance business in the

whole of India was at that time controlled from Calcutta. But the headquarter was located away from Calcutta and this again affected the economic stability not only of the city but of the entire region. I am very glad to learn that recently the Finance Minister has announced that he was thinking of decentralising the LIC of India and having a number of independent corporations with headquarters in different regions of the country.

This is certainly welcome, and this is a step in the right direction. But I am mentioning these factors only to show that the problems of Calcutta should be dealt with from the point of view of the interests of India as a whole and not from the point of view of Bengal alone or of the city of Calcutta alone.

Of the various problems that Calcutta faces, I would like to mention first two which can be dealt with very easily. One is the problem of the garbage and the wastage of the city. For some time now, the Bengal Government have also been considering a scheme to convert the garbage into organic manure. If this scheme is pursued, it will have a twofold effect on the situation. This is a scheme which should apply to every metropolitan city; I was very happy to hear from the Food and Agriculture Minister that he had under consideration a scheme by which he would help every metropolitan city in India, whether it be Calcutta or Madras or Hyderabad or Bombay or any other, to set up plants by which the garbage can in the technical term, be digested and converted into organic manure. This will have a twofold benefit on the situation. First of all, the city will be a cleaner city. Recently, the accumulation of garbage in Calcutta has posed a definite threat to the health of the city. The second advantage will be that we shall get the much-required organic manure.

Recently, a great deal of emphasis has been placed on chemical fertilisers. I recognise the value of chemical fertilisers. But, at the same time, I would like to remind the House that chemical fertilisers unless they are used in appropriate proportions with organic manure can some times do permanent damage to the soil. In America at one stage dust-bowls were

created because there was overuse of chemical fertilisers. Therefore, the USA has by experience learnt that a judicious mixture of chemical fertilisers and organic manure must be used in order to keep the soil healthy and to give us production year after year.

This is the scheme which costs only a very small amount. I understand that the scheme will cost about Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of perhaps Rs. 10 lakhs but even that perhaps may be saved if some of the capacity which is being developed gradually in the country can be utilised. This is a plant which can be set up within a period of six to eight months. If that is done, it will have an immediate impact on the cleanliness of the city and also provide organic manure for our farmers.

The second problem of Calcutta is the smoke nuisance. Those who have had the opportunity of visiting Calcutta from the month of November to the end of February and especially the northern areas of Calcutta must have wondered, how the people of Calcutta are still alive. Smoke hangs like a pall on the entire city. We used to say about the London fog when I was a student there some forty years ago that one could cut the London fog with a pen-knife. But the Calcutta fog has now taken the pride of place. There is hardly any smoke in London today compared to what we have in Calcutta. One of our national organisations, the CSIR has devised a method by which through proper carbonisation of coal, you could extract the volatile oils and the other chemicals from the coal, the cost of which would cover almost all the cost of operation as well as of the raw materials, so that the residue which can be converted into smokeless fuel or smokeless coke can be offered to the citizens of large cities at almost nominal cost. In fact, this is no longer an experiment. The operation of this plant in Hyderabad has yielded very good results. I have therefore suggested that this should be applied in other cities also. We should extend this and utilise the services of the CSIR and provide smokeless fuel to all the cities which today suffer from this pall of smoke. In the city of Calcutta this is a very urgent need, because I do not think there is any other city in India today which has the

kind of heavy smog from which Calcutta suffers.

The third point is in regard to the second Hooghly bridge. I am glad to hear that some action has already been taken and it is possible that before the year is out the preliminary work for the building of the bridge will be undertaken. We have been hearing about the bridge for a long time. A second bridge over the Hooghly is imperative, if the traffic of Calcutta has to be relieved from the congestion which is there today at times is so serious that sometimes it takes a person to go from the Dalhousie Square to the Howrah station, a distance of barely a mile and a half or two miles, as much as an hour or an hour and a half in a motor car.

I have sometimes heard it said that it is far easier to walk, it will be quicker to walk, but then one cannot do it with one's luggage and appurtenances. Since we have a city of such proportions, these improved means must be there.

The water and drainage of Calcutta has also been under discussion for long. I have been told on very responsible authority that all the schemes are ready and all they are waiting for is a green signal from the Central Government. If the Centre provides the funds—and there has been some indication also of the sources from which the funds may be available,—if only the Centre gives the green signal, the question of supply of water and improvement of the drainage of Calcutta can be immediately taken in hand.

Again I would say that those who have visited Calcutta any time between June and September know the conditions under the life of the city is dislocated and brought to a standstill by rain. In Venice, the traffic moves through canals, but here some sort of a cesspool is created in which dirt and garbage fill the streets along with rain water and people have to wade through all that. Perhaps the only conveyance which moves is the man-drawn rickshaw and the bullock cart. Surely we do not want to reduce one of the major cities of this country to a position where we have to resort only to human power or animal power for locomotion during the months of June-September.

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

Equally important is the question of slum clearance and improvement. This also has been under discussion for long. I believe all the schemes are ready and again all that we wait for is a green signal from the Central Government. If only the Central Government will wake up and will give the green signal, this work can also be taken up.

Here I would like to add a word of caution. Very often in the name of slum clearance, people are removed from their normal places of work and dwelling. We must devise some methods by which the slums are improved and human conditions for their inhabitants created, but that people are not forcibly evicted. In Delhi itself, we have had many cases where people have been removed from their places of work with the result that in the name of improvement of the city, we have literally forced many people to become jobless and, therefore, foodless.

I also wanted to raise the question of irrigation which has a direct bearing on food, but only from one very limited point of view. One of the major problems in Bengal today is that many of the rivers are silting up, with the result that very often the water flows back into the field from the rivers. In some cases, when the river beds are rising, the drainage comes to a state of suspension. Unless something is done in that connection, very soon we will have large water-logged areas. We read in history that one of the largest cities of India at that time, Gaur, ultimately died as it became water-logged and there was no proper arrangement for sanitation and drainage. Let us not face that kind of risk again. There should be a properly co-ordinated scheme of irrigation so that the rivers flow in the normal way and water does not flow back into the fields and this alone can save West Bengal.

The last point is with reference to the general elections in Bengal. I know that a large number of parties have suggested November. But then as I had said in discussion with the Chief Election Commissioner, we have to look to the convenience not of the political parties but of the electorate. Those who live in Bengal know that during November large areas are water-logged. There are certain areas

where neither boats nor other conveyance will move. The paddy will be standing in the field and most of the women who come to vote in the rural areas will have to come in bullock carts which cut across the fields. If therefore the elections are held in November, this will mean the virtual disenfranchisement of a very large proportion of women voters from rural Bengal, and I am sure that cannot be the intention of anyone. Therefore, this is a matter which should again be considered. I raise it now for another reason. So far Parliament has given authority to the Government of India that President's rule can be there only upto the 19th August. Therefore, any decision which is taken today is binding only upto the 19th August. No one can anticipate the decision which Parliament will take after 19th August. If after the 19th August, it does not give an extension—it is a hypothetical case—or extends it by less than six months, new difficulties will arise.

In any case I do not think that anyone, whether it is the Central Government or any other authority, can make any binding decision till Parliament has given a second extension to President's rule which only will then take it to the end of February. I would, therefore, suggest that this matter should be reconsidered and the election should be held either in the last week of January or the first week of February when the harvest is over, when communications are easier, when the climate is conducive and congenial and when all the parties also will have a proper time for carrying on their election campaign. If the elections are held in November, no one will be able to campaign in September and October which in Bengal is the Pooja season and when Bengal is also inaccessible in many parts because of difficulties of communications.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of West Bengal for the year 1968-69 which are before this House.

I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Asoke Sen, referred in his speech on Friday last to Calcutta. Calcutta is the centre of West Bengal. West Bengal today is that part of Bengal which, due to the unfortu-

nate decision of partition, is suffering today with misery and degradation.

Calcutta is at present in such a position that unless some special treatment is meted out by the Centre, we shall be in the greatest difficulty. The provisions that have been made with regard to the capital outlay of Greater Calcutta scheme come to an amount of Rs. 1,24,67,000 and on the Vote-on-account we had already passed Rs. 62,33,000. But this is too inadequate to meet the requirements of the scheme.

The progress and prosperity of West Bengal have really been hampered by the great weightage of stagnation felt which has earned for Calcutta the epithet of 'nightmare city' from our late Prime Minister, Nehru. In addition to this epithet has come now the epithet of the 'World's worst city' from the *London Times*, Sunday Edition, of March 3. Describing Calcutta as the World's worst city, it says :—

"if India ever explodes, as it is often said that it must, the seat of the blaze will surely be in Calcutta."

The author of this article, Mr. Arthur Hopcraft, was commissioned by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign to look at conditions in poor countries. He travelled 45,000 miles in areas of appalling human misery. And the worst city he visited was Calcutta.

When I speak of Calcutta, I speak of Calcutta which, unfortunately, is inclusive of Howrah, the constituency I have the honour to represent here. Narrating his experience during his visit to a *bustee* in Howrah where he was taken by officers of the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation, Mr. Hopcraft says :—

"We came to one of the tanks which are the festering disease repositories of Calcutta. It was a pond about 30 yards square, coloured predominantly grey with brown patches. The water was rigid. At the edges there was a thick greasy scum."

He thinks that the problem of Calcutta matters vitally to the world, not only to itself and to India. What has happened in Calcutta is an urgent warning to Sao Paulo, Kingston, Caracas and Bogota.

He quotes some planners about the ominous situation in Calcutta :—

"If the final breakdown were to take it would be a disaster for mankind of a more sinister sort than any disaster of flood or famine. It would be a confession of failure, at the first major confrontation, of mankind's ability to organise the vast, rapidly growing urban concentrations."

New York Times critic also comes out with an appraisal of life, in Calcutta and writes from there that the artistic and intellectual vitality of the city was "as astonishing as prize-winning tuberoses on a dunghheap".

Howard Taubman, the newspaper's critic-at-large, said, "In matters of mind and spirit, this is India's leading city." And he commented :

"When one considers the material condition of this teeming community, with its hundreds of thousands of homeless, its stench and noise, and the almost superhuman problems to fashion simple touches of civilized amenity, one finds it incredible that poets, novelists, playwrights, actors and a distinguished film-maker thrive here as nowhere else in India."

My hon. friend Shri Ganesh Ghosh laid all the blame for our failures in the food front at the doors of the Government. I am very sorry that he is not present here to listen to my comments on his speech on that day. But the problem of the food situation in West Bengal has to be considered in its proper and true perspective. If we consider the question of West Bengal, we should consider the state of affairs that is prevailing there. It has been reported by a study team in West Bengal that this state of affairs is due to the state's inability to grow enough food to feed itself. The population of West Bengal increases by three per cent annually but the rate of increases in food production is less. This aggravates the initial deficit. Even if there had been no drought, the inadequacy of irrigation facilities would have been a big drag.

Official statistics show that over the past five years, the acreage under *aman* cultivation has increased only slightly, from 9.5 million acres in 1962-63 to 10 million acres this season. But in view of

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

the density of population in West Bengal even this increase should be adjudged remarkable. It is the yield per acre which should cause concern. From 11.12 maunds per acre in 1963, the yield increased by two maunds per acre during 1964-65, but it has since come down to 11.62 maunds. This is the state of affairs there, and in addition to this, food has been made the weapon in the armoury of our political opponents. It was the Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, who, at a meeting held under the auspices of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) at Kutighat in Baranagar area on Sunday last, said that there was no gainsaying the fact that a large number of people in the State was in the state of starvation for which the United Front Government could not shirk its responsibility. He pointed out that the clique of vested interest inside the Cabinet was standing in the way of implementing the progressive principles of the Government. That was the function of the United Front Government, and the tug-of-war was going on between the Cabinet Members there and that compelled the people to feel nervous of the whole situation, and the procurement failed miserably.

In this position we are heartened to see today that under President's rule, things are changing, and under the President's rule improvements have already taken place, and the food situation has also improved. (*Interruption*).

SHRI DHIREWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Do you want this to continue?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. The hon. Member will appreciate that there is a long list with me still. We have a very short time for this. I would request him to conclude now.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: I have only two or three more points. I shall refer to the important problems that are faced in West Bengal today. One is the industrial unrest that took place during the United Front Government's regime due to the colossal attempt at creating an industrial deadlock, mobilising all the workers and organising gheraos, and creat-

ing conditions of disorder. Certainly that phase has changed, and the industries are going to be put in order. At that time, we were also facing a colossal wastage of human mind and material, because of the unemployment prevailing there. The employment exchanges there are not functioning to give employment to the people. The could be described as more or less a wholesale agency the distribute despair and despondency to the millions of youth who come out of the schools, colleges and universities in my State.

15 00 hrs.

Not only in the industrial field, but in the field of education also, there is considerable unrest and student indiscipline. That is because of the fact that these youths find that they have no security and no bright future. I wish to draw the attention of the Governor through this Parliament that the greatest problem in West Bengal today is to tackle this unemployment of educated youths. If that is tackled properly, probably we can create a better condition there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He must conclude now.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: This is my last point. The UF Parties have been clamouring for the release of all political prisoners before the general election. For my party, I can categorically state that we are prepared to get all the political prisoners released, but at the same time, we should also bear in mind what happened during the Naxalbari agitation. Mr. Charu Mazumdar, who was the brain wave of the entire movement of the Naxalbari group said,

"It was not just an economic struggle designed to increase the peasants' individual land holdings; its purpose was to intensify the class struggle in the rural areas and also involve the peasants in deliberate action aimed at undermining the class authority which is backed by the bourgeois State and the police."

So, the Governor has got a difficult duty to perform and the general election

will have to be run in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, so that the people can exercise their vote to bring about a condition of stability in a State, which was deprived of it for many months.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदया, यह खेद का विषय है कि यह प्रान्त जिसने देश को बन्देमातरम् का राष्ट्रगान दिया, वह प्रदेश जिसने रविन्द्र और विवेकानन्द जैसे राष्ट्र कवि पैदा किये, जिसने नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस और डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जैसे राष्ट्र जन-नायक पैदा किये, आज खण्डित और पद दलित है और आज वहाँ संबैधानिक और प्रशासनिक ढांचा खत्म हो चुका है। आज वह राष्ट्रपति का राज्य है और यह सदन वहाँ के बजट को तीन घंटों में पास करने जा रहा है। यह स्थिति जो आज वहाँ पर पैदा हुई है—इस के लिए बहुत हद तक केन्द्रीय शासन और कांग्रेस दल जिम्मेदार है। गत चुनाव में कांग्रेस पिटी और एक संविद सरकार वहाँ पर बनी। इसमें किसी को आपत्ति नहीं हो सकती थी। मगर उस संविद सरकार के जो सबसे बड़े पार्टनर—कम्यूनिस्ट मार्क्सिस्ट थे उन्होंने जिस प्रकार की गतिविधियाँ वहाँ पर शुरू कीं, उसके द्वारा उन्होंने लोकतंत्रीय ढांचे को ही अन्दर से काटना शुरू कर दिया। जिस प्रकार उन्होंने नक्सलवाड़ी में विद्रोह की भाग जलाई, उससे यह स्पष्ट हो गया था कि उनको लोकतंत्री शासन में कोई हिस्सा देना गलत होगा—लोकतन्त्र के लिये भी और बंगाल के लिए भी। यदि इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार या बंगाल के गवर्नर उसी समय उनको डिस्मिस करते और वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करते तो उनको सारे देश से साधुवाद मिलता और वहाँ पर एक अच्छा शासन बनने के आसार कायम हो सकते थे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वह नहीं किया गया। जिस ढंग से उसे डिस्मिस किया गया और जिस ढंग से एक अल्पमत की सरकार वहाँ पर लादी

गई, उससे संविधान का उपहास हुआ और उस से उन कम्यूनिस्टों को जो वहाँ पर लोकतन्त्र की हत्या कर रहे थे, हीरो बनकर जनता के सामने आने का मौका मिला। आखिर में जब राष्ट्रपति राज्य लागू किया गया तो वह ऐसा ही था जैसे गुनाह वेलज्जत या दूध दिया लेकिन मैगनियां डाल कर। यह काम यदि चार महीने पहले हो गया होता और जो वास्तविक कारण थे, उनको हिम्मत कर के जनता को बता दिया गया होता तो आज जो हालत है, वह पैदा नहीं हुई होती।

आज हालत यह है कि केन्द्र और कांग्रेस के नेता सही बात करने से घबराते हैं, दिल की बात कहने से घबराते हैं, इधर-उधर की बातें करते हैं। सत्यमेव जयते का मोटो यहाँ पर लगा हुआ है, लेकिन सत्य वे बोल नहीं सकते। इसके कारण समस्याएँ पैदा होती हैं और बंगाल की समस्या का मूल कारण भी यही है। आगे क्या होगा—मैं कह नहीं सकता, परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि बंगाल की आज जो स्थिति है, उस में न कम्यूनिस्ट बंगाल को अच्छा शासन दे सकते हैं और न कांग्रेस दे सकती है। वहाँ की जनता को आस्था न कांग्रेस में बाकी रही है, और न कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी में बाकी रही है। वहाँ पर किसी थर्ड आल्टरनेटिव की, तीसरे विकल्प की जरूरत है। आज जो राष्ट्रवादी दल है, जो लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति में विश्वास रखते हैं, वे इकट्ठे मिलें और थर्ड आल्टरनेटिव बंगाल की जनता के सामने पेश करे ताकि बंगाल जो हमारे देश का एक बुद्धिजीवी और महत्वपूर्ण लोगों का प्रान्त है, उसे एक अच्छा और लोकतंत्रीय शासन मिल सके।

इस बजट के अन्दर बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं, परन्तु तीन-चार मर्दों की ओर मैं विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 3 करोड़ 62 लाख रुपये डिस्प्लेड लोगों के लिए, पाकिस्तान से आए हुए शरणार्थियों के लिए रखे

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

गये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कुछ भी नहीं हैं। आज वहाँ पर जो शरणार्थी समस्या है, वह बहुत ही भयानक है। जिस समय देश का विभाजन हुआ, उस समय, सभापति महोदया, जिन्ना ने कहा था कि विभाजन के साथ-साथ आबादियों का भी तबादला होगा। डा० अम्बेदकर ने अपनी विख्यात पुस्तक "घाट्स भान पाकिस्तान" में कहा था कि विभाजन को नहीं मानो, यदि विभाजन को मानने जा रहे हो तो उसकी लौजीकल कौरोलरी यही है कि उसके साथ ही आबादी का भी तबादला हो। यदि वह हो गया होता, तो समस्या हल हो जाती। मगर हमने विभाजन तो मान लिया मगर आबादी का तबादला नहीं माना। भला हो मास्टर तारा सिंह का—उन्होंने देख लिया कि विभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान के अन्दर किसी केशधारी अथवा सहजधारी हिन्दू के लिये रहना सम्भव नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा चलो और पंजाब के लोग अपनी अरबों की सम्पत्ति छोड़ कर, अपने लाखों आदमियों को मरवा कर चले आये इस कारण पंजाब में यह समस्या खत्म हो चुकी है, मगर यह बात बंगाल पर लागू नहीं की गई। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के लोग भी चिन्तित थे, सरदार पटेल वहाँ गये, मुखर्जी गये, नेहरू गये और उन को कहा कि तुम टिके रहो, तुम्हारी रक्षा होगी, परन्तु रक्षा नहीं हुई। वहाँ पर लोगों को मारना शुरू हुआ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समय 1947 में भारत में 3 करोड़ के लगभग मुसलमान रह गये थे, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में डेढ़ करोड़ के लगभग हिन्दू रह गये थे। उसके बाद से मुसलमानों की आबादी देश में निरन्तर बढ़ रही है—देश की पिछली जनगणना में भारत में मुसलमानों की आबादी पांच करोड़ हो गई और उसी आधार पर पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं की आबादी ढाई करोड़ होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन 1961 की जनगणना में पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं की आबादी 90 लाख रह गई है।

कुछ दिन पूर्व यहाँ पर मुस्लिम लीग के प्रधान ने कहा था कि भारत के अन्दर मुसलमानों को जैनोसाइड हो रहा है, अगर जैनोसाइड हो रहा था तो उनकी संख्या तीन करोड़ से पांच करोड़ कैसे हो गई। ऐसी हालत में उनके साथ विशेष सुलूक करने का क्या अर्थ हो सकता है, आप स्वयं देख सकती हैं। वहाँ पर जो स्थिति पैदा कर दी गई है, उसमें अल्पसंख्यक लोग वहाँ पर रह नहीं सकते। पचास-साठ लाख लोगों को मार कर निकाल दिया गया है, बाकी जो बचे हैं, उनका भविष्य भी खतरे में है। आखिर इसका क्या इलाज किया जाय? क्या अब आबादी का तबादला नहीं किया जा सकता? सरदार पटेल ने उस वक्त यह सुझाव भी दिया था कि अगर पाकिस्तान सरकार हिन्दू माइनोरिटी को रखने के लिए तैयार नहीं है तो हमें दो-तीन जिले दे दिये जायें, जहाँ पर उनको बसाया जा सके, लेकिन वह चीज उस वक्त नहीं मानी गई, परिणाम यह हुआ कि बजाय ऐसा करने के, हमने नेहरू-लियाकत ऐग्रीमेन्ट कर लिया, जिसके मुताबिक हम ने अपने हाथ बांध लिये। उस समय डा० श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी ने, जब उन्होंने केन्द्र की कैबिनेट से त्याग-पत्र दिया, कुछ बातें कही थीं, वे आज सत्य सिद्ध हो रही हैं। उन्होंने इसी पार्लियामेन्ट में एक स्टेटेमेन्ट दिया था, जिसके कुछ वाक्य मैं आपके सामने पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था—

"Hindus will continue to come away in large numbers and those who have come will not be prepared to go back. On the other hand, Muslims who had gone away will now return and in our determination to implement the Agreement Muslims will not leave India. Our economy will thus be shattered and possible conflict within our country will be greater."

In the garb of protecting minorities in India, the Agreement has reopened the problem of Muslim minority in

India, thus seeking to revive those disruptive forces that created Pakistan itself. This principle, carried to its logical conclusions, will create fresh problems for us which, strictly speaking are against our very Constitution."

यह बार्निंग उन्होंने 1950 में दी थी और यह बिल्कुल सत्य सिद्ध हो रही है। लगातार लोग वहां से निकल कर आ रहे हैं। आज बंगाल में जो बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हैं, उसका कारण यह है कि वहां की इकानमी शंटर हो चुकी है, उनके लिये कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है। यदि हम और कुछ नहीं कर सकते, तो कम-से-कम जो भाये हैं, जो भारत के नागरिक बन कर भाये हैं, जिनका कुछ भी दोष नहीं है, उन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिए युद्ध किया था, उस संघर्ष की अब उनको कीमत चुकानी पड़ रही है, उनको आज पाकिस्तान से निकाला जा रहा है, उनके लिये आज केन्द्र को योगदाद देना होगा। उनको बसाने के लिये अण्डेमान आइलैंड में प्रबन्ध करना होगा। यह बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है, राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, इसकी ओर अधिक ध्यान देना होगा, उनके लिये अधिक साधन जुटाने होंगे।

दूसरी समस्या कलकत्ता शहर की है। कलकत्ता हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा शहर है लेकिन आज वह हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा स्लम भी बन चुका है। वहां पर काफी उद्योगीकरण हुआ है लेकिन उद्योगों का केन्द्रीयकरण होने के साथ-साथ वहां पर कई प्रकार की एकोनामिक और सोशल समस्याएँ खड़ी हो गई हैं। कम्युनिस्टों ने जब वहां पर घेराव का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया तो उसका बड़ा विरोध हुआ लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ उसका लाभ भी हुआ है और वह यह कि लोग अब समझने लगे हैं कि एक ही जगह पर इस प्रकार से उद्योगों का केन्द्रीकरण करना ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि इससे नयी-नयी सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याएँ पैदा हो जाती हैं। इसके अलावा कलकत्ता हमारी सीमा का एक शहर है और पाकिस्तान हमारा दुश्मन है। सुरक्षा के प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से भी एक ही स्थान

पर उद्योगों का केन्द्रीयकरण अच्छा नहीं है; इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आगे से यदि कोई नया उद्योग खोलना हो तो उसको कलकत्ता में न खोला जाये। किसी अन्य स्थान पर या बंगाल के रूरल एरियाज में उसको खोला जाये लेकिन कोई भी नयी इन्डस्ट्री अब कलकत्ता में नहीं खुलनी चाहिए। कलकत्ता शहर को सुधारने की दृष्टि से और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

कलकत्ता शहर में एक अन्य बड़ी समस्या मकानों की है। दिल्ली शहर से भी भयंकर समस्या मकानों के सम्बन्ध में कलकत्ता में है और उसका कोई इलाज नहीं हो रहा है। परिणामस्वरूप केवल छोटी-छोटी गन्दी बस्तियां बन रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन कायम किया जाये जिसके लिये फंडज की व्यवस्था चाहे लोन्स के द्वारा की जाये या एल०आई० सी० से रुपया लिया जाये। इस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा वहां पर दो-तीन कमरों के मकान बनाये जायें और वह मकान वहां के लोगों को हायर पर्चेंज के आधार पर दिये जायें। हांगकांग और सिंगापुर के दृष्टान्त इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने हैं। जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने इस समस्या को हल किया है, उसी प्रकार से हम भी इस समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है, यह कह कर हम इस समस्या से भाग नहीं सकते हैं। सारा कलकत्ता शहर स्लम नहीं बन सकता है, इस समस्या को हल करने की तरफ हमको ध्यान देना ही पड़ेगा।

तीसरी समस्या शिक्षा की है। प्राइमरी टीचर्स की तनखाह के बारे में कल एक बयान दिया गया, मैं उसको देख रहा था। बंगाल के अन्दर प्राइमरी टीचर की तनखाह कम से कम 145 है और अधिक से अधिक 208 है जबकि उसके मुकाबले में पंजाब में कम से कम 216 है और अधिक से अधिक 437 है, और इसी प्रकार आसाम में कम से कम 160 और अधिक से अधिक 285 है। इस प्रकार बंगाल में सबसे कम वेतन मिल रहा है। इसके साथ ही संविधान में कहा

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

गया है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा फी होगी लेकिन बंगाल में आज भी प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये फीस ली जा रही है। इस स्थिति को हमें सुधारना होगा। बड़े खेद की बात है कि वहां पर 6 महीने तथाकथित समाजवादी शासन चला लेकिन फिर भी उसने टीचर्स के लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया। इसकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देना होगा, टीचर्स का वेतन बढ़ाना होगा और प्राइमरी शिक्षा को सुधारना होगा।

साथ ही साथ विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की शिक्षा की ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। वहां पर विश्व भारती विश्वविद्यालय है जिसको कि श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने बनाया था। उसका पुराना चित्र नष्ट हो चुका है और नया चित्र बना नहीं है उस पर न तीतर न बटेर वाली कहावत लागू होती है। उसके अन्दर अंग्रेजी और बंगाली के साथ-साथ हिन्दी को भी शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाये जाये और सही मायनों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाया जाये ताकि वहां पर उस प्रान्त के साथ-साथ अन्य प्रान्तों के छात्र भी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकें।

अन्त में, जहां तक खाद्यान्न का सवाल है, बंगाल में कैंस क्राप्स जैसे चाय, पटसन वगैरह अधिक पैदा होता है और चावल कम होता है। यह सही है कि दूसरे स्थानों से वहाँ पर चावल भेजा जाये परन्तु बंगाल के अन्दर भी चावल की उपज बढ़ाई की जा सकती है। जैसा कि श्री हुमायूँ कबीर ने भी कहा है, यदि सुन्दर वन को रिक्लेम किया जाये और वहां पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये तो बंगाल, चाय और पटसन को पैदा करते हुये, चावल के मामले में भी आत्मनिर्भर हो सकता है। इन सब बातों की ओर आप ध्यान दें, यही मेरा निवेदन है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI HIMATSIGKA (Godda): I heard the speaker on behalf of the Opposition and he enumerated a number of things as if all these ills, were due to the present President's rule. He said that the

engineering industry was in difficulties; expenditure was being incurred and the Calcutta port had become very bad, as if all those things had been due to mistakes, or acts of omission of the President's rule. All these difficulties were created by the United Front Government which was in power for about nine months. Gheraos and other things which had already been referred to created a number of problems and a number of industries had closed their doors. Gheraos were followed by lock outs. After the imposition of the President's rule, things began to improve but the recession had been so severe. Inspite of every attempt that had been made, not much improvement had been possible so far.

Sir, Calcutta has been described by a number of persons coming from outside as a city which has become a plague-spot and my hon. friend, Shri Humayun Kabir, has drawn attention of the House to the urgent necessity of certain things to be done in Calcutta because Calcutta means West Bengal and, if you leave out Calcutta, nothing remains in West Bengal. Therefore, it is very urgently necessary that attention should be diverted and should be focussed on improving the conditions obtaining in Calcutta. You cannot walk on the streets. They are so congested. The movement by vehicles also is very difficult. One bridge that is there cannot cope with the traffic and, therefore, another bridge is urgently called for. Slum clearance is also necessary. But all these things can be possible only if the Central Government puts forth their energy and give substantial help. It is beyond the powers and the financial resources of the Calcutta Corporation to make any improvements. Almost the whole income is being eaten up by the salaries and wages and, practically nothing is being left for other improvements in the city. Therefore, it is necessary that attention is given by the Centre to help Calcutta and to improve its conditions. The garbage clearance has also been referred to by the previous speaker and I feel, if the garbage can be used for being converted into manure, certainly, that will serve double purpose. The cost that will be incurred will be realised from the

manure that will be manufactured and, at the same time, that will improve the condition of crops also. It is very necessary that attention is given to that.

The bus service that is being run by Government is a losing concern. I think they are losing about a crore of rupees per year. I do not see the fun in running a service which is a losing concern. It can perhaps be passed on to private operators who will be prepared to contribute a substantial sum to the coffers of the Government. I think, if a bus is passed on to a private operation, that will yield about Rs. 1000 monthly by way of royalty or whatever you call it, to the Government coffers and there are about 400 to 500 buses that are being run by Government and if they are passed on to private operators, a good income will be available and the loss that is being incurred will also be stopped.

On a previous occasion, when discussing the General Budget, I mentioned that November will not be suitable for mid-term elections. The political parties, each one of them, avoided to suggest any later date for fear of being misunderstood about their weakness or anything like that. But November will certainly not be suitable under any circumstances. Most of the places will be inaccessible to voters, to the candidates and to the political parties. The officers will also not be able to go over all the places. Therefore, the elections should be postponed to some future date, preferably, to January, if not February. I think January will be the best time when crops will have been harvested and voters can move freely.

Another complaint that has been made against the present Government is about procurement of food, I think, foodgrains have been procured to a much larger extent by the present administration than what was done or attempted to be done by the United Front Government. Therefore, I feel it was very unfair to criticise the present administration for not procuring food in proper quantity.

As a matter of fact, as regards the elections, the resolutions have been passed by a number of institutions representing educated persons, lawyers, etc. that they are very much satisfied with the President's Rule and that they would rather

prefer that the President's rule continues to their being troubled by hotch-potch parties coming to power and creating all kinds of difficulties. Therefore, at any rate, so far as elections are concerned, they should be postponed and something should be done to improve the conditions of Calcutta, so that we can live properly there.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): The time rationed for us being what it is, I fear I have to speak telegraphically, and I have no time to counter the factious arguments which I have heard from the Congress Benches with regard to the U. F. Government which was in power for nine months, which had thrusts from every side and which was put into all kinds of difficulties by Delhi into the bargain. They wanted to point out that all the ills of West Bengal and of Calcutta in particular, which have accumulated, are due to the operations of the United Front Government. I have no time also to enter into arguments with my hon. friend, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, who is not here and who made communal-orientated observations which are rather pregnant with mischiefs, but we shall have other occasions to counter that kind of thinking. It is a pity...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will be a little generous in the hon. Member's case.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am very grateful. I was going to ask for that generosity, but you are offering it on your own... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): She wants you to answer these points.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I would not be derailed because in that case, the Budget cannot be discussed. I hope, we are going to have a discussion on communal problem altogether.

It is a pity that the State which was once in the vanguard of India's progress has now fallen on evil days, and even though it is earning at the present moment 40 per cent of our foreign exchange resources, we are being cursed by all and sundry as being the problem province of

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

this country. It is a pity, almost everything is a pity these days in our country.

I would like, first of all, to point out that we have now a Committee to advise the President in regard to West Bengal, and it is rather extraordinary that all the West Bengal Members of the Rajya Sabha are Members of this Committee while many Members from West Bengal in Lok Sabha do not have that advantage. I feel, it is a paradox that in our Parliamentary set-up, the non-elective, the Second Chamber, is getting a bigger finger in the pie of the Government.

I have heard also some talk which come rather stealthily from Mr. Humayun Kabir. I can understand his attitude because he was challenged to stand for re-election and he never had the courage to take it up. The stealthy talk began regarding the postponement of the mid-term elections. The Congress members have echoed it. There has been an agreed decision by all the parties who met with the Election Commissioner in their midst—and Congress was also a party to that decision—which is to the effect that, in November, the mid-term election will take place. Let no other considerations fear of the verdict of the electorate; really speaking, let not that deter the performance of a promise which was made before the Election Commissioner.

Mr. K. K. Chatterjee said something about political prisoners. I find that 36 political prisoners are still in detention under the Preventive Detention Act, and Government said in answer the other day, on the 3rd May, that their release was not under consideration. This is a characteristic anomaly of our present day political life, but again that is the pity, the greater pity, that we live in conditions that such things can pass muster.

In regard to the problem of food, I found in today's paper a.....

15.25 hrs.

[Shri Hem Barua in the Chair]

I am addressing a galaxy of talents who are now coming to adorn the Chair.

I was saying that only to-day I saw in

the papers a report made by the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry which had been set up by the Congress Government in West Bengal in 1966 in regard to the food situation. A former Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court, Mr. Justice Lahiri, was the Chairman and he wrote in his report:

"The food policy pursued by the State of West Bengal in 1965-66..."

Mind you, those were Congress days.

".....succeeded in converting the entire population of the State into a race of criminals..."

because smuggling of rice become a most lucrative profession to which the unemployed naturally got attracted. And then the report says:

"Without being accused of parochialism or provincialism, I can say that the State of West Bengal has been to some extent a victim of Central policy in the matter of food and the Central Government should bear a legitimate share of the burden."

But I do not know whether the Central Government would admit it. And in regard to this, only the other day it is reported in the HINDUSTAN STANDARD of 30th April that the West Bengal Governor, Mr. Dharma Vira, made statement before a meeting of District Magistrates and the paper reports him of having said:

"The Governor stressed the necessity of keeping the food prices low..."

They have sky-rocketed.

"He did not know why the prices would soar higher when the Centre was giving larger supplies of food to this State this year."

Naturally, the Centre looks upon Mr. Dharma Vira as a person very much near its heart and, therefore the Centre is helping him, and yet, the condition is actually worse and the prices are rising. Even so, we would like food production to grow and for that purpose I would refer the Central Government to a statement made by Dr. K. L. Rao very recently that with a very little efforts, West Bengal can produce all that it needs by way of food and can also export some to other States. In this

connection, the Sunderbans was mentioned. There are low-lying areas in Hawrah District about which Shri Chatterjee must be aware and there is a Beel, a 70 miles stretch of water—Bhandardaka Beel—in Murshidabad District which is abutting at the Bhagirathi river and by spending a little over a crore of rupees, we can grow three crops a year worth nearly Rs. 3 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Member's time is up.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : One who is nobody in this House and who has been disowned by his own Party can speak for 25 minutes, but those who represent recognised Parties do not get any time. I protest against this. I would not have said it but for.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal) : I would also support Mr. Mukerjee. This is West Bengal Budget and those hon. Members from West Bengal should get more time.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I want to make one point clear. The unattached Members agreed to Prof. Kabir to speak on their behalf and his time was 19 minutes but he was given only 15 minutes. Therefore, the hon. Member sitting opposite must not have any misunderstanding that he has been given more than his due.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I have counted also ; I have counted the number of minutes. There is no need for it. You better carry on with Congress Members and with new-Congress Members like Mr. Kabir ; they can have the run of the land. I do not propose to speak. If this is the way the West Bengal Budget is to be treated, West Bengal Members should have nothing to do with it. Therefore, I would suggest that only the Congressmen remain and let the proceeding be conducted by Mr. Kabir and God alone knows who are the other defectors who are now trying to go to the other side. I do not want to take any further part in the proceedings.

(Shri H. N. Mukerjee then left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Shri Onkarlal Bohra,

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : सभापति महोदय, जब आज हम यहां पश्चिमी बंगाल के बजट के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं तब मुझे एक बात का बड़ा खेद है कि वहां पर आज राष्ट्रपति शासन है। पश्चिमी बंगाल में, जिसने जनतन्त्र और प्रजातन्त्र के लिये सब से ज्यादा संघर्ष किया, राष्ट्रपति शासन है, यह बात मन को बड़ी अखरती है। लेकिन मैं आप के सामने उन कारणों का थोड़ा सा जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ जिन की वजह से यह स्थिति हुई और आज हम इस संसद-भवन में बैठ कर वहां के बजट पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में पिछले दिनों में यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार के समय जिस तरह की घटनायें हुई और जिस तरह का वातावरण सारे देश में चर्चा का विषय बना, मैं थोड़ा सा उन पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। एक तरफ पश्चिमी बंगाल में भयंकर असन्तोष है, बेकारी की लेकर छात्रों में अनुशासनहीनता है, दूसरी तरफ श्रमिकों में भी असन्तोष है। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से उन्नत होते हुए भी पश्चिमी बंगाल में जिस प्रकार की घटनायें हुई, उन से देश में एक वातावरण बना, और उत्पादन की दृष्टि से देश को इतना धक्का लगा जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। आज जहाँ अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए और बेकारी खत्म होनी चाहिये, वहाँ पर उद्योगों का धेराव किया गया, श्रमिकों की समस्यायें खड़ी की गई और उत्पादन को धक्का पहुँचाया गया। साथ ही नक्सलवाड़ी जैसी घटनाओं ने सारे पश्चिमी बंगाल के शासन को ठप्प कर दिया और लोगों में आतंक फैला। एक ओर तो हम चाहते हैं कि प्रगति हो, उत्पादन बढ़े और दूसरी ओर अनुशासनहीनता और असन्तोष की घटनाओं ने सारी स्थिति ऐसी पैदा कर दी कि वहाँ पर मजबूर हो कर केन्द्र को हस्तक्षेप करना पड़ा और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करना पड़ा।

श्री बलराज मधोक ने सारी जिम्मेदारी कांग्रेस पर डाली है कि वह अपनी आत्मा की आबाज सुनें तो उन्हें ऐसा लगेगा कि बाबजूद

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा]

सारी बुराइयों के बहुत समय तक केन्द्र ने श्रीर संसद ने पश्चिमी बंगाल की घटनाओं पर बर्ष धारण किया, लेकिन अन्त में स्थिति इतनी असहनीय हो गई कि मजबूर हो कर राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां पर लागू करना पड़ा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ तो जहां केरल के अन्दर वहां की संयुक्त सरकार, जिसमें कम्यूनिस्ट भी हैं, उद्योगों को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रही है, वहां दूसरी तरफ पश्चिमी बंगाल के कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों के हाथ में सरकार आते ही, उन्होंने सोचा कि वह बहुत जल्दी हिन्दुस्तान में कम्यूनिज्म की शुरूआत कर देंगे और बहुत जल्दी बंगाल को स्वर्ग बना देंगे। अपने केल-कुलेशन की गलती से न केवल वे ही अपवस्य हुए बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के सामने उन्होंने एक ऐसी तस्वीर रक्खी कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान उस से सजग हो गया है। मैं खास तौर से संयुक्त सरकार में काम करने वाले कम्यूनिस्ट भाइयों को बघाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपना चित्र देश के सामने प्रस्तुत कर दिया।

पश्चिमी बंगाल एक विशेष स्थिति में है क्योंकि वह सीमा के साथ है। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए हजारों रिफ्यूजी वहां हैं साथ ही पश्चिमी बंगाल चीन की सीमा के नजदीक पड़ता है, इसलिये यह हमारे लिये चिन्ता का विषय है। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारी पूर्वी सीमायें खतरे में पड़ें। हम नहीं चाहते कि साम्राज्यवाद से टक्कर लेने वाला बंगाल, जहां सदा जनतन्त्र की आवाज गूँजी है, विदेशियों के कुचक्र का शिकार हो जाय, मावो त्से तुंग का नारा लगे, विदेशी शक्तियों का प्रभाव बढ़ने लगे। यह जरूरी था कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों और भारत की सरकार को पश्चिमी बंगाल को लेकर चिन्ता हो। आज वहां के लोगों में राष्ट्र-पति शासन लागू होने के बाद एक संतोष की लहर आई है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में संयुक्त सरकार बनी, इस पर किसी को असन्तोष नहीं था। अगर

कांग्रेस सरकार बनाना चाहती तो वह केवल थोड़े से कांग्रेस के बाहर के व्यक्तियों को ले कर सरकार बना सकती थी, लेकिन संयुक्त सरकार बनने से एक आशा थी कि संयुक्त सरकार वहां की जनता की जो समस्यायें हैं जो पश्चिमी बंगाल की समस्यायें हैं, उनको हल करेगी। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है समस्याओं का समाधान करने के बजाय, उन्होंने समस्यायें पैदा करनी शुरू कर दीं। ऐसी समस्यायें उसने पैदा कर दीं कि उस से न केवल संयुक्त सरकार ही बदनाम हुई बल्कि भारत में जनतन्त्र को भी खतरा हो गया।

जब मैं बजट पर बोल रहा हूँ तब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की कुछ बड़ी बड़ी समस्यायें हैं जिनकी ओर हम को ध्यान देना चाहिये। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि हम को पश्चिमी बंगाल में भूमि सुधारों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये। वहां भूमि की समस्या सब से बड़ी समस्या है। अगर हम इस समस्या को हल नहीं करेंगे तब हमारा काम किसी भी तरह से नहीं चल सकता। राजस्थान में जहाँ बड़े बड़े राजे महाराजे, जागीरदार थे, वहां बड़ी आसानी से हम ने इस समस्या को हल कर लिया और बड़े अच्छे ढंग से हल कर लिया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस नक्सलवाड़ी की चर्चा बहुत होती है, जिससे हम परेशान हैं, अगर हम उसकी तह में जायें तो हमको पता चलेगा कि वहां आज भी बड़े बड़े जमींदार हैं और भूमि समस्या के कारण गड़बड़ी हो रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि जब वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन आया है तब हम भूमि समस्या की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें ताकि हमको और नक्सलवाड़ियों का सामना न करना पड़े।

इसके बाद प्रमुख समस्या है बेकारी की। यह बहुत जबर्दस्त समस्या पश्चिमी बंगाल की है। पश्चिमी बंगाल सांस्कृतिक और शिक्षा की दृष्टि से बड़ा जागरूक प्रान्त है सारे भारत के प्रान्तों में। लेकिन वहां पर शिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। मुझे यह कहते हुए

खेद होता है कि शिक्षित बेकारों को काम दिलाने के लिये यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की सरकार ने कोई काम नहीं किया, जब कि वह कर सकती थी। हम चाहते हैं कि शिक्षित बेकारों को काम दिया जाय। शिक्षित बेकारों की बजह से ही पश्चिमी बंगाल में असन्तोष है। जब भी कोई हड़ताल होती है या जुलूस निकलता है, बड़ी आसानी से हमारे शिक्षित बेकारों की बड़ी संख्या मिल जाती है। इसलिये राष्ट्रपति शासन के समय जब कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, अगर इन शिक्षित बेकारों को काम दिलाने के लिये कोई बड़ी योजना आरम्भ की जा सके तो हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल की बड़ी सेवा होगी।

जब मैं कलकत्ते की चर्चा करता हूँ तब मेरे सामने एक बड़ा दुःखद प्रसंग आता है। वहाँ पर जगह जगह पर हाथ रिश्सा चलाने वाले दिखलाई पड़ते हैं। एक इन्सान को जब दूसरा इन्सान खींचता है तो ऐसा लगता है कि क्या यही कलकत्ता है जिसकी इतनी गरिमा है? जिस कलकत्ता से टैगोर का नाता है, जिस कलकत्ता की चर्चा हम लोग गौरव से करते हैं, तथा जिस की बात सुन कर हम को गौरव अनुभव होता है, वहीं जब कलकत्ते में हाथ से रिश्सा खींचते हुए देखते हैं तो मन को बड़ा क्षोभ होता है और हमारा सिर लज्जा से झुक जाता है। जितनी जल्दी हम इस कलंक की प्रथा को मिटा पायेंगे उतना ही देश का गौरव बढ़ेगा।

इसी तरह से मैं कलकत्ता के सम्बन्ध में नञ्च निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप वहाँ पर कहीं खड़े हो जायें, आपको भिक्षा माँगते हुये लोग मिल जायेंगे। यह बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति है। इसको खत्म करना आज देश की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है। यह हमारे लिये बड़ा भारी कलंक है कि वहाँ पर भिक्षा वृत्ति अभी भी बड़े जोर शोर से चल रही है।

इसी तरह मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता, जिस की बड़ी चर्चा होती है, वह हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा शहर है। मैं इतने बड़े जनसंख्या वाले शहर की बात आपके सामने

रखना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर स्वच्छता का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। उस स्थान को देख कर किसी को भी खुशी नहीं होती। आप दिल्ली को लें, बँगलोर चले जायें या जयपुर चले जायें, उनको देख कर मन को बड़ा आनन्द होता है कि हमने कोई सुन्दर शहर देखा। लेकिन लोग वहाँ जाते हैं, विदेशी भी आते हैं, जब वह कलकत्ता को देखते हैं तो उन के मन में बड़ी निराशा होती है कि वहाँ पर इतनी गन्दगी है। आज बम्बई में हाउसिंह कारपोरेशन है और मकान आदि बनाने की बड़ी सुविधा है, उसी प्रकार कलकत्ता में भी अच्छी वस्तियाँ बननी चाहिये और अच्छी कालोनीज बसाई जानी चाहिये।

पश्चिमी बंगाल की समस्या केवल आर्थिक समस्या ही नहीं है, वह राजनीतिक समस्या भी है। आने वाले चुनावों में हमें इस बात को महसूस करना ही होगा। हमें इस बात को सोचना होगा कि हमें पश्चिमी बंगाल में जनतन्त्र को मजबूत करने के लिये क्या करना है। मेरा खास तौर से विभिन्न पार्टियों से निवेदन है कि अगर वे जनतन्त्र में विश्वास करती हैं तो उन्हें इस बात की गारन्टी देनी चाहिये कि चुनावों में जो भी पार्टियाँ भाग्यी वे निश्चित रूप से उसका समर्थन करेंगी। और अगर वे जनतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं करती हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको साफ तौर से सामने आना चाहिये, अपनी अराजकतापूर्ण कार्यवाहियों से राष्ट्र विरोधी और विघटन की कार्यवाहियों से देश की और स्वयम् पश्चिमी बंगाल की तस्वीर को खराब नहीं करना चाहिये। पश्चिमी बंगाल से हिन्दुस्तान बहुत कुछ सीखता है, हिन्दुस्तान उसका अनुकरण करता है, पश्चिमी बंगाल की ओर देश गौरव से देखता है। मैं खास तौर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की शक्तियों से हमारे देश के जनतन्त्र की बड़ी आशायें हैं। इसलिये आगामी चुनावों की दृष्टि से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की जनता को इस अवसर का अधिक से

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा]

अधिक लाभ उठाना चाहिये और जनतन्त्र को मजबूत करने में कामयाब होना चाहिये।

श्री बेबेल सेन (भासनसोल) : सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से पश्चिमी बंगाल को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के बारे में जो अन्याय और दुर्व्यवहार किया गया है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। फोर्थ फाइनेंस कमिशन की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक 1967-68 में बंगाल को 44 करोड़ रुपया मिलना चाहिये था लेकिन उसको केवल 34 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया गया। आप देखें कि फोर्थ फाइनेंस कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैराग्राफ 57 में जो क्राइटीरिया एप्लाइ किया था स्टेट्स की रिलेटिव इकोनोमिक एंड सोशल बैकवर्डनेस को एसेस करने का वह था :

'Relative economic and social backwardness of a State.'

1. *Per capita* gross value of agricultural production ;
2. *Per capita* value added by manufactures ;
3. Percentage of workers to the total population ;
4. Percentage of enrolment in classes I to IV of the population in age group 6-11 ;
5. Population per hospital bed ;
6. Percentage of rural population to total population ;
7. Percentage of rural population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes to total population'

इन स्टैंडर्ड्स को ध्यान में रखते हुए कमिशन ने एवार्ड दिया था कि यूनियन एक्सपेंडिचर इयूटीज जितनी होती हैं, और उनका जो डिबिटिबल पूल है उसका 7.51 परसेंट वैस्ट बंगाल को मिलना चाहिये। जितने फंड्स रिसोर्सिंस होते हैं और जिन का बटवारा चाहे पापुलेशन के आधार पर हो आर्टिकल 275 के मातहत और चाहे जरूरियात के आधार पर हो आर्टिकल 282 के मातहत, बंगाल को 7.51 परसेंट समुच्चय फंड्स रिसोर्सिंस के डिबिटिबल पूल का मिलना चाहिये। यह उसको मिला

नहीं है। इस वास्ते सब से पहले मेरी मांग है कि उसको 7.51 परसेंट दिया जाए।

दूसरी बात मैं रिपयूजीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो रिपयूजीज आए, उनके साथ जो बरताव किया गया वही बरताव ईस्ट बंगाल से आने वाले रिपयूजीज के साथ नहीं किया गया। वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वाले रिपयूजीज के वास्ते एक इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी एक्ट बनाया गया था और वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वाले रिपयूजीज को हिन्दुस्तान में कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाता था। वे जो जायदाद पाकिस्तान में छोड़ कर आए थे, उसका उनको कम्पेंसेशन दिया गया है। लेकिन ईस्ट बंगाल से आने वाले रिपयूजीज को अपनी जायदाद के लिए जिस को वे पाकिस्तान में छोड़ कर आए हैं, कोई कम्पेंसेशन नहीं दिया गया है। उनको एक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है। करीब पचास लाख आदमी ईस्ट बंगाल से आए हैं और अपनी तमाम प्रापर्टी ईस्ट बंगाल में वे छोड़ कर आए हैं। उस प्रापर्टी का हिसाब सरकार के पास नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हार्ड कमिशनर के जरिये से इसका हिसाब लिया जाए। यह इस वास्ते भी जरूरी है कि फ्यूचर जैनेरेशंस आफ इंडिया इसके बारे में मांग पेश करेंगी। साथ ही साथ ईस्ट बंगाल से आने वाले लोगों के साथ भी न्याय होना चाहिये।

अब फूड के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। बजट में स्टेट प्लान आउटले 1967-68 में 55.81 करोड़ रखा गया था जबकि 1968-69 में इसको घटा कर 53.7 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। इसको क्यों घटा दिया गया है, इसका कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया है। एग्रिकलचर पर जहां 1967-68 में 16.60 करोड़ खर्च किया गया था वहां 1968-69 में 15 करोड़ ही खर्च की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसको भी घटा दिया गया है। आप देखें कि बंगाल में खाद्यान्नों की परिस्थिति भयंकर है। धाज भी वहां चावल का मूल्य पिछले साल के मुकाबले में बहुत ऊंचा है। जहां तक प्रोक्योरमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो चावल का हुआ ही नहीं

है। छः महीने वहां चावल का अकाल पड़ा रहा और चारों तरफ लोग भूखों मर रहे थे। आज भी वहां चावल की, वहां खुराक की हालत बहुत खराब है। इस परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए क्या प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है, उसका कोई भी जिक्र बजट के अन्दर नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और भी आपका अविलम्ब ध्यान जाना चाहिये और बंगाल की चावल की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

जहां तक पुलिस पर खर्च का सवाल है 1967-68 में पुलिस पर 16.11 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की व्यवस्था की गई थी जबकि 1968-69 में इसको बढ़ा कर 18.21 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। यह खर्च क्यों बढ़ाया गया है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

अभी भी प्रिबेंटिव डिंटेंशन के मातहत वहां 34 आदमी कैद हैं और 108 आदमियों के खिलाफ कोर्ट के वारंट हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब को रिहा कर दिया जाना चाहिये। यह और भी जरूरी है क्योंकि चुनाव आ रहे हैं। चुनावों से पहले पहले इन सब को रिहा कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी डिमांड करता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के जो वर्तमान गवर्नर हैं उनको निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये, उनको वापिस बुला लिया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि उन्होंने बहुत ही पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार वहां किया है।

यह कहा जाता है कि बंगाल एक प्राब्लेम स्टेट है। लेकिन इसका कारण खोजने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। अगर आप कारण में जायेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि विदेशी पूंजी का फँलाव सब से पहले बंगाल में और असम में ब्रिटिश काल में हुआ था, ब्रिटिश कैपिटल का वहीं फँलाव हुआ था जबकि बम्बई और अहमदाबाद जैसे हिन्दुस्तान के भागों में देशी पूंजी का फँलाव हुआ था। दूसरे इलाकों में और बंगाल में बहुत फर्क है। कलकत्ता में एक मजदूर को बम्बई के मजदूर से कम वेतन मिलता है। मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। बम्बई में टैक्सटाइल मिल में मजदूर को निम्नतम वेतन दो सौ रुपया मिलता है जबकि बंगाल में

150 मिलता है। इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग में बंगाल के मजदूर को बम्बई के मजदूर के मुकाबले में पचास से सौ रुपया तक मासिक कम वेतन मिलता है। बंगाल में ट्रेड यूनियन को चालू रखना भी बड़ा मुश्किल है। जब वहां ब्रिटिश पूंजी मौजूद थी तब कहा जाता था कि क्लाइव स्ट्रीट रूज दी होल ग्राफ गवर्नमेंट ग्राफ इंडिया। इसी वास्ते वहां पर हड़ताल करना बड़ा मुश्किल था। मुझ को दस बरस जेल में काटने पड़े हैं ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट के सिलसिले में। बम्बई के मुकाबले में बंगाल इकोनोमिकली बहुत नीचे है, बहुत पीछे है। उसके मुकाबले में बंगाल बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसका प्रधान कारण यही है कि वहां पर ब्रिटिश कैपिटल छाया रहा है। अगर बंगाल एक प्राब्लेम स्टेट है तो इसका जो बुनियादी कारण है, उसमें आप जायें। अगर आप बुनियादी कारण की खोज करेंगे तो घेराव बुनियादी कारण नहीं है। घेराव इज नाट एन इंडिपेंडेंट फिनोमिनन। इट इज ए रिएक्शन। अगर बंगाल की स्थिति को आपको सुधारना है तो बुनियादी बात की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना होगा, जो वहां की बीमारी है, उसकी गहराई में जाना होगा और उसका कुछ इलाज करना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो बजट रखा गया है, उसका विरोध करता हूँ।

15.48 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

श्री मधु लिमये (मुनेर) : मुझे एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखना है। मेरे ध्यान में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात आई है। इस विषय में आप भी काफी कुछ जानते हैं और कह भी चुके हैं। इसलिए आप दो मिनट मुझे देंगे तो स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखने का मैं कारण आपको बता दूंगा।

कारण यह है कि सरकार के द्वारा दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में कच्छ के माभले में जो बयान और हलफनामा दिया गया है, उसकी और आज दुपहर मेरा ध्यान गया है। यह आज मुझे दुप-

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हर दिया गया है। इस हलफनामे में दो तीन वाक्य सरकार के द्वारा अंडर सैक्रेट्री श्री रंगनाथन साहब ने ऐसे कहे हैं कि जिससे इस सदन का ही नहीं समूचे देश का घोर अपमान किया गया है। आप जानते ही हैं कि आपने भी स्वयं इस सवाल को यहां उठाया था और लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कई बार इस सदन में कहा था कि जहां तक पाकिस्तान के दावे का खवाल है, इस दावे को हम कतई मंजूर नहीं करते हैं। शास्त्री जी का एक ही वाक्य मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं :

"Pakistan today is laying claim to a large area....."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On a point of order. Is it proper to raise it in this manner in the midst of another discussion, when the normal proceedings of the House are going on. Have you been consulted? Have you given your consent? I should like to know.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He wanted two minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : कभी भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव उठाया जा सकता है। शास्त्री जी ने तो कहा था :

"...south of the Kutch-Sind boundary and north of 24th parallel. I want to state clearly and emphatically that we reject and repudiate these claims in their entirety."

28 अप्रैल 1965 को कहा है। अब उनकी सरकार विदेश मंत्रालय के अंडर सैक्रेट्री द्वारा कहती हैं :

"It is also denied that the territory which the tribunal has held to lie on the Pakistani side of the line of the boundary belonged to Kutch district of Gujarat State under the Bombay Re-organisation Act of 1960 and that it was recognised as Indian territory by the Constitution of India."

"A mistaken claim to territory which was in the adverse possession of India does not have the effect of converting such territory into territory of India

and demarcation of the real boundary does not amount to cession of territory."

यह "एडवर्स पोजेशन" की बात भुट्टो साहब कहते थे, पाकिस्तानी कहते थे। आप को याद होगा कि शास्त्री जी ने उस वक्त भुट्टो साहब का बयान कोट करते हुए उसका प्रतिवाद किया था।

"Then Shastriji quotes Mr. Bhutto's statement of 15th April, 1965 in which he says "the dispute has arisen because the disputed territory is in India's adverse possession."

पाकिस्तान की इस बात को प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री जी काटते थे और कहते थे कि यह हमारा इलाका है, यह हमेशा हमारा प्रदेश रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब स्वयं सरकार और विदेश मंत्री की ओर से अंडर सैक्रेट्री, श्री रंगनाथन, हाई कोर्ट के सामने इस तरह का हलफनामा और बयान करते हैं, तो यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है।

इसके लिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप मेरे स्थगन-प्रस्ताव पर दस पंद्रह मिनट बहस कराइये और बंगाल के बजट पर बहस को मुलतती रखिये। बंगाल के बेरबाड़ी क्षेत्र के मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो राय दी थी उस राय पर अमल न करने के हेतु अब सरकार अदालत में कह रही है कि यह हमारा प्रदेश नहीं है, इस लिए पाकिस्तान को देना चाहिए; संविधान में संशोधन करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस लिए बेरबाड़ी और बंगाल का मामला भी इससे जुड़ा हुआ है।

मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि आप मेरे स्थगन-प्रस्ताव पर दस पंद्रह मिनट तक बहस कराइये।

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO (Bobbili) : Sir, I raise a point of order. The issue is before High Court and notice was also given to the Central Government. That being so, is *sub judice* now. I therefore plead that this should not be proceeded with and it should be dropped.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : It is not a question of *sub judice*. It is a very grave matter. It is the Government of India making a statement on oath before the High Court of the country whether this area belongs to us or not. The

Government of India is on record; the late Prime Minister is on record, and this House has decided that this area belongs to India. Now, a tribunal has given an perverse award and we are bound by certain commitments and that can be understood. But if the Government of now goes and says that "this area never belonged to us, this area was not part of Kutch, that it was under our adverse possession," that means we have given away our entire case and we proclaim to the whole world that we are fools, that we are aggressors, that we are occupying the territory of Pakistan and their claim was right;

This amounts to bringing the whole country into disrepute and also playing with the frontiers of the country. A Government which makes such a statement in the High Court has no business to exist for a single day. Therefore, I suggest that the business before the House should be adjourned and this discussion should be taken up.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, मेरी राय है कि वित्त मंत्री, श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त, शायद उस बात का उत्तर न दे सकें, जो श्री मधु लिमये ने उठाया है। मन्त्रालय यह हो कि आप सरकार को कहें कि गृह-मन्त्री या प्रधान मन्त्री को सदन में बुलाया जाये और या तो अभी और या कल सारी स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण हो। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, जिस का सम्बन्ध देश की सीमा सुरक्षा से है। प्रधान मन्त्री या गृह मन्त्री इस बारे में अपना वक्तव्य दें और उसके बाद यदि आप आवश्यक समझें, तो इस स्थगन-प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया जाये। इस पुरे अधिवेशन में अभी तक कच्छ के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार से कोई चर्चा नहीं हो सकी है, सिवाये उस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के, जो कुछ समय पहले श्री बलराज मधोक ने रखा था। केवल इसी प्रश्न पर सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इसलिए आप जिम्मेदार मिनिस्टर्स को बुलायें और उनके द्वारा स्थिति का स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिए, वरना देश में तरह-तरह के सबूत होंगे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have to make a submission. The issue that has been raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye is a very serious one, because it has undone the very basis that India has taken

not only with regard to Kutch but with regard to other boundary disputes also. The Congress party says that it has accepted the verdict of the Kutch award. It is not because they agreed to the whole logic of it, but because it was decided by the International Tribunal. But, here, the statement made by the Under Secretary of the External Affairs Ministry is so serious that all our arguments and all our logic have been undercut by the statements that he has made. Therefore, the matter is extremely serious. It not only undermines the prestige of this House; as in this House the late Prime Minister Shastriji made the statement on behalf of the whole nation. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the plea for an adjournment Motion that has been raised by my friend Mr. Madhu Limaye and I think the discussion on the West Bengal demands for grants should be postponed and the discussion on this point made by Mr. Madhu Limaye be continued.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I understand the gravity of the situation and the points made on the floor of the House by hon. members just now. I would ask the Prime Minister who has just come back to explain the situation after the West Bengal budget has been discussed. We are going to finish the West Bengal budget today. After that, this can be taken up. At least there can be a statement made by the Prime Minister or the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Bhagat, explaining the position.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप का निर्णय ठीक है हम कोई अड़ंगा नहीं लगाना चाहते। लेकिन कुछ होना चाहिए। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

15 56 hrs.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS (WEST-BENGAL), 1958-59—Contd.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA (Malgaon) : Sir, in the discussion on the West Bengal budget, friends from both sides have referred to many of the problems which have come before the administration under the Governor's rule and which are also standing social problems in the State. I shall try to confine myself to one particular problem—the

[Mr. Chairman]

problem in the educational world in the State. That problem is typified in the continuous agitations among the students of Calcutta which are reported in the papers often, almost every other day. This continuous ferment in among the youth of the State concentrated in Calcutta brings to the fore the question of extreme pressure on one university—University of Calcutta. In order to relieve the pressure on this university, universities have been multiplied in the State. At present, there are as many as 8 universities in different parts of West Bengal, but still the pressure of students on the Calcutta University remains. That is partly because the admission in the other universities is limited sometimes by their constitution and sometimes by their jurisdiction. If that is not remodelled, this pressure on Calcutta University will continue and this unrest and agitation among the students will also continue.

Take for example, the Jadavpur University, which is almost adjacent to Calcutta University. While the Calcutta University has to admit and look after students numbering more than a lakh, the Jadavpur University limits admission by its very jurisdiction to a few thousand. That creates an imbalance, from which the entire system of education is suffering in Calcutta. Similarly, there are other universities also where admission will come to only a few thousand. Thus the concentration of youth in Calcutta continues. This problem has got to be looked after. Unless that problem is remedied, this unrest among the youth will continue and create a state of unrest throughout the State.

15.59 hrs.

[Shri Thrumala Rao in the Chair]

One of the causes from which the public life is suffering is that the unemployed youth are not finding proper channels for their intellectual and spiritual preoccupations to go through. These channels have to be provided to them by different methods adopted by different educational institutions, controlled by the Centre as well as by the State. We have a Central University, where also the admission is limited.

The Calcutta University had its Act remodelled under the last two Governments in order to face this situation.

Under the re-modelled Act elections are being held now. What will be the result will be seen in future. But the Education Minister who comes from Calcutta I believe, is awake to the problem. This problem will have to be looked afresh to provide the students and the younger people enough food for their mental and spiritual preoccupation.

16.00 hrs.

In that way, the unrest created may be accounted for not only by the imbalance in the matter of providing educational facilities, but there are also other matters which are responsible for this. One of them is, I should refer to, the cinemas, with which the city is being overcrowded now. I was happy to find some days back the Information Minister telling the cinema people that in choosing films for show in this country they should go by the social standards which obtain in this country and not by the social standards of the country from which the films are imported, and because of this change of taste which is not allowed in our society but shown in the cinemas they create a state of unrest. Just at the time when the youthful population requires to be protected even against themselves, that is the time when these cinemas create an atmosphere which makes them prone to go beyond limits. That is the problem to which not only the Minister of Education but also the Minister of Information has to look to.

I would not spare even the newspaper world. The newspaper world has also their responsibility to bear for this unrest which is found among the student population. There are occasions when they should speak with restraint and when they should speak with proper direction guiding the students and youth in the lines along which they will have the real culmination of their educational career and not along the lines which will lead them to dissipation of energy and which will lead them to paths that will frustrate the very object of education. These two or three agencies to which I have referred should be tackled and should be consulted. Their help should

be taken so that the educational world may be in quiet and may be allowed to pursue their own preoccupations in peace and without disturbance.

One of the Vice Chancellors of our university, Professor Nirmal Kumar Sidhanta, who later became Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, in a press conference told the press reporters that the best help that the newspapers could give to the universities was to leave them alone. But, unfortunately, that is not always so, and the universities come in for too much attention in newspapers and the students find themselves distracted between one path and the other, one ideal and the other and between the choice of one course or the other. This is one of the causes which led to this unrest today to which I have referred and about which I am very seriously concerned when I find the different ways in which this unrest expresses itself in the city.

The greatest regret which I have and with which I have noticed the result of this unrest is that the usual restraint which comes through education is losing its hold on student population and that restraint, unless allowed to grow, will create difficulties for all the educational institutions to continue.

Having referred to this problem in the educational world, I shall refer only to two more problems in this connection. One is the problem of the refugees who are coming and the trek has not yet stopped. The East Bengal people, who are uprooted from their own soil this element of our society gave to the State, to India and to the movement of freedom for India some of its best exponents, some of its best leaders and some of its best characters who sacrificed everything. But, unfortunately, that part of the society has been a victim after the partition which was enforced on India and on Bengal.

Some say that this partition was on agreement; I never agree to that. This was a partition which was enforced upon us by coercion. It was an administrative coercion which enforced this partition and I look upon it from that point of view. The element of society which has been the victim of that enforced partition is still

coming to India for help and succour. They have given proof of an amount of sacrifice which is worth writing an epic. I believe, in future some writer will arise who will write an epic on the sufferings and sacrifices of these East Bengal people who are determined to abandon all worldly possessions but not their faith. That is the fundamental problem of the East Bengal refugees and that is the point of view from which this trek of refugees from East Bengal to India is to be looked at.

The second point to which I wanted to refer was about the problem of Calcutta to which some of my hon. friends have already referred. One of the problems from which this city suffers is the problem of the River Hooghly to which Shri Humayun Kabir also referred. The solution of this particular problem is a matter of different ministries; not only one ministry but the Transport Ministry, the Communications Ministry, the Health Ministry, as many as five ministries of the Government of India are involved in order to find out a solution to have a continuous flow in the River Hooghly from the main channel. If they all combine, I believe, this can be solved. Even today the people of Calcutta have to drink saline water; because of the almost silted channel of the Hooghly at its confluence with the main channel, which is almost closed with sand. Sweet water does not come and it is sea water that we take with reduced salinity as much as possible by artificial means. That is the water that we are taking and health experts say that this is bad for the human system.

So, this is a problem which has to be tackled. Also, the transport problem of Calcutta. The Railway Ministry at times gives us the assurance that the circular railway will come into existence some time. I wish they could expedite this matter and have the circular railway constructed earlier than all the schemes that had forecast the time for the construction of the circular railway so that the city which is breaking down under the pressure of its own population may find some relief and may get rid of many of the epithets which have been showered upon it and which, I believe, it does not deserve. Whatever the position of Calcutta, remaining in the two capital

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

cities, I should say Calcutta is still better today than this capital where I stand.

This capital is a mechanised capital. It is a mechanical city. Everything is mechanical. If you go to Calcutta, you see there is life pulsating. That is why the exuberance of life finds expression in different forms some of which may not be liked. But it is a city pulsating with life.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I start with a rather gentle but firm submission. I am not going to make a professional exit like my esteemed colleague, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, but I would exert my right to speak as one of the representatives of West Bengal and demand that I may be given a reasonable time for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I should like to tell the hon. Member that there are two or three more unattached Members from Bengal who are very much interested in this Budget. I would like the hon. Member not to repeat most of the arguments that have already been expressed on the floor of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the State of West Bengal has been decried and demeaned by many of the leaders in Delhi, of our Central Government as a nightmarish State of dread and derelict and of perpetual procession and agitation. But, unfortunately, very few of the so-called national leaders of the Central Government have tried to understand the basic problem of West Bengal with a spirit of compassion and compatriotism. I would avail this opportunity to raise the problem of West Bengal in this highest national forum today.

The partition has not only had an emotional shock on the people of Bengal only but it has had a volcanic shock almost dismembering all aspects of the life of a people who had the heritage to fight not only for the freedom of India but for the progress and prosperity of this country. In every sphere, political, economic, cultural and social, the partition spelled disaster on the life of the people of Bengal. By now, 60 lakh refugees from East Bengal have migrated to India of

which West Bengal has to bear the largest share, that is, 45 lakh refugees.

Who are these people? East Bengal had the highest concentration of middle-class people as was found in pre-partition days of our country. I would just enumerate this East Bengal minorities owned 70 per cent of the land, 80 per cent of the urban property, 85 per cent of the trade, business and industry, 90 per cent of the educational institutions and represented 70 per cent of the Government services. They were compelled to migrate to India like millions of paupers as if suddenly the heavens fell upon their heads. These people, unless refugees from West Pakistan, were denied even the legitimate compensation which was provided to refugees from West Pakistan to have them settled here. If there is any problem in West Bengal today which has created a tremendous and stupendous crisis in the life of West Bengal, it is the refugee problem, the refugees who could not find themselves settled here after coming from East Bengal. It is after the partition that the economy of Bengal has been shattered. It was Calcutta which was the main centre of trade, business and industry and East Bengal was the main market and through it to Assam and Tripura this Calcutta market was extended. Now, as a result of the partition, that market has been totally lost.

Again, Bengal, as a whole, was self-sufficient in food. But as soon as the partition was enforced on the people of Bengal what happened is that jute mills are here but jute fields are there. Suddenly, nearly 12 per cent of the cultivable land had to be diverted for jute production.

As a result, immediately West Bengal became a deficit State. Even after the partition of Bengal, West Bengal has to bear the responsibility, I should say gladly from the national standpoint, not only for the refugees from East Bengal but also for 60 lakhs of people from outside West Bengal. Out of the 9 lakhs of workers employed in the industrial area, 8 lakhs are people, not of West Bengal but of rest of India. That has also created a certain problem there,

I do not want to repeat what has been said by my hon. friends about Calcutta, but I want to draw your attention to certain observations made by the World Bank and the WHO about the situation in Calcutta. The World Bank has said that Calcutta is a 'serious national problem for India'; this is not my word, but it is a quotation from the World Bank. WHO have said that Calcutta poses a 'serious international sanitation hazard'. I will give you one example, i.e., about the main water supply line from Palta to Tala. This is 14 miles long. Suddenly a year ago it has been found that out of the 14 miles, 7 miles of 60-inch main line supplying water to Calcutta, to the industrial complex, is almost ruined and the other part of 7-mile line also needs immediate cathode ray treatment. If this problem is not handled immediately, it will spell disaster not only on the civic population of Calcutta but on the whole industrial complex of West Bengal.

Then, there is only one bridge Connecting Calcutta and Howrah. This Howrah bridge, linking Howrah Station and Calcutta Port bear the burden of movement of 40 per cent of import and 45 per cent of export of the whole of India. Every day only the Howrah bridge pass 44,000 vehicles. The situation has now become very serious. Everybody knows this. Jamming of the bridge has almost become an everybody occurrence. The West Bengal Government has submitted a project for a second bridge over the river Hooghly. If a new bridge is not constructed immediately over Hooghly, not only the whole industrial complex, the industrial output and the industrial life of Calcutta and for that matter Greater Calcutta, but the projected industries in Haldia and the industrial life of the whole of eastern India will have to face a serious bottleneck.

Then, there are other problems. Coming to the prospect of further growth of industry, as a result of the Centre's policy of having equitable, regional distribution of industrial growth, what has happened? There is no prospect of further growth of industry in West Bengal. Last year only 42 fresh licences for new industries were issued. As a result, already 5 lakhs of literate unemployed people are in the register of West Bengal. About 35

lakhs of agricultural labour have no land and they do not know what they will do. These are the problems of unemployment in West Bengal today. With the influx of waves of refugees, the problem of employment potentiality has become very serious and the people of West Bengal do not know what will be their fact after a few years.

Then, about the industrial wealth of West Bengal I admit that it has its contribution to the other people. Every year, Rs. 27 crores of money is being sent from West Bengal by the labourers working there from outside, and crores and crores of rupees are being sent for the development of Rajasthan, Gujarat and other areas by the industrialists who are working in West Bengal. That is also a problem for West-Bengal.

In the background of this grim picture of West Bengal as it presents today, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that West Bengal, which is maimed, muzzled and truncated by partition, is still contributing, not less, but much more than many other States towards the growth of national economy of our country.

I will give you some statistics. Almost one fourth of the Central taxes are paid by West Bengal. Sir, one-third of the foreign exchange earnings of our country comes from this State. Sir, again, West Bengal provides 30% or Rs. 340/- crores worth of exports in the form of jute and tea. Calcutta port handles 40% of India's imports and 45% of exports. Calcutta Banks clear one-third cheques dealt with by all the Banks in India and West Bengal produces 21% of the industrial goods worth Rs. 375 crores. This State produces 20% paper goods, 30% pig iron, 27% steel, 75% electric fans, 60% railway wagons and 19% bi-cycles of the total output of India. Rs. 63 crores worth of minerals, including coal, are mined in West Bengal.

Do these figures not indicate that crippled Bengal, as it is to-day, this State is contributing largest share to the growth, maintenance and prosperity of the national economy of India that the Centre and the whole nation should treat the problem of West Bengal as a special national problem that has been created not by the fault of the people of West Bengal, not for any other reason but for the sins of Delhi

[Shri Samar Guha]

Gods who, sitting behind the purdah with Mountbatten conspiratorially butchered, and dismembered thousands of years old entity of India. Partition responsible for the tragedy, misery and crisis of West Bengal to-day. It is squarely the responsibility of the national leaders and the national policy for this act of dividing West Bengal. Therefore, I submit that the national leaders and the central Government should treat West Bengal as a special national problem and do justice to the State. Even after being truncated and put into a crisis, this State sitting idle. It is trying to find out its own resources. I will give you certain figures.

West Bengal has made the largest contribution to the small savings scheme. While Madras made a saving of Rs. 2.7 crores, Maharashtra 3.04 crores, Bihar Rs. 6.88 crores, West Bengal's contribution was Rs. 11.73 crores, the highest among the Indian States.

Then the regard to LIC business, it has gone up from Rs. 79 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 84 crores in 1966-67. The number of policies issued in the rural areas in India as a whole has gone down, but in West Bengal it has increased from Rs. 16.63 crores to Rs. 18.37 crores in the same period.

West Bengal has also tried to increase its revenue in various ways. It has made bold efforts in increasing the quantum of revenue collection as it will be indicated that the State's revenue collection which stood at Rs. 170 crores in the year 1965-66 is now Rs. 203 crores in 1967-68.

The State's development expenditure has also increased from 40% in 1956-57 to 49% in 1966-67.

I mentioned these figures for the reason that whatever the possibilities of increasing the revenue, whatever the possibilities of small-scale savings, the loan possibilities and the taxation possibilities, the state has exhausted all avenues. About taxation, West Bengal has reached a saturation point and there is no possibility of raising the internal resources any more. As such the fate of West Bengal depends mainly on the assistance given to the State by the Finance Commission and the planning Commission. But, here I would just

draw your attention, that both the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission have behaved rather niggardly with the problems and the fate of West Bengal.

The Finance Commission made a contribution of Rs. 89.25 crores to Bihar, Rs. 29.83 crores to Punjab and Rs. 215.66 crores to Maharashtra but the truncated and maimed state of West Bengal which is suffering from all the ills and evils of Partition, got only Rs. 13.97 crores from the Finance Commission.

Even that Finance Commission did not agree to pay for the dearness allowance for the State employees. During the Third Plan period, West Bengal received from the Central planning Commission as grants only Rs. 62.7 crores and as loans Rs. 189.67 crores which are much less than that received by other States. The result is his. During the period of 1954-55 the per capita central assistance received in West Bengal was Rs. 4.3, second in comparison to all the States. In 1965-66 this figure stands at Rs. 8.5. Now this figure stands at 13th, in comparison to all the other States of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should finish.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : During the period 1952-53, West Bengal spent Rs. 6.6 for each person and the State stood third in comparison to all other States but this figure has now come down to 13th position. Does this House realise that in respect of other States the per capita expenditure is going up, but in West Bengal the Government knows that it is going down? West Bengal has undertaken a crash programme to be self-sufficient in food production by 1970. It is a challenge to the Finance Minister. Let the Finance Minister be attentive; let the Finance Minister be attentive; let the Finance Minister be attentive.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I am attentive.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are not attentive. That is why three times I have to repeat it. It is a challenge. You are saying so much that West Bengal is depen-

dent upon the central pool for food. It is a challenge to you. West Bengal wants not even grants but as loan Rs. 17.70 crores for the first term and Rs. 22.68 crores for the second term, so that the crash programme they have adopted for making West Bengal self-sufficient in food will succeed. If you agree to give that aid to West Bengal, West Bengal will not have to carry the begging bowl to the doors of the Delhi Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should conclude. Your speech is so long and you have quoted so many facts and figures.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am concluding. If the problem of Calcutta and the plan drawn by CMPO is not given attention to by the Centre, Calcutta will one day explode. (*Interruption*) Yes, Calcutta will explode, I can tell you in all seriousness.

About the refugee problem and the education problem, some of the Hon. Members have already spoken, so I need not touch upon those points. I would like to stress upon one point. The Namasudru community and the Chakma and the Santhal tribals who have migrated to West Bengal from East Bengal are traditionally fighting people. A sainik school should be established for them and a Bengalee regiment should be raised to provide employment for them, particularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is my concluding remark. Sir, I say that a climate of expropriation and insurrection is created not in an economically advanced society as had been predicted by Karl Marx, but in a society which provides the breeding-ground of squalour, hunger and starvation. West Bengal today provides that breeding-ground. West Bengal is not dead. Its soul is not lost. For the time being its soul is frozen in a milieu of despair and frustration. If the Government of India pays attention to the crisis of this State as a special national problem, West Bengal will 'arise and awake' again and make its contribution to the national prosperity and the national progress. Sir, it is a challenge to the Government of

India. Either they accept the problem of West Bengal as a national problem for the whole of the country, or push the State to a fate of chaos, subversion and insurrection. Thank You.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister has to be called at 4.30 p. m. Could he accommodate to more Members? I think there are two Unattached Member who want to speak. If they could be accommodated, they could have five minutes each.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is for you to accommodate them. I do not have to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can accommodate but it is all a question of time. I have got two names before me, those of Shri S. N. Maiti and Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

SHRI S. N. MAITI : He should take not more than five minutes.

SHRI S. N. MAITI (Midnapore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of Government to the problem of the district of Midnapore. This year a large part of Midnapore district, like Contai subdivision and Pingla and Sabang in Sadar Suldursion has been almost devastated by an unprecedented flood. Not only have the crops in these areas been lost, but thousands of houses have been damaged and trade and business affected. But, unfortunately, Government have not given adequate help to the flood-affected people there. Acute food crisis has created a serious situation in these areas, so much so that a large number of starvation deaths have been reported.

I would ask Government to take special care about the next cultivation. They should immediately offer agricultural loans, cattle-purchasing loans, seeds, fertilisers and cattle fodder in time so that the cultivators in these flood-affected areas can undertake cultivation of their land in due time and without failure. The fate of the flood-affected areas depends on the success of this programme.

Midnapore is a surplus district, but it can produce more for making West Bengal self-sufficient in food production, if flood control measures and small-scale irrigation projects are undertaken.

Midnapore being an agricultural district predominantly, I would ask Government to set up an agricultural university in this district.

I would also ask Government to develop cashewnut production in the coastal areas of this district.

I would further request Government to keep certain types of employment at the Haldia port reserved for the people of Midnapore.

Roads leading to Digha should be improved so as to facilitate attraction of tourists to this sea-resort. For this purpose, the two projected bridges over the Narghat and Kalinagar rivers should be completed as early as possible.

SHRI A. K. KISKU (Jhargram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, permit me to speak in Bengali, because the matter relates to the West Bengal budget.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : For whom is he speaking ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU : Mr.* Chairman, Sir, I would present only two points on West Bengal budget first Education and Second Tribal Welfare.

When I think of Education Sir, I feel that I am hungry, this naturally make we think about food, and when I think about food, I naturally remember the traditional Bengali meal of rice and fish. "muri", "murki", "Khoi" "chira" etc. all these rice products we do not get these days in the bazar, but they could be obtained at the Grand-hotel, Calcutta. Sir, gives us our traditional food rice and fish, and you will find that the political problem of West Bengal and half-solved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we think of Education, that first thing that comes to our mind is primary education. The House should know that in Calcutta Corporation area, there are several lakhs of children who have been denied the facilities of primary education. You can imagine if this is the condition of Primary education in Calcutta, then what is the condition in

rural areas. I know, there are still many backward pockets where there are no schools. There are tribal areas where you should not think of primary education without providing school meals, and two pieces of shirts and pants or frocks for these children. Moreover, these adivasi boys and girls should be introduced to the three "Rs" through their own mother-tongue-Santali,—at least in the first stage. Sir, I demand that the birth-right of the Adivasi for getting primary education through their own language—i.e. Santali, with the help of Adivasi teachers be met without further delay.

Secondly, Sir, there has been some expansion in education, but qualitative improvement in standard also has to be achieved. For this, proper facilities for teacher education has to be provided for. At present, there is a very anomalous position prevailing in W. Bengal. An improved salary scale has been declared for the trained teachers, but facilities for training is very inadequate. Consequently, there is great disappointment and agitation among the teachers. Moreover, the teachers must be paid their salaries in time.

Sir, a word about Calcutta University, which is one of the oldest universities of India—and which has a great tradition behind. But what an awful situation exists there, for which the whole country bewildered. At present, it works as if the University is more concerned with passing the students by giving gracemark—whereas the talented students are greatly neglected. I would demand that a commission be appointed to look into the affairs of Calcutta University, the great institution be set right as soon as possible.

A last word about Educational Administration in W. Bengal. The pressure on the Education Department is so great that it has almost come to a collapsable stage, and it demands a decentralisation of the whole administration.

Now, Sir, I come to my Second Point, i.e. Tribal Welfare. There are large adivasi belts and pockets which have been neglected. There is no good roads, hospital facilities, or facilities for drinking water. I am specially concerned about my Adivasi brethren of Jhargram area. Specially, a road is essentially required from Belpahari to Banspahari, which is purely in a jungle

*Translation of the speech delivered in Bengali.

area and there are about 20 to 30 thousand people living there.

Secondly, the adivasis are traditionally attached to their lands and forests. But they are being alienated from their lands by the clever moneylenders, mahajans and non-tribals. It is creating great dissatisfaction among the tribals. The forests policy of the Government also need to be reviewed so that that the Adivasis may get rehabilitated in their relationship with the jungles and so that they may be able to get their proper share from forest products.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Chairman, we have been debating the budget for West Bengal now for three hours or a little more. We have had a number of speeches; some dealt with the budgetary matters strictly and some dealt with political matters; others dealt with matters like education—the hon. Member who spoke last devoted a large part of his speech to this subject. Naturally, this is a budget debate and it is only as a result of some peculiar circumstances that we are debating this budget here. Ordinarily, it should have been debated in the Assembly. I can, therefore, understand the variety of subjects that has been covered. It is impossible for me in my reply to cover all the points. I shall, however, attempt in a few broad strokes to cover those aspects which are of particular concern to the majority of the members who have spoken.

While listening to the hon. Member who spoke last, I strained all my attentiveness but in spite of that I felt that I was carried away more by the music of the language than a comprehension of the substance.....(Interruptions). I followed one point, namely, if the situation in respect of primary education in Calcutta is so bad, how much worse would it be in the rural areas? That is the sentence which he spoke, I think. He has been the Education Minister in West Bengal and he knows that the situation in regard to primary education in the rural areas of West Bengal is better than it is in Calcutta. It is free in the rural areas whereas it is not free in Calcutta. I had hoped that we would get some enlightenment from him on this particular point. He could have taken

credit for having a better system in the rural areas than in Calcutta.

Shri Samar Guha in his speech which was half statistics and half emotion said that we should look at the problems of West Bengal with compassion and compatriotism. I should go much further. We should recognise the realities of the problem of West Bengal and we should have understanding and more, a sense of identification with these problems. We have to bring about a situation in which every citizen in the country has a sense of identification with the problems of any part of this country.

That alone is the true meaning of a united India. And of Bengal in particular we should be conscious of all its problems. Many of those problems, as was stated by many hon. Members, owe their origin to partition, and undoubtedly partition was not only an emotional shock to Bengal but it set in motion so many other disturbances in its whole structure and also in its economic structure that even today some of the problems that arose are in the course of being tackled. There is no gain saying the fact that the problem of refugees has added to the burdens of Bengal. It has also to be remembered that many of the areas producing rice and jute were left in the other part of Bengal at the time of partition, and an integrated whole was divided into two. The population of West Bengal has gone up from 26 million in 1951 to 35 million in 1961 and it is now about 40 million. And the population has gone up, while the area has remained the same. So, the density of population has naturally risen and today the density of population in West Bengal is the second highest in the country.

Reference has been made to the problem of the educated unemployed, shortage of foodgrains, law and order problem, etc. I shall deal with some of them later. But one matter which was raised by almost all the speakers—by Shri Sen, Shri Humayun Kabir Shri Chatterjee, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Himatsingka and others—was the problem of the city of Calcutta. There were references to its congestion, references to the problem of civic amenities, references to its size. All these problems are there, and Calcutta is, at the same time, one of the biggest cities in this

[Shri K. C. Pant]

country, a city which is the centre of industry and trade, which has the biggest part in the country, which is a great cosmopolitan centre, which has produced very great sons of India. It has a reservoir of trained manpower. Calcutta is in many respects a great asset both for West Bengal and for the rest of the country. But undoubtedly because of its size, because of its rapid growth in the last few years, it does have very big problems and those problems need to be considered with sympathy, with understanding and above all, with imagination.

Now, reference to the outlays and assistance in successive plan periods was made by Shri Deven Sen and Shri Samar Guha. The percentage of central assistance has risen over the Plans. In the first Plan, out of an outlay of Rs. 68 crores, central assistance was Rs. 30.6 crores; it comes to 45.2 per cent. In the second Plan the plan was more than double. It was Rs. 156 crores; central assistance was 46.8 per cent. In the third Plan it was again double of the second Plan. It was 307 crores; the percentage of central assistance was 51.5. In the period 1966 to 1969, the outlay is Rs. 162 crores; central assistance is Rs. 107 crores; and the percentage is 67. Therefore, the percentage of central assistance has been continuously on the increase. In addition to this, on certain specific projects, a large amount of money has been spent, namely, DVC Project and central projects like Chittaranjan Loco, Durgapur Steel Plant, Calcutta Port, Farakka Barrage, Haldia Port, MAMC, etc. I do not want to go into the details of expenditure to be incurred this year in various sectors, except to mention some major heads—Education Rs. 7.25 crores, Medical and Public Health Rs. 3.55 crores, Major and Minor Irrigation Rs. 8.84 crores, Agriculture Rs. 4.67 crores and Power Rs. 7.71 crores. Above all, the Greater Calcutta development scheme receives Rs. 3.06 crores. This is the picture of developmental effort that is being made.

Two or three hon. members referred to the second Hooghly bridge. That is an accepted scheme. Its total cost will be about Rs. 1.65 crores. Budget provisions have been made for the scheme in 1967-68 and onwards. This I hope will satisfy

members that this scheme has started. It will of course take some years to be completed. It is big, but the budget provision has started from 1967-68 onwards.

I come to the other problem which was naturally uppermost in the minds of most hon. members who spoke, viz., the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons. 33 lakhs of displaced persons came over up to 1963 and about another 7 lakhs came after that, making a total of 40 lakhs. This may not include some other migrants who are not registered. The expenditure on this is about Rs. 155 crores—the expenditure on those who had migrated upto 1963 in the form of relief and rehabilitation. Relief and rehabilitation have taken various forms—land and house-building loans, educational grants, medical assistance and so on. Even today there are 6 lakhs of refugees in West Bengal who came after 1963. But the point to be remembered here is that the expenditure on their rehabilitation is almost wholly met by the Government of India. It is not a burden exclusively on Bengal. It is recognised that it is a national problem and the Centre must contribute to its solution.

These refugees have gone to various parts of the country. Some of them are in my own district. Sometimes I hear hon. members from Bengal saying that refugees from West Bengal are not happy outside Bengal. I do not want to dispute that, but I would place before them my own personal experience of refugees settled in Nainital district. I would invite hon. members to visit them. I am sure they will be happy to find that they are very happy and they have taken very well to those surroundings. We are rather proud of the fact that in addition to the refugees from other areas who have come there, these refugees from Bengal also contribute to the variety of the population which today inhabits the Terai area of Nainital district.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Hundreds of refugees want to go to Andaman and Dandakaranya. I do not know whether you know the latest position. Government have not given that much clearance.

16.54 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI K. C. PANT : You would like Government to take expeditious steps to facilitate movement of these refugees outside Bengal. Is that the point ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : In Andaman and Nicobar, lot of space is available and we need settlers there. A large number of them can be rehabilitated there and our problem can also be solved in a way.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : West Pakistan refugees have got compensation for their properties left behind in West Pakistan. But in East Pakistan, not a single refugee was given compensation for properties worth crores of rupees which they had left behind.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope I shall be allowed to have my say, although I appreciate this problem, which agitates the minds of many hon. members.

I am very glad to take note of what you have said. Certainly we shall look into the specific suggestions offered by both the hon. Members. I hope they know that a Commission headed by Shri N. C. Chatterjee is going into this whole problem of rehabilitation and measures to be adopted for successful rehabilitation of the refugees. It has already submitted an interim report and it has been almost processed. We are hoping that we will soon be in a position to announce some decisions on that basis. But it is an interim report. Shri Chatterjee is not well and the final report is awaited. These suggestions will be certainly processed.

There was reference to the food situation in Bengal. It is a fact that there is a chronic food shortage in West Bengal. There has been diversion of land from paddy to jute in the last several years. This problem has been further aggravated as in several other parts of the country by two years of drought. The pressure on land to which I referred earlier is also a factor which aggravates the problem. Shri Madhok suggested that the problem could perhaps be solved by extension of agriculture. This could perhaps be explored, but ultimately

the problem can be solved by intensification of agriculture. We have to see that we produce more per acre in Bengal as in other parts of the country as compared to today, and with the new seeds coming in and with the modern techniques of farming this should not be impossible. In fact, the productivity of land in Bengal has risen. I noticed that Shri Chatterjee said that it has fallen. I am going to look into that particular aspect.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There can be no two opinion about intensification, but if there is land which can be brought under cultivation it should be used.

SHRI K. C. PANT : What we have to consider is whether it will be cheaper to intensify cultivation or to bring more land under cultivation.

There have been three major irrigation schemes to add to agricultural production. Two—Mayurakshi and DVC—have been completed and the third—Kanasabati—is under construction. Apart from this, the high-yielding varieties programme is being expanded rapidly.

Reference was made by Shri Ghosh to the question of procurement. This year's procurement has already amounted to 2.53 lakh tonnes between 1st November and 30th April as against 76,000 tonnes in the corresponding period last year of which he ought to know quite well. I am surprised he said that procurement is lagging behind. There was a question by Shri Mukerjee about making arrangements for supply of food. Actually, even today supplies are arranged from outside. Bengal is not self-sufficient. 86 lakh people are getting supplies under statutory rationing and 132 lakhs under modified rationing. These arrangements have been made and are continuing.

Shri Samar Guha and others raised the question of special assistance for food and for other projects. With all respect may I say that every time we deal with the budget of any State this demand naturally comes up. But the cake is the same from which we distribute.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not the same. It is due to the national policy, the policy of our national leaders. They have

[Shri Samar Guha]

created this partition. As a result of partition all this trouble followed. That is the root cause. You cannot put the position of the State of West Bengal on a par with other States. West Bengal should be treated as a special national problem.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : My part of the country was divided twice over.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : By exchange of population and compensation we have somehow solved that problem. That is not the case with East Bengal refugees.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am perfectly prepared to put both Professor Guha and Professor D. C. Sharma in a special category.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Sir, I yield to him... (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : They belong to the category of professors and, therefore, which is special in any case.

The question really is that if you want to solve the problems of West Bengal, as in the case of the problems of any other part of the country, ultimately we must produce more in order that we can solve these problems. There must be economic growth. There must be production. It is to this aspect of the problem that we have to devote our attention.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Production has been cut down and you say, "Produce more".

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think, Shri Umanath has anticipated what I am going to say. Of late there has been a lot of unrest; in fact, industrial unrest was deliberately instigated in 1967. There were go-slows, gheraos and what-nots.

SHRI UMANATH : On the 27th April it was the millowners who struck work in Coimbatore.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend, Shri Bohra, also referred to it. Let me

give a few facts about this and the impact it has had on the economy of West Bengal and of the country.

Work stoppages in 1967 were 447 as against 244 in 1966. Mandays lost in 1967 were 6.2 million as against 2.8 million in 1966. Lock-outs and lay-offs due to discipline instigated by certain political groups went up. After the Ghosh Ministry came into being, I am glad to say, there were signs of improvement. Since February, 51 units under strike, 52 units under lock-out and 8 closed units involving a total of 32,253 persons have started functioning. Messrs Burn and Company, Howrah, employing 8,500 persons has reopened. The seven-month old lock-out in Indian Standard Wagon Company, Burnpur, employing 4,500 men is being lifted. Conciliation efforts are in progress at MAMC and Texmaco. Thus things are improving. If my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, had advised his friends when they were in government that the problems of West Bengal cannot be solved through unrest and disturbances and anything that comes in the way of creation of wealth and of increasing production in the State, he would have made a signal contribution to the betterment of the conditions of the people of that State.

SHRI UMANATH : We are waiting for the election results; then we will advise.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begarai) : You should advise the employers who take to lock-outs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Lock-outs are also bad. I hope, you will agree with all I say; I agree with a part of what you say.

So; the real point is whether we create conditions of stability in West Bengal, whether we create conditions in which there is a proper investment climate, this alone will add to the employment potential of the State and to the production of the State and lead to a sustained effort being made to improve the conditions of living in the State. This is a basic matter to which all men of goodwill must turn their mind,

My hon. friend, Shri Ganesh Ghosh, referred to the large expenditure on police. May I remind him that in 1966-67 the police expenditure was Rs. 13.48 crores net and 1967-68 Budget presented by Shri Jyoti Basu, it was Rs. 16.87 crores ; it went up. The revised was Rs. 16.11 crores. This year it is Rs. 16.5 crores. Thus, the police expenditure actual went up from the previous year in the Budget which Shri Jyoti Basu presented. Sometimes we tend to forget these things.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Naturally ; he had to take care of the Congress Members.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope, the same argument will be appreciated now.

Another point made by my hon. friend, Shri Ghosh, was with regard to political detenus. He made the point that there were a lot of political prisoners. Actually, there were 127 political prisoners when the Governor took over ; today there are only 34 and even they belong to the extremist group who agitate openly for armed action and who are proving as much a thorn in the side of my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, as the others. The others include 272 offenders under food laws and I presume that I have his agreement in this.

SHRI UMANATH : If you want to escape under that pretext, it is wrong. We want their release. They are not either a thorn in our side.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no pretext. They are a thorn in your side but you would rather have them by your side.

SHRI UMANATH : Our representative raised it in the Consultative Committee also.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not saying that you are agreeable to having them behind bars. I am sure, if they create disorder, you would not mind cashing on it. I have no doubt about it. I have no illusion on that score.

Then, there are 536 persons of criminal and anti-social elements. My hon. friend, Shri Umanath, has made this point. I am

glad that he has made it because I do realise that the C. P. I. (Marxist) are in a peculiar position these days. Their basic philosophy is that this process of peaceful transformation cannot work. They do not believe that democratic process can really lead to results which they desire. They do not believe that people's conditions can be improved in this way. They do not believe that an economic and social transformation can be effected through means which we have adopted, through means which the Constitution enjoins upon us, and yet we ask them to work under this democratic framework, we ask them to stand for elections and we ask them to go to legislative Assemblies. It is a peculiar dichotomy and it is very difficult for them...

AN HON. MEMBER : You sympathise with them !

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have a lot of sympathies with them because to be intellectually convinced that this process cannot produce the results expected of it and then to swear allegiance to the Constitution, for all that it stands for, is not an easy thing.

SHRI UMANATH : The Constitution has been thrown to the winds long ago by you.

MR. SPEAKER : We are already one hour behind time. Let him reply.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If my hon. friend, Shri Umanath, even today were to eschew violence, then at least, there would be a bridge between him and the Right Communists. At least they could get together. The problem is that they are getting farther away, even from the Right Communists. (*Interruption*). Why are you getting uncomfortable ? After all, you have said many things. Listen to me also.

SHRI UMANATH : I am responding to your reaction.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Why are you worried about their unity ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : They have split into three now. Upto two, we could understand. We do not know precisely where they stand—whether extremists are with them is another problem. If anybody wants to understand the political situation of the country, he should see Bengal.

SHRI UMANATH : Worry about your own organisation which is on the precipice.

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing Bengal Budget now.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not wish to take more time of the House. I realise that my hon. friend feels uncomfortable when I say a few home truths.

SHRI UMANATH : I am responding to your reaction. That is all. I am not uncomfortable.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have to much regard for them to carry this process beyond what it has already been carried to. Bengal has contributed some of the leaders of India's thought in the field of literature, politics, social change, and spiritual leadership in culture, art and in many fields of life. Even today, it occupies a very important and pivotal position in the life of this country. It is our hope and I hope the House will share it that the people of West Bengal will continue to occupy a pride of place in the rich and diverse pattern of population that we have in this country and that, when they are asked to give a verdict, they will give a verdict in favour of economic development and progress with stability. That contains all the elements that will come before them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about their hunger and starvation ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Without economic growth, there can be no solution to hunger and starvation. Therefore, I hope that they will decide decisively for this and for the basic tenets on which our Constitution has been framed and on the basis of the message that has been given to us by the great leaders of Bengal in the past.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the Cut Motions to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negated.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 9, 11 to 45, 47 to 50 and 52."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed]

Demand No 1-4—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,10,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '4—Taxes on Income other than corporation Tax'."

Demand No. 2-9—Land Revenue

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,91,44,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '9—Land Revenue'."

Demand No. 2-76—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,21,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '76—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments'."

Demand No. 2-92—Land Revenue—Payment of Compensation to Land-Holders, etc. on the abolition of the Zamindari System

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,33,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '92—Land Revenue—Other Miscellaneous Compensation to Land-Holders, etc. on the abolition of the Zamindari system'."

Demand No. 3-10—State Excise Duties

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,45,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '10—State Excise Duties'."

Demand No. 4-11—Taxes on Vehicles

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '11—Taxes on Vehicles'."

Demand No. 5-12—Sales Tax

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,78,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '12—Sales Tax'."

Demand No. 6-13—Other Taxes And Duties

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,99,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '13—Other Taxes and Duties'."

Demand No. 7-14—Stamps

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,68,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '14—Stamps'."

Demand No. 8-15—Registration Fees

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,48,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '15—Registration Fees'."

Demand No. 9-16—Interest On Debt And Other Obligations

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,00,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '16—Interest on Debt and other Obligations'."

Demand No. 11-18—Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,82,000/- be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '18—

Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislature'."

Demand No. 12-19 General Administration

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,92,86,000/-be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '19—General Administration'."

Demand No. 13-21—Administration of Justice

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,16,000/-be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '21-Administration of Justice'."

Demand No. 14-22—Jails

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,61,000/-be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '22-Jails'."

Demand No. 15-23—Police

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,14,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '23-Police'."

Demand No. 16-26—Miscellaneous Departments—Fire Services

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '26-Miscellaneous Departments - Fire Services'."

Demand No. 17-26—Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,47,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '26-Miscellaneous Departments—Excluding Fire Services'."

Demand No. 18-27—Scientific Departments

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '27-Scientific Departments'."

Demand No. 19-28—Education

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,33,73,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '28-Education'."

Demand No. 20-29—Medical

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,32,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '29-Medical'."

Demand No. 21-30—Public Health

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,65,97,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '30-Public Health'."

Demand No. 22-31—Agriculture—Agriculture

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,12,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '31-Agriculture—Agriculture'."

Demand No. 22-95—Agriculture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,45,05,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '95-Agriculture—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

Demand No. 23-31—Agriculture—Fisheries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '31-Agriculture—Fisheries'."

Demand No. 24-33—Animal Husbandry

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '33-Animal Husbandry'."

Demand No. 24-124—Animal Husbandry—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,83,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '124-Animal Husbandry—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading—Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme'."

Demand No. 25-34—Co-operation

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '34-Co-operation'."

Demand No. 26-35—Industries—Industries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,31,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '35-Industries—Industries'."

Demand No. 26-96—Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,47,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '96-Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development'."

Demand No. 27-35—Industries—Cottage Industries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,72,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '35-Industries—Cottage Industries'."

Demand No. 27-96—Industries—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development—Cottage Industries

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '96-Industries-Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development-Cottage Industries'."

Demand No. 28-35—Industries—Cinchona

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '35-Industries—Cinchona'."

Demand No. 29-37—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,06,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '37-Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

Demand No. 29-109—Capital Outlay on other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '109-Capital Outlay on other Works—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

Demand No. 29—Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances under Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

Demand No. 30-38—Labour and Employment

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,02,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '38—Labour and Employment'."

Demand No. 31-39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,23,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

Demand No. 32-39—Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,63,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '39-Miscellaneous—Social and Developmental Organisations—Excluding Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Castes and other Backward Classes'."

Demand No. 33-42—Multipurpose River Schemes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '42—Multipurpose River Schemes'."

Demand No. 33-43—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '43—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

Demand No. 33-44—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '44—Multipurpose River Schemes—Irriga-

tion, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

Demand No. 33-98—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '98—Multipurpose River Scheme—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'."

Demand No. 33-99—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '99—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial)'."

Demand No. 33-100—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '100—Multipurpose River Schemes—Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)'."

Demand No. 34-50—Public Works

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,39,66,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '50-Public Works'."

Demand No. 35-51A—Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund to the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '51A-Greater Calcutta Development Schemes'."

Demand No. 35-106A—Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund to the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '106A-Capital Outlay on Greater Calcutta Development Scheme'."

Demand No. 36-53—Ports and Pilotage.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,32,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '53-Ports and Pilotage'."

Demand No. 37-57—Road and Water Transport Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,29,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '57-Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

Demand No. 37-114—Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '114-Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes'."

Demand No. 38-64—Famine Relief.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,68,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '64-Famine Relief'."

Demand No. 39-65—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,32,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '65-Pensions and other retirement benefits'."

Demand No. 39-120—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '120-Payments of Commuted value of Pensions'."

Demand No. 40-67—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending of the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '67-Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

Demand No. 41-68—Stationery and Printing.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,82,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '68-Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 42-70—Forest.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,89,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '70-Forest'."

Demand No. 43-71—Miscellaneous-Contributions.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,51,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Contributions'."

Demand No. 44-71—Miscellaneous-Other Miscellaneous Expenditure.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,65,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund to the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Other Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

Demand No. 44-109—Capital Outlay on Other Works.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,85,87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '109-Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

Demand No. 45-71—Miscellaneous-Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Irrecoverable Loans to displaced persons written off'."

Demand No. 45-71-Miscellaneous-Expenditure on displaced persons.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '71-Miscellaneous-Expenditure on displaced persons'."

Demand No. 45-109—Capital Outlay on Other Works—Expenditure on displaced persons.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '109-Capital Outlay on Other Works-Expenditure on displaced persons'."

Demand No. 45—Loans and Advances to displaced persons

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,33,000 be granted to the President,

out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to displaced persons'."

Demand No. 47-78A - Expenditure connected with the National Emergency.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,58,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '78A-Expenditure connected with the National Emergency'."

Demand No. 48-98—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes-Damodar Valley Project.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,25,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '98-Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes-Damodar Valley Project'."

Demand No. 49-103—Capital Outlay on Public Works.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '103-Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

Demand No. 50-124—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of '124-Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

Demand No. 52—Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,62,91,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal 'to complete the sum necessary to defray' the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by State/Union Territory Governments'."

17.11 hrs.

**WEST BENGAL APPROPRIATION
(No. 2) BILL*, 1968**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1968-69.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the Financial year 1968-69."

The motion was adopted

SHRI K. C. PANT: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move†

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6.5.68.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the Financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of West Bengal for the services of the financial year 1968-69, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

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17.14 hrs.

RE-MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Is the Prime Minister making any statement ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I do not know under what rule I am supposed to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we are taking up tomorrow at 6 O'Clock or so. Naturally all statements, all the things will come before the House tomorrow evening... (*Interruptions*) It is not a question of statement. About the Kutch situation, we have already admitted it for tomorrow. Naturally we will take up that question tomorrow. Mr. Vajpayee has

given notice already—some arrests about Kutch, discrepancies about statements and all that. This was specifically given by Mr. Vajpayee... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : आप विचार कर रहे हैं प्रिविलेज मोशन पर ?

MR. SPEAKER : The specific notice was given by Mr. Vajpayee. He was not here this morning; otherwise, I would have told him that tomorrow we are taking it up and he could speak about Kutch... (*Interruptions*) This is being taken up tomorrow. About what shape, what will be the motion. I will consider again; I have two or three motions—Mr. Vajpayee's is there, Mr. Madhu Limaye's is there, and some others are also there before me. The discussion on Kutch matter, whether it is the Supreme Court evidence or something else, will be taken up tomorrow. That is what we have decided earlier.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Is it that we have received any motion which we will discuss or will the Prime Minister make a statement ? What is the motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : There are two motions—separate discussion—given notice of by Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Madhu Limaye about the evidence given in the Supreme Court or something. The motions are there before me. Earlier the Home Minister had made a statement about some arrests and discrepancies in the statements—arrests or restraints; 'detention' was the word used in the telegram and 'restraint' was the word used in the communication later on in writing. Therefore, I have told them that that discrepancy was there. Again it has been brought to my notice yesterday by Shri Vajpayee about some affidavit being given by some official in the Supreme Court.

Whatever it is, as I said, both the matters could be discussed tomorrow. I will give sufficient notice to Government also so that they may be ready to discuss the matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि यह विषय बहुत महत्व का था इसलिए मैंने 340 नियम के अन्तर्गत स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखना मुनासिब समझा। हल्फ-नामे में जो वाक्य ऐसे कहे गये थे, सरकार के द्वारा इसके बारे में इस सदन में धाजतक जो कहा गया था, उसके बिल्कुल विरुद्ध जाते हैं तो चेयरमैन साहब ने इजाजत दी कि हल्फ-नामे के बारे में प्रधान मन्त्री, बंगाल बजट के बाद बयान दें। हम इतना ही चाहते हैं कि जो हल्फ-नामा दिया गया है उसकी कापियां बाटें क्योंकि फिर कल बहस कैसे होगी—मेरे हाथ में तो कापी आ गई है लेकिन बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों के पास नहीं है। हम इतना ही बयान चाहते हैं कि क्या हल्फ-नामा दिया गया है दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट में और क्या उसकी प्रतियां सदन के सामने रखी जायेंगी।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Sir, Mr. Hem Barua, when he was in the Chair, gave a specific ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I know, I have heard it also myself. I was hearing from my Chamber.

SHRI. S. KUNDU : I did not dispute the fact that you heard it though you were absent.

MR. SPEAKER : I know, I know the ruling also that immediately after the West Bengal Budget somebody will make a statement. The ruling is given and that stands. My only suggestion now is that the ruling which he gave stands. But, at times, when a short notice is given, the Government want a little more time. That also has to be considered by the Chair. Suppose I say, 'Tomorrow morning something will be done' and the Government is not ready, naturally it will be postponed. I concur with Mr. Hem Barua about the importance of the matter and I also heard Mr. Madhok. I do not disagree with what Mr. Hem Barua said. I entirely agree with the importance and all that. But the Government want a little more time. So I would only say, let us give them a little more time and take it up tomorrow.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee has given a motion. We do not know whether it is an adjournment motion or privilege motion—it is for you to decide.

श्री मधु लिमये : सब किस्म के प्रस्ताव दिये हैं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Here just it is a point whether with regard to an affidavit filed before a court by the Government there are certain discrepancies. I wanted to know from you whether this House can take note of an affidavit that has been filed before a court. Will it be *sub-judice* wherein it is for the Court to decide whether the affidavit filed by the Government whether there are any discrepancies or not? And in what manner this House can take cognizance of that affidavit filed by the Government in a court? That is the only point I wanted to know.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The earlier motion that was given was simply about certain things that happened about the *Satyagrahis*.

MR. SPEAKER : No, No.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Now with the coming of this, it is a very grave matter.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I do not think it is a matter *sub-judice*. It is a question that when the Under Secretary filed it, did he give it on behalf of the Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : On behalf of the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Yes, on behalf of the External Affairs Ministry which is a part of the Government? Now, we have taken a stand about Kutch being an Indian territory and the Tribunal also has said it. The whole proceedings are there. Now when the Government says something before the Court which goes

quite contrary to what the facts are and what stand the House has also taken, it is not only an insult of the House but also is a grave betrayal of the trust that the people have put in this Government. There are two things. One is that the Government must supply a copy of affidavit filed before the Court and secondly whether the affidavit is filed on behalf of the Government or by some individual in his individual capacity.

SHRI HEM BARUA rose—

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir he gave the ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : He was the Chairman; so he gave the ruling.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : This affidavit contradicts what our previous Prime Minister has been saying all about the Kutch. Therefore a statement should be made.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have heard. Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri raised some points. You were in the Chair. It was said that they should be discussed on the floor of the House when it was contrary to what was said in the house by the then Prime Minister. Naturally it can be raised. It is not a matter of questioning of what is being done in the Court. It is only questioning the view of the Government that is stated here. Any way all the things are put together. Tomorrow, if it is not a privilege motion or something, we shall see how we shall discuss. I will formulate something tomorrow. I have allowed it. Not at present now, tomorrow evening we shall discuss this.

श्री मधु लिमये : हल्फ-नामा तो सुकुलेट कर दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see. We shall decide.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Have you seen the lines. ? For your information, may I read it out, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not now.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I think Government will circulate this paper. How can there be a discussion in this House unless they circulate copies of this ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see. I am not going to decide here and now. Let me see. **Shri Y. B. Chavan**.

17.21 hrs.

CIVIL DEFENCE BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Sir, on behalf of **Shri Y. B. Chavan** I beg to move*

“That the Bill to make provision for Civil Defence and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The Civil Defence Bill was introduced in this House last December. The Civil defence organisation was set up under the provisions of the Defence of India Act and Rules, 1962. With the revocation of the emergency the Defence of India Act will cease to be operative from July next. To continue the organisation and administration of this Civil Defence organisation we need some statutory provision and hence we have come forward with this Bill. Sir, I need not emphasise the necessity for such an organisation, especially after we had an experience of the Chinese invasion and involved in a war with Pakistan.

Civil Defence aims at saving life, minimising damage to property and maintaining continuity of production and civic services of the country.

Sir, Civil Defence is mainly a voluntary effort. The members of this organisation Join this on voluntary basis and it gives them a feeling of involvement in national participation and also they have got a satisfaction for contributing their mite for protecting the country during the times of emergency. There are about twelve services to be organised under this organisation and they need long training and so this need for a permanent set up under this Civil Defence system. A lot of equipment has to be

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

procured, installed and stored. So, the Civil Defence System has to be a permanent one if this is to function effectively at the time of emergency.

The present Bill contains provisions which are already found in the Defence of India Act and Rules and also it contains the provision of the Personal Injuries Act, 1962, in regard to compensation to civil defence volunteers, under this Act.

This Bill does not make any change in administrative or organisational set up of the system already prevailing. The organisation will continue to be voluntary as before and no pressure of any kind is to be used in enlisting the cooperation of the people.

I am sure the House will appreciate how necessary it is to have an efficient system of civil defence for our country to function at the time of emergencies for the protection of the property and life of the people.

So, I commend this measure for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the Bill to make provision for civil defence and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order. This Parliament has no power to make laws regarding any matter contained in List II of the Seventh Schedule. If the emergency is there, then it could be done under articles 249 and 250. But unless those conditions are satisfied, this House has no power.

So, it has to be seen whether by simply affixing the phrase 'defence' it could be made to come within the purview of List I. By simply affixing the phrase 'defence' and calling it intellectual defence or health defence and so on, could we legislate for those matters? By saying intellectual defence Act, can we legislate in the matter of education? In the same way by adding the word 'defence' can we legislate for morals, religion for endowments and everything else?

MR. SPEAKER : But defence is with the Centre.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Simply because defence is with the Centre this kind of argument will not hold good.

MR. SPEAKER : While speaking on the Bill he could make these points.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is a constitutional question and not a question of making points. It is a constitutional question whether this House has the competence to pass this. If it is not within the competence of this House, why should it be taken into consideration ?

For this purpose, the provisions of this Bill have to be seen. Clause 3 reads thus :

"The Central Government may, for securing civil defence, by notification, make rules providing for all or any of the following matters...

When even Parliament has no power to make laws regarding these things, can we delegate the power to the Central Government to make rules and laws regarding this? This is to be seen. This is a serious matter. Under the guise of civil defence, the Central Government are trying to nullify List II by seeking to take all the powers that are vested in the State Governments and the State legislatures. An enumeration of the various items will prove my point.

The whole of clause 3 refers to entries 1 and 2 of list II. : Clause 3 (1) (a) : refers to :

"preventing the prosecution of any work likely to prejudice civil defence;"

This comes under item 35 of list II. Clause 3 (1) (d) reads thus :

"prohibiting or regulating traffic..."

This comes under item 13 of list II. Items (j) and (l) of clause 3 (1) are prohibited under articles 31 and 19 (1) (f) of the Fundamental Rights Chapter.

Item (n) reads :

"seizure and custody or destruction of injured, unclaimed or dangerous animals."

Article 31 is violated by this. Item (o) (ii) reads :

"railways, tramways, roads, bridges,

and all other means of transport by land or water."

This comes under item 13 of list II. Item (o) (iv) reads thus :

"sources and systems of water supply, works for the supply of water, gas or electricity and all other works for public purposes."

This comes under items 17 and 25 of List II.

I would not enumerate all the items but I would only mention that all these things come under List II. If in the guise of defence, the Central Government want to regulate the whole of List II items, why should the State governments and State legislatures be there? It is possible for them to regulate all these things only when there is a declared emergency or when the States agree. Why do they not approach the States for agreeing to these measures? Unless the States agree, simply by adding the word 'defence' they cannot take the power to make laws regarding these matters. So, it is outside the competence of this House to pass this law.

MR. SPEAKER : Is Shri Samar Guha moving his amendment ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : My point of order must be decided.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already decided. The hon. Member himself has said that by adding the word 'defence' they have taken it over. I would have said the same thing which the hon. Member himself had said that by adding the word 'defence' they have taken it over and can do it at the Centre.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : They cannot do it. That was what I had submitted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) : I beg to move :

That the Bill to make provision for civil defence and for matters connected therewith be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 16 members, 11 from this House, namely :—

- (1) Shri Rajendranath Barua
- (2) Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji

- (3) Shri Y. B. Chavan :
- (4) Shri J. K. Choudhury
- (5) Shri Benoy Krishna Daschowdhury
- (6) H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Leo
- (7) Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee
- (8) Major Ranjeet Singh
- (9) Shri P. G. Sen
- (10) Shri Arangil Sreedharan ; and
- (11) Shri Samar Guha.

and 5 from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of Joint Committee ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 29th June, 1968 ;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committee shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that that House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 5 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee. (13)

MR. SPEAKER : Both the original motion and the amendment are now before the House. Shri Samar Guha can speak later.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : From the statement of objects and reasons, it is clear that only that Chinese aggression in 1962 helped to hit home the fact on our Government to introduce civil defence measures in the country. Till then, we were living in a world of fantasy and toyed with funny ideas and neglected this important factor.

As far back as November 1957, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Territorial Army, the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, in his message to the *Savdaan*, the journal of the T. A. had stated :

"In this world of storm and conflict, we have to be ready and vigilant, and the readiness demands from us training and unity".

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

But nothing happened in this sphere till in 1962 and 1965 we were caught napping. Even till now the Territorial Army is in a shambles not to say of civil defence where very little has been done.

Countries all over the world today maintain efficient and sizeable civil defence organisations and remain in a state of effective readiness at all times with a high pitch in this regard constantly maintained, so that they are not caught unawares in the event of external aggression, as we were subjected to in 1962 and 1965.

In modern warfare, the test of strength lies not in the battlefield alone but also in the morale of the people on the home front, and their will to survive means a great deal. It is the strength of the whole nation that is at stake when the enemy endeavours to impose its will on its opponents, by the subtle use of diplomacy and psychological warfare which is designed and aimed at destroying the unity and collective will of the people to resist. The low morale and indecisiveness which the enemy aims to create and spread among the people through planned programmes of propaganda and publicity, through the press, radio, fifth columnists and aided by other unpatriotic and anti-national elements, as exhibited by Radio Peking and Radio Pakistan in the past, and very subtly by Radio Peace and Progress—all this can be effectively combated by proper civil defence measures only.

Fear and excitement are the two things which in times of danger result in chaotic and irrational behaviour where clear memory and judgment are things of the past. The enemy strives to sabotage the war production and it is not only the civil population that it effected but the armed forces that are starved of their requirements, which can mean all the difference between winning and losing a war.

A well-fed, well-trained and valiant army can save the nation from external aggression, but a well-organised civil defence is a must to save the community from internal disruption, panic and demoralisation. Civil defence measures should be designed to achieve one object,

namely, maintenance of will and morale of the civilians.

Since the successful operation of civil defence measures requires the spontaneous co-operation and enthusiasm of the people as exhibited during the second world war in Britain and recently in the 6-day war by Israel, the economic, social and political conditions of the people should be kept at a high level. This will go a long way in getting the co-operation as far as the community is concerned. There is no dearth of enthusiasm in the people for civil defence, as was exhibited after the 1962 and 1965 aggressions on us. But the Government have failed to rise to the occasion to canalise this enthusiasm into a disciplined order. Complacency and the ineffectiveness of the Government has been demonstrated in Delhi itself where Rs. 25,000 worth of civil defence equipments have been lost under the very nose of the Home Ministry. God alone knows how much has been damaged or lost in the whole of India after the Pakistani aggression.

In this context, I should like to say that proper inputs for civil defence should be made available to the State Government such as fire fighting and medical equipment ambulance and rescue vehicles and crash helmets. The State Governments should be subsidised for the fire fighting equipment by the Centre and the Centre should insist on maintaining a certain standard.

Civil defence can be divided into two types; active and passive. The Government of India has failed in urging the mass to generally participate as was expected. During the Pakistani aggression, our colleague Mr. Dhillon with the people of his area who were unarmed organised civil defence; unarmed civilians on their own initiative captured a lot of Pakistani paratroopers without having a single weapon or any direction from the civil defence authorities.

17.36 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *In the Chair*]

As for passive measures, casualty centres should be opened in every neighbourhood. Private and Government doctors should be induced to act as volunteers,

Air raid shelters should be constructed in every new house which is to be constructed from now on, as they have in Europe, Israel and, lately in the U.A.R. Civil defence should be made a compulsory subject in high schools, colleges and universities. Civil defence authorities should be held responsible for any indiscipline or inefficiency and stringent measures should be taken.

In this background, I submit to the Home Minister—that he should have no objection to amend these clauses according to my suggestions and should look into our amendment.

In clause 3 (1) (a), the words are 'preventing the prosecution of "any work likely to prejudice civil defence."' The phrase any work" is not only too general in definition but in the point of application will infringe on the normal avocation of citizens' fundamental Rights. So, the words "any work" should be substituted by some other suitable word defining the scope and nature of the "work" which should be normally public in character.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should remember that we have hardly one hour for the whole Bill.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I come to clause 3(1)(g). Securing of buildings other than the residents actually living—this alone should be permissible. The wording 'in the event of hostile attack' is too vague and it should be substituted by "at the time of attack only". I now come to clause 3(1)(r). It should go altogether as it deprives a citizen of the elementary rights in a democratic way of life. Clause 3(3) is too Yague and should include wilful acts and acts as a result of a conspiracy to subvert civil defence measures should meet with deterrent punishment—imprisonment or fine or both. Finally, clause 13 substantiates the objections raised with respect to clause 3(1) (a), There should be a positive and clear cut definition of "any work" and "as little as may be consonant". We should take the cue from the example of Britain during the 2nd world war and more recently from Israel during the 6 day war and take up our civil defence measures in a more serious manner to be in effective readiness than we had been till now.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (विक्रमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सिविल डिफेंस बिल रखा गया है, इस के बारे में अपने तजुबों के आधार पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपको याद ही होगा कि हैदराबाद का पुलिस एक्शन हुआ था। यह सरकार पटेल के हुकम से हुआ था। मुझे सिविल डिफेंस की तैयारी करने का, इसको आगेनाइज करने का तब मौका मिला था। इसका चार्ज मुझे दिया गया था। मुझे कहा गया था कि मैं इसको बोर्डर एरियाज में आगेनाइज करूँ। इसको मैंने किया था। हम लोगों ने करीब दस हजार होम गार्ड वहाँ तैयार किये। उन होम गार्डज की जिस बक्त हमें जरूरत पड़ी, हमने सैफिड लाइफ आफ डिफेंस के तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया।

आज आप देखें कि मध्य प्रदेश में तथा दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी होम गार्डज बनाये गये हैं। इस बिल के पेज 6 पर कहा गया है :

"Provided that if there is in existence in any area in a State, immediately before the commencement of this Act in that area, an organisation which, in the opinion of the State Government, may be entrusted with the functions of the Corps, the State Government may, instead of constituting a separate Corps for such area, call upon the organisation to take over or discharge the functions of the Corps in that area....."

इस क्लॉज को देख कर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई है। जो भी होम गार्ड नाम की चीज बनाई गई है, बम्बई में या मध्य प्रदेश में या दूसरे प्रान्तों में, इसके अनुसार उनको रिकग्नाइज कर लिया जायेगा और उनके भी वही अधिकार होंगे जो कि सिविल डिफेंस के लोगों को दिये जायेंगे। इससे वे लोग देशवासियों की रक्षा तो कर ही सकते हैं।

आज क्या होता है। इलैक्शन जब होते हैं तो उनके दौरान में हमारे पास पुलिस फोर्स काफी नहीं होती है। यह जो कमी है इसको पूरा करने के लिए हम होम गार्ड्स की सहायता लेते हैं। यह ली भी जानी चाहिए। इसमें

[श्री प्र० सि० सहगल]

कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। हर स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट इनकी सहायता ले भी रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जितनी भी इस तरह की प्राग्नाइजेन्स है जो कि होम गार्डज़ की लाइन पर बनाई गई हैं या सिविल डिफेंस की लाइन्स पर बनाई गई हैं, उनको हमें मुस्तकिल कर देना चाहिये। साथ ही उनको हमें पूरी तरह से प्रशिक्षित करके रखना चाहिए। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि उनको साल भर में रिफ्रेशर कोर्स के लिये भी भेजा जाना चाहिए।

आपने 8(1) में मेम्बर ग्राफ दी कोर की डिस्मिसल की व्यवस्था की है। मैं इससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। जब तक किसी भी कोर में डिसिप्लिन नहीं होगा, कड़ाई से उनमें डिसिप्लिन नहीं रखा जायेगा, कोई भी सरकार चल नहीं सकती है। एक गाल पर कोई थप्पड़ मारे और उसके आगे दूसरी गाल कर दी जाए, इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। आप को अपने हाथों को लोहे का हाथ बनाना होगा और प्रशासन को चलाना होगा। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलाने के लिए आपको बहुत सतर्क होना पड़ेगा।

आपने इस में फाइन की भी व्यवस्था की है। आपने कहा है कि अगर कोई अपने कर्तव्यों को ठीक से नहीं निभाता है या रिफ्यूज करता है आने के लिए जब उसको बुलाया जाता है, तो उस पर पांच सौ रुपयां फाइन किया जा सकता है और उसके बाद पचास रुपये रोजाना फाइन किया जा सकता है यह भी बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था आपने की है। मैं इसके बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके साथ ही उनको जेल में रखने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। अगर आप डिसिप्लिन मेंटेन करना चाहते हैं तो आपको यह काम करना ही होगा। साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी डिसमिस हों उनके साथ कोई रियायत न बरती जाए और उनको कोई भी दूसरी सरकारी नौकरी न दी जाये। यह

जो क्लोज आपने रखी है और जिस का जिक्र मैं कर चुका हूँ कि :

"If any person neglects or fails without any reasonable excuse to obey any order made or direction given to him under this Act or rules made there under, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees....."

इस क्लोज की मैं ताईद करता हूँ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हर एक बच्चे को आप स्कूल में डिसिप्लिन सिखा दें नेशनल डिफेंस की, सिविल डिफेंस की आप उसको ट्रेनिंग दें। वहाँ पर इस चीज को आप वालंटरी रखें लेकिन रिकग्निशन आप इसको दें। लोगों में भी इसका प्रचार आपको करना चाहिए और उनको बताना चाहिये कि देश की रक्षा उनका पहला कर्तव्य है।

यह ठीक है कि चाइनीज अटैक के वक्त हमने इस चीज को बनाया था। उस वक्त हमें ख्याल नहीं कि इसकी हमें हमेशा जरूरत पड़ेगी। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इसकी हमें आगे और भी ज्यादा जरूरत होगी। इसको आप कम्पलसरी कर दें तो अच्छा है। हर स्कूल और कालेज में आपको इसको लाजिमी करार दे देना चाहिये। जिस किसी की आयु 18 बरस से ऊपर है और 30—35 बरस से कम है और जो काम कर सकते हैं, उनके लिए आपको इसको लाजिमी कर देना चाहिये।

सिविल डिफेंस में जो लोग हैं, उनका आप ख्याल करें, उनकी वर्दी का आप ख्याल करें, उनकी ट्रेनिंग का आप ख्याल करें, उनके खाने पीने का ठीक बन्दोबस्त करें। साथ ही साथ जब भी जरूरत पड़े, उनको आप ड्यूटी पर काल कर सकें, यह व्यवस्था आप करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल (सागर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिविल डिफेंस बिल जो पेश हुआ है

इसकी मैं तार्ईद करता हूं। देश की रक्षा सिर्फ मिलिटरी द्वारा ही नहीं होती। उसकी आन्तरिक सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी काम करने वाले मजदूरों किसानों, कर्मचारियों तथा दूसरे आदमियों पर भी होती है। साथ ही साथ शान्ति और व्यवस्था भी बनाये रखना बड़ा जरूरी होता है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी शासन पर है। यह भी देखा जाता है कि देश में शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था न होने के कारण जहां-तहां उपद्रव हो जाते हैं और उन उपद्रवों से फैक्ट्रियों आदि को काफी नुकसान होता है। कई प्रकार की गड़बड़ियाँ भी होती हैं। शोषण भी होता है। जब हम शान्ति तथा व्यवस्था में कमी पाते हैं तो हमारा ध्यान सिविल डिफेंस की ओर जाता है और इसकी जरूरत को हम अनुभव करते हैं। शासन ने अब जो इसकी ओर ध्यान दिया है, इसके लिए मैं उसको बधाई देता हूँ।

आजकल लड़ाई किस तरह की होती है ? आजकल टोटल वार होती है। हवाई जहाजों द्वारा लड़ाई होती है और पूरे देश पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ता है। ऐसे समय में यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि घनी आवादी वाले जो इलाके हैं उनकी हवाई हमलों से बचाव की व्यवस्था की जाय। जो बोर्डर एरियाज़ हैं, वहां जो गांव हैं, वहां के लिए आर्मस आपको प्रोवाइड करने की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि समय आने पर सिविल डिफेंस का दायित्व वे लोग अपने ऊपर ले सकें ये आम्बुस आपको सिविल डिफेंस कोर को भी प्रोवाइड करने चाहियें ताकि छाताघारी दुश्मन जब उतरें तो उनका मुकाबला वे लोग कर सकें।

चायनीज़ अटैक के समय मध्य प्रदेश में दलपति और उपदलपति आदि तैयार किये गये, उनको ट्रेनिंग दी गई। देश में गांव-गांव में और पंचायत-पंचायत में इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग दी गई। मध्य प्रदेश में करीब पांच लाख वालैटीयर देने की योजना बनाई गई थी तब ऐसा मालूम पड़ा था कि देश में जागृति पैदा हुई है, देश की जनता ने अपने आपको एक चौकीदार मभा

है। अभी तक यह होता था कि ग्रामीण भाइयों को महसूस नहीं होता था कि हमारे ऊपर कोई विदेशी आक्रमण कर रहा है। सिविल डिफेंस की जो भावना हमारे दिलों में अब धाई है और जो यह बिल आया है, इससे हर नागरिक के दिल में यह भावना पैदा हुई है कि हमें भी देश की रक्षा करनी है। हम सब इस देश के भागीदार हैं, इस देश के मालिक हैं, देश में यह राष्ट्रीय भावना जगाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

जहां तक एक्जुअल ट्रेनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने स्वयं देखा है कि एम० सी० सी० की ट्रेनिंग साल भर दी जाती है और विद्यार्थियों की अटेंडेंस पूरी या 75 परसेंट होती है, लेकिन वास्तव में वे केवल तीन या चार दिन ही ट्रेनिंग के लिए आते हैं। ऐसी कई संस्थाएँ हैं, जहां कोरी खानापुरी होती है। यह बोगस डिफेंस की पालिसी बहुत खतरनाक है और कुछ न करना ही इससे अच्छा है।

इस कोर को नेसेसरी एक्विपमेंट दिया जाये और उसके प्रशिक्षण का उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाये, ताकि आवश्यकता के समय उसका सही उपयोग हो सके।

सिविल डिफेंस के कार्य में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए। यह देखने में आता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल अपने आदमियों को उसमें हूंस देता है, भले ही वे स्वार्थी और चरित्रभ्रष्ट हों, इसके परिणामस्वरूप सिविल डिफेंस के काम में बाधा पड़ती है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस कार्य को राजनीति से दूर रखा जाये।

हमारे देश में कई ऐसे राष्ट्र-द्रोही, तत्व काम कर रहे हैं, जो हमेशा अराजकता फैलाते हैं। उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए और इस सिविल डिफेंस कोर में ऐसे लोगों को नहीं रखना चाहिए।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, हमारे यहां मिलिटरी साइंस के प्रशिक्षण की उचित

[श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल]

व्यवस्था नहीं है। सुना है कि इलाहाबाद में मिलिटरी साइंस के प्रशिक्षण के लिए कोई कालेज है, लेकिन उसके लिए कोई ग्रांट नहीं दी गई है।

यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि हमारी डिफेंस की कुछ ड्रेस वर्गें पाकिस्तान के पास पहुँच गई हैं और घुसपैठिये वही ड्रेस पहन कर हमारे देश में आये थे। बांटने वाले कर्मचारियों की इस लापरवाही को बन्द करना चाहिए।

मुझे आशा है कि मन्त्री महोदय इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखेंगे।

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिविल डिफेंस के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून पेश हुआ है, मैं उसके उद्देश्य को सही समझता हूँ, क्योंकि जब देश पर हमला होता है या कोई अन्य संकट आता है, तो केवल फौजी ताकत से ही उसका मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता है, बल्कि उसके लिए पूरी जनता के सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है। हम देखते आ रहे हैं कि यह सरकार लगभग हर एक मामले में पिछड़ी हुई अवस्था में रहती है। हमारे यहां साधारण कहावत है कि जो लोग पिछली रोटी खाते हैं, वे हर काम में पिछड़े रहते हैं। पिछले बीस वर्षों में देश पर कई संकट आये, चीन और पाकिस्तान के हमले हुए, लेकिन अब तक सिविल डिफेंस का कानून पास करने की बात नहीं सोची गई। इस समय यह जो कानून लाया गया है, उसके पीछे न केवल यह उद्देश्य है कि बाहरी आक्रमण तथा अन्य संकटों का मुकाबला किया जाये, बल्कि उसके पीछे यह भी विचार है कि राज्यों के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण किया जाये और इन्टर्नल डिस्टर्बेंसिज के नाम पर नागरिक अधिकारों का हनन किया जाये, जनता का दमन किया जाये।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैं इस कानून के उद्देश्य से तो सहमत हूँ, क्योंकि आक्रमण या संकट से देश की रक्षा करना बहुत जरूरी है।

लेकिन मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि आज देश में जो नई स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, जिसमें पूंजीपतियों के शासक वर्ग के पैरों के नीचे से जमीन खिसक रही है, उसके भय से और उसका मुकाबला करने की तैयारी में ये सारी योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं।

आज हमारे देश में यह अवस्था है कि स्थान स्थान पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं, हजारों इन्सान मारे जा रहे हैं, शहरों में लोग सड़कों पर सोते हैं, उनको काम नहीं मिलता है, हरिजन और कई दूसरे वर्ग आज भी समाज में पिछड़ी हुई हालत में हैं, उन पर तरह-तरह के अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, नागरिक आजादी बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है। इस अवस्था में सिविल डिफेंस की बात एक धार्मिक उपदेश के समान है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि देश में एक ऐसी मनोदशा पैदा की जाये कि जनता यह समझे कि यह हमारा देश है और इसकी हिफाजत करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। जब देश के करोड़ों लोगों के पास रहने के लिए मकान और जमीन नहीं है, खाने और पहनने के लिए कुछ नहीं है, तो ऐसी हालत में लोगों के लिए सिविल डिफेंस के मानी केवल सेरमन या उपदेश हो सकते हैं, व्यवहार नहीं।

मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि सिविल डिफेंस एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। इसलिए यह धारणक है कि इस काम को स्वयंसेवक मिलना चाहिए और इसके लिए एक स्थायी संघठन बनाया जाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में बाइंडर और समुद्र-तट के इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों को इथियायों का प्रशिक्षण देने के साथ-साथ देश में ऐसी जागरूकता पैदा की जाये कि किसी हमले या संकट के समय सब लोग एक-बुट हो कर उसका मुकाबला करें।

दुनिया में जहां कहीं भी वृक्षों का सिस्टम है, जहां चाहे कितने ही कानून पास किये जावें, लेकिन इंटर्नल डिस्टर्बेंसिज को कोई रोक नहीं

सकता है ; वे लाजमी हैं, वे बढ़ने वाले हैं और बढ़ेंगे। सिविल डिफेंस की कोई भी व्यवस्था उनको रोक नहीं सकती है। इस समय देश में जो सिस्टम है, यह सरकार जिम नीतियों पर चल रही है, उनको देखते हुए यह निश्चितप्राय है कि इस प्रकार के कानूनों को राजबैतिक अस्त्र के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा।

आज वियतनाम एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत के विरुद्ध लड़ रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी उसका प्राइवशन जारी है, उसके कारखानों और खेतों में काम बन्द नहीं हुआ है। यह समाजवादी व्यवस्था का जादू और करिश्मा है। वहां पर सिविल डिफेंस के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी वहां के लोगों ने अपनी रक्षा करके दुनिया को दिखा दिया है कि वे कितने बहादुर हैं।

सिविल डिफेंस के कार्य को सफल बनाने के लिए इन सुझावों को कबूल करना आवश्यक है। सिविल डिफेंस के संगठन की स्थायी बनाया जाये। देहातों और शहरों में अठारह वर्ष के ऊपर के नवयुवकों को आर्म्स का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये। देश में एकता की भावना पैदा की जाये। आज देश में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हो रहे हैं, हरिजनों की हत्या हो रही है, आम जनता गरीबी में पिस रही है और मजदूरों के लिए जीवन-निर्वाह करना कठिन हो रहा है। उपयुक्त उपाय करके इस बातावरण में सुधार करना चाहिए। अगर देश में आम जनता में एकता और समृद्धि होगी, तभी सिविल डिफेंस वास्तविक अर्थों में सफल हो सकेगा। समुद्र-तट के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की विशेष दंग की ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, ताकि सैबोटेज के जो आधुनिक तरीके हैं, उनको रोका जा सके।

18.00 hrs.

MOTION RE MINISTERS' RESIDENCES (AMENDMENT) RULES

श्री मधु सिन्धे (मुंबेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं मंत्रियों के कान सम्बन्धी नियमों

में जो परिवर्तन किया गया है, उन परिवर्तनों को लेकर बहस उठाना चाहता हूँ। असल में यह विषय एक व्यापक विषय है और इसमें मन्त्रियों को इस वक्त जो तनख्वाह, भत्ते या जो सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं, उन सब की चर्चा आ जाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इधर एक अर्से से हम लोग समाजवाद की बात करते हैं समाजवादी समाज की रचना का उद्देश्य...

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : 20 साल से।

श्री मधु सिन्धे : 21 साल कहिये। समाजवादी समाज की रचना का उद्देश्य इस सरकार ने रखा और इस संसद ने कुबूल किया। कुछ दिन पहले, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर लोक सभा के सदस्यों या राज्य सभा के जो सदस्य हैं, उन को जो तनख्वाह दी जाती है या भत्ते दिये जाते हैं, उनके बारे में यहां पर एक विधेयक आया था और बहस हुई थी। उस वक्त कई सदस्यों ने मुझ से कहा - जब आप मੈम्बरों को सुविधाएँ देने के बारे में या अधिक तनख्वाह देने के बारे में अपना विरोध प्रकट करते हैं तो मन्त्रियों का मामला क्यों नहीं उठाते। कुछ लोगों ने भी कहा कि अधिकारियों और नौकरशाहों का मामला भी उठाना चाहिये...

श्री शिव नारायण : किन लोगों ने कहा, उनके नाम भी लेते जाइये।

श्री मधु सिन्धे : उन में शिव नारायण जी भी हैं, जो कहते हैं कि हमारे साथ सम्बन्ध होता है...

श्री शिव नारायण : आप गलत कह रहे हैं।

श्री मधु सिन्धे : मैं इन सब बातों पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। चूंकि, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विषय सीमित है, इसलिये मोटे तौर पर ही मैं सिद्धान्तों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

समाजवाद के दूसरे जो भी मतलब हों, लेकिन इसका निश्चित रूप से एक मतलब यह है और मेरा ख्याल है कि आधुनिक समाजवादी और पूंजीवाद समाज में भी, करीब करीब पश्चिमी यूरोप में, अमरीका में यह बात आई है कि न्यूनतम आमदनी और खर्चा तथा अधिकतम आमदनी और खर्चा—इस में कितना फर्क अधिक से अधिक होना चाहिये ? जो लोग विशुद्ध पूंजीवाद की बात करते हैं, उन देशों में भी, आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो तफरका है, जितनी-गार बराबरी है, इन पूंजीवादी देशों में भी नहीं है। जो लोग स्वीडन और नार्वे जायेंगे या पूर्वी यूरोप के जो कम्युनिस्ट देश हैं, उनमें जायेंगे मैं स्वयं इन देशों की यात्रा कर चुका हूँ और मैंने सब जगह यह जानने की कोशिश की कि अधिक से अधिक आमदनी और खर्चा क्या है—खर्चा इस लिये कि बहुत दफा तनख्वाह कम रहती है, लेकिन तनख्वाह के साथ भत्ते और सुविधायें जोड़ी जाती हैं इस लिये उनका भी आंकन करना जरूरी हो जाता है—यह जानने के लिये कि कुल आमदनी और खर्चा कितना है सब जगह जाकर मैंने देखा। विशेष कर पूर्वी यूरोप के कम्युनिस्ट देशों में मैंने देखा कि 1:6 या 1:7 के बीच का तफरका, इतनी असमानता उन देशों में है। लेकिन हमारे देश में आप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को ही ले लीजिये—राज्य शिक्षा मन्त्री यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं—वे इस बात को सोचें कि शिक्षा मन्त्री या शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के बड़े अधिकारी या विश्व विद्यालय के जो उपकुलपति होते हैं या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र के जो बड़े लोग हैं—इन लोगों की जो आमदनी और खर्चा है उसके मुकाबले में शिक्षा क्षेत्र के जो छोटे आदमी हैं, जैसे प्राथमिक शिक्षक—उसकी जो आमदनी और खर्चा है दोनों में जो फर्क है वह 1:50 और 1:60 के बीच में है।

इसी तरह मंत्रियों के बारे में एक प्रश्न के जवाब में हम को यह कहा गया कि कार्वीना के जो मंत्री हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह, उनके भत्ते, उनके मकान का किराया, बिजली, पानी, और फर्नीचर

चर आदि का खर्च और उनको जो सचिव के रूप में या नौकरों के रूप में जो सहायता मिलती है, कुल मिलाकर इन की आमदनी एक साल में 1 लाख 12 हजार रुपये है।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली): आमदनी या खर्चा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : खर्चा आमदनी एक ही है। आमदनी क्या है ?

श्री जयाबेन शाह : जो जेब में जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो इन्होंने दिया है, मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। तनख्वाह, भत्ता, किराया, बिजली, पानी, फर्नीचर और सचिव आदि का खर्चा—इन सब को मिला कर इनको 1 लाख 12 हजार रुपया जाता है और राज्य मन्त्री को करीब करीब 75 हजार रुपये जाते हैं, उप मंत्री को करीब करीब 45 हजार रुपया जाता है।

अब, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें जानने की बात यह है कि दिल्ली में सब लोगों को नियन्त्रित किराये पर तो मकान मिलता नहीं है। हम लोगों को जो मकान दिया जाता है, वह हम को मुफ्त नहीं मिलता है, फिर भी 25 प्रतिशत की सबसिडी, कटीती सदस्यों को दी जाती है और मंत्रियों को तो मकान बिल्कुल मुफ्त में मिल जाता है। अगर आप बाजार में जायेंगे तो इन मकानों का किराया बहुत ज्यादा है। फिर भी यह जो इस तरह की प्रणाली चली है कि मुफ्त मकान वगैरह मिले, मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सभी चीजों के बारे में अब हम को दोबारा सोचना चाहिये।

आप इंग्लैंड की बात लीजिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मंत्रियों को मुफ्त मकान मिलते हैं, मुफ्त पानी और बिजली मिलती है और इस तरह का फर्नीचर आदि का भत्ता मिलता है या सुविधायें मिलती हैं ? जहां तक मुझे पता है दो या तीन मंत्रियों को केवल मकान दिये जाते हैं। जैसे प्रधान मन्त्री को 10, हाउसिंग स्ट्रीट का मकान मिलता है और मेरा

ख्याल है चांसलर आफ एक्सचेकर को भी मिलता है। हो सकता है लार्ड चांसलर या किसी एक और मंत्री को मिलता हो, लेकिन बाकी मंत्रियों को मुफ्त मकान या बिजली, पानी, फर्नीचर आदि नहीं मिलता है। जब कि इंग्लैंड के साधारण लोगों की जो आय या ग्रामदनी है और हिन्दुस्तान के साधारण लोगों की जो आय या ग्रामदनी है, उसमें बहुत फर्क है। फिर भी इस तरह का कानून इंग्लैंड में है।

जहां तक स्वीडन आदि का सवाल है, वहां पर लोग कहते हैं कि मन्त्री लोग भी साइकल पर बैठ कर जाते हैं, मुफ्त मकान बगैरह का तो सवाल ही नहीं है। इस तरह की सुविधायें क्या किसी समाजवादी देश में या समाजवादी ग्रंथ व्यवस्था में इने गिने व्यक्तियों को मिलनी चाहिये—अगर आप मुझ से पूछेंगे तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर आप कोई परिवर्तन इस देश में लाना चाहते हैं तो आप चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय जो मंत्री हैं, जो बड़े अधिकारी हैं या जो सार्वजनिक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग हैं, उन उद्योगों में काम करने वाले व्यवस्थापक या बड़े अधिकारी हैं—इन की ग्रामदनी में—सारी सुविधाओं को आपको मिला देना चाहिये और उन्हीं क्षेत्रों के जो छोटे लोग हैं उनकी ग्रामदनी और खर्च के बीच में 1:10 से अधिक अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये इस बात को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये आपको मान लेना चाहिये।

ग्राज जो प्लानिंग कमीशन के उपाध्यक्ष हैं—मेरा ख्याल है, पहला जो आपको पे कमीशन बैठा था, वह उसके सदस्य थे और उस समय इसके बारे में उन्होंने अपनी राय भी व्यक्त की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि ग्रंथों के जमाने से सरकारी बड़े नौकरों या मंत्रियों की तनख्वाहों आदि के बारे में जो नियम बने हुए थे, जो दस्तूर बना हुआ था, इस गरीब ग्राजाद देश के लिये वे बिलकुल लागू नहीं होने चाहिये। क्यों कि ग्रंथेज अपने देश से यहां पर आते थे और

साम्राज्यवादी के नाते, शासक के नाते रहते थे, उन्होंने अपने अनुरूप वे नियम आदि बनाये थे, उसी तरह की तनख्वाहें आदि निश्चित की थीं। लेकिन इस गरीब देश में जहां ग्राज भी फी व्यक्ति ग्रामदनी 1960 के दामों के अनुसार 3'3 ६० पिछले वर्ष थी वहां ये बातें नहीं चल सकतीं। ऐसी हालत में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह का कोई सुझाव ले कर सदन के सामने आयेगे कि जिससे तफरका 1:10 से ज्यादा नहीं रहेगा। अगर यह यह सरकारी क्षेत्र में करेंगे तो निजी क्षेत्र को भी नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं। क्योंकि अक्सर यह दलील दी जाती है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में अगर तनख्वाह और सुविधाओं को घटाया जायेगा तो अच्छे और काबिल लोग सरकारी नौकरी के लिये नहीं मिलेंगे, वे सब निजी क्षेत्र में चले जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब नौकरशाही के लिये और मन्त्रीशाही के लिये और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लिये इस तरह के तनख्वाह सम्बन्धी नियम बनेंगे तो उसके साथ साथ निजी क्षेत्र की ग्रामदनी और खर्च पर भी रोक लगाने की बात करनी चाहिये।

दूसरे पे कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में डी० आर० गाडगिल साहब ने एक नोट दिया था जिसमें बताया था कि मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी के जरिये कई लोग ऐसे हैं जिनकी ग्रामदनी, टैक्स वगैरह देने के बाद भी, ढाई तीन लाख रुपये हो जाती थी। तो इस तरह का जो तफरका है, गैर-बराबरियां हैं, उनकी ओर मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। संसत्सभों की सुविधाओं की चर्चा चल ही पड़ी है, एक कमेटी भी बन गई है। इसलिये क्या मन्त्री महोदय मेरी इस प्रार्थना पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद लाने की दृष्टि से? इस तरह से जो देश का पैसा बचेगा उसका इस्तेमाल पूंजीकरण के लिये, उद्योगीकरण के लिये, खेती के सुधार के लिये, शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिये, सिंचाई के लिये या और जो विकास के कार्य हैं उन के लिये, सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिये

[श्री मधु लिमये]

श्रीर निजी क्षेत्र के लिये भी करेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में ठोस सुझाव देंगे।

मेरे दल के भूतपूर्व नेता, ज० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने, मीत के पहले जो आखिरी प्रस्ताव रखा था वह यही रखा था कि ग्रामदनी और खर्चों में खास तौर से खर्चों पर जोर दिया था क्योंकि ग्रामदनी के बारे में बहुत सी गलत बातें हो सकती हैं, असलचीज खर्चा है 1500 रुपये मासिक की रोक लगे उनकी इस बात का वित्त मंत्री जी ने मखौल भी उड़ाया था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या मखौल उड़ाया या ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कि यह सम्भव नहीं है, व्यावहारिक नहीं है। कभी तो वह बड़े व्यावहारिक बन जाते हैं और कभी-कभी आदर्शों की बात करते हैं। लेकिन हमको चाहिये व्यवहार और आदर्श को मिलाना। दोनों को मिलाकर उसका समन्वय करके आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि सबकी एक किस्म की तनख्वाह हो। यह आदर्श तो हो सकता है लेकिन व्यवहार नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिए मैं सम्भव बराबरी की बात करता हूँ। दूसरे देशों में अगर 1-5 और 1-7 का फर्क है तो चूँकि इस देश में पहले से असमानता और गैर-बराबरी ज्यादा रही है इसलिए यहां पर 1-10 कर दिया जाये। सबसे पहले इसको सरकारी क्षेत्र से और खास तौर पर मंत्रियों से शुरू किया जाये क्यों कि समाज के नेताओं से ही आदर्शवादिता का प्रारम्भ होना चाहिये। उसके बाद फौरन निजी क्षेत्र के बारे में भी कीजिये। जिस तरह से यहां सुविधायें और भत्ते आदि हैं उसी तरह से आप निजी क्षेत्र में एक्सपेन्स एकाउंट आदि को देखेंगे तो उसके बारे में भी आपको गम्भीरता से विचारना पड़ेगा। निजी क्षेत्र में इन्टरटेनमेन्ट एलाउन्स, सस्पेन्स एकाउन्ट, इन सब चीजों पर भी रोक लगानी पड़ेगी। तो इन सब चीजों के बारे में मंत्री जी सोचें,

इतना ही मुझे कहना था। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“यह सभा सिफारिश करती है कि मंत्रियों के निवास-स्थान (संशोधन) निबंध, 1967 में, जो दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर, 1967 की अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1801 द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुए थे तथा 13 फरवरी, 1968 को सभा-पटल पर रखे गये थे, निम्नलिखित संशोधन किया जाये, अर्थात् :—नियम 2 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“2. मंत्रियों के निवास-स्थान नियम, 1962 में, नियम 8 के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित रखा जाये, अर्थात् :—

“8. इन नियमों में उपबंधित सुविधाओं के मामले में किन्हीं मंत्रियों के बीच, जो मंत्रि-मंडल के सदस्य हैं, भेदभाव नहीं किया जायेगा।”।”।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much time would the hon. Minister take ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : I would take about 7 to 8 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In that case, I would accommodate one or two Members and give two minutes to each.

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ लोगों को दो-तीन मिनट तो दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member had himself taken 15 minutes. So, how is it possible to accommodate many Members now ? I shall have to conclude this debate at 6.30 p.m.

Motion moved :

“This House recommends that the following amendment be made in the Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G. S. R. 1801, dated the 9th December, 1967 and

laid on the Table on the 13th February, 1968, namely :—

for rule 2, the following be substituted, namely :—

2. In the Ministers' Residences Rules, 1962, for rule 8, the following be substituted, namely :—

"8. There shall be no discrimination in the matter of amenities provided in these Rules between any Ministers who are Members of the Cabinet."."

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN (Chirayinkil) : This discussion has arisen because of the differences between the salaries and allowances and amenities of Ministers including the Cabinet Ministers. I am not very much worried about the salaries and allowances that they receive and the rules connected with that matter. Shri Madhu Limaye has explained the matter, that in our country our ordinary man's income is such that there is an ocean of difference and disparity between the people and the Ministers. Even after 20 years of independence, this disparity and differences are more and more expanding. Even in the ranks of the Cabinet Ministers, there is disparity and discriminations.

Even after drawing such huge salaries and allowances and enjoying the comforts and luxuries, every week we read in the newspapers that our Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers fly abroad—I do not know for what purpose. We are not aware of what they are doing abroad or what they did abroad. They are spending exceedingly glorious nights in night-clubs and bars abroad. Because they may not have enough comforts here. Let them enjoy it. Often when they come back, they, these Ministers who here are advocating khadi, gram udyog, austerity and economy measures, bring back with them all kinds of luxury foreign-made goods like costly tape-records, cameras and other items cheating our customs officers and tax officers. When they speak of austerity, economy measures, they should be prepared to set an example in it themselves. Otherwise, all this talk is mere hypocrisy and show. So, I join with the feeling of Shri Madhu Limaye and support the motion.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के सदस्यों ने एक बिल दिया था, सारे अपोबीशन की यह राय थी कि संसद सदस्यों की एमिनिटीज में इजाफा किया जाये लेकिन जब वह यहां पर आया तो लोगों ने उसका बड़ा विरोध किया। वही चीज मैं आज भी यहां पर देख रहा हूँ। बेरा कहना यह है कि दुनिया के और मुल्कों में जो सरकारें हैं वहां के मुकाबले में हमारे यहां के मेम्बर्स भी और मिनिस्टर्स भी कम इमानुमेन्ट्स और कम सुविधायें ले रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर कोई पोलिटिकल गेम खेलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमने तो यही डिफेन्ड किया था कि इस समय जो एमिनिटीज हैं उन्हीं को कन्टीन्यू रखा जाये और उनमें कोई भी बढ़ोतरी न की जाये। मैं अपने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से टोटली एग्री करता हूँ। दूसरे कन्ट्रीज के बारे में भी मैं जानता हूँ। मैं फारेन कन्ट्रीज से होकर आया हूँ।

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : What about amenities for the common tax-payer, for the Harijans and other poor people of our country ?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I say they are only playing a political game. The amenities given to our Ministers are too low and there should not be a reduction. What they are getting, they should continue to get. So I oppose this demand.

श्री कंबरसाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि हर एक मन्त्री को अपना काम एफो-सिएन्टली चलाने के लिये, जितनी सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता हो वह उसे खरूर मिलें। मैं इस बात को सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार करता हूँ क्योंकि कोई भी मन्त्री जो इमानदारी से और मेहनत से काम करना चाहता है जब तक उसको पूरी सुविधायें नहीं दी जायेंगी तब तक वह उस प्रकार से काम नहीं कर सकेगा और फिर वह डिजानेस्ट मीन्स की तरफ जायेगा जोकि उससे भी खराब बात होगी। लेकिन सवाल

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

यह है कि आया जो सुविधायें आज दी जाती हैं वे ठीक हैं या नहीं। मेरा एस्टीमेट यह है कि एक कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्टर के ऊपर लगभग 16 या 17 हजार रुपया महीना खर्च होता है, अगर सारी एमिनिटीज उसमें लगा दी जायें तो जबकि मेरे खयाल से उसकी तनख्वाह दो या द्वाइ हजार रुपया महीना ही होती है। ये और जो लवाजमात हैं ये बहुत ज्यादा हैं, इनमें कमी होनी चाहिये। मैं श्री मधु लिमये जी से इस बात में इत्तफाक करता हूँ कि हमारा देश गरीब देश है, यहां पर अमीर और गरीब में जो डिसपैरिटी है उसको कम होना चाहिये। एफ्रीशिएन्टली काम चलाने के लिये तो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी है कि उनकी लिंविंग सिम्पुल हो। यह नहीं कि जैसे पहले राजे महाराजे रहते थे, वैसे रहें। राजे, महाराजे तो चले गये लेकिन यह मिनिस्टर्स उन राजे, महाराजाओं की तरह से रहने लगे यह चीज लोगों को न दिखाई दे। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब को मिल करके यह सब सुविधाएं बगैरह हटा देनी चाहिएं और एक ऐडहोक सैलरी मिनिस्टर्स को देनी चाहिए। उनके लिये एक ऐडहाक सैलरी निश्चित कर देनी चाहिए और उस के अलावा और कोई सुविधा उन्हें नहीं मिलनी चाहिए...

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ के मिनिस्टर्स ने क्या लिया ?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरे पास इस का जवाब देने के लिए टाइम नहीं है। मैं एक बात और कहूंगा। जो सुविधाएं अभी मिलती भी हैं मुझे मालूम है और अगर मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे तो मैं उन मिनिस्टर्स के नाम भी ले दूंगा। नाम मुझे मालूम हैं लेकिन मैं यहां पर उन के नाम लेना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि कई मंत्रियों के मकानों में दफ्तर होता है और उस का उन को बिजली, पानी का एक खास हद तक खर्चा मिलता है। उन मिनिस्टर्स ने जो वह बिजली, पानी अपने घर

में खर्च करते हैं वह दफ्तर की तरफ प्लग लगा रहता है और जो ऐसा कर रहे हैं उन के नाम भी मैं बतला सकता हूँ।

इसी तरीके से जो मंत्री सफर करते हैं तो वह अपने लड़के, लड़की आदि को ले जाते हैं और वहां बाहर से सामान आदि लाते हैं तो उस की ड्यूटी नहीं देते हैं। यह तरीका भी बंद कर देना चाहिए। इन चीजों के ऊपर रोक होनी चाहिए। कोई न कोई एक डिफिकरम, कोई एक स्टैंडर्ड हमारे मंत्रियों को बनाना चाहिए। अलवत्ता हम लोगों को उन को वह तमाम सुविधाएं अवश्य देनी चाहिए जिससे वह आराम से और एफिशिएंटली काम कर सकें।

आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसे गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यह बड़े-बड़े महल और यह सब चीजें व्यर्थ की शानशोक्त खत्म होनी चाहिए अब अगर इस देश ने गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलना है तो हमें अपना सादा जीवन बिताना चाहिए लेकिन सादे जीवन का यह मतलब नहीं है कि उस में किसी तरह की एफिशिएंसी न रहे। एफिशिएंसी रखते हुए भी हमें अपना सादा जीवन बिताना चाहिए और उस के अनुसार अपने नियम बनाने चाहिए।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Although I support the motion I should like to state that there is a sort of principle of parity in Finance with the salary and perquisites of the ministers as compared to the other civil servants. It is kept at a higher level than the civil servants. This principle is followed in France where it is said the civil servants are the most efficient. In our country, with its present finances at the present juncture it is inopportune to have a Deputy Prime Minister without whom we were managing our affairs for the last twenty years since the Constitution came into force ; it had been done as a result of some pulls, checks and balances.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : It is only the name. What objection have you got for it ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He has to be given facilities like the Prime Minister. That appears objectionable. Because of your internal party conflicts and for some checks and balances, you want to have a Deputy Prime Minister and want to spend money on him from the Consolidated Fund of India. That is why I support the motion of Mr. Limaye.

श्री मा० बा० बेशमुख (श्रीरंगाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु लिमये मिनिस्टर्स रंजीडेंस के बारे में जो मोशन लाये हैं मैं उस का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उन्होंने अपने मोशन के सपोर्ट में जो आर्ग्युमेंट्स दिये वह जानदार नहीं हैं क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, मिनिस्टर्स और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स आदि के स्टेटस में जरूर फर्क होता है। जाहिर है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब का जो दर्जा हमारे देश के अन्दर है उस के बराबर हम लोगों का दर्जा नहीं होगा क्योंकि उन की लाइफ की सिक्योरिटी, स्टेटस का सवाल और कंट्री के स्टेटस का सवाल दरपेश होता है और इसलिए फर्क रहना उचित ही है। उन की रंजीडेंस पर जो खर्चा होता है मैं समझता हूँ कि 50 फ्रीसदी से ज्यादा उन के स्टाफ पर और सिक्योरिटी अरेंजमेंट पर खर्च होता है। इसलिए यह कहना कि एक मिनिस्टर की कोठी और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की कोठी पर जो खर्चा होता है वह एक जैसा हो, बुनियादी तौर पर ग़लत है बाकी देश के अन्दर हमारे द्वारा खर्च में कमी करना वह एक अलग बात है और मैं उस के विरोध में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन यहां रूल को अमंड करने का वह जो मोशन लाये हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में कोई जबाबियत नहीं है और मिनिस्टर्स, प्राइम मिनिस्टर की रंजीडेंस में और एमिनिटीज़ में एकसानियत नहीं हो सकती है।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JĀGANATH RAO) : Mr, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my friend Shri Madhu Limaye's motion is a limited one. It reads thus :

"There shall be no discrimination in the matter of amenities provided in these Rules between any Ministers who are Members of the Cabinet..."

It is a limited one. But in his speech he has traversed a wider compass. He has questioned the very basis of the ministers' salaries and allowances and he has also brought in socialism any socialist pattern of society which we are trying to establish in our country.

This Act was passed in 1952, relating to the Ministers' Salaries and Allowances. There was a proviso in the rule, rule 8, which says that "nothing in the rules shall apply to the residence of the Prime Minister." The office of Deputy Prime Minister has come up in the last one and a half years. Previously, in 1950, when the late Sardar Patel was alive, he was the Deputy Prime Minister when Panditji was the Prime Minister. But then the Act was not there. Because the Act is there we have had to bring in a rule which would also exempt the office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister occupy a unique position. They cannot be compared on the same level as other ministers, because of the responsibilities and the duties they have to discharge. That is why an inherent distinction is also made between the Cabinet Ministers, in the matter of pay, allowances, the type of residence they are entitled to, and Ministers of State and the Deputy Ministers. Therefore, there is bound to be a distinction in any class of society, either in the Government or in any undertaking. But to compare that the expenditure of ministers should be only in the proportion of one to 10, I am afraid, is not a feasible thing, nor can we compare the conditions prevailing in this country with those in Britain or France. Shri Srinibas Misra referred to it and said that the salaries of ministers are much more in France than those of civil servants. But in India, the seniormost ICS officer gets Rs. 4,000 a month.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह उन्होंने नहीं कहा था...

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : He said that. Therefore, there is no question of comparing as to what a civil servant should get and what a minister should get. What is being given is just to see that the minister gets some salary and allowance so that he can make both ends meet honourably. As suggested by them no minister should go out of the way. For the prerequisites that are enjoyed by the ministers, they pay income-tax ; not that they are free : we are not immune from payment of income-tax. We pay income-tax on perquisites

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not on amenities and facilities.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : We are paying on amenities and cars and everything. (*Interruption*). Therefore, we should not bring in socialism when we talk of this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इस बारे में सोशलिज्म की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए इस का तो मतलब यह हुआ कि जब आप चाहेंगे तो समाजवाद की बात करेंगे और जब नहीं चाहेंगे तो नहीं करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The scope of the motion is very limited.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : As I said at the outset, the scope of the motion is very limited. According to the motion there should be no discrimination between Cabinet Ministers and the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, but the Members who took part in the debate have questioned the very basis of ministers' salaries and allowances. That is what I am saying.

It is also said that because we are a poor country and because we want to develop a socialistic pattern of society the disparity between the poor and the rich should not be so wide. That is what he said. But the disparities are inherent in our economy. They cannot be removed in a day.

श्री मधु लिमये : राजादी को प्राप्त हुए 21 साल हो गये लेकिन यह असमानताएं बढ़ रही है।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The disparity can be removed only by bringing the poor to the level of the rich and not by pulling down the rich. Therefore, there is no basis in the argument of the hon. Member. I oppose the motion. I support my stand and not his motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Shri Madhu Limaye's motion to the vote. The question is :

"This House recommends that the following amendment be made in the Ministers' Residences (Amendment) Rules, 1967, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G. S. R. 1801, dated the 9th December, 1967 and laid on the Table on the 13th February, 1968, namely :—

for rule 2, the following be substituted namely :—

"2. In the Ministers' Residences Rules, 1962, for rule 8, the following be substituted, namely :

"8. There shall be no discrimination in the matter of amenities provided in these Rules between any Ministers who are Members of the Cabinet." "

The motion was negatived.

10.29 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON C.S.I.R.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : In the course of a discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 28th March, 1968 on the affairs of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, I stated that a committee consisting Members of Parliament, scientific experts and other eminent persons will be appointed to enquire into the overall functioning of the Council and suggest ways and means of improving it.

Accordingly, the Prime Minister in terms of Article 57 of the Rules and Re-

gulations and bye-laws of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has appointed the Committee with the following personnel, and terms of reference :

Personnel

Chairman :

Shri Justice A. K. Sarkar, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.

Members—MPs.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan | Rajya Sabha |
| 2. Shri S. S. Bandare | Rajya Sabha |
| 3. Dr. K. Ramiah | Rajya Sabha |
| 4. Shri P. Venkatasubbiah | Lok Sabha |
| 5. Shri N. Dandekar | Lok Sabha |
| 6. Shri Chandrajeet
Yadav | Lok Sabha |
| 7. Shri Inderjeet Gupta | Lok Sabha |

I would like to add that Mr. Dandekar's association with the committee is awaiting his consent to serve on it because he is away.

Members—Scientists :

1. Dr. C. R. Rao, FRS, Director, Indian Institute of Statistics, Calcutta.
2. Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay.
3. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
4. Dr. P. K. Kelkar, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

Member—Secretary :

Shri N. Sehgal, Additional Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat.

Terms of Reference :

- (i) To review the personnel policies followed at various levels with reference to the Rules and Regulations in force and in particular, to look into the allegations of the irregularities brought to the notice of Parliament from time to time and to suggest any remedial measures necessary ;
- (ii) To enquire into the adequacy or otherwise of the existing policies in respect of payment of royalty, having regard to the following

object prescribed in the Memorandum of Association of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research :—

“the utilisation of the results of the researches conducted under the auspices of the Council towards development of industries in the country and the payment of a share of royalties arising out of the development of the results of researches to those who are considered to have contributed to the pursuit of such researches.”

- (iii) To review the overall functioning of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and to suggest ways and means of improvement.

The committee will be requested to make every endeavour to complete its work within three months from the commencement of its deliberations.

18.33. hrs.

***NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME**

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) :
Sir, on the floor of the House, we have referred to the plight of various categories of employees in this country. Sometime ago we had a discussion about the plight of engineers. Today I want to draw your attention to the woeful condition and the sad and deteriorating employment situation of the persons who once belonged to the National Discipline Scheme. I do not want to go into the history of the scheme, except to say that it was a many-sided scheme. Besides physical education, it also aimed at moral education and mental uplift. More than that, it was a scheme intended for the integration of the country by making use of the youthful material that we have in this land of ours.

After some time, a committee was appointed and the committee suggested that this scheme should be amalgamated with some similar schemes and it should be called the National Fitness Scheme. The Auxiliary Cadet Corps and other schemes of physical education were combined into this and it was suggested that there should be an

[Shri D.C. Sharma]

omnibus approach to training the young in various fields of national life and also in the art of living on a higher physical, mental and emotional level. I must say that the syllabus which was framed showed an all-India character.

I do not want to go into the whole of that syllabus, but you will be interested to know that from Maharashtra lezium was taken and, similarly, something was taken from the Punjab. Thus this national fitness scheme became a mirror of the physical activities, dances, songs and cultural activities of the whole of India. It was a fine thing by means of which our students could think in terms of India and not in terms of this State or that State.

There were institutes also to be set up in order that the training should go on as it is. But what has happened is this. There were certain States and Union Territories which remained immune to this scheme even when it was in its hey-day, when it was at the peak of its usefulness and efficiency. Even then they did not respond to this scheme of national reorganisation and national regeneration. The Government thought it fit that this scheme should be handed over to the States. At first it was a centrally administered scheme. As central universities promote an all-India outlook, and central institutes also foster an all-India outlook this scheme was supposed to bring about a national outlook. The Ministry of Education is running so many things like the Central Schools, Institute of Technology, Central College of Physical Education, Central Institute of Sports at Patiala and so on. Somehow or other, to provide for some retired person in the Ministry of Education or to provide for somebody else it was said that this scheme should be handed over to the States.

It means that a baby which was owned by Dr. Triguna Sen and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad was to be handed over to sixteen or twenty godfathers. You can understand what the fate of that baby can be. A baby can be brought up only by its real parents who are Dr. Triguna Sen and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. But the idea was that it should be given over to the States and to the Union Territories. Of course, it was said that training institutes

will continue and refresher courses will continue along with coaching camps and all that. All these carrots were dangled before the persons who belonged to this scheme. This was done I think to make them accept the scheme.

You will be surprised to know that some of the States to which they wanted to hand over the scheme said that they did not want to take over this scheme. Why? It was because though the Government may be able to give them some money in the Fourth Plan period afterwards the States will have to run the scheme on their own. Therefore, some States resisted taking up this scheme. So also some of the Union Territories did not take up this scheme and they did not also see eye to eye with the Central Government. I am not saying something which is very outrageous because the hon. Minister, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad himself made a statement on the floor of this House in which he said that some of the States had refused to handle this scheme.

This scheme does not concern only men, I may tell you. At present there are about 7500 persons employed in the scheme out of which there are 2,000 women. I have seen these persons in action and I must pay a tribute to their missionary zeal for doing it-

What did Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad say? He said :—

"The State Governments did not find it possible to give scales of pay of the Government of India and the State Governments were not in a position to undertake responsibility in respect of instructors to be employed under local bodies and in private schools."

What does it mean? A fine scheme, a scheme full of idealism coupled with practical usefulness, a scheme which was adumbrated by a great INA General, General J. K. Bhonsle, a scheme which had worked well all these years, a scheme where trainees had done excellent work wherever they had been put, that scheme came under a shadow and it was said that the Central Government should wash its hands of this scheme.

What I mean to say is that the Central Government should keep the scheme as

it is, should administer the scheme and should allot the persons to different States, Union territories and other places. It should also try to see to it that the seniority of the persons does not suffer, their emoluments do not suffer and their other service conditions do not suffer. I think, this is a very modest proposal which I have put before the Ministry of Education and they will save this scheme from being shipwrecked, from foundling on the rocks of provincialism, regionalism, private enterprise and other things. They will see to it that the scheme is kept under the patronage, if I may use that word—it is a very bad word—of Dr. Triguña Sen and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and that the instructors become messengers of good-will all over India and bring about the re-orientation of the mental and physical outlook of the students all over the country and they make them true citizens of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI SONAVANE : (Pandharpur) Sir, there is no opposition in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the question. The procedure has slightly been altered. The Minister will reply first and afterwards, Shri Supakar and Shri Shashi Bhushan who have written to me... (*Interruption*)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : (Yeotmal) I have also written to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not got it. Afterwards these two persons will be allowed to put a question each. If there is a new point made by them, the Minister will reply to that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the need for this discussion is given in the explanatory note of Professor Sharma in which he says that the question on the subject came up in the Lok Sabha again and again for more than a year and Government's reply was inconclusive. This is the first reason given for this discussion.

I would go point by point to make it very clear. This decision was taken in 1965-66 to have an integrated programme of multi-purpose physical education. I would like to clarify what the scope of this scheme is because Professor Sharma had given it as something which it is not. It does not reflect the civilization or culture of all States and parts of the country. It was an integrated scheme of physical education, the National Discipline Scheme and the ACC fused into the the National Fitness Corps. It was evolved in 1965-66 and the moment this scheme was formed, then and there it was decided that it shall be decentralised. That was in 1965-66. Therefore when Professor Sharma says that the baby of two will now be taken care of by 15, he is wrong. The baby, if it may be called that, was an idea of the different State Governments which decided in 1965-66 to have the scheme decentralised.

Therefore, to say that it was an inconclusive decision is not a fact. In 1965-66, it was conceived by all the State Governments sitting together and the National Fitness Corps was brought into being.

After that, immediately, in reply to Starred Question No. 889 on 30th March, 1966, in reply to Starred Question 943 on 29th March, 1968 and in reply to Unstarred Question 1755 which is now under discussion, and my statement also, if you go through all these Questions, it will be clear that from time to time, Mr, Chagla and myself have very clearly said that the moment this scheme was formed it was then and there decided that this scheme would be decentralised. Therefore, there is nothing like inconclusive, there is nothing like keeping it in any uncertainty and there is nothing like any indecision in respect of this scheme.

This is a scheme of multi-purpose physical education. For whom? It is for primary schools, for middle schools and for higher secondary schools or secondary schools. It was decided that in the Fourth Plan, we shall cover first the higher secondary or secondary schools. It is a multi-purpose physical education scheme run by different schools under private management and also some Government schools. Therefore, it is not possi-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

ble for the Central Government to run this multi-purpose physical education scheme formulated for different schools in the country from the Centre. At the time of amalgamation, we decided it then and there.

Then, it was said : Why is it that on 13.11.66 when we said that we will come to a decision by 28th February, 1967 it has not been adhered to? That is the second part of the memorandum. Out of it, I would say, it arises as to why we could not take the decision. It is true we have not been able to come to a decision by this stipulated date of 28th February, 1967. It is because we were very concerned to keep up the present salaries and the conditions of service of the instructors. The Government is being accused of taking a long time. The State Governments had offered certain terms, and if we had accepted them, it would have been decided long before. I can decide it even tomorrow to have the entire scheme transferred to the State Governments. If the hon. Members feel why the decision has not come the answer is very simple. We requested the State Governments that their present salaries and conditions of service may be maintained. What are the difficulties of State Governments? I would not put the entire blame on the State Governments. The State Governments could not agree to this uptil now because these instructors are drawing higher salaries in Central Government and their counterparts in the State Governments, with the same qualifications, and in some places with higher qualifications, are drawing less. The State Governments say, "Well, you are transferring certain instructors who are, if not less, equally qualified, drawing higher salaries. We cannot pay more." At one stage we said that we are prepared to pay the entire salary for the Fourth Plan period or to set up the Finance Commission whichever is earlier. Now, that is an entirely different story. The Finance Commission has already been announced. They did not agree. Our concern over a period of years has been to protect their salaries and conditions of service. If the states would have agreed, it would have been decided long before. Let us not be accused that we did not keep the promise. It is only

because our concern was to protect their salaries, persuade and gode the State Governments or rather request the State Governments to come to an agreement that they will protect their salaries. Therefore, the second point of the memorandum that we could not do it clearly is not correct. So, about Unstarred question No. 1755, as I have said, I have given the circumstances why the assurance was not fulfilled. The other point was about the holding up of the decision. I have explained that also.

The third point was to alleviate the difficulties of these friends. If the State Governments had accepted the decision earlier, we would have done it. In 1962, before Emergency there were 3000 instructors.

Between 1963 and 1965 they increased by 4,000. That means that, in 1966, more than half of these instructors had less than three years of service at their credit. Let it not be said that we have taken a long time. It is because otherwise, it would have been difficult to have better terms. So far as the question of difficulties is concerned, they say that there is a state of uncertainty. The state of uncertainty, as I have explained very clearly, is due to this fact, our concern to protect them.

About the question of promotion, I would say straightway that it is true that we have not been able to promote, that we have not promoted, them because they are already drawing higher salaries than what their counterparts in State Governments are drawing. If at all I give them promotions, it will be all the more difficult for me to get them adjusted in the State Governments.

Therefore, these points are crystal clear. It was not possible for us. I reiterate it, lest in future we should be accused, that this decision to decentralise was taken on the date on which the scheme was born. We are trying our best to get the best terms possible... We are negotiating with the State Governments fresh terms, and we will try, as far as possible, to get them the best terms of the State Governments.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR
(Sambalpur): The answer is not clear.

I want to know this. The Minister says that on the date the scheme was born, there was the problem of decentralisation. May I know whether on the day on which this scheme was born it was decided to give the teachers this higher pay with the consent and the concurrence of the State Governments, who opted for decentralisation?

Secondly, how many teachers are affected by this? Without giving them any promise of protecting their pay and other things, how do the Government expect that, merely by protecting their pay only during the Fourth Plan period, the State Governments would undertake to finance the scheme fully for the Fifth, Sixth and the future Plan periods? About the difference of pay, so far as these people, who are supposed to be more privileged and more qualified than the people serving under the State Governments are concerned, about which the State Governments have a legitimate grievance, how is it that when the scheme started and when it operated all these years, these considerations were not brought to the notice of the State Governments or not ironed out with the authorities of the State Governments?

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) : कब तक हम इस देश में फीताशाही के लाल फीतों में बंधे कर्मचारियों की सनक के शिकार रहेंगे? जब यह योजना शुरू हुई तो उसका क्या मकसद था? उसका मकसद यह था कि इस देश में शिक्षा-पद्धति और पाठ्यक्रम में भिन्नता है; इस लिए इस राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के द्वारा देश में अनुशासन पैदा किया जाये; जिसका सम्बन्ध राष्ट्रीय एकता और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से है। इस योजना के उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छे थे। उसके बाद एक दूसरे अफसर आये। उनकी यह सनक हुई कि इन शिक्षकों को डिप्लोमा-मास्टर बना कर म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कापोरेषन्स में भेज दिया जाये और उनके कार्य-क्षेत्र को वहीं तक सीमित कर दिया जाये। इस योजना के जो संरक्षक, डायरेक्टर थे, उनको भी डिप्लोमा-मास्टर बना कर म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज और कापोरेषन्स में भेज दिया जाता। यह योजना इस देश में

भावनात्मक एकता पैदा करने के लिए चलाई गई थी।

मैं आपके सामने एक छोटी-सी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में ये अविचिन्ह, इनसिग्निया, लगे हुए हैं। जो राष्ट्र आजाद हो गए, जिनके इनसिग्निया बदल गए हैं लेकिन लोक सभा के इस सदन में अभी तक उनके गुलामी के चिन्ह लगे हुए हैं। हम अभी तक साम्राज्यवाद के उन चिन्हों को दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अब हम अपनी पार्लियामेंट में अपने नेशनल एन्थम को कब बजाते हैं? क्या हम साल में कम से कम एक बार उसको बजाना शुरू नहीं कर सकते? क्या हम कम से कम 26 जनवरी के दिन उसको नहीं बजा सकते? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अनुशासन हमेशा ऊपर से नीचे जाता है। अब हमें और आगे कर्मचारियों की सनक का शिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। जो शिक्षक इस योजना से अलग किये जा रहे हैं, उनकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार पर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Deorao S. Patil. I would make an exception in his case. He should just put a question.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : इस राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना को जनरल भोंसले ने शुरू किया था और स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उसकी बहुत तारीफ और प्रशंसा की थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच में इस बड़ी और अच्छी योजना के सम्बन्ध में जो टर्म्स अंडर एंजायमिन्शन हैं, क्या वे राज्य सरकारों को एक्सेप्टेबल हैं; क्या सरकार को उम्मीद है कि उसने जो टर्म्स दिये हैं, राज्य सरकारें उनको मान लेंगी?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since I had also something to do with this. I would also like to have one clarification. As Shri Shashi Bhusan Bajpai has point-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

ed out, the National Discipline Scheme was evolved with a view to seeing that the younger generation or the youth of the country would have some sense of integration and unity. I would like to have that aspect clarified.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I have pointed out, there were many schemes before the National Fitness Corps was formed. As my hon. friend from Maharashtra has said, the National Discipline Scheme was a very good scheme started by our late lamented and dear friend Gen. Bhonsle. There was the ACC Scheme and there was also the Physical Education scheme. All these three schemes were fused together, and made into one—National Fitness Corps.

Let us not ascribe very high motives and principles to this scheme which are not there. It is a scheme for physical training in different schools. It is not for youth in general in the country which constitutes one-third of the population of this country. It is not a scheme for cultural spread...

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : It is all that.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Shri D. C. Sharma knows more than I do. I agree that he knows more because of his age and knowledge. But as the scheme stands today, of which I am in charge, it is a scheme for multipurpose physical training of the boys in the primary, middle, secondary and higher secondary schools,—and not in the colleges,—but only in the schools which are under private or government management. Therefore, this scheme has a very limited scope. It is not possible for the Central Government to control these different schools in the country; they

are not merely high schools but even primary and middle schools. I wish we could, but actually the position is that it can be done only by the State Government. The scheme is very good. The principle is all right. We all sympathise with and support it. That is why we are doing it. But a time comes when things are to be put in the proper perspective.

We started it. We still appreciate this scheme. We still want that the scheme should go in a big and long way. But I am not decentralising it for shipwrecking as the hon. Member says, but we are decentralising it for ensuring proper supervision, and for proper control and for strengthening it in the different schools of India.

My hon. friend has said that we are sending these instructors to corporations and municipalities. That is not a fact. They are already working in those schools. It is not as if they are being sent from the colleges or from Delhi somebody is being sent to Kanyakumari or some distant place to work in a corporation school.

Therefore, I would submit that it should be appreciated that the intention behind the move is only to strengthen it and to keep the future of these instructors on a better and permanent footing. That is why we are trying to maintain their pay scales.

But if it is not done now, I think that in future it will be impossible for us to advance the scheme or to keep this scheme. We are doing it with good intentions, and we shall try our best to give them the best terms that are possible.

19 00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 7, 1968/ Vaisakha 17, 1890 (Saka).