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Monday, November 18, 1968
Kartika 27, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



PARLIAMANTARY DEBATES

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(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, November 18, 1968/Kartika 27,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रामों और नगरों में बिजली लगाने
की योजनाएँ

*151. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कितने ग्रामों में बिजली लगाई गई ;

(ख) उक्त योजनाओं की अवधि में ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में से कुल कितने प्रतिशत में बिजली लगी है ;

(ग) क्या विद्युतीकरण के अन्तर्गत भविष्य में ग्रामों को प्राथमिकता देने के लिये कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मार्च, 1966 तक की योजनाओं के दौरान 43,634 ग्रामों में बिजली लगाई गई थी। मार्च, 1968 के अन्त तक कुल मिला कर 62,237 ग्रामों में बिजली लगा दी गई थी।

(ख) 7.8 प्रतिशत ग्रामों और 93.3 प्रतिशत नगरों में बिजली लगाई गई थी।

(ग) और (घ). 1966-67 से ग्राम-विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को मुख्य रूप से कृषि संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए संशोधित किया गया है। अतः सिंचाई पम्पों

को अर्जित करने को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस कार्य को प्राथमिकता दी जाती रहेगी किन्तु इस के साथ-साथ धन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार लगभग 71,000 ग्रामों में बिजली लगाने का विचार है।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज कल शहरी क्षेत्र और देहाती क्षेत्र में जो बिजली दी जाती है, पर-यूनिट उस की दरों में कितना अन्तर है।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : In the rural area, for agricultural pumping the rate varies from 12 to 15 paise per unit in the various parts of the country. In the urban area, it is much more, nearly two to three times.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में अब तक जितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई है, उन में से सब से अधिक किस राज्य में है।

DR. K. L. RAO : The number of villages electrified has been given by my colleague as 62,000. The percentage villages maximum electrified are in Madras, followed by Kerala and Punjab.

श्री हरकम चन्द कछबाय : देहात में काश्त-कार जब बिजली मांगता है, तो उसे अफसरों के पास काफ़ी चक्कर काटने पड़ते हैं, तब जा कर उसे बिजली मिलती है और उस में काफ़ी बिलम्ब हो जाता है। क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि उस की एप्लिकेशन आते ही उस को तत्काल बिजली दे दी जाये ? आम चुनाव के समय कुछ देहात में बिजली लगाने का आश्वासन दिया गया था और वहाँ पर बिजली के खम्भे भी पटक दिये गये थे, लेकिन जब उन क्षेत्रों में

कांग्रेसी चुनाव में हार गये, तो वे बिजली के खम्भे वापिस उठा लिये गये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आश्वासन के अनुसार उन गांवों में बिजली लगाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I am not aware of the particular village to which the hon. member refers, but generally the desire for electrification in the villages is maximum and growing year by year, in fact day by day. Quite a large number of people want it. There are nearly three lakhs of applications for pumping sets to be electrified. The present programme covers only about 1.25 lakhs a year, and therefore it is more essential. I think, generally speaking, it is the financial restraint that is coming in the way and not any other consideration, unless there be any particular spot as the hon. member seems to be referring to.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। देहात में काश्तकार को बिजली प्राप्त करने में काफ़ी दिक्कत होती है और बहुत विलम्ब हो जाता है। क्या सरकार यह व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि काश्तकार को जल्दी बिजली मिल जाये ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is a certain procedure for getting electricity. It varies from State to State. Generally, as I said, there is a large demand. So certain time does take place in disposing of the application. If the hon. Member has any particular case in mind where there is a large amount of lag in time, I shall look into that.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि बिजली के खम्भे कहां से उठा लिये गये, जहां कि कांग्रेस वाले हार गये थे। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ज़िला आगरा में फतेहबाद, बाह में बिजली लगाए जाने का कार्यक्रम था, लेकिन चूँकि वहां पर कांग्रेसी हार गये, इस लिए वहां पर सब काम ठप्प हो गया, यहां तक कि ट्रांसफार्मर की चोरी करा ली गई। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करवा के वहां पर बिजली लगवाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : वहां सरकार किस की थी ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I shall look into that, Sir.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : May I know from the hon. Minister if there is any separate Plan for extending rural electrification in view of the Gandhi Centenary coming this year ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is our desire that at least by October 2, 1970 we should reach a target of 1 lakh villages electrified. As it is to-day, our desire is to add another 38,000 villages so that we may make up 1 lakh. But this requires additional funds.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : May I refer to the recommendations made with regard to Gandhi Centenary celebrations when it was said that every village in India must be electrified within one year's time. May I know the Government's view in this respect ?

Secondly, may I know the criteria by which villages are electrified. It has come to my notice that in one place one pole only is there with a 20 watts bulb burning there, and it has been classified as electrified whereas there is no electricity available to anybody.

DR. K. L. RAO : It is not physically possible even if the funds are available to electrify all the 5.7 lakhs villages in the country. We are aiming whether for the Gandhi Centenary by 1970 we can electrify these 1 lakh villages out of 5.7 lakh villages.

With regard to the other question, the basic formula is, wherever there is a possibility of having a cluster of wells, that group is given preference. Electrification of villages from the point of lighting is given a secondary consideration. I do not know the particular place where there is only one light. If the hon. Member gives me specific reference, I will enquire into it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : There are hundreds of villages in Rajasthan. Please ask the Rajasthan Government. They will give you the information.

श्री शिव नारायण : अभी विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने सरकार पर बड़ा हमला किया है। हम लोग एस० वी० डी० सरकार की नीतियों

के भुक्त भोगी हैं। जब कोई व्यक्ति बिजली के कनेक्शन के लिए एप्लिकेशन देता है और पैसा जमा करा देता है, तो नियम के अनुसार उसे सात दिन के अन्दर कनेक्शन मिल जाना चाहिए। लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसा नहीं किया गया और लोग अभी तक बिजली मिलने की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। अब उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रिन्सिपल इंटेन्सिव है और वहाँ पर मीटर का डायरेक्ट कंट्रोल है। क्या किसानों की भलाई को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अब इस बात की व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि उन को नियम के अनुसार बिजली का कनेक्शन जल्दी मिले ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that U.P. is one of the 9 States in the country where the electrification has been very unsatisfactory, where it is below the average. It is our endeavour to see that these 9 States get additional finances so that the rate of electrification of villages is brought on par with the rest of the States. If we get the additional funds it may be possible to do that.

But with regard to the other point, it is true the hon. Member has brought to my notice many a time the difficulty of getting electricity himself. That difficulty is there.

श्री रवि राय : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि पिछली तीन योजनाओं में सिर्फ 62 हजार गांवों का इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ है। क्या उन्होंने इस बात का हिसाब लगाया है कि अगली कितनी योजनाओं में देश के सारे पांच लाख गांवों का इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो जायेगा ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा जो रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन कमेटी बनाई गई है, क्या उस ने कोई अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट दी है; यदि नहीं तो उस की रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेगी।

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that we should try to electrify rural India within the earliest possible time, because I firmly believe that electricity in rural India is an aspect on which this country depends. In the Fourth Five Year Plan we are trying to add up another 70,000 villages to the existing 62,000 villages and I think in the subsequent Plans it will be possible to add

more villages, because, hitherto we have been trying to give electricity to villages with a bigger population. Hereafter, electricity will be given to those smaller villages which have got 500 people and less. There are a large number of such villages. So, I expect that the rate of electrification will be more rapid from the fifth Plan onwards.

The MPs Committee has submitted a very valuable report. The main conclusion of that report was that the nine States which are backward—and Orissa is one of them—must be brought on a par with the rest of India and that additional funds must be provided for that purpose. That is what we are looking into.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : In many places, we have adequate supply of power, but owing to the rise in prices and inflation, the schemes have been held up. In view of the fact that electricity is being utilised in the rural areas both for domestic and irrigation purposes, may I request the hon. Minister to pressurise the Finance Ministry and see that the electricity is not wasted and that the topmost priority is given to electricity so that we can best utilise the existing electric potential and not waste it ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is a suggestion for action. It is very good if the House can support me and get Rs. 600 crores from the Planning Commission while the present sum is in the order of Rs. 300 crores.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it a fact that (a) in regard to electrification, particularly in the village areas, there is a wide discrepancy from State to State and even inside the region; and (b) that in India, even within a State, the rates of electricity for the consumer differ from place to place, even from municipality to municipality and village to village ? If the answer to these two questions is in the affirmative, may I know what steps the Government propose to take to bridge the gulf that exists in regard to electricity from State to State and the difference in rates from area to area even in the same region ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that so many States are backward in rural electrification particularly West Bengal, which is one of them. In fact, it is paradoxical that while West Bengal has the largest amount of electricity, the number of villages electrified in that State is only 3.8 per cent, which is

far below the average. This point has been noted by a Sub-Committee which has been appointed and they have suggested that extra funds must be provided and the rural programme must be accelerated in these nine States which I have mentioned, and West Bengal is one of them.

In regard to the question of rates, as I have submitted already, the rate does differ from State to State and also from town to town. This is inevitable and unless we have an all-India grid which will connect the whole of India it may not be possible to equalise the rates. All that we can try to do is to bring down the rates for the agricultural population throughout the country. At the present moment, it is anywhere between 12 and 15 paise.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: In some of the villages of Gujarat where the electrification work was started in 1965, even that work is not yet finished. Is that not a fact?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that it is the same in Gujarat as in many other States. As I said, there is a very large demand for rural electrification. In fact, there is a very high demand from many States and Gujarat is one of them. In rural electrification, when compared to other States, the position in Gujarat is not bad, but still there is a large demand which is not satisfied.

श्री गिब चन्द्र झा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीन योजनाओं में बिहार में आम तौर पर और दरभंगा जिले में खास तौर पर कितने गांव एलेक्ट्रीफाई हुए हैं और जो अभी विद्युतीकरण का माप है क्या बार्डर एरिया को मद्धेनजर रखते हुए उन के लिए वह माप कुछ आसान किया जायेगा? किया जायेगा तो किस तरह से और नहीं तो क्या?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am afraid I would not be able to give figures for Darbhanga district. I have got the figures for Bihar. In Bihar, out of 67,665 villages, so far 4,890 have been electrified.

श्री गिब चन्द्र झा: क्यों कि वह बार्डर इलाका है तो आप उस के लिए इस को कुछ सिम्पलीफाई करेंगे जैसे किसी गांव में 200

आदमी दरखास्त दें लाइन ले जाने के लिए तो वहां लाइन ले जायें, क्या इस तरह का कोई आसान रास्ता अख्तियार करेंगे?

DR. K. L. RAO: I shall be very glad to enquire into this if the hon. member gives me a little more specifically the demand that is there and the number of electrifications that have been done.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: In the beginning only two or three people got up. Now, as we have proceeded, more and more are rising. As answers come, they pick up more and more supplementaries. Next question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I was standing from the very beginning and I had great hopes. You can give me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: Yourself, Mr. Amin, Mr. Goyal, Mr. Laskar—all have been standing. We have already spent 15 minutes on this and if I am to call the others, another 15 minutes will be required. I am sorry. He must excuse me. Next question.

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

- * 152 श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :
श्री टी० पी० शाह :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) देश को प्रति वर्ष कितने उर्वरक की आवश्यकता होती है; इस समय देश के उर्वरक कारखानों में प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है; वर्ष 1968-69 में कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरकों का आयात किन किन देशों से किया जायेगा; और

(ख) देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The estimated requirement, production and import of fertilizers during the year 1968-69 are as follows:

(i) *Nitrogenous fertilizers*

Requirement	. 1.7	million tonnes Nitrogen.
Production	. 0.55	"
Imports	. 1.05	"

(ii) *Phosphatic fertilizers*

Requirement	. 0.65	million tonnes of P ₂ O ₅
Production	. 0.23	"
Imports	. 0.14	"

(iii) *Potassic fertilizers*

Requirement	. 0.45	million tonnes of K ₂ O
Production	. Nil	"
Imports	. 0.213	"

Imports are planned, having regard to the domestic production and stocks of fertilizers carried over from the previous year.

The imports have been arranged from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, France, G.D.R., Holland, Hungary, Japan, Kuwait, Norway, Poland, Rumania, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and West Germany.

(b) The construction of new plants and the expansion of some of the existing ones are in progress. In addition, several proposals are under consideration.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: This is an anomalous position. On the one hand, there is considerable demand and enormous potential demand for fertilisers. But on the other hand, some public sector plants are unable to sell their products. May I know what steps the hon. minister is taking to build up a proper marketing organisation for sale of fertilisers and also to make the agriculturists conscious of the beneficial effects of the use of fertilisers? May I also know whether imports would be staggered in view of the present failure of the public sector plants to sell their products?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I think the agriculturist is increasingly becoming conscious of the need for fertilisers. That is why the demand is going up. Regarding marketing, if there was any difficulty last year with regard to any units, it was because some imports were put into the market about the same time as the products of our own units were put in. That is being rectified now in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. About marketing organisation, in certain areas the Trombay unit has been organising a marketing organisation. There is also a proposal before the Government to have one of the Directors of the FCI in charge of marketing at the centre. That is also being examined and processed.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: As the Minister has also agreed, it appears that the potential demand is bound to rise in the next five years to 4 million to 5 million tonnes of fertilizers. In view of that, has the government studied the raw material position, whether it would be fully available? If not, what is the government's policy with regard to the import of raw materials? Will government permit fertilizer plants which would be run on the basis of imported raw materials?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Recently, the then Ministry for Petroleum and Chemicals laid a paper on the Table of the Lok Sabha, indicating certain possible imports of raw materials from abroad. We are also trying to diversify our production, based not only on naphtha but also, say, coal as well as heavy oils and the electrosis process which is now operating in Nangal. So, we are taking everything into account in preparing our targets of production and laying down our plans for further fertilizer production.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What about the policy regarding plants based on imported raw materials?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: A paper has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is a common complaint that the relationship between actual requirements and domestic production and imports is not being properly coordinated as a result of different Ministries and the State Governments also coming into the picture. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that many of the

State Governments, when estimating or submitting their requirements, naturally tend to overestimate because they feel that their demands would be cut down by the Centre to some extent? In relation to that may I know whether the government has made any intensive examination of the import position to see that unnecessary imports are not made at this stage of development because we find from the statement that imports are being carried on from no less than 17 countries whereas, as my friend Shri Kothari has said, it is found that even the available fertilizers are not being lifted and stocks are accumulating. So, this imbalance is there. What is the government doing about it?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : About the implementation, I have already explained. Regarding the estimates of consumption figures, it is essentially a matter for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. We take the figures as coordinated by them and then we plan our targets of production.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, उस के अनुसार कुछ नये कारखाने बनाये जा रहे हैं तथा कुछ कारखाने जो इस समय काम कर रहे हैं, उन का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में सदन को कुछ अधिक जानकारी देंगे कि वे कौन से कारखाने हैं जिनका विस्तार किया जा रहा है और कितना विस्तार किया जा रहा है?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The projects which are under construction at present which are envisaged in this are Durgapur, Cochin, Madras, Namrup expansion, Barauni, Gujarat expansion, Kota and Kanpur totalling 1.248 million tonnes. There are also proposals approved but not yet implemented for Kandla, Goa, Mangalore, Mirzapur, Vizag expansion and Trombay expansion.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Are government aware of the fact that some of the fertilizers, especially urea, are being made use of for non-agricultural purposes by chemists and they are purchasing these urea from the co-operative societies which are distributing urea to the farmers? So, instead of giving to the farmers they are giving to the manufacturers or private entrepreneurs be-

cause of the tax differential. Is the government aware of this fact that this sort of practice is prevailing on a large scale in Gujarat State? If so, what steps do the government propose to take to curb this practice?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : This Ministry is only the producer of fertilizers. Actual utilisation and so on is done by another Ministry, presumably in collaboration with the State Governments.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कान्तम्मा : क्या यह सच है कि कई राज्यों में इस वक्त बड़े परिमाण में फर्टिलाइजर बचा हुआ है और कई कारखानों में भी पड़ा हुआ है, इस का क्या कारण है तथा ऐसी स्थिति को दृष्टि में रख कर इम्पोर्ट को कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister should also answer in Hindi. Let us see.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have already explained the reason for the imbalance, for instance, last year because what was imported happened to be put into the market at the same time as what was produced here was put.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : One serious impediment which stands in the way of stepping up production in fertiliser factories is the very inefficient manner in which some of the fertiliser units are run in this country. During the last session we had given a memorandum containing certain allegations against the management of Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 136, on 11th November, 1968, the hon. Minister has said :—

“There were also some weaknesses on the operational side and in the maintenance department..... In the present financial state of the company, it was not justifiable to spend Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs each on the Madras and Delhi fares..... There is also scope for economy in the maintenance of guest houses/rest houses run by the company. The system of preparation, presentation and approval of the budget needs to be reviewed to ensure a greater degree of control over the incurring of expenditure from time to time.”

Some very serious allegations have been proved. I would like to ask the hon. Minister (a) what steps his Ministry has taken to step up operational efficiency; (b) whether the Ministry has striven to fix responsibility for colossal wasteful expenditure of public money which has been spent like the patrimony of the managing director; and (c) what steps are going to be taken against officers who are responsible for this colossal and criminal waste of public money.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I think, my hon. friend is referring to the FACT management in respect of which a question was asked and answered wherein it had been indicated that we were trying to tighten up financial measures which were necessary to see that there was no wasteful expenditure. We had indicated what the loopholes were and we had also indicated what steps were taken.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : What steps have Government taken or propose to take against the management which is responsible for such colossal waste of public money?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I do not accept the epithet 'colossal'. I think, the use of the epithet 'colossal' is itself colossal in this context. It is true, we have found certain lacunae in the financial procedures but it is not as though a particular individual has been found guilty of throwing away money left and right; the system itself is wrong and we are taking steps to rectify it.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : From the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha it appears that from nearly 17 countries the Ministry is arranging for imports and it is not very clear from the statement on what basis so many countries are supplying fertilisers to this country and what is the reason for going to so many countries for the supply. Is the hon. Minister prepared to lay on the Table of this House all details of the terms on which these imports are being arranged? Secondly, is the Minister prepared to admit that there has been considerable waste in the field of fertilisers in this country and is he prepared to have some integrated plan with regard to meeting the fertiliser needs of the country and being self-sufficient by also arrang-

ing its marketing, as has been suggested by Shri Kothari, and seeing that proper storage arrangements are also made?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Regarding the import, I think, it is really a matter for my colleague, the Minister of Supply. Imports are made from various countries depending upon where it is available comparatively at a cheaper price and also depending upon the supply of credit and so on. Any further information on that, I submit, should be asked of the Minister of Supply.

Regarding the "mess", I do not accept that there is any mess. In our own humble way, this Ministry is doing its best to increase the fertiliser production. It is our plan and programme to achieve self-sufficiency at least by 1973-74.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : The hon. Minister just now, in the course of his reply, said that they are considering diversification of raw material. Already there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government of India regarding a coal-based fertiliser plant at Talcher for which the feasibility report has also been received. May I know at what stage this proposal is and whether Government is going to have a fertiliser plant in the Fourth Plan in that place?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : There are three units which will be coal-based and which are under examination. They are at Talcher, Korba and Ramgundam. They are being examined. They are at various stages of examination.

SHRI R. BARUA : The increase in imports show that the requirement is much higher than production here. A few years have elapsed, and still, whether it should be naphtha-based or ammonia-based or coal-based is to be decided. Can the Government assure the House that they will come to a definite decision in the near future so that they can go ahead with fertiliser production in the country?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : In future also we will have to diversify the feedstock of fertiliser production. That is exactly what is being done now.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
21 जुलाई, 1968 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर

में भारत सरकार ने बताया था कि भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों का एक अध्ययन दल अमरीका और कनाडा में फ़र्टिलाइजर को मार्केट स्टडी करने के लिए गया था और उस दल ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं, उनका विवरण भी दिया था, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस स्टडी ग्रुप ने जो सिफारिशें दी थीं, उनमें से कौन सी आपने स्वीकार की है और कौन सी पर आप अमल करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I would like to look into that question.

SHRI UMANATH : I understand from the press reports that the United States Government, directly or indirectly, is bringing pressure upon the Government of India to increase imports of fertiliser from the United States and get more concessions for the fertiliser interests in the United States as well as discourage the Government of India from trying to get fertiliser from socialist countries. I also understand from the press reports that Mr. McNamara, President of the World Bank, who is here proposes to meet the Secretary of this Ministry. I would like to know whether these questions which I mentioned earlier, that is, of their trying to pressurise for more import of fertiliser, etc. are proposed to be discussed between Mr. McNamara and the Secretary of this Ministry and, if not what is the other question that is proposed to be discussed with Mr. McNamara having a bearing on fertiliser. I would also like to know why he is meeting the Secretary of the Ministry and not the Minister himself. Is there any meeting behind the back of the Minister?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The whole theory of pressurisation, if I may very humbly put it, is very fantastic. I never heard of it. As regards the discussion, naturally, some officers may be sometimes asked to brief something and the Deputy Prime Minister is fully in the picture.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The imbalance which the hon. Minister stated last year in the matter of off-take of lifting of the fertiliser still continues and the import has not been properly assessed to the demand which our people require. For example—the hon. Minister may not know the particular factor in a different field with

which he is not concerned—as regards Neyveli fertiliser plant, during the last year, urea was being sold at Rs. 820 per tonne whereas in the open market, it fetched even upto Rs. 1,000 a tonne. But, after so much import of urea into this country, specially from the United States and other places, the price of urea and other chemical fertilisers has come down and the plant is unable to sell the produce which is 400 to 500 tonnes a day, at Rs. 820 per tonne. It has cut down the price from Rs. 820 to Rs. 800 per tonne. Now, it is being sold at Rs. 780 a tonne. I would like to inform the House that the management now gives about 3 tonnes bonus free if the people lift upto 300 tonnes till the end of this month. So, there is improper planning in the import of fertilisers which is costing our foreign exchange. May I know from the hon. Minister, especially from the Finance Minister, whether the Government of India have properly assessed the needs of this country with regard to urea and chemical fertilisers and whether they will plan ahead and protect the public sector undertakings also because they should not be allowed to under-sell urea and chemical fertilisers which they produce.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have no doubt that the estimates made by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture are correct. I have no reason to disbelieve the veracity of those estimates. Regarding the imbalance...

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The Minister should not say that. If the Minister has any doubt, let him refer to that Ministry and get the answer. He should not say that the veracity cannot be doubted...

MR. SPEAKER : If he thinks that it is not correct, there are other courses open.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Regarding the imbalance, I have already said that last year it has happened because there was some want of co-ordination as to the point of time when the imported stuff would come into the market and when our own production would come into the market, either due to the late arrival or otherwise. Both the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and our own Ministry are now in touch to see that such things do not occur, as far as possible.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष जी मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो उर्वरक की समस्या हमारे देश में है, डा० जान बाकर ने इस खाद के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि खेती में फर्टिलाइजर देने से जमीन की उर्वरक शक्ति क्षीण हो जाती है..... (व्यवधान).....

श्री रवि राय : पानी के साथ ठीक रहती है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : पानी के साथ भी ठीक नहीं रहती है। उन्होंने खाद के सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है..... (व्यवधान).....

डा० बाकर ने 'इम्प्रूवमेंट आफ इंडियन एग्रीकल्चर' नाम की एक किताब लिखी है जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि जो फर्टिलाइजर है उससे जमीन की शक्ति क्षीण होती है और उन्होंने सजेस्ट किया है कि एनिमल डंग और पेड़ पत्ते जो सड़ जाते हैं, उसकी खाद बहुत लाभदायक रहती है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार ने अपने जानकार विशेषज्ञ लोगों से इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हासिल की है जिससे यह पता चले कि इस खाद की जगह पर अपने देश के जानवरों का डंग इस्तेमाल करने से जमीन की शक्ति सबल होगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : It does not pertain to his Ministry at all.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अभी मन्त्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि ये विचाराधीन हैं, जिनमें कोरबा भी है। वास्तव में देश में उर्वरक की बहुत कमी है। 6 साल पहले ही जहां कारखाना शरू होना चाहिए था वहां कोरबा में लगभग एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने के बाद भी अभी तक मामला खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है और आज भी मन्त्री जी कहते हैं कि विचाराधीन है। मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोरबा का कारखाना शरू होने में, वहां की जो गैर कांग्रेसी सरकार है, वह तो बीच में नहीं आती है और वहां पर कब तक कारखाना शरू होने वाला है, इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर मन्त्री जी दें।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : No, Sir; there are political over-tones in this; I can assure my hon. friend about this. It is a question of having such a unit coal-based, the economics of which were being gone into and there were also technical aspects because of the particular type of coal that is available.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Is it a fact that certain fertilisers manufactured at Sindri are more popular while those manufactured at Trombay are not popular so much so that several of the agents or indentors who have got greater influence with the sources of distribution are getting more of the Sindri fertilisers while the Trombay fertilisers are being dumped in those areas where it could not be sold? May I know whether that is not a reason why there is so much of accumulation?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : No, that is not the reason. It is true that in certain areas this is so, but again it depends; there is more demand for the Sindri products than for the Trombay products. Therefore, the marketing organisation is making a judicious distribution of both the products in the interests of economy.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The hon. Minister had the advantage of giving a very laconic reply that the answers were laid on the Table of the House. I have seen the answers laid on the Table of the House and I find that only two out of the four questions raised have been answered. The first question raised was about the requirements, and it has been indicated that about two million tonnes of fertilisers are required. The second question was about the capacity of the fertiliser plant in the country. No answer has been given to that question. The third question was about the quantities required annually. The answer to that question has also not been given. I would like the hon. Minister to give answers to these two questions. The fourth question was about the countries from where the import was to be made. Would the hon. Minister enlighten the House whether this will be by inviting global tenders or whether there will be separate negotiations? If he says it is a question of credit, would it be possible for him to say that where no credit is involved and where purchases are made in the open market, global tenders will be invited?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am sorry that such an enlightened Member of the House should say that the answers have not been given. So, I have to repeat the answer which I have already given. The first question was about the annual requirement of fertilisers. Let him please see the heading 'Requirement', and he will find that the figure given is 1.7 million tonnes. This relates to nitrogen, and similarly there are other figures in regard to the potash, phosphatic fertilisers, etc. The second question is in regard to the total quantity of fertiliser being produced at present. Let him please see under the heading 'Production figures', where the figure has been given as 0.55 million tonnes. Similarly in respect of the others also, the figures have been given.

MR. SPEAKER : He need not repeat the answer. He may say that the hon. Member may see the answer more carefully now.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He has not answered my third question.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : May I know the installed capacity of the various fertiliser factories in India, their actual production at present, and the percentage of the installed capacity to which they are now utilising?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : There are a number of units involved, and if the hon. Member wants, I shall lay the information on the Table of the House.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know whether the price at which fertilisers are being sold to the farmers in India is the highest in the world? Will the hon. Minister give us the comparative figures of the prices? For instance, in Pakistan it is sold at Rs. 400 less per tonne than in India. May I know what steps Government are taking to see that the cost of production is brought down and our farmers get the fertiliser at cheaper rates? May I know whether the decision taken by Government long before that 30 per cent of the fertiliser production would come to the common pool and 70 per cent should go direct to the farmers through the agencies of the factories has been implemented so that the farmers could get the fertiliser at cheaper rates?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : It is true that in some existing units based on old technology the cost of production has been comparatively higher. But in all the new units which will come into being it is expected that the cost of production will be substantially reduced.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What are the comparative figures? By how much percentage is the price higher?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I cannot give the comparison of hand.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that a substantial quantity of gas is now available in the new oil-fields of Moran, Rudrasagar and Galiki in Assam, may I know whether Government propose to utilise this gas by expanding the existing capacity of the Namrup fertiliser plant, or whether Government propose to set up a second fertiliser plant in Assam in order to step up the industrial progress of that State?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : So far as Namrup is concerned, we propose to give it any amount which it requires.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has not replied to my question. My question was very specific. They have extra gas available in the Moran, Rudrasagar and Galiki oil-fields. How do Government propose to utilise this extra gas? Do they propose to expand the capacity of the Namrup fertiliser plant, or do they propose to establish a second fertiliser plant in Assam? How do they propose to utilise the gas?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have already said that so far as the Namrup fertiliser plant and its expansion is concerned, we shall give it all the amount of gas that it requires for fertiliser production, and what is to be done if there is any surplus will have to be examined.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That was not my question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that it has to be examined.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You will agree with me, Sir, that Assam is neglected. Assam is neglected by you also. May I submit that gas is available in other oil-fields also, and the gas is being flared out? New gas

is available in the new oil-fields. I am interested in knowing how the gas is going to be utilised.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that the question of how it will be utilised will be examined.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Recently, the chairman of the FACT has stated that the FACT engineering and design organisation is in a position to undertake the complete designing, engineering and manufacture and commission of fertiliser plants not only in India but also abroad. Some time back it is understood that the Fertiliser Corporation of India had submitted a report to the Government of India to the effect that the entire fertiliser plant could be manufactured indigenously. In view of this, may I know why Government are going in for foreign collaboration when there is enough capacity indigenously to produce the fertiliser plants ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : If there is enough capacity both with regard to equipment and with regard to man-power to go through the entire programme of fertiliser production, obviously there is no need for any foreign collaboration. We are fully utilising whatever man-power is there in the designs and development department.

किसानों को ऋण

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* 157. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : .

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया तथा अन्य बैंकों ने पिछले दो वर्षों में किसानों को उर्वकों और ट्रैक्टरों के लिये कितना ऋण दिया और उस पर किम दर में व्याज वसूल किया; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा यह मुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है

कि किसानों को शीघ्र और उचित व्याज की दरों पर अधिक ऋण मिले ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र परत) : (क) रिजर्व बैंक किसानों को सीधे ऋण नहीं देता । रासायनिक खाद या ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद के लिये बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिये गये ऋणों के अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । बैंकों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले व्याज की दरें ऋण की अवधि, उपलब्ध प्रतिभूतियों तथा इसी प्रकार की अन्य बातों के अनुसार अलग-अलग होती हैं ।

(ख) रिजर्व बैंक, सहकारी ऋण-संस्थाओं को रियायती दरों पर काफो मात्रा में धन देता है और ये संस्थाएं कृषि-सम्बन्धी ऋणों का वितरण करने का मुख्य माध्यम हैं जिन राज्यों में सहकारी संस्थाएं कम हैं, उनमें कृषि ऋण निगम स्थापित करने का भी विचार है । वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने भी कृषि-सम्बन्धी वित्त-व्यवस्था करना शुरू कर दिया है और राष्ट्रीय ऋण परिषद ने भी सिफारिश की है कि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को खेती के काम के लिए और अधिक ऋण सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए ।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि फार्मस अर्थात् काश्तकारों के लिए बैंकम और यह रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया अच्छी मात्रा में उन्हें लोन दें इस के बारे में उन की तरफ से कोई सुझाव या चार ऑबलिंगेटरी उन बैंकम के लिए जारी किये गये हैं या नहीं ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र परत : माननीय सदस्य ने कोआपरेटिव बैंकम का जिक्र किया तो जैसा मैंने कहा वह तो कृषि में ऋण देने के लिए मुख्य माध्यम है और इस सिलसिले में कई वर्षों से सुविधाएं दी गई हैं । रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा एक पूरा ढांचा खड़ा किया गया है । सन् 1951-52 में कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट जोकि किसान लेते थे वह जो कुल किसान

क्रेडिट लेते थे उस का वह केवल 3.1 प्रतिशत होता था जोकि 1961-62 में बढ़ कर टोटल बारोइंग्स का 25 प्रतिशत हो गया है। इस से आप देखेंगे कि हाल में कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट कितना बढ़ा है। जहां तक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का प्रश्न है, जो नेशनल क्रेडिट कौंसिल बनी है उसने उन से कहा है कि वह कृषि के लिये अपने ऋण बढ़ायें और उन के सामने यह लक्ष्य रखा गया है कि कृषि के लिये वह 15 परसेंट आफ दिनेट ऐक्रिशन आफ डिपोजिट रिपोर्सेज ड्यूरिंग इअर जुलाई 1968 टु 1969 रखा जाए।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि बैंक्स को यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि डिपोजिट का 15 परसेंट लोन फार्मस को दें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अमल होने भी जा रहा है या नहीं। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बैंक्स ने कोई भी लोन फार्मस के लिये नहीं दिया है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : शायद माननीय सदस्य ने गलत समझा है। मैंने कहा कि जुलाई 1968 और जून 1969 के बीच में जो डिपोजिट बढ़ेगा उन का 15 प्रतिशत कृषि के लिये जायेगा। बैंकों ने यह मान लिया है। इस में जो सीधे किसान को जाता है वह और जो इनपुट्स वितरण में जाते हैं वह भी हैं।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : किसानों को ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में जो सहकारी बैंक हैं अभी तक प्रायः उन्हीं का एकाधिकार रहा है। इसी कारण ऐसा मालूम होता है कि किसानों को ऋण देने में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार चलता है। हर जगह अनेक दफा इस की चर्चा होती है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्री महोदय स्टेट बैंक के चेअरमैन श्री दहेजिया के सुझाव पर विचार करेगे जिन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में पिछले दिनों कहा है कि देश के 5 लाख 70 हजार गांवों में से केवल 5 हजार गांवों में ही बैंकिंग फेसिलिटीज हैं। इस लिये जब तक गांवों के

ग्रुप बना कर कामर्शल बैंक की बान्चेज वहां नहीं खोली जायेंगी तब तक किसानों को किसी प्रकार की ऋण लेने या देने की सुविधा नहीं हो सकती? क्या मंत्री महोदय 20-20 गांवों के ग्रुप बनायेंगे ताकि उन में बैंकिंग का प्रसार किया जाये?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : गांवों में बैंकिंग का प्रसार ही वह गवर्नमेंट की नीति रही है। गवर्नमेंट ने बैंकों से कहा भी है कि वह अपना प्रसार करें। स्टेट बैंक ने विशेष कदम उठाये हैं जिस में बैंकों की शाखायें देहातों में खुलें। लेकिन सहकारी समितियों द्वारा भी पिछले वर्षों में जो काम हुआ है वह नगण्य नहीं है।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : भ्रष्टाचार भी नगण्य नहीं है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कुछ भ्रष्टाचार कहीं हो सकता है लेकिन आंकड़े आप के सामने हैं कि कितने ऋण बढ़े हैं। आप को इस को मन्तुलन से देखना पड़ेगा।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव बैंक, स्टेट बैंक या रिजर्व बैंक और प्राइवेट बैंक, इन तीनों ने कितनी-कितनी रकमें 1966-1967 और 1967-68 में फार्मस को कर्ज के रूप में दी हैं, और क्या 1968-69 के लिये सरकार ने कोई टागेंट मुकर्रर किया है कि किसानों को इतने प्रतिशत दिया जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किसानों को जो कर्जा दिया जाता है उस कर्ज की बहुत सी शर्तें ऐसी हैं कि वह उन को पूरा नहीं कर पाते, जिस की वजह से उन को कर्जा नहीं मिल पाता। क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी और बैंकों से कहेगी कि उन शर्तों को नर्म किया जाये ताकि सब किसान उस का फायदा उठा सकें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कुछ आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं जो मैं माननीय सदस्य के सामने पेश करना चाहूंगा। 1964-65 और 1965-66

में कुल शार्ट टर्म क्रेडिट जो प्राथमिक ऋण समितियों ने किसानों को दिया वह 262 करोड़ रु० और 268.62 करोड़ रुपया था। कामगल बैंक के बारे जो पूछा गया इस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने बतलाया कि अगले साल के लिये उस में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहें और सवाल पूछें तो मैं उस के आंकड़ों को भी दे सकता हूँ।

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : शर्तों के बारे में।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : शर्तों के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिफाइनन्स रिजर्व-बैंक करता है वह आज भी बैंक रेट से 2 प्रतिशत कम में पैसा स्टेट कोआपरेटिव क्रेडिट सोसायटी को देता है। यही कुछ कंसेशनल शर्तें हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जब किसान किसी बैंक से कर्जा लेता है तो उस को भूमि बन्धक रखनी पड़ती है, और भूमि बन्धक रखने पर जो कोर्ट फीस देनी पड़ती है वह किन्हीं-किन्हीं सूबों में बहुत ज्यादा है। व्यक्तिगत रूप में मैंने पंजाब नेशनल बैंक से कर्ज लेना चाहा ट्रैक्टर के लिये, तीन सालों के लिये। उत्तर प्रदेश के कानून के मातहत दो साल का जितना व्याज होता है, उतनी ही कोर्ट फीस देनी पड़ेगी भूमि बन्धक रखने में। मैंने वह केस भेजा हुआ है। वित्त मंत्री के साथ मेरा पत्र-व्यावहार हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे भूमि बन्धक बैंक बना रक्खा गया है जो बिना कोर्ट फीस लिये भूमि को बन्धक रख सकता है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रदेशों को सरकारों से कह कर ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि भूमि बन्धक बैंक की तरह से बिना कोर्ट फीस दिये हुए भूमि बन्धक रखने वाला कानून बना दिया जाये क्योंकि बैंकों के जरिये कर्जा मिलना शुरू हो गया है, ताकि बैंकों से किसानों को पैसा दिया जा सके अन्यथा तीन सालों के लिये कर्जा मांगेंगे और पांच साल वाला व्याज लिया जायेगा इस के लिये कोई भी किसान तैयार नहीं होगा। इस से ज्यादा सस्ता कर्जा तो बनिये का पड़ेगा।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : बनिये का तो सस्ता नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : तीन साल के लिये कर्जा मांगेंगे और पांच साल वाला व्याज देना पड़ेगा, तब बनिये का सस्ता कैसे नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : उत्तर प्रदेश में एग्री इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन ने हाल में यह काम अपने हाथ में लिया है जिस से ट्रैक्टर आसानी से मिल सकेंगा।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : शेड्यूल्ड बैंकों के शर्तों के बारे में बतलाइये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : शेड्यूल्ड बैंक जो शर्तें ठोक समझते हैं पैसा देने के लिये वह लगाते हैं। अगर कोई ठोस मुझाव माननीय सदस्य दें तो उन पर बिचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मेरा कहना यह है कि भूमि बन्धक कानून के मातहत अगर भूमि बन्धक रक्बी जायेगी तब पैसा कम देना पड़ेगा व्याज का शेड्यूल्ड बैंक जब कर्जा देता है तब खर्च ज्यादा बैठता है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I know whether the Finance Minister has made up his mind about giving grants and loans to the farmers in the flood-affected areas in North Bengal, Darjeeling, Midnapore and Burdwan, and if so, to what extent this would be outside the plan allocation for West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : In the first place, this does not arise from this. Then, it is a matter for the State to do.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : May I know whether a special machinery has been set up to review the progress in this direction from bank to bank and from month to month in connection with the loans from the scheduled banks?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The National Credit Council meets for this purpose to review the requirements of different sectors of the economy for credit, and it has laid emphasis on the fact that increasing credit should go to the agricultural sector consistent with the requirements of other sectors also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : On a point of order. The Finance Minister and many other Ministers want to get away by saying that it is a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER : He did not say State subject, but that it does not arise out of this question.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार की दृष्टि में इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आई हैं कि काश्तकार जिस काम के लिये लोन लेते हैं कभी उस पर उस का उपयोग नहीं करते ह, नये मकान बनाने या शादी के दहेज आदि पर खर्च कर देते हैं। जो बड़े बड़े जमीदार हैं वह छोटे छोटे काश्तकारों के नाम पर स्वयम कर्जा ले लेते हैं। यदि इस प्रकार की शिकायतें आई हैं तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेगी कि काश्तकार जिन कार्यों के लिये लोन लेते हैं उन्हीं पर उस को खर्च करे, दूसरी फुजूल बातों पर न करें ताकि काश्तकार के उपयोग में वह आ सके ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मुझे याद आता है कि कुछ महीने पहले एक कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकली थी जिस में इस की चर्चा की गई थी कि कभी कभी काश्तकार दूसरे कामों में इस ऋण को लगाते हैं। अब उर्वरक तो आमतौर पर आज कल क्राप लोन्स की शकल में दिया जाता है। जिस में पैसा देने के बजाय उर्वरक दिया जाता है। इस के अलावा अगर कोई ठोस सुझाव हो तो उन पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

SHRI K. M. KUSHIK : As the position obtains today, the farmers are getting their loans only from agricultural co-operative societies and other district co-operative societies. The rate of interest charged is 8 to 9 per cent, whereas the industrialists who take huge loans get them at the rate of two to three per cent. Because we are an

agricultural country, will the Government think of reducing the disparity in the rate of interest so far as the farmers are concerned, particularly since we are in a difficult food situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said, so far as the Reserve Bank is concerned, the Reserve Bank does give credit at the concessional rates to the State Co-operative Banks. What more can the Reserve Bank do ?

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या सरकार के नोटिस में यह आया है कि कुछ कर्माशियल बैंक्स के मैनेजर्स ने जो ररल एरियाज़ में काम करते हैं अपने हैड आफिसिस को यह रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि हम को यह तो कहा जाता है कि हम एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को लोन तो दें लेकिन जो कंडिशनज लगाई गई हैं वे कंडिशनज न तो हम को सूट करती हैं और न ही एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को सूट करती हैं और इन कंडिशनज को बदलने की आवश्यकता है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि जब तक लैंड मार्टेजिंग करने का अधिकार हम को नहीं होगा, तब तक बिना इस प्रकार की गारंटी के हम उनको लोन कैसे दे सकते हैं ? अगर यह चीज नोटिस में लाई है तो इस को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या पग उठाए हैं ताकि कर्माशियल बैंक्स एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को लोन दे सकें ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जैसा कि कहा है समय समय पर नेशनल क्रेडिट काउंसिल की मीटिंग होती है जो इन प्रश्नों पर गहराई से विचार करती है और जो कुछ दिक्कतें सामने आती हैं उनको हटाने की कोशिश की जाती है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDO-NEPAL SURVEY OF RIVER KAMALA

*153. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5712 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the detailed scheme on the basis of the joint Indo-Nepal Survey of the

river Kamala in the Nepalese territory has by now been completed;

(b) if so, whether this has been approved by the Government of Nepal; and

(c) by which time the work of constructing embankments is going to be started and completed?

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

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

REALISATION OF MARKET RENT FROM NON-ENTITLED OCCUPANTS OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION

*154. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to collect market rent from non-entitled occupants of Government accommodation in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of such non-entitled occupants; and

(c) the amount likely to be realised as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGAN-NATH RAO) : (a) Generally non-entitled persons who have been allotted Government accommodation are already being charged market rate of rent according to the existing formula. This formula has recently been revised and the actual quantum of rent is being worked out for recovery from such persons.

(b) and (c). A statement has already been laid on the Table of the House on 30th August, 1968 in fulfilment of assurance to Unstarred Question No. 763 answered on the 16th November, 1967.

A few more categories of persons occupying Government accommodation have been declared non-entitled.

According to the present method of Market rent the monthly assessment is approximately Rs. 1.5 lakhs. This is to be revised, according to the new formula.

IDIKKI HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT IN KERALA

*155. SHRI VISHVA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :
56-LSS (CP)/68

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have recently sanctioned a loan to the Government of Kerala for financing the Idikki Hydro Electric Project;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) the progress made so far in the construction of the project.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The amount so far sanctioned by the Government of India is Rs. 11,02.50 lakhs.

(c) Statement showing the progress made so far is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The progress made so far on the Idikki project is as follows :

(i) Idikki Dam

About 52% of the foundation excavation for the dam proper has been completed. Further excavation for foundation and erection of machinery for laying of concrete for the dam are in progress.

(ii) Cheruthoni Dam :

The foundation excavation completed so far is about 75% of the total excavation involved. Additional excavation for foundation is in progress.

(iii) Kulamavu Dam :

The masonry constructed so far amounts to about 26% of the total content of the Dam. Pressure grouting for the foundation is in progress.

(iv) Power Tunnel :

The total length of tunnel so far driven is about 3660 Rft. This is about 56% of the total length to be driven.

(v) Power House :

Driving of Access Tunnel to Power House and concreting of the roadway inside the tunnel have already been completed. The work on the Power House Cavern is also in progress.

(vi) Tailrace Tunnel and Channel :

About 40% of the earth work of the open cut excavation of the tailrace tunnel

has been completed. Improvements to tailrace course are also in progress.

(vii) *Roads, Bridges and Buildings :*

Most of the works have been completed.

FERTILIZER PLANT AT PARADEEP

*156. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a fertilizer plant at Paradeep in the private sector, with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finalised;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to consider the question of setting up a fertilizer plant at Paradeep in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). A private party submitted a proposal to set up a fertilizer plant at Paradeep in the private sector with foreign collaboration. As the proposal was incomplete in many respects, the party has been advised to revise it.

(c) The proposal is to set up a fertilizer project in 2 stages. In the 1st stage, 260,000 tonnes per year of Diammonium Phosphate (18 : 46 : 0) is to be produced from imported ammonia and phosphoric acid, in the 2nd stage 260,000 tonnes of Diammonium Phosphate (18 : 46 : 0) and 330,000 tonnes of urea ammonium phosphate (28 : 28 : 0) is to be produced.

(d) Does not arise.

केन्द्री सरकार के कर्मचारियों
की हड़ताल ।

158 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री म. ला० सोधी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 19 मितम्बर, 1968 को हुई सांकेतिक हड़ताल में देश भर में उनके मन्त्रालय

तथा इससे सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालय के कितने कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया था ।

(ख) इसके फल स्वरूप कितने कर्मचारी मुअत्तिल किये गये तथा कितने कर्मचारियों को सेवाएँ समाप्त की गयीं ।

(ग) यदि पुलिस द्वारा लाठी और गोली चलाने के फलस्वरूप कोई कर्मचारी मारे गये थे तथा जखमी हुए थे, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(घ) मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों तथा जखमी व्यक्तियों को सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जहाँ तक वित्त मन्त्रालय के सचिवालय विभागों का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(क) 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को 47 कर्मचारी गैर-हाजिर रहे ।

(ख) मुअत्तिल किये गये — 3
मुअत्तिल किये जाने के कारण
सेवाएँ समाप्त की गयीं — किसी
की नहीं

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) यह सवाल नहीं उठता ।

वित्त मन्त्रालय के सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालय के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

NAGARJUNASAGAR PROJECT

*159. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of Nagarjunasagar Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred on the project;

(c) the nature and extent of financial assistance so far given to the State by the Centre in this regard;

(d) the amount which will be required to complete the work; and

(e) the further assistance which the Central Government is likely to provide for the completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Spillway portion of the dam is built upto crest level; twentyone piers raised to road bridge level; seven spans of bridge laid. Non-overflow dam and Earth dam portions are completed.

(b) Rs. 139 crores to end of October, 1968.

(c) Interest bearing loans are sanctioned by Government of India. So far Rs. 136.37 crores have been sanctioned besides Rs. 11.09 crores towards payment of interest.

(d) Exact amount for completion is being worked out. This may be between Rs. 30 to 40 crores.

(e) Nagarjunasagar is one of the projects for which earmarked Central assistance is given and it is expected the same policy will be continued in the future.

CHARGING OF PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSEHOLD/ESTABLISHMENT EXPENDITURE ON RASHTRAPATI

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

(a) whether after the commencement of the Constitution any part of the expenditure on the Prime Minister's house-hold/establishment has been charged on Rashtrapati;

(b) if so, the figures thereof each year from the 26th January, 1950 to 1968;

(c) whether the transfer of expenditure which has to be made out of the Consolidated Fund and is votable to Rashtrapati, whose expenditure is a charge on the Consolidated Fund and hence non-votable, is constitutional; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to give up this practice forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). The expenditure on the Prime Minister's household or establishment has not been charged on the Consolidated Fund of India. Until March 1966, the expenditure on account of Government hospitality provided at the Prime Minister's official residence was met from the Grant for the "Cabinet", which is voted and not charged, except for the brief period of a few weeks between 26th January, 1950 and 31st March 1950 when it was met from the Appropriation for "Staff, Household and Allowances" of the President. Since March, 1966, expenditure on this account is being met from the Grant for "External Affairs" which too is voted and not charged.

SEA EROSION ON KERALA COASTS

*162. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been widespread sea erosion on Kerala Coasts during the recent monsoons;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Kerala have sought financial assistance from the Central Government for anti-sea erosion measures;

(c) if so, whether financial assistance has been given; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Yes; Sir.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

PRICES OF DRUGS AND OTHER MEDICINES

*163. **DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of drugs and other medicines have gone up since 1966;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof and to what extent the prices have gone up as

compared to the three preceding years; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring down the prices of drugs and other medicines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes. The prices of some drugs and their formulations have gone up since 1966.

(b) The reasons for the increase are :

- (i) the effect of devaluation on the cost of the imported raw materials,
- (ii) the increase in the cost of indigenous raw materials like acids, alkalis, starch, glucose and organic chemicals required in the pharmaceutical manufacture,
- (iii) increase in the cost of packing materials and containers.

The extent of increase in the prices can be judged by the wholesale price indices for drugs and medicines. In January 1966, the price index was 105.1 while on 12-10-68 is stood at 126.5.

(c) The following are the steps taken by the Government.

- (i) Two of the Indigenous raw materials namely sugar and alcohol are made available at controlled prices.
- (ii) Wherever possible, the import duties on raw materials are adjusted to make the raw materials available to the manufacturers at reasonable costs.
- (iii) To enable the manufacturing units to utilise their capacity fully, the industry has been included in the list of priority industries and full requirements of imported raw materials are made available, and
- (iv) Since there was a complaint about high prices charged by the manufacturers, Tariff Commission were requested to enquire into the prices of 18 important drugs and their formulations in 1966. Their report which has since been received is under examination.

SECOND PUBLIC SECTOR REFINERY IN ASSAM

*164. **SHRI HEM BARUA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for a second oil refinery in the Public Sector in the Assam State to process the crude at present available to Lakwa, Rudrasagar and Galeki, growing into a serious dimension of late; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in the matter as also their reaction to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Government are aware of the demand for a second refinery in the public sector in Assam.

(b) Government have no proposal under consideration at present to set up a second refinery in Assam for the reason, amongst others, that there is not sufficient crude available surplus to commitments already made.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND FOR PETROL PUMP OPPOSITE KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

*165. **SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :**

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :**

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 14 on the 28th August, 1968 and state :

(a) the result of inquiry into the conduct of the Chairman, New Delhi Municipal Committee in regard to the allotment of land to M/s. Burmah Shell Co. for a petrol pump opposite Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi; and

(b) the legal action taken against him and the owners of the petrol pump?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The matter has been enquired into. It was found that the President, New Delhi Municipal Committee, was under the *bona fide* impression

that the parking site on Raisina Road had been allotted to the New Delhi Municipal Committee by this Ministry and that allotment of a petrol pump at that site was within the New Delhi Municipal Committee's purview, particularly because the Delhi Development Authority had approved the location of a petrol pump at the site in question. Further, the proposal to set up a petrol pump on Raisina Road has since been abandoned. In view of these circumstances, it is the opinion of the Government that no action is called for against the President, New Delhi Municipal Committee.

No action is also called for against the owners of the petrol pump since the pump has been closed down.

CONSTRUCTION OF FARAKKA BARRAGE

*166. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI K. HALDAR :
SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH :

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

(a) the progress which has been made so far in the construction of Farakka Barrage in West Bengal and whether it will be completed as per schedule;

(b) the total expenditure so far incurred on the project; and

(c) whether the objection raised by Pakistan to the construction of the barrage is likely to lead to any delay in the construction of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The progress of work on the construction of Farakka Barrage Project is briefly as under :

Out of the 109 bays of the Barrage, the work on 57 bays on the left bank and 12 bays on the right bank have been completed. The gates and gate bridges for the Barrage have been completed for 33 bays on the left bank. The road bridge over the Barrage has been completed over 25 spans. The remaining work is in progress.

The project will be completed as per schedule.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on Barrage and other works upto the end of September, 1968, is Rs. 66.68 crores.

(c) No, Sir. The completion of the Project will not be delayed because of any objection raised by Pakistan.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS IN DEVNAGAR COLONY, NEW DELHI

*167. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the insanitary conditions prevailing in Devnagar Colony, New Delhi for quite some time;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these quarters require repairs, particularly in regard to verandahs, doors and roofs; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the sanitary conditions in that colony and to take up repairs ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The Central Public Works Department are responsible for the maintenance and cleaning of the storm water drains within the back courtyards of the double-storied quarters in Dev Nagar and these are being cleaned periodically. The outside drains are the responsibility of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

As regards repairs to the verandahs, doors and roofs some works are in progress and other works will be taken up shortly.

बरोनी तेल-शोधक कारखाने में पुलिस थाने की स्थापना

*168. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि बरोनी तेल-शोधक कारखाने में सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिये वहां एक पुलिस थाना स्थापित किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक वहां पुलिस थाना स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में इसकी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पेंटोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) जी नहीं, शोधनशाला में पहले से ही एक पुलिस चौकी है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिजली के लिए धन का नियतन

* 169. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री शिव चरण लाल :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष बिजली शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत प्राक्कलित बजट व्यय की राशि 340 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 400 करोड़ रुपये किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि 20 लाख किलोवाट विजली उत्पादन के निर्धारित लक्ष्य में से केवल 12 लाख किलोवाट बिजली का उत्पादन हुआ था ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री डा० कु० ल० राव) : 1967-68 में 20 लाख किलोवाट की अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता को चालू करने का लक्ष्य था परन्तु वस्तुतः लगभग 19 लाख किलोवाट क्षमता को चालू किया गया। अतः लक्ष्य लगभग पूरा हो गया था।

दो जनता आयोग ने 1967-68 के लिए 377.81 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की स्वीकृति दी थी लेकिन व्यय लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपये हुआ बताया जाता है। यह व्यय वृद्धि अपेक्षित साधारण सी है और अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ डम का कारण लागतों में वृद्धि तथा ग्राम-विद्युतीकरण पर हुए व्यय में वृद्धि है।

PAYMENT OF INCENTIVES TO INDIVIDUALS ACCEPTING I.U.C.D.

* 170. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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 suggested to the State Governments that permanent advances may be provided at different levels to enable the spot payments of incentive money to individuals who accept IUCD;

(b) whether this recommendation was also made by the Sub-Committee of the State Health Secretaries;

(c) if so, whether some States have not accepted this suggestion due to the shortage of funds;

(d) if so, whether the Central Government propose to provide assistance to those State Governments who have financial difficulties; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) :
(a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have suggested to the State Governments that permanent advances may be provided at different levels for on the spot payment of compensation money to the volunteers accepting IUCD or undergoing sterilization operation and to the motivator for bringing such cases.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No State has expressed any difficulty in accepting the suggestion. Adequate funds are placed at the disposal of the State Governments.

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

AMOUNT INVESTED FOR POWER GENERATION AND SUPPLY IN INDIA

* 171. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) the total amount so far invested for power generation and supply in the country;

(b) the amount which has been used for supplying power for irrigation; and

(c) the rates at which power is being supplied to industry, irrigation and household consumption separately, for each State ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Total amount invested on power generation and supply upto the end of 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 3205 crores. Out of this amount, Rs. 372 crores were spent on Rural Electrification which includes outlay on supplying power for irrigation and energising agricultural pumping sets.

(c) A statement giving the rates of supply of power to various categories of consumers in different States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2140/68].

NOMADIC TRIBES

*172. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to settle down the Nomadic Tribes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction so far ?

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

(b) Scheme for the purpose have been incorporated in all the five-year plans.

SHALLOW WATER DRILLING OFF CAMBAY BY JAPAN

*173. SHRI S. P. RAMAMOORTHY :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to entrust shallow water drilling off Cambay to a team of Japanese experts;

(b) if so, whether an agreement to this effect was earlier signed with the Russians; and

(c) whether the new agreement with the Japanese is in addition to the Russian agreement or in place of the Russian agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMALAH) : (a) to (c). Several offers of assistance in offshore drilling have been received so far but no agreement as such has been signed with any party. The ONGC propose to conduct drilling in shallow waters in the Gulf of Cambay on their own. In this connection, they are in correspondence with the Soviet authorities for needed assistance. The offer of a Japanese party is for the construction and sale to the Commission of a suitable offshore drilling platform/ship only for drilling in deeper waters for operating it in the initial period and for training ONGC personnel. The appropriate type of platform/ship required for our purposes is under study in this context and with reference to certain other proposals also received.

BEAS DAM REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

*174. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1378 on the 29th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the proposal to reconstitute the Beas Dam Rehabilitation Committee have been finalised; and

(b) if not, when it will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Formal orders in this regard are being issued shortly.

DISRUPTION OF POWER SUPPLY DUE TO STRIKE IN WEST BENGAL

*175. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the power supply in West Bengal was seriously disrupted during the recent strike by the State Electricity Board employees thus causing great hardship to the people;

(b) if so, the causes thereof;

(c) whether any cases of sabotage in the Electricity Department in Calcutta and other places have come to the notice of authorities;

(d) if so, the punishment awarded to the culprits; and

(e) the steps which are being taken to restore the supply of Electricity and end the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). Power supply to Calcutta and other places in West Bengal was disrupted to some extent during the recent strike by some employees of the State Electricity Board, as a result of acts of sabotage like felling of transmission towers, short-circuiting of transmission lines etc. The cases of employees, who have been arrested by the police in connection with the illegal strike and for acts of alleged sabotage, are pending with the Court. Those of the employees who have been arrested have been placed under suspension with effect from the date of their arrest.

(e) Prompt action was taken by the authorities to repair the damages, caused by acts of sabotage and to restore power supply to the concerned areas. The strike was unconditionally withdrawn by one of the Unions from 11th October, 1968, and by the other Union from the 14th October, 1968. Normal supply of electricity has been completely restored.

हिन्दी में विधेय कों तथा प्रकाशनों का

भारत सरकार के प्रेसों में मुद्रण

*176. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी में सामान्य प्रकार के विधेयकों तथा अन्य प्रकाशनों के मुद्रण में भारत सरकार के मुद्रणालयों के समक्ष आने वाली कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या विशेष प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी मंच है कि सरकारी प्रेस की हिन्दी मुद्रण की अपेक्षित क्षमता न

होने के कारण सरकारी मुद्रण कार्य गैर-सरकारी प्रेसों को देना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनकी गोपनीयता तथा सुरक्षा के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किये जाते हैं; और

(घ) सरकारी प्रेसों में मंच तरह के हिन्दी प्रकाशनों के मुद्रण के लिये आवश्यक मुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगी ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) निम्नांकित प्रयत्न किये जा चुके हैं/किये जा रहे हैं :—

(1) मंसूद के अधिवेशन संबन्धी काराजों की छपाई के लिए इलेक्ट्रिक टाइप-राइटर्स (हिन्दी की बोर्डम) के साथ एक रिप्रोग्राफिक एकक की स्थापना की जा रही है।

(2) हिन्दी छपाई के लिए सज्जित मोनो टाइप मशीन को चलाने के लिए भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद में एक दूसरी पारी (सैकण्ड शिफ्ट) आरंभ कर दी गयी है।

(3) रिग रोड, नई दिल्ली पर एक नया भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय स्थापित किया जा रहा है। यह हिन्दी मैकेनिकल कम्पाजिंग इक्विपमेंट से सुसज्जित होगा।

(4) कुछ पत्रिकाओं तथा अन्य प्रकाशनों को भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय फरीदाबाद तथा नई दिल्ली से हटाकर गैर सरकारी मुद्रकों को दे दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). जी हाँ; किन्तु केवल अ-गोपनीय कार्य गैर-सरकारी मुद्रकों को दिये गये हैं।

(घ) कोई निश्चित समय सीमा बताना संभव नहीं क्योंकि यह बहुत से तथ्यों पर विशेष रूप से निर्धारित तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

PROCEDURE FOR PURCHASE OF FERTILIZERS

*177. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to re-organise and reorientate the procedure for purchase of fertilizers in the international market with a view to secure supply of different types of fertilizers at a time when their prevalent prices in the international market are at the lowest;

(b) the average prices of different types of fertilizers which were purchased during the year 1967-68 from the international markets and how they compare with the lowest level of prices reached in the international market in respect of each type of fertilizer during that period; and

(c) whether any estimate has been made about the total loss in terms of foreign exchange incurred by Government as a result of purchase of fertilizers at occasions not favourable to India?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO): (a) Study of International Market conditions is made throughout the year and the purchases of fertilizers are planned in such a way that lowest prices are paid for various types of fertilizers keeping in view the requirements of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(b) A statement showing average prices on FOB basis of various types of fertilizers purchased during the year 1967-68 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2141/68]. It is not possible to indicate the lowest level of international prices as there is no authentic source to supply this information. Moreover, there is no common basis of comparison of these prices since conditions of supply such as bagging specifications, inspection etc. differ from country to country.

(c) Purchases of fertilizers are made at the most economical prices by avoiding shipments during the domestic season of the supplying countries and by spacing out deliveries at the same time keeping in view the requirement of the Department of Agriculture. In the circumstances the question of Government having incurred any loss does not arise.

SURVEY OF POWER PROJECTS IN GUJARAT

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

(a) whether the survey in respect of some of the power projects in Gujarat has been completed;

(b) if so, by what time it is proposed to start work on the project in respect of which survey has been completed; and

(c) the total likely capacity of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) In Gujarat, survey of Ukai Thermal Project and Kadana Hydro Electric Project has been completed.

(b) Project reports are under examination and work on these projects will be commenced as soon as these projects are approved.

(c) The total installed capacity under these two projects would be 564 MW.

FINANCING OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS

*179. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a meeting with the Deputy Prime Minister, some of the Chief Ministers of States had suggested as reported to in the Hindustan Times of the 9th October, 1968, that in order to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains, irrigation projects costing more than Rs. 10 crores should be financed by the Centre entirely;

(b) the present allocation of Central assistance given to such projects under construction in the different States;

(c) whether the suggestion referred to in Part (a) above has been considered; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) According to the newspaper report, the request seems to have been made at a private meeting. There is no official communication on the subject.

(b) Earmarked Central assistance is being given at present to some selected multipurpose and major irrigation projects. Their

names and the allocations for the year 1968-69 are indicated below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Allocation for 1968-69
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Bhakra Nangal	4-00
2.	Chambal	697-00
3.	Kosi	433-00
4.	Nagarjunasagar	1,400-00
5.	Rajasthan Canal Project	650-00
6.	Beas Project	2,227-00
7.	Gandak	1,800-00
		(Loan)
		250-00
		(Grant)
8.	Damodar Valley Corporation	156-00
9.	Tungabhadra High Level Canal	118-00
10.	Ukai	1,720-00
11.	Gurgaon Canal	67-00
12.	Bagh	111-00
13.	Ghataprabha Stage II	250-00
14.	Mahanadi Delta	330-00
15.	Ram Ganga	1,034-00
16.	Kangsabati	350-00
17.	Sone High Level Canal	70-00

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

CONSTRUCTION OF CHANDAN DAM IN BIHAR

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

(a) the target date for the completion of the Chandan Dam in Bihar;

(b) the area of the land that is proposed to be irrigated by its canals; and

(c) whether all the subsidiary canals will be ready by the time the dam is completed and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Chandan Dam is targeted to be completed by December, 1968 and the whole project by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) It is proposed to irrigate 1.70 lakhs acres annually including stabilisation of the existing irrigation of about 70,000 acres.

(c) Canals will be ready by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. This is due to increase in cost of the Project from Rs. 2.76 crores to Rs. 9.92 crores.

POWER SPENDING SPREE OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA GOVERNMENTS

960. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a statement to the effect that Punjab and Haryana were on a power spending spree at our cost and we are in no position to foot such heavy bills was made by a spokesman of the Bhakra Management Board in the first week of October, 1968; and

(b) the action which is proposed to be taken to check the power spending spree of Punjab and Haryana.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

GRANT GIVEN BY U.S.A. UNDER P.L. 480

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

(a) the steps which Government propose to take to see that the disbursement of PL 480 funds in India by the U.S.A. is made to the right party after official clearance and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the total amount of said grants from P.L. 480 funds in India cleared by Government of India for disbursement by the United States of America during the last 5 years ending March, 1968, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Under the existing procedure, the U.S. Government consults the Government of India before authorising any grant under PL 480 to Indian institutions. Such grants are made for specific research projects and related work. Hence the question of taking any further steps about screening the recipients does not arise.

(b) The total grants cleared by the Government of India during the last five years have been as follows :

(Rs. crores)

1963-64	2.1
1964-65	2.7
1965-66	2.5
1966-67	4.6
1967-68	3.1

COMMISSION PAID TO INFORMANTS REGARDING TAX EVASION

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

(a) the total amount paid by way of commission to informants giving valuable information regarding assesseees during the last 5 years ending the 31st March, 1968, year-wise;

(b) the names of 50 top informants and the amount paid to each during the last 5 years; and

(c) the names of 50 top assesseees involved in tax evasion in the above cases ?

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

1963-64	Rs. 55,580
1964-65	Rs. 36,266
1965-66	Rs. 1,80,986
1966-67	Rs. 3,23,777
1967-68	Rs. 4,07,753

(b) It will not be in public interest to disclose the names of the informants.

(c) The 50 top assesseees involved in tax-evasion in respect of whom information was given by the informers cannot be determined till the assessments are finalised after appeals and the exact concealment is determined.

सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले

963. श्री नाथराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 अगस्त, 1968 को केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों के कितने मामले गत तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय से, एक वर्ष से तथा छः महीनों से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ;

(ख) इन मामलों पर अब तक निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इन मामलों पर कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) : ऐसा

अनुमान किया जाता है कि अनिर्णीत मामलों से अभिप्राय स्थायी पेंशन की मंजूरी से सम्बन्धित मामलों से है। इस आधार पर आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

TOUR BY STATE MINISTERS ABROAD

964. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of Ministers of State Governments who have gone abroad since the 1st January, 1968, with their names, the names of countries visited, the duration of their stay abroad, total expenditure incurred on these trips and the foreign exchange released for these trips ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2142/68]. Details of rupee expenditure incurred on these tours are not available since it would have been generally met out of State Government funds.

P.L. 480 FOOD AID FROM U.S.A.

965. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India will not receive the expected 25 million tonnes of additional P.L. 480 food aid from the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, since the above imports had been assumed at the time of formulation of the Budget for 1968-69, whether it will necessitate presentation of an additional budget during the current session; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the other budgetary steps which are contemplated to provide for the consequences arising out of the non-availability of PL 480 aid ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) An agreement for a supply of 2.3 million tonnes of foodgrains, which was expected, has just been authorised and is under negotiation.

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

OIL INDIA LIMITED

966. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's oil fields were fully developed as early as in 1963 to produce at the rate of 3 million tonnes of crude oil per annum;

(b) whether it is not paradoxical that while the production of Oil India Ltd. remained much below its capacity due to lower than planned off-take of crude by I.O.C. Refineries, there were, at the same time, continuing imports of crude oil by India;

(c) whether it is a fact that associated gas produced by the Oil India Ltd. is destroyed by flaring because the schemes expected to use the gas failed to come up and whether it is not a fact that the production of gas in the early part of the life of oil fields is of high pressure nature, the production of which goes on decreasing with continuous production; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop such avoidable wastages in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) It is presumed the reference is to the fields of Oil India Ltd. The answer to the question then is in the affirmative.

(b) During the period when the total off-take of crude from Oil India Ltd. fields was below 3 million tonnes per annum, this crude could not have been supplied to any coastal refinery owing to the prohibitive cost of transportation.

(c) Of the gas available for marketing, the unutilised portion (*i.e.* the quantity not lifted by the consumers for whom it has been earmarked) is being flared. During the initial stages of field development, the associated gas produced along with oil comes out at high pressure which goes on decreasing with the production over a number of years.

(d) The avoidable wastage of gas will be greatly reduced when the consumers for whom the gas has been earmarked take their full quota. Even then, however, some very low pressure gas may continue to be flared away.

TAXES DUE FROM CINEMA OWNERS OF MADHYA PRADESH

967. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2536 on the 5th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding taxes due from cinema owners of Madhya Pradesh has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The assurance given has been already implemented. A copy of the information supplied to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2143/68].

(c) Does not arise.

BANK ACCOUNTS MAINTAINED BY EX-PRINCES ABROAD

968. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2526 on the 5th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the total amount deposited in foreign banks as on the 31st March, 1968 by 38 Ex-Princes and 11 members of Princely families has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount paid collectively on the items during any year of completed assessments if the Income Tax and Wealth Tax are paid in India ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information relating to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2526 dated the 5th August, 1968 is still under collection and the same will be laid on the Table of the House soon.

SMUGGLING OF SILVER OUT OF INDIA

969. SHRI K. N. PANDEY :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 3499 on the 12th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding smuggling of silver out of India has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the names of smugglers arrested so far and the action taken against them and with what results ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARIJ DESAI) : (a) and (b). A list showing the names of the persons arrested is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2144/68]. The total number of silver smugglers arrested during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 (upto October, 1968) is 247. Out of these, 31 persons were discharged or acquitted and 32 have jumped bail. 24 persons have been convicted. Complaints against 14 persons are pending in the Courts. Investigations against the remaining 146 persons are still in progress.

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF SPEECH AND HEARING, MYSORE

970. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1325 on the 29th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding exemption from payment of tuition fee, etc. has since been obtained from the Government of Mysore; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to give the same concessions to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes students in all the educational institutions under his Ministry ?

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

(b) No.

MEANS-TEST POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTES STUDENTS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the means-test for the award of Post-matric scholar-

ships to the Scheduled Castes was abolished in 1957-58;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) why the means-test is being followed at present only in the case of Scheduled Castes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The means test was abolished because, at that time, the scheme had not matured, and the number of beneficiaries whose parents' income was above the prescribed ceiling was estimated as negligible.

(c) The means test was reimposed in 1961-62. It was not applied to the Scheduled Tribes for the reason that education among Scheduled Tribes had not by then made much headway. The proposal to apply this means-test to the Scheduled Tribes also is now under consideration.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MALKANI COMMITTEE IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ADMINISTRATION

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

(a) how far the recommendations made by the Malkani Committee to improve the working and living conditions of scavengers have been implemented by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration;

(b) the total amount allotted to it since 1960-61 up-to-date for implementing these recommendations; and

(c) the amount spent and the details of the schemes implemented ?

THE MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) to (c). The recommendations of Malkani Committee mainly relate to eradication of the practice of carrying night soil as headloads and this practice is not prevalent in the territory of Andaman & Nicobar Administration. Also, there are no Scheduled Castes there.

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये पेय जल की योजना

973. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आगामी वर्ष के दौरान पेय जल की पर्याप्त सप्लाई हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदनार्थ एक योजना प्रस्तुत की है ;

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

(ग) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना धन दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० सूति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी गृह निर्माण समितियां

974. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी गृह निर्माण समितियों को 1967-68 में कितना अनुदान दिया था ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इन समितियों की ज़िलेवार संख्या कितनी है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकारों को विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अधीन केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है और वे अपने-अपने राज्यों में योजनाओं को विभिन्न एजेंसियों के द्वारा क्रियान्वित करती हैं जिनमें सहकारी आवास समितियां शामिल हैं ।

आवश्यक सूचना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से मांगी गयी है तथा जब वह प्राप्त हो जायगी, सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

FIXATION OF PAY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

975. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5974 on the 1st April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information asked for therein regarding fixation of pay of Central Government Employees has since been collected;

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) It has since been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

INCOME TAX ARREARS

976. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in the Income-Tax Department or in the courts, in respect of outstanding income tax arrears, for the year 1967-68, the number of cases that have been decided as also the number of those cases in which the tax-payers have been exempted from the payment of the tax; and

(b) the number of tax-payers who have been penalised for non-payment of tax ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The required information is not readily available and can be collected by scrutiny of a large number of files which would involve considerable time and labour not commensurate with the results. The available information relates to the pendency of assessments and outstanding income-tax arrears in respect of the year 1967-68 and is as under :—

(i) Assessments in respect of the year 1967-68 carried forward on 1-4-1968 13,02,775

(ii) Arrear demand out of the demand created during 1967-68 carried forward on 1-4-1968 . . . Rs. 79-61 Crores

INCOME-TAX PAID BY CERTAIN TRANSPORT COMPANIES IN DELHI

977. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether irregularities have been observed in the Income-tax returns of the Delhi Transport Companies, viz. Northern India, Associated Engineers Amritsar Transport of Bijli Pahlwan, and Eastern India;

(b) whether the companies are/were operating Chit Funds and whether such accounts are irregularly kept;

(c) whether their Directors and family members are operating accounts in different banks and under different names; and

(d) the action which has been taken against them for these irregularities ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Only one company, named M/s Associated Traders and Eng. (P) Ltd. is assessed in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi. This company has filed some returns and they are under scrutiny. Whether there are any irregularities or not will be known only after the scrutiny is completed.

(b) No, Sir. in so far as the above company is concerned.

(c) No such fact has come to the notice of the Department so far in respect of this company.

(d) The question of taking action for any irregularities will arise only after the scrutiny is over.

M/s. KIRLOSKER (INDIA) LIMITED

978. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Kirlosker (India) Limited have started a Branch Office in Australia recently;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which this Branch was opened; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). M/s

Kirlosker Oil Engines Ltd., Poona, have not been given any permission to open a Branch Office in Australia. Permission has, however, been given to them to appoint sales and marketing agents in Australia and to take necessary steps therefor.

(c) The Australian agent will receive payment as commission on sales effected through them. In addition, a sum of \$ (A) 10,000/- has been released to M/s Kirlosker Oil Engines Ltd. as initial promotional expenses.

उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य विकास ऋण

979. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री ओंकारलाल बरवा :

नया वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपने अधिकारियों के जरिये राज्य विकास ऋण ले रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त ऋणों में अंशदान करने वाले व्यक्तियों को ऋण की कोई रसीद नहीं दी जाती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मेसर्स गोपीमल एण्ड कम्पनी ने जिन्हें इसके लिये बुलन्दशहर में कमीशन एजेंट नियुक्त किया था गत वर्ष लगभग 20,000 रु० कमाया तथा इस समय भी उन्हें कमीशन एजेंट नियुक्त किया गया है जबकि इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध चोर बाजारी आदि की गिकायतें हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए बुलन्दशहर में एक कम्पनी को अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि उक्त राशि सीधी सरकारी खजाने में जमा कराई जा सकती थी ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). सितम्बर 1968 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 10 करोड़ रुपये के लिए 5 3/4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक व्याज वाला 12 वर्षीय ऋण जारी

किया था। ऋण के लिए निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर धन लिया गया था :—

- (1) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यालय,
- (2) कानपुर को छोड़कर, जहां रिजर्व बैंक का कार्यालय है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय राज्य बैंक की सभी शाखाएं,
- (3) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन स्थानों के सभी राजकोष और उप-राज-कोष जहां भारतीय राज्य बैंक की कोई शाखा नहीं है, और
- (4) राज्य बैंक की पटना की शाखाएं और हैदराबाद तथा जयपुर में उसके अभिकर्ता बैंकों की शाखाएं।

ऋण के लिए धन देने वाले व्यक्तियों को, धन लेने वाले कार्यालयों से सामान्य रूप से रसीदें मिलती हैं।

यह ऋण राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की मार्फत नहीं लिया गया था लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने जिला अधिकारियों से यह अनु-रोध किया था कि वे स्वेच्छा से ऋण के लिये धन जुटाने में जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त करें। परन्तु कभी कभी वे व्यक्ति जो ऋण में रुपया नहीं लगाते, चंदे के रूप में धन दे देते हैं, जिसे जिला अधिकारी वित्त प्रबन्धकों की मार्फत उसी ऋण में धन लगाने के काम में ले आते हैं।

(ग) और (घ). मेसर्स गोपीमल ऐण्ड कम्पनी को, जिसने वित्त प्रबन्धक के रूप में काम किया था, कमीशन ऐजेंट नियुक्त करने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता। कम्पनी द्वारा चोर बाजारी किये जाने की जांच जून 1968 में पूरी हो गयी थी, किन्तु चोर बाजारी को शिकायतें साबित नहीं हुईं।

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS' VISIT ABROAD

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

(a) the number of Government officials who went abroad during the period from the 20th July, 1968 to the 31st October, 1968;

(b) their names and designations;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange allotted to them; and

(d) the purpose of their visit ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2145/68].

मेसर्स कैपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इण्डिया (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, दिल्ली का आय-कर निर्धारण

981. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में मेसर्स कैपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इण्डिया (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, दिल्ली पर कितना आय-कर लगाया गया था और उक्त अवधि के दौरान इस फर्म द्वारा कितना आयकर दिया गया ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न अनुबन्ध में दी गई है :—

विवरण

वित्तीय वर्ष	निर्धारित कर की रकम	अदा किये गये कर की रकम
1963-64	—	—
1964-65	—	9052.00
1965-66	61074.00	8462.00
1966-67	34975.00	—
1967-68	253134.00	—

(इस वर्ष किया गया कर-निर्धारण एक पक्षीय किया गया था)

HUTTI GOLD MINES

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

(a) the quantity and value of the gold produced by the Hutti Gold Mines during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the owners of these Gold Mines;

(c) whether Government have considered the nationalisation of these mines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The quantity of the gold produced by the Hutti Gold Mines during the last five years and its value calculated at the International Parity Price are given below :—

Year	Quantity in grammes	Value in lakhs of rupees
1963-64	8,95,358	47.97
1964-65	7,86,462	42.14
1965-66	8,30,431	44.49
1966-67	9,18,758	72.82
1967-68	9,16,765	77.37

(b) to (d). The Hutti Gold Mines are operated by the Hutti Gold Mines Company, Ltd., over 90% of whose shares are held by the Government of Mysore.

DECREASE IN INTEREST OF FOREIGN FIRMS FOR ESTABLISHING FERTILIZER PLANTS

983. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :

SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the interest shown by foreign firms for establishing fertilizer plants in India has decreased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
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(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

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

(b) No specific reasons can be given.

(c) To the extent that such proposals are not forthcoming, it is the intention that the public sector should step in and bridge the gap.

EFFECT OF DISRUPTION OF POSTAL SERVICE DUE TO STRIKE ON BANKING BUSINESS

984. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that disruption of Postal services during the recent strike period in the Capital have affected 80 per cent of banking business in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) whether any firm assessment has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No firm assessment of the extent of dislocation of the banking business caused by the recent postal strike is possible. Generally speaking, the bills and remittance business was affected owing to the non-receipt/non-issue of advices.

(c) The strike has already ended and normalcy restored.

मध्य प्रदेश में मेडिकल कालेजों को अनुदान

985. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक मेडिकल कालेज को वर्ष 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना अनुदान दिया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में उपरोक्त मेडिकल कालेजों के विकास हेतु अनुदान देने

के लिये कितनी धन-राशि नियत की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को विशिष्ट योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा कालेजों की स्थापना/विस्तार के लिये अनुदान देती आ रही है। 1967-68 में इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी गई। वैसे 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को राज्य में चिकित्सा कालेजों की स्थापना/विस्तार के लिए 1967-68 के बकाया के रूप में 1,60,000 रु० की सहायता दी गई है। अलग-अलग संस्थाओं को कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी गई है इसका ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) इस योजना के लिए 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को राज्य में चिकित्सा कालेजों की स्थापना और विस्तार के लिये 60,000 रु० केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में नियत किये गये हैं।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों की शिक्षा

986. श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को शिक्षा देने की केन्द्रीय सरकार की विशेष जिम्मेवारी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के वित्तीय वर्षों में क्या योजनायें तथा कार्यक्रम बनाये गये थे और इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गृह] : (क) शिक्षा

राज्य विषय है। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के शिक्षा सम्बन्धी हितों की प्रगति करना केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों का संयुक्त उत्तरदायित्व है।

(ख) ये योजनाएं हैं :—

- (1) मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्तियां और बज़ीफे।
- (2) छात्रावास तथा बोर्डिंग अनुदान।
- (3) आश्रम स्कूल।
- (4) दोपहर का भोजन।
- (5) आवासीय स्कूल।
- (6) परीक्षा फीस की आय में घाटे के लिए स्कूल परीक्षा बोर्डों को अनुदानों की प्रति-पूर्ति।
- (7) कपड़े, पुस्तकें, स्लेटें इत्यादि प्रदान करना।

1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में उक्त कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च की गई राशियां नीचे दी गई हैं :—

(रुपये लाखों में)

वर्ष	किया गया खर्च	
	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां
1966-67	644.36	261.00
1967-68	756.81	433.29
(प्रत्याशित)	1401.17	694.29

EMBANKMENTS ON MOHINI RIVER IN BIHAR IN DARBHANGA

987. SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5713 on the 26th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether detailed investigations into the scheme for the construction of embankments on both sides of the river Mohini in Darbhanga District of Bihar has been completed and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) by which time the scheme is going to be implemented; and

(c) whether it is proposed to make survey and construct sluice gates near Kaligaon-Hariharpur, Muraitha and other places in river Khirai (Darbhanga) and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Detailed investigations are in progress.

(b) The proposal for construction of embankments on both sides of the river Mohini is a part of the Adhwara Flood Control Scheme. Implementation of this scheme depends on the inclusion of the Adhwara Flood Control scheme in the Fourth Five-Year Plan and availability of funds for its execution.

(c) The proposal to construct sluices at these places is under examination of the State Government.

FLOOD PREVENTION PROJECT OF
ADHWARA GROUP OF RIVERS

988. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4257 on the 19th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been received from the Government of Bihar with regard to the changing of the flood prevention project of the entire Adhwara group of rivers into Flood-control-cum-irrigation project;

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

(c) whether Government propose to implement the flood-control-cum-irrigation scheme on the entire Adhwara group of rivers in general and Baghmati, Dhons, Mohini rivers in particular; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :

(a) to (d). The State Government have reported that they propose to implement the Adhwara scheme as per recommendations of the Jaffar Ali Committee, and that investigations for this flood control scheme are in progress.

INQUIRY INTO ACCIDENT IN FERTILIZER
FACTORY, KOTAH

989. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 306 on the 5th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether investigations in the accident which occurred on the 5th April, 1968 in the Fertilizer factory, Kotah have since been completed by the Commission of Inquiry;

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted to Government; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The report is expected to be submitted to the State Government by 21st December, 1968.

(c) Does not arise at present.

PROGRAMME OF FAMILY PLANNING IN
STATES

990. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the family planning programme by various methods adopted by Government machinery in the States, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred so far on the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2146/68].

(b) The estimated expenditure on the family planning programme from the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan upto the

end of 1967-68 is of the order of Rs. 6,706.69 lakhs. The provision for the current year is Rs. 3,700 lakhs.

HEART ATTACK CASES

991. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) how many fatal cases of heart attack were reported in 1967-68, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that heart discuses are on the increase;
- (c) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken to reduce or remedy such fatalities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A statement showing the information available in the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2147/68].

(b) On the basis of Clinical and life insurance data and epidemiological surveys, it appears that coronary Heart Disease is responsible for an increasing number of deaths in the country.

(c) Some of the risk factors are obesity, stress of urban life and sedentary work.

(d) What is needed is a proper appreciation of the known causative factors among the people affected.

बिहार को केन्द्रीय ऋण

992. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :**
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटीविया :
श्री बं० कृ० दासचौधरी :
श्री हिम्मतरिहड़ा :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि बिहार को दिया गया ऋण बट्टे खाते डाल दिया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार पर इस समय कितना केन्द्रीय ऋण बकाया है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1968 को बिहार सरकार पर केन्द्रीय ऋणों की 519.48 करोड़ रुपये की रकम बकाया थी ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

इण्डियन मर्कैन्टाइल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी

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

(क) इण्डियन मर्कैन्टाइल इंश्योरेंस कंपनी की स्थापना कब हुई और भारत तथा विदेशों में इसकी कितनी शाखाएँ हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं;

(ख) कम्पनी की स्थापना के समय उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति कैसी थी और इस समय कम्पनी की अधिकृत पूंजी कितनी है; और

(ग) कम्पनी ने स्थापना से अब तक कितनी धनराशि के दावों का भुगतान किया और विभिन्न कम्पनियों और व्यक्तियों द्वारा समय-समय पर कुल कितनी धनराशि के दावे किये गये ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) इण्डियन मर्कैन्टाइल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी को भारतीय सम-वाय अधिनियम से, 1882 के अन्तर्गत सन् 1907 में निगमित किया गया था और दिनांक 25-9-1939 से, बीमा अधिनियम 1938 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत किया गया था । बीमा अधिनियम 1938 के अन्तर्गत, बीमा करने वालों को देश और विदेशों में अपनी शाखाओं के बारे में विवरण देना

आवश्यक नहीं है। फिर भी, कम्पनी की अन्तिम वार्षिक रिपोर्ट वर्ष 1967 के अनुसार उसकी 29 शाखाएं भारत में हैं और विदेशों में कोई शाखा नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) कम्पनी की आर्थिक स्थिति और उसके द्वारा बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण होने से अब तक किये गये दावों के भुगतान के बारे में सूचना, भारतीय बीमा वार्षिक पुस्तकों में उपलब्ध है, जिनको बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 के अन्तर्गत, सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

किसी वर्ष में पेश किए गए दावों की कुल रकम और दावेदारों के नामों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देना बीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक नहीं है।

KOSI WEST BANK CANAL PROJECT

994. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) the reasons for the delay in the execution of the Kosi West Bank Canal Project;

(b) whether Government are aware of the growing agitation in Saharsa and Darbhanga Districts of Bihar; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Governments of India and Bihar to speed up the completion of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Even though the Western Kosi Canal Project is an approved scheme of the 3rd Five-Year Plan it could not be taken up for execution as the approval of His Majesty's Government of Nepal to the alignment of the first 22 miles of this canal, which will pass through that country, has not yet been received.

(b) Yes.

(c) His Majesty's Government of Nepal has been requested at higher level to expedite approval.

FERTILIZER CAPACITY BY 1975-76

995. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are aiming to establish a fertilizer capacity of five million tonnes by 1975-76;

(b) if so, whether this quantity is likely to be sufficient to meet the demand of fertilizers at that time;

(c) how many new plants will be needed to achieve the target; and

(d) whether the new plants will be in public or private sector ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir; This is in respect of Nitrogen.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of plants that will be required to attain the desired capacity will depend on the size of each plant. However, approximately 20 new plants are envisaged.

(d) In both the Public and Private Sectors.

सारामाई परिवार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे गैरसरकारी न्यास

996. श्री भद्रु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सारामाई परिवार द्वारा 350 गैर-सरकारी न्यास चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अब कमी एक न्यास की आय आयकर सीमा से अधिक हो जाती है तो करों से बचने के उद्देश्य से उस न्यास की आय से दूसरा न्यास आरम्भ कर दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में जांच करने और तत्संगत नियमों के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने का है ?

उप प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) विभाग को साराभाई परिवार द्वारा संचालित 168 निजी न्यासों का पता है।

(ख) ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है जिससे संकेत मिले कि जब एक न्यास की आय न्यूनतम आयकर-सीमा से अधिक हो जाती है तो कर से बचने के उद्देश्य से दूसरा न्यास स्थापित कर दिया जाता है। वास्तव में इन सभी न्यासों की आय का कर-निर्धारण सीधे अथवा लाभ पाने वालों के मध्यम से किया जाता है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रम

997. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किये गये केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) चूँकि पहली और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधियों में उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई औद्योगिक प्रायोजना शुरू नहीं की गई थी, इसलिये इस अवधि में कोई खर्च नहीं हुआ था।

हाँ, तीसरी आयोजना की अवधि में राज्य में स्थापित केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रायो-

जनाओं में 72.1 करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया था।

(ख) चूँकि चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कितनी राशि निर्धारित की जायेगी।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा निर्मित क्वार्टर

998. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने 31 मई, 1968 तक कितने क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया तथा कितने प्लॉटों का विकास किया तथा जनता को अलाट किया और उन प्लॉटों की संख्या क्या है जहाँ निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया जा चुका है;

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1969 तक कितने क्वार्टरों के निर्माण किये जाने और कितने प्लॉटों का विकास किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) 31 मार्च, 1970 तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या लक्ष्य है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० सूति) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने 31-5-1968 तक 252 प्लॉट बनाये। 12515 प्लॉटों का विकास किया तथा 8995 प्लॉट लोगों को आवंटित किये। 31-3-1968 तक 174 प्लॉट लोगों को दिये गये थे। 31-3-1968 तक पट्टेदारों ने 1410 प्लॉटों पर मकान बना लिये थे और 133 प्लॉटों पर मकानों का निर्माण चल रहा था।

(ख) आगा है कि 31 मार्च 1969 तक 3130 फ्लैटों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा तथा 4500 प्लाटों का विकास हो चुकेगा।

वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य इस प्रकार है :—

- (1) 5000 फ्लैटों का निर्माण;
तथा
- (2) 10,000 प्लाटों का विकास।

RESCHEDULING OF FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS

999. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision on India's request for rescheduling of foreign debt repayments has been taken by the Aid India Consortium countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) In the meeting of May 23/24, 1968, the members of the Aid India Consortium agreed, subject to parliamentary approval in some cases, to provide debt relief in an amount of \$100 million for 1968-69 and to consider favourably a similar amount of debt relief for the following two years.

CONTRACTS FOR FURNISHING CURZON ROAD HOSTEL

1000. SHRI RAM SWAROOP VIDYARTHII : Will the Minister of WORKS,

HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of contractors who received the contracts for furnishing the rooms at the Curzon Road Hostel, New Delhi meant for U.N.C.T.A.D. staff with terms and conditions of the contracts;

(b) whether tenders were invited for the purpose and if so, the names of the contractors who offered their tenders with their amount of offers; and

(c) the amount paid or due to the contractors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement furnishing the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2148/68].

भारत में बाढ़ द्वारा विभिन्न बांधों को होने वाली हानि

1001. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 में बाढ़ से कितने बांध टूटे, बह गये तथा कितने बांधों में दरार पड़ गई थी;

(ख) उपर्युक्त कारणों से कितनी क्षति हुई थी; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की क्षति को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय ही मभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश की विशाख बांध परियोजना

1002. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार जम्मू में विशाख बांध नामक

अन्तर्राज्यीय परियोजना पर पहले ही भारी राशि खर्च कर चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि यह परियोजना हिमाचल, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर भारत के अन्य राज्यों के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस परियोजना से काफी हद तक बाढ़ नियंत्रण में मदद मिलेगी तथा सिंचाई और जल सम्भरण में सुधार होगा ;

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने योजना के अधीन दी गई वास्तविक धन राशि से 150 करोड़ रुपये की और अधिक मांग की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को योजना में की गई धन की व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त कुछ और सहायता देने का विचार कर रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध शायद किशाऊ बांध परियोजना से है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने किशाऊ बांध परियोजना पर अब तक कोई धनराशि व्यय नहीं की है।

(ख) प्रारम्भिक अनुसंधानों से पता चलता है कि यदि किशाऊ बांध परियोजना का निर्माण किया गया तो इस से उत्तर प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली को भी लाभ हो सकता है।

(ग) परियोजना से यमुना नदी की बाढ़, तीव्रता कम हो जायेगी और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा को सिंचाई की सप्लाई में सुधार होगा।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने किशाऊ बांध के सम्बन्ध में नियतन के लिए कोई प्रार्थना नहीं की है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों के लिये समाज कल्याण योजनाएं

1003. श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गांधी शताब्दी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने सामाजिक-कार्य के नवीकरण की दिशा में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या पग उठाने का विचार किया है ;

(ख) सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों, आदिवासियों तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों को समाज कल्याण कार्य द्वारा लाभ पहुंचाने के उद्देश्य से क्या योजना बनाई है; तथा क्या यह योजना लागू कर दी गई है; तथा इसके लिये कितनी धन राशि निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह सत्य है कि पोरबन्दर में भी हरिजनों के लिये अलग-अलग नल हैं दूसरे स्थानों पर अस्पृश्यता भी है; और

(घ) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) तथा (ख). पिछड़े वर्ग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत शुरु की गई सभी योजनाओं का उद्देश्य अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों का हित करना है। गांधी शताब्दी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सामाजिक कार्य के नवीकरण के लिए विशिष्ट रूप से कोई विशेष योजनाएं नहीं बनाई गई हैं। स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को पहले से दिया जाने वाला बढ़ावा जारी रहेगा।

(ग) तथा (घ). पोरबन्दर में हरिजनों के लिए अलग नल होने के बारे में कोई शिकायत अथवा सरकारी सूचना नहीं है।

विभिन्न कानूनों तथा राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के द्वारा किए गए कार्यकारी उपायों के कारण अस्पृश्यता का आचरण काफी कम हो गया है। शिक्षा के प्रसार तथा एलायापेरूमन समिति के द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किए गए अन्य उपायों के कारण अस्पृश्यता का आचरण और भी कम होगा, तथा धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो जाएगा।

बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाना

1004. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार सुरक्षा दल ने बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के लिये कुछ सुरक्षा उपायों का सुझाव 1966 में दिया था;

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

(ग) उनमें से कितने सुझावों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है तथा कितने सुझावों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है और सरकार ने उन के क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण बताये हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय खुफिया ब्यूरो के एक औद्योगिक सुरक्षा निरीक्षण दल ने 1965 में (1966 में नहीं) बरोनी शोधनशाला का दौरा किया और 45 सुझाव/सिफारिशों की। इन सुझावों/सिफारिशों में से 40 पूर्ण रूप से कार्यान्वित की गई हैं। शेष सुझावों/सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है। क्योंकि सिफारिशें गोपनीय हैं; उन का ब्योरा देना उचित नहीं समझा गया है।

नाइट्रोजन रासायनिक उर्वरक उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

1005. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 25 लाख टन की उत्पादन क्षमता और नाइट्रोजन रासायनिक उर्वरकों को 20 लाख टन के उत्पादन लक्ष्य 1970-71 के दौरान पूरे नहीं होंगे और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1970-71 के दौरान सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र क्रमशः 10 लाख टन और 4 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन उत्पादित करने में समर्थ होंगे और यदि हां, तो इस अन्तर को कैसे पूरा किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) और (ख) : अन्तिम पुनरीक्षण के अनुसार 1970-71 के लिए नाइट्रोजन क्षमता का 2.4 मिलियन मीटरी टन का लक्ष्य पूरा न हो सके, क्योंकि 270,000 मीटरी टन क्षमता की तीन उर्वरक परियोजनाएं (अर्थात् गोआ परियोजना, विशाखापतनम् (विस्तार) परियोजना और डी० एम० सी० सी० (शेवा-नेवा) परियोजना, जिनके 1970-71 तक पूरे होने की आशा थी, पूरा होने में देरी होगी।

यह आशा है कि 1970-71 तक उत्पादन लगभग 1 मिलियन मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन होगा; जिसमें से 0.897 मिलियन मीटरी टन सरकारी क्षेत्र में और 0.523 मिलियन मीटरी टन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगा। उत्पादन और मांग में अन्तराल को, व्यवहारिक सीमा तक, आयात से पूरा करने की आशा है।

उर्वरक कारखानों में बिजली की खपत

1006. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न कारखानों में प्रति टन अमोनिया पर 1400 से 1600 यूनिट तक बिजली की खपत होती है और ट्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने में, जब यह

कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा, बिजली की खपत कम हो जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा सभी कारखानों में बिजली की खपत को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथामय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) बिजली की खपत अपनाई गई प्रक्रियाओं, इस्तेमाल किये गये कच्चे माल और संयंत्रों के आकार पर निर्भर है । नेफ्था-आधारित संयंत्रों और गैस आधारित संयंत्रों में बिजली की खपत में भिन्नता है । नेफ्था और कोक/सी० ओ० जी० पर आधारित संयंत्रों और इलेक्ट्रोलाइटिक हाइड्रोजन संयंत्रों के बीच भी इस में भिन्नता पाई जाती है ।

(ग) जहां तक मौजूदा संयंत्रों का सम्बन्ध है अपनाई गई प्रक्रियाओं और तकनीकी में परिवर्तन संभवतः न हो सके । किन्तु नये संयंत्रों में उन्नत तकनीकी और सिंगल स्ट्रीम अमोनिया संयंत्र, जिन में अपकेन्द्रिक संडीपक प्रयोग होते हैं, को काम में लाने के लिये सरकार ने कदम उठा लिये हैं । नये संयंत्रों में बिजली की खपत कम होगी ।

कोयली शोधनशाला द्वारा स्थापित की गई परियोजनाओं

1007. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयली शोधनशाला द्वारा तैयार किये गये तेल उत्पादों के उद्योग करने के लिये स्थापित की गई सभी परियोजनाओं में निर्धारित समय पर कार्य आरम्भ हो जायेगा; ।

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इन उत्पादों की बिक्री में मंदी के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न होने वाले संकट को काबू पाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नेफ्था फ्रैकिंग प्लांट के लिये भूमि का अर्जन किया गया है और परियोजना को खतम कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि तेल के उत्पादों की खपत न होने के फलस्वरूप इस कारखाने में आगामी पांच वर्ष तक इसकी क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं हो सकेगा और 36 लाख टन की उत्पादन क्षमता बेकार पड़ी रहेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने की अनुमानतः कितनी हानि होगी?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) (क) जी, हां । तीन परियोजनाएं, जो कोयली शोधनशाला में उत्पादित नेफ्था के प्रयोग पर मुख्यतः आधारित होंगी; यूडैक्स प्लांट, गुजरात ऐरोमेटिक और नेफ्था क्रैकर हैं । यूडैक्स प्लांट को 1968 के मध्य तक पूरा होना था । निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो गया है और यूनिट पूर्व-चालन स्थिति में है । गुजरात ऐरोमेटिक परियोजना के निर्धारित समयानुसार 1971-72 तक पूरा होने की आशा है । नेफ्था क्रैकर परियोजना अभी प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में है और उसके पूरे होने की सम्भावित तिथि चौथी योजना अर्वाध का अन्तिम समय हो सकता है ।

(ख) कोयली शोधनशाला में उत्पादित पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के विक्रय में कोई मंदी नहीं है । इस शोधनशाला के उत्पादों की बिक्री में कोई कठिनाई की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

(ग) भूमि का अर्जन किया गया है और परियोजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

- (घ) जी नहीं ।
- (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

INFLOW OF ASIAN FLU INTO INDIA

1008. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI P. K. DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken special measures to check inflow of the Asian flu into India following the reported outbreak of the disease in some countries of South-East Asia;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that large number of cases of the Asian flu were reported from Madras State in September 1968;

(d) if so, the preventive measures taken to check its spread; and

(e) how far these measures have been successful ?

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

- (b) (i) Port and Air Port Health officers and Directors of Health Services of the States and Union Territories were alerted.
- (ii) Influenza was declared as a notifiable disease.
- (iii) All preventive and curative measures were taken.

(c) Yes.

- (d) (i) Persons arriving by ships were examined and influenza cases were isolated.
- (ii) All schools were closed.
- (iii) Morning and Matinee Shows in non-airconditioned cinema houses were banned.
- (iv) All dispensaries worked for longer periods. Mobile dispensaries were commissioned.
- (v) Adequate stocking of drugs, staffing and accommodation were arranged in hospitals.

(vi) Wide publicity was given to preventive measures to be adopted by the public.

(e) The out-break was soon brought under control.

REPORT OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA re. COAL-BASED FERTILIZER PLANT

1009. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
 SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

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

(a) whether the report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India submitted to Government for locating coal-based fertilizer plants at Korba and Ramagundam, has been studied and decision taken thereon;

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken by Government to take decision; and

(c) the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) The reports have been studied, but no decision have been taken so far pending certain further investigations considered necessary.

(b) It is difficult to give any indication as to when a decision will be taken.

(c) The reports submitted by the Fertilizer Corporation of India envisage the setting up of coal based fertilizer factories at Korba (Madhya Pradesh) and Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) with the following capacities :

	UREA	NITROGEN
	(Tonnes)	(Tonnes)
Korba	495,000	228,000
Ramagundam	495,000	228,000

DEMAND FOR SHARING OF ROYALTY ON POWER GENERATED FROM H.P. WATERS BY HIMACHAL PRADESH GOVERNMENT

1010. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 77 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the demands of the Himachal Pradesh Government for the share of royalty on power generated from Himachal

Pradesh Waters and share in betterment Levy charged by the beneficiary States;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the steps taken by Government to settle this matter between the States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

INCENTIVES FOR FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

1011. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how far the new incentives that have been announced by Government have helped in the furtherance of family planning; and

(b) the percentage of population which has taken advantage of these incentives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). No incentives are offered to persons with a view to attracting them towards adopting family planning methods. A volunteer who offers himself for sterilization operation/IUCD insertion is paid some money as part compensation for loss of wages and for meeting transport charges and other incidental expenses. Conventional Contraceptives including Nirodh (Condoms) are provided free at Family Planning Centres and Clinics. The Family Planning Programme maintains the concept of its acceptance on a voluntary basis.

It is difficult to say as to what percentage of population has taken advantage of payment of compensation money. The programme, however, made rapid strides. During 1967-68, there were 18.40 lakh sterilization operations and 6.69 lakh IUCD insertions as against 8.68 lakh sterilization operations and 9.5 lakh IUCD insertions during 1966-67. During 1968-69, 7.46 lakh sterilization operations and 2.13 lakh IUCD insertions have been made on the basis of the reports received upto 8th November, 1968.

STERILIZATIONS DURING THE FAMILY PLANNING FORTNIGHT

1012. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons operated upon for sterilization for family planning during the recent family planning fortnight in the different States and Union Territories; and

(b) how many of them were successful ?

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

(a) The required information is awaited from the Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, West Bengal, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh. On the basis of the figures so far received from the remaining State Governments and Union Territories, 1,47,254 persons were operated upon for sterilization during the recent family planning fortnight.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

SEIZURE OF WATCHES IN BOMBAY

1013. SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 8,200 watches worth Rs. 10,48,750 have been seized in Bombay on the 16th September, 1968;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that no person involved in this case has been arrested so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how these watches have been disposed of and the amount which has been fetched from these watches ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). In the early hours of the 16th September, 1968, the officers of Bombay Police noticing a jeep first going to the sea shore and then

returning at a great speed gave it a chase and intercepted the same after some distance, by which time the driver and one occupant of the jeep had disappeared taking advantage of the darkness. The jeep was found loaded with seven packages containing 8,070 wrist watches valued by the police at Rs. 10,48,750. The watches and the jeep have been seized and made over to the officers of Central Excise, Bombay for further necessary action. Investigations so far carried out disclose that the jeep stands registered in the name of a fictitious person.

(d) The watches have not so far been disposed of as proceedings under the Customs Act, 1962, are yet to be completed.

CENTRAL STUDY TEAM'S VISIT TO HARYANA

1014. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Study Team recently visited Haryana to assess the loss suffered on account of floods and drought;

(b) the nature of assessment made; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

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

CONSTRUCTION BY PAKISTAN OF A BARRAGE ACROSS GANGA IN EAST PAKISTAN

1015. SHRI HIMATSINKA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is going ahead with a plan to build a barrage across the Ganga in East Pakistan;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached with Pakistan Government on this issue; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) be in the negative, Government's reaction to the Pakistan Government's action in proceeding ahead with the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). During the meeting in May, 1968 of the Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan, the Pakistan

team furnished some information regarding its proposal to build a barrage on the Padma in East Pakistan to irrigate 4.255 million acres (CCA) in the districts of Kushtia, Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur, Barisal, Rajshahi and Pabna districts. The Government of India have protested to the Government of Pakistan against this project and the matter will be further discussed between the Experts of the two countries.

TAX CONCESSIONS TO INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

1016. SHRI HIMATSINKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately decided to grant special tax concession to industrial undertakings newly set up in India which provide employment mainly to displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, Mozambique and other foreign countries notified by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the specific concessions granted to such industries; and

(c) the likely shortfall in tax recovery on this account during 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A provision was made in the Income-tax Act by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, for the grant of a tax concession to new industrial units providing employment mainly to displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, Mozambique and any other foreign country notified in this behalf by the Central Government.

(b) Under the provision mentioned at (a), any assessee who derives profits from an industrial undertaking, newly set-up in India during the 3-year period April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1970, and satisfying certain conditions, will be entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his taxable income, of an amount equal to 50 per cent. of such profits, subject to a maximum deduction of Rs. 1,00,000. This deduction will be admissible for each year, for a ten-year period, commencing from the year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles.

(c) An estimate of the likely reduction in revenue during 1968-69 on account of this tax concession can be made only after

the receipt and scrutiny of returns of income of the industrial concerns eligible for the concession for the assessment year 1968-69.

L.I.C. INVESTMENT IN GUJARAT AND MAHARASHTRA

1017. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation do not invest capital in Gujarat State in proportion to the amounts collected by it from that State;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Corporation discriminates against Gujarat and Maharashtra in the matter of Capital investment; and

(c) if not, the amounts collected by the Corporation from Gujarat and Maharashtra respectively during the last three years and the State-wise amounts of the capital invested by it in the said State in industries etc. out of the amounts so collected ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) L.I.C.'s investments are made in the interests of its policyholders within the framework of the policy statement made before Parliament on 25-8-58. No proportion is sought to be maintained between the premium income from a State and the investments made therein.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The figures of premium income and investments made by the L.I.C. in Gujarat and Maharashtra States during the last three years are as follows :

Period	Premium Income in the State (Rs. in crores)	Amount invested in the State
<i>Gujarat</i>		
1965-66 .	12.88	6.33
1966-67 .	14.24	14.59
1967-68 .	16.11	13.15
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
1956-66 .	33.36	19.19
1966-67 .	37.85	23.14
1967-68 .	42.01	29.58

NOTE : The premium income does not constitute the investible funds.

Claims, surrender values, policy loans, administrative costs etc. have to be met from the premium income.

ASSISTANCE TO GUJARAT FOR INCREASING POWER SUPPLY

1018. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to Gujarat in 1968-69 to increase the quantum of power in the State for utilising cheap electricity for agricultural purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). No earmarked Central Assistance is proposed to be given to Gujarat State for power development mainly to provide cheap electricity for agricultural purposes. However, Gujarat State has provided an outlay of Rs. 85.53 crores including Rs. 29.7 crores as Central assistance on Plan Schemes during 1968-69. Out of this, Rs. 16.5 crores are proposed to be spent on power development Schemes. The power generation schemes now under execution in the State are expected to yield total benefit of 634 MW progressively during the next few years.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SCHEME IN GUJARAT

1020. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the extent and nature of assistance provided by Government to Gujarat during the Third Five Year Plan and in 1966-67 and 1967-68 for introducing National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in Urban and rural areas of the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Central assistance to State

Governments was given under the following pattern :—

Upto 31-3-1967.

- (i) Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Scheme.—100% loan.
 (ii) Rural Water Supply Scheme—50% grant-in-aid.

From 1-4-1967 onwards.

- (i) Urban Water Supply Scheme—100% loan.
 (ii) Rural Water Supply Scheme—50% grant-in-aid.
 (including areas and small towns having a population upto 20,000 according to 1961 census).
 (iii) (a) Sewerage Scheme—75% loan 25% subsidy.

(Subsidy to be shared equally by the States and the Centre for sewerage schemes where sewage is used for agricultural purposes).

- (b) Where sewage is not so utilised—100% loan.

For Special Investigation Divisions Central assistance to State Governments was given to the extent of 100% by way of grant-in-aid.

The following statement shows the amounts of Central assistance given to the Government of Gujarat as loans and grants for Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in the State :—

Year	Loans for Urban water supply and drainage schemes	Grants	
		Rural Water Supply Schemes	Special Investigation Divisions
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<i>Third Five Year Plan</i>			
1961-62 .	90.72	3.62	..
1962-63 .	55.14	5.18	..
1963-64 .	101.96	3.62	..
1964-65 .	83.73	7.92	..
1965-66 .	135.89	13.93	3.12
Total .	467.44	33.97	3.12
1966-67 .	94.88	11.37	3.59
1967-68 .	61.14	27.42	2.80

ACQUISITION OF LAND BY DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

1021. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-

NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of acquisition of land for private and public building purposes by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) the estimate of demand for land for building purposes and the plan to meet the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). For the planned development of Delhi as envisaged in the Master Plan for Delhi, about 56,300 acres of land has been notified for acquisition within the urbanisable limits of Union Territory of Delhi for various purposes, viz., residential, Industrial, Commercial, Institutional and Parks etc. Out of this, about 29,000 acres of land has been finally acquired and allotted/allocated to various agencies for development and the rest is at various stages of acquisition.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER TO ALLOY STEEL PLANT AT PATRATU (BIHAR)

1022. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 661, on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the rates for supply of power by the Bihar State Electricity Board to Alloy Steel Plant at Patratu (Bihar) have since been agreed upon; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). On the basis of Damodar Valley Corporation's standard 132 kV tariff rates plus the annual charges on the additional investments required to be made for affording the power supply to Messers Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd., Bihar State Electricity Board had quoted overall unit rates applicable at different load factors. Messers Bihar Alloy Steels Ltd., have found these rates to be high and have moved the State Government for granting them subsidy. The request for subsidy is under consideration of the State Government.

CONSTRUCTION OF LOKTAK PROJECT

1023. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the progress so far made on the Loktak Project and the amount so far invested on the project;
- (b) whether any target date for the completion of the project has been fixed; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Loktak Hydroelectric project has been technically cleared but not yet been formally approved for implementation. Accordingly, no expenditure has been incurred on this project.

(b) and (e). No date line has been fixed for the completion of this project. The construction of this project is likely to take about 4 to 5 years.

PROHIBITION

1025. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the States where prohibition has been enforced completely;
- (b) the names of those States where prohibition is likely to be enforced during 1969; and
- (c) the time by which complete prohibition will be enforced throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Gujarat, Madras and Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). Prohibition being a State Subject each State Government is within its rights to pursue its own policy for enforcement of prohibition. It is not possible to indicate the time by which complete Prohibition will be enforced throughout the country. So far only the Government of Rajasthan have declared that they propose introducing prohibition through a phased programme spread over a number of years.

CONSTRUCTION OF MULTI-STOREYED BUILDING AT JANPATH, NEW DELHI

1026. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

- (a) the period likely to be taken in the completion of the multi-storeyed building at Janpath, New Delhi across the Life Insurance Corporation Ground;
- (b) whether any provision of shops on the ground floor has been made;
- (c) if so, the number thereof;
- (d) whether any criterion has been laid down for the allotment of these shops; and
- (e) if so, whether temporary shop holders at Janpath will be eligible for the allotment of shops in the new building ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The building is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) 29.

(d) and (e). No decision has yet been taken.

M/s. DODSAL (P) LTD.

1027. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 152, on the 29th July, 1968 and state :

- (a) whether investigations into the affairs of M/s Dodsals (P) Ltd. have since been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which the investigations are likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The investigations have been partly completed and fourteen show cause notices have been issued by the Enforcement Directorate to M/s Dodsals (P) Ltd. and its Directors, in respect of various *prima facie* contraventions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. The Directorate is considering the

issue of some more show cause notices in respect of some other transactions.

(c) and (d). **Certain clarifications** called for from the company and its Directors are still awaited. It would not be possible to forecast the time required for completion of the investigations, although efforts are being made to complete them expeditiously.

INCOME TAX PAYERS

1028. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the ten top Income-tax payers in the country;

(b) the amount of tax arrears standing against each one of them at present, if any;

(c) how the arrears compare during the last year against each one of them; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to realise arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The information regarding top ten taxpayers based on assessments of income-tax completed during 1966-67 was furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 9631 answered on 6th May, 1968. Similar information based on assessments completed during 1967-68 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as early as possible.

(b) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as early as possible.

बिदेशों में भारतीयों द्वारा खोले गये बैंक खाते

1029. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5948 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीमती अरुणा आमफ अली, श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी, श्री के० पी० एस० मेनन तथा अन्य राजनीतिक नेताओं के नाम में विदेशों में बैंकों में कुल कितनी धन-राशि जमा है;

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(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की है कि यह धन-राशि विदेशों में कैसे पहुंची और ये खाते किस प्रकार चलाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन जांचों का क्या परिणाम निकला है और उसके फलस्वरूप क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) श्रीमती अरुणा आमफ अली और श्री के० पी० एस० मेनन के, विदेशों में खाते नहीं हैं। श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी ने रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति से विदेश में खाता खोला है। विशिष्ट नामों के अभाव में, सामान्यतः "राजनीतिक नेताओं" के बारे में सूचना देना कठिन है।

(ख) और (ग). श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी को, ब्रिटेन में वकील के रूप में काम करने पर अपने मुवक्किलों से फीस के रूप में जो रकम प्राप्त होती है वह उनके खाते में जमा होती है। श्री चौधरी रिजर्व बैंक के आदेश के अनुसार, 500 पीण्ड से अनिश्चित रकम को भारत में वापस भेज देते हैं।

विदेश में, विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी खाता खोलने के सम्बन्ध में किसी व्यक्ति की प्रार्थना स्वीकार करने से पहले, इस बात पर सावधानी से विचार किया जाता है कि विदेश में खाता खोलना आवश्यक है या नहीं और उम खाते में किस प्रकार की रकम जमा की जानी तथा नामे डाली जानी है। खाते में बाद में जमा की जाने वाली तथा नामे डाली जाने वाली रकमों की सूचना समय-समय पर रिजर्व बैंक के पास भेजनी पड़ती है और इस प्रकार इन खातों पर नजर रखी जाती है।

दिल्ली में झुग्गीबासियों का पुनर्वास

1030. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगले वर्ष दिल्ली में कितने नये झुग्गीवासियों को बसाने का विचार है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कहां के झुग्गीवासियों को बसाया जायेगा;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा पात्र (एलिजिबिल) और अपात्र (नानएलिजिबिल) झुग्गीवासियों को क्या-क्या सुविधाये दी जायेगी; और

(ग) इन सुविधाओं पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उद-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मुक्ति) : (क) से (ग). अगले वर्ष झुग्गी झोंपड़ियां हटाने और झुग्गीवासियों को फिर् से बसाने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

AGITATION BY BANK EMPLOYEES

1031. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a country-wide agitation by the banks' employees is contemplated against clause 36 AD of the Banking Bill; and

(b) if so, whether Government are re-considering the whole issue ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) No, Sir.

JOINT ENTERPRISE WITH TENNECO

1032. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to float a joint enterprise with M/s. Tenneco for exploration of oil reserves in the Arabian Sea; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the joint venture ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL IN KHAGARIA SUB-DIVISION

1033. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2735 on the 5th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the fact that the supply of kerosene oil has not improved in Khagaria Sub-division;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the supply position of kerosene during the period from the 5th August, 1968 to the 5th November, 1968 in terms of kilo litres, monthly; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the supply position ?

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

ACCUMULATION OF INVENTORY IN O & N.G.C.

1034. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether measures have been taken to bring the heavy accumulation of inventory in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at a normal level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) In addition to codification and classification of stores and spares, Electronic Data processing has been introduced in order to identify and keep a close watch on the accumulation and size of the inventory in the various groups and classes of stores and spares.

कराधान ढांचे का सरलीकरण

1035. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) करों के ढांचे को युक्तियुक्त और उसे सरल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में भूत-लिंगम समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) स्वीकृत तथा अस्वीकृत सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस भूतलिंगम समिति की सारी सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). कर-व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत एवं सरल बनाने पर श्री भूतलिंगम की पहली अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट में निहित सिफारिशों की सूची का तथा उन पर की गयी कार्यवाही का एक विवरण-पत्र सदन की मेज पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या [I-2149/68] श्री भूतलिंगम की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार तब किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचेगी जब सिफारिशों के परिणामों आदि का सावधानी से पूरी तरह अध्ययन कर लिया जायेगा और वाणिज्य-मण्डलों, विशेषज्ञ निकायों तथा जनता की सम्पत्ति पर विचार हो चुकेगा। परन्तु अन्तिम रिपोर्ट में ऐसे मामलों पर कुछ सुझाव थे, जिनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान पहले से ही लगा हुआ था और जिनके लिए कर-व्यवस्था किसी आमूलचूड़ परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

ऐसे सुझावों को वित्त अधिनियम 1968 के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया गया है। ये सुझावों का सम्बन्ध आता है :—देशी कम्पनियों द्वारा सामान्य लाभों के अधिवितरण के संदर्भ में उन पर लगने वाले लाभांश-कर को बंद करना, वेतन शोषी

करदाताओं को उनकी मालिकी के वाहनो के रख-रखाव तथा टुटाई-घिसाई पर व्यय के लिए निश्चित घटौतियों का निर्धारण; तथा किराये पर दी गयी गृह-सम्पत्ति के वार्षिक मूल्य की संगणना में, सभी मामलों में, सम्पत्ति पर लगने वाले स्थानीय करों की पूरी घटौती।

(ख) श्री भूतलिंगम की रिपोर्टों में कुछ सिफारिशें कर-व्यवस्था में दीर्घकालीन परिवर्तन करने से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं और इन सिफारिशों पर वाणिज्य-मण्डलों, विशेषज्ञ निकायों तथा जनता से मांगे गये विचारों तथा अभिमतों पर विचार करने के बाद ही सरकार द्वारा इन सिफारिशों के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया जा सकेगा। फिलहाल इन सिफारिशों की तथा उन पर प्राप्त समितियों की जांच की जा रही है।

वित्त आयोग

1036. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री रा० बहमा :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्त आयोग का अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). वित्त आयोग की अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट, उस पर की गयी कार्यवाही के व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन के साथ, 15 नवम्बर, 1968 को सभा की मेज पर रख दी गयी।

KOLAR GOLD MINING UNDERTAKINGS

1037. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the taking over and running of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings by the Central Government has been done by formal sale and transfer deeds;

(b) the dates on which these deeds have been executed; and

(c) the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The mining operations of Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings were taken over by the Central Government in consultation and with the concurrence of the Government of Mysore, by issuing a notification under Section 17(2) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. It has also been decided to have a formal document executed between the Governor of Mysore and the President of India for the transfer of the property of the Undertakings to the Centre. The matter is under correspondence with the State Government and the sale deed is expected to be executed shortly.

KOLAR GOLD MINING UNDERTAKINGS

1038. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Technical Committee was constituted in January, 1965 to examine mining techniques employed and to suggest improvements for maximising production in the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof and the steps taken to implement; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(d) Many of the Members of the Committee as originally constituted in January,

1965 had retired or were transferred elsewhere from the posts they were holding. The Committee was therefore reconstituted in August, 1966 and the membership made *ex-officio*; The reconstituted Committee met in November, 1966 and again in February, 1967 and constituted three sub-groups for studying the various subjects coming under the purview of the Committee. The sub-groups had met several times, but the reports have not been finalised. The work involves considerable detailed study, data collection etc. The Chairman of the Committee has, however, been urged to expedite the reports. It is expected that the reports of two of the Sub-groups may be submitted soon.

OIL EXPLORATION

1039. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI** : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where oil exploration works are in progress;

(b) the names of parties or agencies carrying on the work; and

(c) the terms of agreements under which the parties are working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Oil exploration is in progress in various areas of Gujarat, Assam, Rajasthan, Madras, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) 1. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

2. Oil India Limited.

(c) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is a statutory body set up under an Act of Parliament (Oil & Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959—No. 43 of 1959) to provide for the development of petroleum resources, and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products.

The Oil India Limited is a joint venture company of the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company on a 50 : 50 basis. It is conducting oil exploration work only in a limited area in the north-eastern part of the Upper Assam valley.

दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा मृत व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दावों का दायर किया जाना

1040. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के अधिकारियों ने उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जो या तो वर्षों पहले मर चुके हैं अथवा जिनका कोई अस्तित्व ही नहीं है, सरकारी जमीन पर बलात् कब्जा करने के जुर्म में दावे दायर किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामलों के कारण सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ी ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इसके लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

परिवार नियोजन के बारे में पोप का घोषणः-पत्र

1041. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में कुछ कैथोलिक चर्चों ने परिवार नियोजन के बारे में पोप के घोषणा-पत्र का पालन करने में इन्कार कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पोप ने इन चर्चों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने की धमकी दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री डा० श्रीमती बन्धुशेखर) : (क) हम सम्बन्ध में कुछ ममाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं ।

(ख) सरकार को इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

VISIT OF INDIAN ENGINEERS IN LOWER REACHES OF GANGA IN PAKISTAN

1042. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Indian Engineers' visit to the lower reaches of the Ganga in Pakistan below the Farakka Site to collect hydrological data has materialised; and

(b) if so, with what result and whether there has been further conference of experts of both countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). An Indian team of experts visited areas proposed to be irrigated from Ganges-Kobadak Project in East Pakistan, from the 9th to 12th November, 1968, in order to obtain field information regarding the various features of the project. Since the meeting of Experts in May, 1968, there has been no further conference of the Experts of both countries.

TRANSFER OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY LINK TO PATRIOT

1043. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4248 on the 19th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether transfer of donations received by *Link* in 1960 and 1962 to *Patriot* in 1965-66 was legal and according to rules; and

(b) if not, whether any action has been taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There was no income-tax angle involved if the donations

received by one company was later on transferred to another company.

(b) Does not arise.

FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

1044. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. was floated, and the names of the Members of its Board of Directors at that time; and

(b) the names of the members of the Board of Directors at present and the Chairman or Managing Director of the Company and when they were appointed, their tenure and terms of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India was formed on the 1st January, 1961 and the following were the Directors at that time :—

1. Shri K. R. Damle, Chairman.
2. Shri P. A. Narielwala.
3. Shri Brish Bhan,
4. Shri Shiva Chandika,
5. Shri K. B. Lal.
6. Shri K. L. Ghei.
7. Dr. S. Husain Zaheer.
8. Shri M. R. Chopra.
9. Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha.
10. Shri P. N. Thapar.
11. Shri H. N. Sethna,
12. Shri B. N. Sinba.
13. Shri K. Ramachandran, Resident Director.
14. Shri B. C. Mukherji, Managing Director.

(b) The following are the Directors at present. They were appointed with effect from the 10th October, 1968 :—

1. Shri Satish Chandra, Chairman and Managing Director.
2. Shri M. Ramakrishnaya.
3. Shri R. S. Gupta.
4. Shri S. M. H. Burney.
5. Shri V. L. Dutt.
6. Shri D. P. Chakravarti.
7. Shri B. P. Tewari.

As per Article 66 (2) of the Articles of Association of the Corporation, all the Directors except the Managing Director, Executive Director/s and Resident Director/s retire from office at every annual General Meeting of the Company. The tenure of the existing Board will expire at the next annual general meeting expected to be held in September/October, 1969.

Shri Satish Chandra was appointed as Chairman and Managing Director with effect from the 6th September, 1965. He has been appointed on a fixed salary of Rs. 3,500/- p.m. As per the general instructions currently in force the tenure in the top posts in Public Undertakings is for an initial period of 4 years.

FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

1045. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss suffered by the Fertilizer Corporation of India on account of (i) irregularities, (ii) theft, (iii) stock shortage, (iv) fire or any other such causes since its inception and whether these matters were looked into; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

1046. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. has proper rules of staff recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p.m. for purchase, contracts and sales; and

(b) if so, what are those rules ?

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

(b) A copy of the recruitment and promotion rules as applicable to different categories of employees of the Fertilizer Cor-

portation of India Ltd. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2150/68*].

FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

1047. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any time a general assessment of the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. has been done;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government have any idea of securing the services of any expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. But a study was made in 1967 of the public sector fertilizer corporations/companies including the Fertilizer Corporation of India, with a view to devise the measures that will help to meet effectively the problems and challenges that the rapidly rising fertilizer needs of the country are throwing up. The report of this study is under the consideration of Government. Certain decisions have been taken and some other matters are pending.

(c) Does not arise.

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

1048. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Life Insurance Corporation was set up and whether the aims with which it was set up have been achieved and is so, in what manner;

(b) the achievements of the Life Insurance Corporation during the last three years; and

(c) the shape of the Board of Directors of the Life Insurance Corporation and how many Directors with their names are working for more than five years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Corporation was set up on 1st September, 1956. Detailed information on the various aspects of the working of the Corporation is available in the annual reports of the Corporation laid on the Table of the House from time to time. The progress made by the Corporation can be assessed from the information available in these Reports. In this regard, in particular, it may be mentioned that between 1955 and 1967-68, the new business increased from Rs. 261 crores to Rs. 844 crores, the premium income from Rs. 59 crores to Rs. 213 crores and the total business in force from Rs. 1220 crores to Rs. 5240 crores. The amount of rural business during the last five years has increased from Rs. 209 crores to Rs. 235 crores.

(c) Under Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956 the Corporation is to "consist of such number of persons not exceeding fifteen as the Central Government may think fit to appoint there-to and one of them shall be appointed by the Central Government to be the Chairman thereof". At present, there are fifteen members of the Corporation and none of them has been a member of the Corporation for more than five years.

REGISTERING OF MARRIAGES

1049. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State in his Ministry has advocated to have registry of marriages to make family planning programme a success in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). Yes. I have been of the opinion that all vital events, i.e., births, deaths and marriages, may be registered so that data on which national policies could be based should be available.

INSTALLATION OF GANDHIJI'S STATUE AT INDIA GATE, NEW DELHI

1050. **SHRI RABI RAY**: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install Gandhiji's statue at India Gate, New Delhi during the forthcoming Gandhi Centenary year;

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have decided to erect a statue of Mahatma Gandhi at the site previously occupied by the statue of King George V at India Gate, at Government expense.

In order to finalise the preliminary arrangements, Government have also set up a Committee with the Engineer-in-Chief C.P.W.D. as its Chairman. At this stage, it is not possible to indicate when the installation of the statue will be completed.

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1051. **SHRI RABI RAY**:

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have requested the U.S.A. Government seeking urgently the balance of P.L. 480 aid amounting to 3.5 million tons of foodgrains promised by it for this year; and

(b) if so, the response and details thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The U.S. Government has already made available 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains for 1968. A further agreement for 2.3 million tonnes has been authorised and is under negotiation.

MEETING OF CHAIRMEN OF ELECTRICITY BOARD

1052. **SHRI R. K. AMIN**: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of Chairmen of Electricity Boards of five

States including Gujarat State was convened by him at New Delhi in October, 1968;

(b) if so, whether the question of scarcity of power for Gujarat State was discussed at this meeting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) At the meeting convened in October, 1968, with Chairmen of the State Electricity Boards of the Western Region including Gujarat and others concerned, the power supply position in the Region during 1968-69 was reviewed. The present shortage in the availability of power in Gujarat was assessed at 83 MW and this was expected to increase to about 150 MW by June, 1969. The following measures were decided upon to mitigate the shortage:—

- (1) As a short term measure, all the thermal generating units in Gujarat should be operated to their maximum capacity with the least amount of stand-by. The possibility of staggering the factory load and shifting the peak load period by changing working hours etc. could also be examined jointly by Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (2) The supply of the rotor for Unit No. II (62.5 MW) for the Trombay by Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal should be expedited. Gujarat and Maharashtra should also examine the possibility of utilisation of peak energy available in Gujarat to meet the energy shortage in Maharashtra and provide peaking power to Gujarat where shortage in peaking capacity was anticipated.
- (3) Among the long-term measures, necessary to meet the load demands during the Fourth Plan period, it was decided that the schemes already under execution should be expedited while certain new schemes were proposed to be taken up for implementation.

- (4) It was also decided that the location of an atomic power station in Saurashtra area for affording benefits during the Fifth Plan period should be examined.

AGREEMENT FOR POWER SUPPLY TO ALUMINIUM AND FERTILIZER PROJECTS AT KORBA

1053. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Corporation and the Fertilizer Corporation of India have entered into any firm agreement with the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board in respect of power supply for the Aluminium Project and the Fertiliser Projects at Korba;

(b) if not, the reasons for not concluding agreements and when they are likely to be concluded;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has been insisting on an early conclusion of the agreements for the reason that is not possible for this Board to proceed with the required additional thermal installations in its system; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to expedite the agreements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Bharat Aluminium Corporation and the Fertilisers Corporation of India have not yet entered into firm agreements with the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for supply of power to their Projects at Korba.

(b) Both the Projects are awaiting final approval of the Government of India.

(c) and (d). The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has forwarded the Agreement form to Fertilisers Corporation and the reply is awaited. Bharat Aluminium Corporation is negotiating the rates for supply of power & other facilities with the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The question of execution of the agreement will be taken up by the Board after the questions about the rates etc. are finalised and the projects are approved for implementation.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

1054. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the top management in the National Buildings Construction Corporation are being trained in the National Projects Construction Corporation so as to acquaint them with the organization, methods of working and problems of public undertakings;

(b) if so, the names of officers trained so far since the adoption of the scheme; and

(c) the period and nature of their training and the posts hold by them at present in the National Buildings Construction Corporation ?

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

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

MISAPPROPRIATION IN FAMINE RELIEF FUND IN M.P.

1055. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether misappropriation of funds amounting to Rs. 2.15 crores has been detected lately in the relief works carried out in Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh during the two famine years ending September, 1967;

(b) if so the total amount of dead loss caused thereby to the public exchequer;

(c) how much of the famine relief fund in question had been contributed by the Central Government during these two years; and

(d) whether Government have ordered an inquiry into the matter and if so, the terms of reference for the probe ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that according to an inquiry conducted by the State Vigilance Commission into certain relief works in Damoh district, where such works were started from April 1964, the

total expenditure incurred on the works exceeded the value of the work actually done at site by approximately Rs. 2.15 crores. The State Government have indicated that it is not possible to determine with exactitude the amount, if any, misappropriated out of the above.

(c) Central assistance towards relief expenditure is not sanctioned district-wise. A total assistance of Rs. 35.50 crores was provided to the State Government on relief account during the years in question.

(d) The matter is primarily for the State Government to look into. So far as the Government of India are concerned, final settlement of assistance already released will be made only on the basis of audited figures of expenditure.

TWO-ROOMED QUARTERS FOR CLASS IV EMPLOYEES

1056. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount, if any, sanctioned for the construction of two-roomed quarters for Class IV Central Government employees during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the number of such tenements which were proposed to be constructed each year, the number of quarters actually constructed each year with the actual amount spent thereon each year; and

(c) where they have been built or are proposed to be built ?

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

(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

1057. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the decrease in the purchasing power of the rupee since 1959, the rates of annual increments that were fixed in the light of the Second Pay Commission for Central Government employees have failed in their objective of providing a continued incentive for efficient work;

(b) if so, the actual reduced value of the annual increments granted to Class IV, III and II employees at different stages of service;

(c) whether these rates are being revised and any *ad-hoc* or other Commission has been set up to go into this question; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by what time a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index with 1949=100 registered an increase of 77.7% between 1959 and August 1968. Measured by this Index, the purchasing power of the rupee, declined by approximately 43.7% during this period. The value of the rates of annual increments for Class IV, Class III and Class II employees would also be reduced accordingly.

(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 and a general revision of the same has to await detailed examination by the next Pay Commission only 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;

(iii) There is at present a ban on revision of salary structures at all levels, imposed as a measure of economy in administrative expenditure.

ALLOTMENT OF CURZON ROAD HOSTEL NEW DELHI TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

1058. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government employees who have been provided with hostel accommodation in the newly constructed Curzon Road Hostel, New Delhi and are not being paid any House Rent allowance;

(b) whether 10 per cent of their pay is also deducted towards rent of such hostel accommodation in addition to the normal rent of such accommodation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) In accordance with the orders in force, those Government employees who occupy accommodation provided by the Government, are not eligible for the grant of House Rent Allowance.

(b) and (c). The rents for suites in the Curzon Road Hostel are not recovered on the percentage basis of the emoluments of the Government servants allotted accommodation in this Hostel. The rents have been fixed on *ad hoc* basis for the suites in this Hostel keeping in view the charges for additional services such as furniture, geysers, common lights, conservancy of common places and compound, replacement of bulbs of common places, caretaking and running of lifts and booster pumps etc. and are subsidized.

FACILITIES AND ALLOWANCES TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

1059. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of facilities including over-time allowances which had been granted to the Central Government employees in the light of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission and which had been withdrawn or scaled down following the promulgation of emergency in 1962 have not so far been revived or restored to pre-emergency levels;

(b) if so, the cases in which these facilities have not been restored; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Scheme of Over-time Allowance granted to office and other comparable staff in Central Government employment as a result of Second Pay Commission's recommendations was deliberalised in the wake of the Emergency in 1962 and the deliberalised scheme still continues.

(c) The deliberalisation was made for reasons of economy in administrative expenditure and the need therefor still exists.

WATER SUPPLY TO SOUTH AVENUE, NEW DELHI

1060. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that water taps in South Avenue, New Delhi remain dry during the period from 12 to 4 P.M. and 10 P.M. to 5 A.M.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in surrounding areas, there is no break in water supply; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken for continued water supply in the South Avenue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Apart from Rashtra Pati Bhawan, which is provided with a separate line, and M.P.'s flats in North Avenue which are also serviced by that line, the water supply in the entire New Delhi area is restricted during the period 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. and 10 P.M. to 4.00 A.M.

KOSI PROJECT IN BIHAR

1061. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned Rs. 71 lakhs for the Kosi Project in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the project and the estimated cost of each item under the project;

(c) the share of the State Government's contribution for the project; and

(d) the additional land likely to be irrigated as a result thereof and the additional power potential that is likely to arise thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a). Rs. 71 lakhs is the first instalment of loan given to Bihar Government

during the year 1968-69 for financing the expenditure on the Kosi Project.

(b) The Project comprises :—

- (i) Kosi Barrage at Hanumannagar.
- (ii) Flood Embankments.
- (iii) Eastern Kosi Canal system.

Latest estimated cost of each item of the above units is as under :—

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
(i) Kosi Barrage at Hanumannagar	32
(ii) Flood Embankments.	14
(iii) Eastern Kosi Canal system	39
	85

(c). The entire cost of the Kosi Project is financed as earmarked loan assistance by the Centre.

(d). The benefits from the Kosi Project are :—

- (i) Irrigation from Eastern Kosi Canal, 14.05 lakhs acres.
- (ii) Power from the Kosi Power House. The installed capacity will be 20 MW.

The additional area brought under irrigation as a result of completion of the Eastern Kosi Canal system is 4,50,000 acres in 1967-68. The target for 1968-69 is 6,50,000 acres.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN KERALA STATE

1062. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the completion of the irrigation projects in hand in Kerala an additional 242,000 hectares of land would come under irrigation and rice production will increase by about 400,000 to 500,000 tonnes per annum;

(b) if so, whether due to paucity of funds these projects are likely to be delayed; and if so, to what extent;

(c) what special Central assistance is being given or is proposed to be given to minimise this delay; and

(d) by what time each project is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) and (c). Funds required for completing these projects during the Fourth Plan period are being recommended to be provided in the Fourth Plan.

(d) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Likely dates of completion of continuing major and medium irrigation projects in Kerala.

	<i>Likely date of completion</i>
Major	
1. Periyar Valley	1970-71
2. Pamba	1973-74
3. Kallada	1973-74
Medium	
1. Neyyar State-I	1968-69
2. Gayarthri	1968-69
3. Neyyar Stage-II	1969-70
4. Pathundy	1968-69
5. Chitturpuzha	1969-70
6. Kanhirapuzha	During Fourth Plan.
7. Kuttiadi	Do.
8. Pazhassi	Do.
(Vallapatnam)	

DIGBOI OIL-FIELDS IN ASSAM

1063. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Digboi Oil-Fields in Upper Assam are near depletion;

(b) if so, the present annual rate of production;

(c) the period for which oil is expected from the Digboi Oil-Fields;

(d) whether any survey has been concluded by Government, in this regard and also to locate other oil deposits; and

(e) if so, the result thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). The rate of production of crude from the Digboi oil-field has been declining and the production has fallen from 251,530 metric tonnes in 1950 to approximately 120,000 tonnes in 1968.

(c) The rate of production in 1980 is expected to be about 47,500 tonnes. Assam Oil Company has been exploring a number of new production stimulation and secondary recovery techniques to arrest, if possible, this downward trend in production.

(d) and (e), No survey has been conducted by Government in the Digboi field. Oil & Natural Gas Commission has, however, undertaken surveys in other areas of Assam and have hitherto located oil deposits in commercial quantities in their Rudrasagar and Lakwa oil-fields.

पंजाब लाटरी

1064. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री म० सुदर्शनम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पंजाब सरकार द्वारा आयोजित प्रथम लाटरी में लाखों रुपये का किये गये गोलमाल तथा लाटरी निकालने की पद्धति के विरुद्ध की गई आलोचना के समाचारों की ओर दिनाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार का विचार लोगों की शंकाओं का निवारण करने के लिए उक्त गोलमाल की जांच करने के लिये एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त-मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). पंजाब लाटरी योजना के सम्बन्ध में समाचार-पत्रों में छपे समाचार अधिकतर इनाम निकालने के सम्बन्ध में अपनाये गये तरीके के सम्बन्ध में थे। राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, पहले पांच इनामों के लिए (जिनकी कुल संख्या

67 है) इनाम जीतने वाले टिकट अलग-अलग निकाले गये थे, लेकिन 100 रुपये और 50 रुपये के छोटे इनाम (जिनकी कुल संख्या 300 है) उन टिकटों पर दे दिये गये थे, जिनकी संख्या वास्तव में निकाले गये इनामों की टिकटों की संख्या से उपयुक्त रूप से भेल खाती थी। अर्थात् एक संख्या निकाली गयी और 100 रुपये के इनाम वर्ण-क्रम पर आधारित सभी सीरीज की उस संख्या के टिकटों को दे दिये गये। इसके अतिरिक्त 100 रुपये के इनाम, पहले तीन इनाम जीतने वाले टिकटों की संख्या के तुरन्त पहले के तथा तुरन्त बाद की संख्याओं पर भी दे दिये गये। मानवना के लिए दिये जाने वाले 50-50 रुपये के इनाम उन टिकटों पर दिये गये जिनकी संख्या पहला इनाम जीतने वाले टिकट की संख्या में केवल पहले अंक में भिन्न थी। ये इनाम पहले दो इनाम जीतने वाले टिकटों की सीरीज को छोड़ कर, वर्णक्रम पर आधारित अन्य सीरीज के इन दोनों संख्याओं वाले टिकटों पर भी दिये गये। 1.75 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के 67 इनाम अलग-अलग निकाले गये थे जबकि 20,000 रुपये के मूल्य के 300 इनाम वास्तव में निकाली गयी संख्याओं से मिलान करके इस तरीके के अनुसार दिये गये। राज्य सरकार ने यह तरीका इसलिये निकाला था ताकि बहुत से छोटे-छोटे इनाम न निकालने पड़े और समय की बचत हो सके और इस तरीके की घोषणा लाटरी निकालने से पहले सार्वजनिक रूप से कर दी गयी थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, यह लाटरी जनता के सामने निकाली गयी थी और इसका निरीक्षण विभिन्न व्यक्तियों द्वारा किया गया था जिनमें उच्च न्यायालय के एक सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश भी शामिल थे। लेकिन इस तरीके की अलोचना का ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकार ने अब दूसरी लाटरी के लिए जो अगले मंत्रियों निकाली जायेंगी, सभी इनाम अलग-अलग निकालने का फ़ैसला किया है।

बम्बई सीमा-शुल्क विभाग

1065. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई में सीमा शुल्क विभाग के उड्डयन दम्ते के पास कितने अग्निवोट तथा कितनी जीप कार हैं ;

(ख) क्या सीमा-शुल्क विभाग ने सरकार को शिकायत की है कि उनके पास तस्करी को रोकने तथा उसका पता लगाने के पर्याप्त साधन नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस शिकायत का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस उद्देश्य के लिये उन्हें पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) अग्नि-नाव (फायर बोट) कोई नहीं है। बम्बई में सीमा-शुल्क के काम के लिए इस समय कई जीप-कारें काम में हैं। उनकी संख्या प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

(ख) और (ग). सीमा-शुल्क विभाग, बम्बई से इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं। इस क्षेत्र की तस्करी-विरोधी माज-सामान सम्बन्धी समस्याओं तथा आवश्यकताओं पर सरकार द्वारा, स्थानीय विभाग-प्रमुखों से परामर्श कर के, व्यवस्थित रूप से समीक्षा की जाती है। कुछ अतिरिक्त माज-सामान दिया भी जा चुका है। कुछ अन्य प्रस्तावों पर तेजी से विचार किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान में मैडिकल कालेजों में
दाखिला

1066. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ छात्रों ने राजस्थान में मैडिकल कालेजों में दाखिला

लेने के लिये अपनी जातियां बदल ली हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन कालेजों में छात्रों ने ऐसा किया तथा इस वर्ष कितने छात्रों ने ऐसा किया;

(ग) सरकार ने उन विद्यार्थियों के सम्बन्ध में क्या किया है; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं न होने देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मुत्त): (क) से (घ). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सिंचाई योजना

1067. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सिंचाई और बिछ्नु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई योजना बनाई है कि भारत के किसी भी भाग में कृषि मानसून की अनिश्चितता पर निर्भर न हों;

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

(ग) सरकार भारत को कब तक सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में आत्म निर्भर बनाने का विचार रखती है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिछ्नुत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). मोटे तौर पर अध्ययन करने से पता चलता है कि कृषि के अन्तर्गत लगभग आधे क्षेत्र को ही बृहत् मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों द्वारा सिंचाई-सुविधायें दी जा सकती हैं।

अनुमान यह है कि अंततः बृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों द्वारा 1120 लाख एकड़

भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकेगी और लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों द्वारा 900 लाख एकड़ भूमि की, जिनमें भूमिगत जल विकास भी सम्मिलित है। इस सारे संभाव्य-सामर्थ्य के विकास के लिए 20 से 25 वर्ष और लगेगे वषरों कि ऐसी स्कीमों के लिए पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध हों मकें।

REQUEST FOR FUNDS FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN RAJASTHAN

1068. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any demand has been received from the Rajasthan Government for increased allocation of funds for early implementation of Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan with a view to check the recurrence of droughts in Rajasthan; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मोदी नगर के लिये नगर पालिका

1069. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री 12 अगस्त 1968 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 434 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोदी नगर में नगरपालिका बनाने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सम्बन्धी संसदीय सालाहकार समिति के निर्णय को राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्रियान्वित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इसका कोई मुख्य कारण बताया है;

(ग) क्या संसदीय सालाहकार समिति के कुछ सदस्यों ने इस प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० ह० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

10 अक्टूबर, 1967 को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक अधिसूचना का मसौदा जारी किया जिसमें मोदी नगर नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी को नगरपालिका बोर्ड में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया था और इस बारे में आपत्तियां तथा सुझाव आमंत्रित किये थे। इस प्रस्ताव पर 15 संस्थाओं ने, जिनमें चार ग्राम पंचायतें और अनेक कर्मचारी संघ सम्मिलित थे, आपत्तियां प्रकट कीं। उनकी सामान्य रूप से आपत्ति यह थी कि मोदी नगर में अधिकांशतः निम्न-आय वाले व्यक्ति रहते हैं और नगरपालिका बोर्ड बन जाने में उसके द्वारा लगाये जाने वाले करों का अत्यधिक बोझ उन पर पड़ जायेगा साथ ही नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी तथा मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज का मैनेजमेण्ट इस कम्बे के निवासियों को पहले से ही काफी नागरिक सुविधायें दे रहे हैं। यह भी महसूस किया गया कि नगरपालिका की स्थापना से कर्मचारियों पर किये जाने वाले खर्चों में भी काफी वृद्धि हो जायेगी और म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड के बन जाने पर नोटिफाइड एरिया कमेटी को इस समय मोदी हाउस में जो पर्याप्त अंशदान मिल रहा है सम्भवतया वह उसे भी बन्द कर देगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सालाहकार समिति की 13 जून, 1968 को नैनीताल में हुई बैठक में इस विषय पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया और कतिपय सदस्यों ने यह विचार

प्रकट किया कि मोदी नगर में नगरपालिका का गठन किया जाना चाहिए। राज्य सरकार ने इस विषय के सभी पहलुओं पर चिन्ता किया और अन्त में यह निश्चय किया कि मोदी नगर नॉटीफाइड एरिया कमेटी को नगर पालिका बोर्ड में परिवर्तित करने के प्रस्ताव को खत्म कर दिया जाय। किन्तु इसी बीच मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज से यह कहा गया कि वे नॉटीफाइड एरिया कमेटी को दिये जाने वाले 20,000 रुपये के वार्षिक अंशदान को बढ़ाकर 40,000 रुपये अथवा खर्च का 25 प्रतिशत, जो भी अधिक हो, कर दें। मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज ने इसे मान लिया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सलाहकार समिति की 30 अक्टूबर 1968 को लखनऊ में हुई बैठक में इस विषय को पुनः उठाया गया। उपर्युक्त वस्तु स्थिति को समिति के सदस्यों के ध्यान में लाया गया।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी

1070. श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री मैसर्स ओरियन्टल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारियों के बारे में 5 अगस्त 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2542 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स नवरंगराम नन्दकिशोर वर्मा नामक फर्म की स्थापना कब हुई थी तथा उस समय इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई थी;

(ख) इसके निदेशकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस फर्म द्वारा गत पांच वर्षों में कितना आयकर दिया गया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री वित्त तथा मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) आय कर विभाग को मैसर्स नवरंगराम नन्दकिशोर वर्मा की फर्म के अस्तित्व का पता नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी

1071. श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री मैसर्स ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारियों के बारे में 5 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2542 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स ग्लाम कारबोइस एण्ड प्रैस्ट ब्रेवज की स्थापना कब हुई थी तथा उस समय इसमें कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई थी;

(ख) इसके निदेशकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस फर्म द्वारा गत पांच वर्षों में सरकार को कितना आयकर दिया गया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मैसर्स ग्लाम कारबाइज एण्ड प्रैस्ट बेयर्स लिमिटेड फर्म फरवरी 1963 में निर्गमित की गई थी। इसमें शुरू में लगी पूंजी 70 रु० थी।

(ख) इसके आठ निदेशक हैं, जिनके नाम हैं:—

श्री रामजीलाल झुनझुनवाना

श्री मणिलाल वीरचन्द

श्री राधाकृष्ण रंगटा

श्री निर्मल के० रुइया

श्री वी० सी० जोशी

श्री भगवती प्रसाद झुनझुनवाला
श्री एम० एल० आटे
श्री एस० के० हांडू ।

(ग) कुछ नहीं ।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग
कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी

1072. श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारियों के सम्बन्ध में 5 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2542 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स नेशनल इंडिया ट्रेडिंग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड की स्थापना कब हुई थी तथा उस में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई थी;

(ख) इस फर्म के निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन अन्य फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में वे हिस्सेदार हैं; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में इस फर्म तथा इस के निदेशकों द्वारा कितना-कितना आयकर दिया गया है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) मैसर्स नेशनल इंडिया ट्रेडिंग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड फर्म को 20-3-1952 को निगमित किया गया था । उसकी जारी और अभिदत्त पूंजी 3 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के निदेशकों के नाम ये हैं :—

श्री पुरुषोत्तम लाल झुनझुनवाला
श्री रामजीलाल झुनझुनवाला
श्री भगवती प्रसाद झुनझुनवाला
श्री चम्पालाल झुनझुनवाला

56LSSCP/68

श्री बनवारी लाल झुनझुनवाला
श्री गिराधारीलाल झुनझुनवाला
श्री एस० बी० अभ्यंकर ।

इनमें से कुछ निदेशक निम्नलिखित कम्पनियों में भागीदार हैं :—

मैसर्स झुनझुनवाला ब्रदर्स ।

मैसर्स श्रीराम रामनिरंजन ।

मैसर्स रामनिरंजन झुनझुनवाला और सन्स ।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग
कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी

1073. श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारियों के बारे में 26 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5870 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स पल्प इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां तो उम का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उससे सभा पटल पर कब रखा जायेगा ?

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

(ख) आश्वासन की पूर्ति करने वाले विवरण-पत्र की एक प्रति अनुबन्ध के रूप में संलग्न है ।

विवरण

लोक सभा में 26-8-1968 को पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 5870 के अश्वासन को पूरा करने वाले विवरण-पत्र की प्रति।

- (i) कम्पनी दिसम्बर 1960 में स्थापित की गई थी। कम्पनी की स्थापना के समय उसका कोई प्रबन्ध निदेशक नहीं था और इस समय भी नहीं है।
- (ii) कम्पनी बम्बई में स्थित है। इसके पांच निदेशक हैं। निदेशक दो फर्मों में भागीदार हैं जो लाभांशों, प्रबंधक एजेंसी, सट्टे तथा दाना-दलाई से कमाई करते हैं। इन दो फर्मों में उनकी कुल 3,66,855 रु० की पूंजी लगी है। ये दोनों फर्म बम्बई में स्थित हैं।
- (iii) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1967-68 तक कम्पनी ने कोई व्यवसाय नहीं किया और उसे कर लगने योग्य कोई आय नहीं हुई इसलिए, कम्पनी से आयकर की मांग नहीं की गई, और कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारी

1074. श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

श्री शारदा नन्ध :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अंशधारियों के सम्बन्ध में 5 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2542 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स कल्याण पल्प एण्ड पेपर मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड की स्थापना कब हुई थी और इसमें इस समय कितनी पूंजी लगी है;

(ख) इस फर्म द्वारा किस प्रकार का व्यापार किया जाता है तथा इस के निदेशकों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस फर्म द्वारा तथा इसके निदेशकों द्वारा गत पांच वर्षों में सरकार को कितना-कितना आयकर दिया गया है तथा इस फर्म की स्थापना से अब तक इसके द्वारा कितना उत्पादन शुल्क दिया गया है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) कम्पनी जुलाई, 1963 में निगमित की गई थी इसकी जारी तथा जमा पूंजी 1,07,000 रुपये है।

(ख) कम्पनी के व्यापार इस्पात का पुनर्वेलन है और इसके निम्नलिखित तीन निदेशक हैं :—

श्री बाबूलाल झुनझुनवाला

श्री गिराधारीलाल झुनझुनवाला।

श्री एस० श्री निवासन।

(क) कम्पनी ने अभी तक कोई कर अदा नहीं किया है क्योंकि यह काफी समय तक निश्चेष्ट रही और इसने पिछले 7 या 8 महीने से ही व्यापार शुरू किया है। इसके निदेशकों द्वारा किये गये आय-कर और कम्पनी द्वारा अदा किये गये उत्पादन-शुल्क के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

रामकृष्णपुरम के दुकानदारों

द्वारा बरामदे पर छत डालने

की प्रार्थना

1075. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को रामकृष्णपुरम्, नई दिल्ली के दुकानदारों से बरामदे पर छत डालने तथा दुकान को वहां तक बढ़ाने के लिये कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम् के खोखों वालों ने भी अपने खोखों के सामने छज्जे को बढ़ाने की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा वृत्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इफ्बाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) मामला परीक्षाधीन है ।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियों को नियमित बनाना

1076. श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियों के निवासियों ने अपनी बस्तियों के अधिकृत किये जाने के लिये सरकार को कई बार आवेदन दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इस मामले में अब तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब०सू०मूर्ति) :

(क) से (ग). जब कभी अनधिकृत बस्तियों के निवासियों ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया उन्हें यही सलाह दी गई कि उनके मामलों का निबटारा 28 अक्टूबर 1966 को महानगर परिषद् में मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्श्वद द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्य में सरकार द्वारा घोषित नीति सम्बन्धी निर्णय के अनुसार ही किया जा सकता है। इस वक्तव्य की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T. 2151/68] ।

POWER CUT ON EVERY SUNDAY IN ALL STATES

1077. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that virtually every Sunday, the supply of electricity to all the States on its grid is cut off for hours, causing inconvenience and discomfort to the public; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to minimise the sufferings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) While there might have been certain isolated instances of interruptions in the supply of power, power supply to the grid transmission system is not cut off for hours in any State every Sunday.

(b) Steps are being taken continuously to strengthen the power systems in each State so that the interruptions in the power supply are minimised.

राज्यों में पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिये योजनायें

1079. श्री बाल्मिकि चौधरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य तथा केन्द्र-प्रशासित राज्यक्षेत्र में कितने प्रतिशत लोगों के लिये पीने के पानी की सुविधा की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इन योजनाओं पर प्रत्येक राज्य तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित राज्य क्षेत्र में कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब०सू०मूर्ति) : (क) समूचे देश में देहात के सुगम भागों में रहने वाले लोगों के लगभग 50 प्रतिशत, कठिन एवं अभाव ग्रस्त भागों के रहने वाले लोगों के लगभग 96.7 प्रतिशत

और नगरों के लगभग 40 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिये अभी तक सुरक्षित पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ राज्यक्षेत्र की सूचना अलग-अलग उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT SALE OF
SPURIOUS SUN GLASSES

1080. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3590 on the 11th March, 1968 and state the progress made so far in regard to bringing forward the legislation to restrict the sale of spurious sun-glasses to the public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): The view taken is that the sale of sun-glasses may be regulated under the existing laws.

HISSAR-KHETRI-JAIPUR TRANSMISSION LINE

1081. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4172 on the 18th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the construction of the 220 KV Hissar-Khetri-Jaipur Transmission Line has since been completed and is in operation; and

(b) if not, what is the present position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Mainly because of delays in receipt of tower material, the 220 KV Hissar-Khetri-Jaipur Transmission line has not been completed by June, 1968, as earlier envisaged. The Hissar-Khetri-portion of the line has been completed in October, 1968. The portion of the line between Khetri and Jaipur is expected to be completed by the end of January, 1969.

This line will be energised on the completion of the 220 KV line from Bhakra to Hissar via Ludhiana and Sangrur. This line is also expected to be completed by the end of January, 1969.

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक
बस्तियों

1082. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या समाज-कल्याण मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3641 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वदायूं औद्योगिक बस्ती में कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ हो रहा है ;

(ख) गाजीपुर तथा गोंडा के औद्योगिक बस्तियां पूरी करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है और उक्त कार्य पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ग) बलिया तथा राय बरेली में औद्योगिक बस्तियों का निर्माण कब तक शुरू किया जायेगा ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) (क) वदायूं औद्योगिक बस्ती में कोई भी शेड अभी तक किसी वैयक्तिक उद्यमकर्ता को नहीं दिया गया। जब नियतन किया जायेगा तो प्रायः चौदह व्यक्ति हित अथवा लाभ प्राप्त कर पायेंगे।

(ख) गाजीपुर और गोंडा औद्योगिक बस्तियां प्रायः वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 के अन्त तक पूरी हो जायेंगी। गोंडा स्थित औद्योगिक बस्ती पर अनुमानित खर्च 2.00 लाख रुपये रहा तथा गाजीपुर औद्योगिक बस्ती पर 1.00 लाख रुपये।

(ग) जमीन-अभिग्रहण सम्बन्धी एक कानूनी झगड़े के परिणामस्वरूप बलिया में औद्योगिक बस्ती का निर्माण आस्थगित कर दिया गया है। राय बरेली में औद्योगिक बस्ती के लिए जमीन के अभिग्रहण को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला बोर्डों के हिसाब
किताब की लेखा परीक्षा

1083. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 5 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2672 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने फैजाबाद, बाराबंकी, बस्ती तथा गोंडा के जिला परिषदों के लेखों की लेखापरीक्षा एककों द्वारा परीक्षा कराई है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार के स्थानीय निकायों के लेखा, इलाहाबाद से जिला परिषद्, सुल्तानपुर के लेखों के बारे में लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों की जिला परिषदों के लेखों की लेखा-परीक्षा कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० श्रुति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

1084. श्री मो० हू प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री 26 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5744 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

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

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

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबल सिंह) : (क) अभी पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। पूरी सूचना को एकत्रित तथा संकलन करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। ज्यों ही यह सूचना पूरी हो जायेगी, अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5744 में दिए गए आश्वासन की पूर्ति के रूप में सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) इस स्थिति में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न संख्या 5744 "अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों" के अतिरिक्त "अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों" की ओर भी संकेत था। "अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों" के कर्मचारियों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और इस प्रत्येक कर्मचारी से व्यक्तिगत पूछताछ-करके एकत्रित करना पड़ेगा। अतएव इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में काफी समय लगेगा। गृह मंत्रालय ने इस बात को स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि सेवाओं में आरक्षण के उद्देश्य के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य जातियों को भारत सरकार ने पिछड़ी जाति की मान्यता नहीं दी है। अतएव सूचना केवल अनुसूचित जातियों/जन-जातियों के बारे में ही एकत्रित की जा रही है।

(ii) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग तथा मद्रास तथा लेखन सामग्री विभाग के मुख्य नियंत्रक के कार्यालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय देश के सभी भागों में हैं। अतएव जब तक इन सारे कार्यालयों से उत्तर प्राप्त न हो जाएं, वे पूरी सूचना देने में असमर्थ हैं।

चौथी योजना के लिये संसाधनों का नियतन

1085. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3509 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये आन्तरिक तथा बाह्य संसाधन नियत करने के बारे में कार्य पूरा हो गया है;

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

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

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

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ग) योजना आयोग राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श कर रहा है। अन्तिम स्थिति का पता तभी चलेगा जब सभी राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श कर लिया जायेगा और राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् योजना आयोग द्वारा चौथी आयोजना के लिए किये गये, आन्तरिक और विदेशी साधनों के अनुमानों को स्वीकृति दे देगी।

गांधी शताब्दी समारोह वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण

1086. श्री देबराज पाटिल : क्या सिन्हाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांधी शताब्दी समारोह वर्ष के दौरान देश में 30,000 ग्रामों में बिजली लगाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिन्हाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण से सम्बद्ध संसत्सदस्य-समिति ने यह सिफारिश की है कि गांधी

शताब्दी के अन्त तक अर्थात् 10 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक लगभग 24,400 गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिये अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये। यह अनुमान इस आधार पर लगाया गया है कि मार्च, 1969 के अन्त तक 65,000 गांवों में बिजली लगा देने की आशा है जिससे 2 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक एक लाख गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए 35,000 गांव ऐसे बच जायेंगे जिनमें बिजली लगानी होगी। लगभग 10,600 गांवों के 2 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक ग्रामविद्युतीकरण के सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अर्थात् उन स्कीमों की कार्यान्वित, के अन्तर्गत आ जायेंगे जिनमें पंपो को ऊर्जित करने पर अधिक जोर दिया गया है। अतः 2 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक 24,400 गांवों में बिजली लगाने के लिये अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में रिहन्द ओबरा परियोजनाएं

1087. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सिन्हाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रिहन्द-ओबरा परियोजनाओं से बिजली की अपेक्षित मात्रा तैयार न कर सकने के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की सप्लाई की स्थिति के मामले में संकट उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त परियोजनाओं में धीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सिन्हाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) 1968-69 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ बिजली की कमी होने की संभावना है जिसके कारण हैं :— (1) कम वर्षा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रिहन्द पन-बिजली-घर में ऊर्जा शक्यता घट गई है। (2) ओबरा, हरदुआगंज और

पनकी के नये ताप केन्द्रों को उच्च संयंत्र गुणाकों पर चलाने में कठिनाइयाँ हैं।

(ख) रिहन्द परियोजना तीसरी योजना-वधि के दौरान पूर्ण हो गई थी। कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 100 मेगावाट के ओबरा पन-बिजली-घर के 1969-70 तक पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा है। फिर भी, 250 मेगावाट के ओबरा ताप केन्द्र में, जहाँ 50-50 मेगावाट की तीन यूनिटों के प्रतिष्ठापन हो चुका है, अन्तिम दो यूनिटों के चालू करने में कुछ देरी हुई है। अब इन दो यूनिटों को क्रमशः जून, 1969 और दिसम्बर, 1969 में चालू करने की आशा है।

(ग) मिर्चाई व बिजली मंत्रालय से संबंधित राज्य अधिकारियों के साथ हुई 14-10-68 की बैठक में, 1968-69 के दौरान उत्तरी क्षेत्र में बिजली सप्लाई की स्थिति की फिर से जांच की गई। उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रत्याशित बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपायों का निर्णय हुआ था :—

- (1) ओबरा, हरदुआगंज और पनकी के ताप बिजली-घरों को उच्च संयंत्र गुणाकों पर चलाने के लिये प्रयत्न किए जाएँ।
- (2) जैसा कि पिछले वर्ष किया गया था, रिहन्द जलाशय को (-) 800 फुट के स्तर तक नीचे लाया जाए।
- (3) मध्य प्रदेश में अमरकंटक से मोरवा तक 132 के० बी० पारेषण पथ के निर्माण में शीघ्रता की जाए ताकि मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध फालतू बिजली को उत्तर प्रदेश उपयोग में ला सके।

वित्तीय वर्ष बदलना

1088. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री प्र० न० सौलंकी :

श्री श्री० ना० देव :

श्री गार्डिसिंगन गौड़ ।

श्री रा० की० अमीन :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

श्री रा० कृ० सिंह :

श्री हेम राज :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

श्री बसुमतारी :

श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष की अवधि में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में सरकार को विभिन्न अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) इस बारे में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष में परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) वित्त-प्रशासन सम्बन्धी प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के अध्ययन-दल ने, जिसने राज्य सरकारों के विचार मालूम किये थे, अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि वित्तीय वर्ष के आरम्भ के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों के विचारों में मतैक्य नहीं है।

(ग) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की वित्त, लेखा और लेखा-परीक्षा सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट में की गयी सिफारिशों के संदर्भ में सरकार इस समय इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ANDHRA PRADESH POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS

1089. SHRI M. S. MURTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students to whom scholarships were awarded for the Post-graduate studies in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) if no scholarships were granted, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The number of students to whom scholarships were awarded by the Central Government for post-graduate studies in Medicine and Surgery, etc., in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is indicated below :—

1965-66—65,

1966-67—43

1967-68—55.

(b) The question does not arise.

EXPORT DUTY ON MINERAL ORES

1090. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to reduce the export duty on mineral ores;

(b) if so, the estimated shortfall in revenue on this account; and

(c) the steps proposed to cover the gap?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Government of India have reduced the rates of export duty on certain grades of Lumpy Iron Ore with effect from the 31st August, 1968, *vide* notification No. 126-Customs, dated 31-8-1968 which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2152/68.*]

(b) No shortfall in the budgeted estimates on this account is anticipated due to this reduction in export duty, as the exports of iron ore during the current year are expected to be more.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the answer to (b) above.

BANKING COMMISSION

1091. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to appoint a Banking Commission; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference and the constitution of the same?

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

(b) The composition of the Commission and its detailed terms of reference have not yet been finalised.

DEFICIT FINANCE DURING FOURTH PLAN

1092. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that the general price index has fallen in spite of a provision in the budget for deficit finance, the Planning Commission has considered the potentials of deficit finance for extending the Fourth Plan; and

(b) whether Deficit Finance could be employed within limits provided it does not cause inflation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The size and contents of the Fourth Five-Year Plan and the methods of its financing have not yet been finalised. Deficit financing as a method of raising resources can be justified only under certain circumstances. To what extent recourse can be taken to deficit financing is a matter of judgement and depends upon the assessment of the prevailing economic situation and the needs of economic development.

GRANTING OF TAX CERTIFICATES TO SELECTED INDUSTRIES

1093. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6118 on the 27th August, 1968 and state :

(a) the selected industries to which Tax Certificates are offered for increased production;

(b) the total amount of the value of Tax Certificates issued last year, industry-wise;

(c) why Tax Certificates are not offered to all industries as increase in production will raise the standard of living on one side and the revenues of Government on the other even on the reduced rates; and

(d) whether Government have considered increasing the rate of tax remission in the certificates, if that already given has not been fully effective ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The selected industries are those manufacturing (i) Cement, (ii) News-print, (iii) Caustic Soda, (iv) Soda Ash, (v) Paper other than newsprint and boards, and (vi) Aluminium ingots.

(b) The total amount of Tax Credit Certificates issued during the year 1967-68 industry-wise is as follows:—

Name of the industry	Amount of Tax Credit Certificates issued Rs.
(i) Cement	85,33,674
(ii) Newsprint	3,399
(iii) Caustic Soda	3,57,599
(iv) Soda Ash	2,35,693
(v) Paper other than news-print and boards	20,45,914
(vi) Aluminium ingots	Nil (Tax Credit Scheme has been extended to this industry from 24-7-67).

(c) and (d). The Scheme has been extended to only such of the industries as were in need of such assistance. This has been done after a careful study of all the eligible industries. The rates at which tax credit should be given in accordance with the provisions of Section 280ZD of Income Tax Act, 1961 were also fixed after taking into consideration all relevant factors and the Government have not considered it necessary to increase the rates already fixed.

SUBSIDIES FOR PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES IN SOUTH KANARA

1094. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

be pleased to state :

(a) the number and estimated cost of schemes for piped water supply to Panchayats pending at present with the authorities to South Kanara District;

(b) how many are held up for want of funds with the State Government; and

(c) whether the Central Government will make grants and loans available for the pending schemes in view of South Kanara being leading district in the country for incidence of Filaria ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(c) There is no separate pattern of assistance for 'Filariasis Areas'. It is left to the State Governments to provide priorities for these areas in the State's Plan as they consider necessary.

The execution of water supply schemes is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Provision for expenditure has to be made by them in their budgets and central assistance claimed in accordance with the usual pattern.

Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme, central assistance to State Governments is given in accordance with the following pattern:—

1. Urban Water Supply Schemes—100% loan.
2. Rural Water Supply Schemes—50% grant-in-aid.

(including areas and small towns having a population up to 20,000 according to 1961 census).

GRANTS OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS OF POLYTECHNICS OF DELHI/NEW DELHI

1095. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI TUKARAM GAVIT :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5446 on the 23rd August, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of applications received from the students of Delhi/New Delhi

Polytechnics, Institute-wise and referred to the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh in the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 for grant of scholarship; and

(b) the number of scholarships granted by each State to them in each year, Institute-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) and (b). The required information is given in the enclosed statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2153/68*]

NARMADA RIVER WATER DISPUTE

1096. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and Gujarat have requested the Central Government to refer the Narmada River water dispute to arbitration; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Only the Government of Gujarat has requested the Central Government to refer the Narmada dispute for adjudication under the Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956.

(b) Efforts will continue to be made to find out a settlement by negotiations.

PROGRAMME FOR OIL DRILLING IN CAMBAY GULF

1097. SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided upon a programme of intensive drilling for oil in the Gulf of Cambay; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). As a first step, the Oil and

Natural Gas Commission will drill on an off-shore structure near Aliabet Island early in 1969. The decision on the steps to be next taken on other shallow water structures will depend on the result of their initial effort

PROPOSAL FOR FERTILIZER PLANT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1098. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Government have sent a proposal to start a fertilizer plant in collaboration with a U.S. firm;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir. But a proposal received from a U.S. Firm has been supported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The proposal envisages the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Visakhapatnam in three phases. At the end of Phase III, the project will have a capacity of 140,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 140,000 tonnes of P₂O₅ in the form of complex fertilizers.

(c) The proposal has been approved by Government and a letter of intent has been issued to the party.

EXPORT OF NAPHTHA

1099. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export quantity of naphtha is declining;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by 1970 a situation will be created by which India will have to import naphtha; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to pattern the fertilizer projects on the indigenous feedstock ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. This trend is evident from the figures of export during January to

September, 1968 period when compared with exports during the corresponding period of the previous year only.

(b) This is expected to happen after 1971.

(c) Yes, Sir, to the extent feasible and justifiable on techno-economic considerations.

EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE SCHEME

1101. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that large sums amounting to Rs. 16.36 crores in respect of arrears of premia, up to the date of lifting of emergency, have yet to be realised under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme, the steps which have been taken to realise the amount to avoid loss to Government;

(b) whether Government propose to impose heavy penalty on those who have not paid the premia in time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The figure of Rs. 16.36 crores represents premiums paid from 1st January, 1963 to 31st March, 1968 voluntarily as well as through enforcement efforts of the Directorate. For the realisation of the arrears still due from the defaulters under the said scheme, certain steps such as opening of new enforcement centres, strengthening of the existing centres, intensification of the door-to-door checking of goods establishments, etc., have been taken.

(b) In cases of deliberate evasion a compounding fee at the rate of 50% of the arrears of premium subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh is being levied since May, 1966.

(c) Does not arise.

DYES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

1102. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain intermediates manufactured indigenously by the dyes and chemical industries are costlier than the imported ones;

(b) if so, the names of such intermediates, their indigenous production, total requirement and quantity imported annually;

(c) the reasons for their imports which is detrimental to the development of indigenous industry; and

(d) how long this import would continue ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2154/68]

(c) Import cannot be avoided as the indigenous production is insufficient to meet the requirements of the dye-stuff manufacturers in the country. The interests of the indigenous intermediate manufacturers are however safeguarded since there is a tariff protection on the industry and the import duties on the intermediates have been raised to the maximum extent possible.

(d) Import would continue till such time as the indigenous production is sufficient to meet the requirements of the country.

CREDIT FACILITIES FOR AGRICULTURE

1103. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has in the recent report on the trend and progress of banking in India, emphasized that this credit policy has been geared the task of reviving the sluggish economy;

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to gear up the credit policy to the said task; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to ensure adequate credit facilities for the industries hit hard by recession ?

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

(b) and (c). Since August, 1967, the Reserve Bank has taken a number of

measures to liberalise credit in order to provide stimulus to industries affected by recession. These included the provision of concessional refinance to commercial banks advancing loans to the various priority sectors. To start with, credit terms were liberalised in the case of advances made by banks to the domestic engineering industries, particularly those with export potential, and this liberalisation was subsequently extended to all packing and post-shipment credit, agricultural inputs (chemical fertilisers and pesticides), food-grains procurement and distribution and small scale industries. To correct further the recessionary trends prevailing in the economy, the Reserve Bank reduced on 2nd March, 1968 its Bank Rate from 6 to 5 per cent, accompanied by an all round downward adjustment in the commercial banks' lending rates. Recently the Reserve Bank has decided to exclude from the computation of the commercial banks' 5 per cent norm of term loans to deposits, medium and long-term advances granted to small scale industries covered by the Credit Guarantee Scheme, medium term export finance granted by the banks, and medium and long-term advances granted to industries in respect of which refinance has been obtained by the lending banks from the Industrial Development Bank. For the 1968-69 busy season which started with the end of October, 1968, the Reserve Bank has decided not to make any change in the liberal credit policy which has been in force since the beginning of the last busy season.

FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES FOR MIDNAPUR

1105. SHRI S. K. TRPURIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently sanctioned some schemes estimated to cost Rs. 16 crores for flood control in Midnapur District of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cost of each of them; and

(c) the action which is being taken to implement them and when they would be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR

PRASAD): (a) to (c). The State Government have proposed expeditious execution of the following important flood protection and drainage works in Midnapur District :—

	Estimated cost
	(In Rs. lakhs)
Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme .	199.08
Contai Basin Drainage Scheme .	47.83
Barachowka Basin Drainage Scheme .	28.87
Subarnarekha Embankment .	123.00
Resuscitation of Kalighye river and its tributaries .	199.00

The reports of the Dubda and Contai Schemes have been received in the Central Water and Power Commission and will be processed for consideration by the Planning Commission on receipt of approval of the State Flood Control Board to these schemes.

Reports of the other schemes are awaited. The State Government were advised to review the flood control programme and indicate the additional funds which might be required for the priority works during the current year.

बिहार में बिजली की दर में वृद्धि

1106. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने अगस्त, 1968 में दिल्ली में हुई बिहार के संसद् सदस्यों की बैठक में बिहार बिजली बोर्ड के अधिकारियों को ऐसी हिदायतें दी थीं कि बिजली की दर 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट निर्धारित की जाये ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार बिजली बोर्ड ने अक्टूबर, 1968 में बिजली की अधिकतम दर 15 पैसे प्रति यूनिट घोषित की है ;

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) इस के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, कि बिजली

की दर को कम करके 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट कर दिया जाये ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) दिल्ली में अगस्त, 1968 में हुई बिहार के संसद सदस्यों की बैठक में बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के अधिकारियों का मान भारत सरकार की उस उपदान स्कीम की ओर आकर्षित किया गया था जो 1966-67 से लागू की गई थी। उस स्कीम के अनुसार कृषि के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई की अधिकतम दर 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट रखी गई थी और भारत सरकार इस बात से सहमत थी कि वे 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से अधिक की दरों में कमी लाने के लिए 50% उपदान देगी और शेष 50% उपदान का भार राज्य सरकार बहन करेगी।

(ख) ने (घ). अक्तूबर, 1968 से पहले, बिहार में कृषि के लिए बिजली सप्लाई की औसत दर लगभग 17.34 पैसे प्रति यूनिट थी, जिसमें प्रति मास प्रति हासपावर पर 6 रुपये का नियत शुल्क शामिल था। अक्तूबर, 1968 में निर्णय ले कर बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने 1 नवम्बर, 1968 से कृषि संबंधी बिजली की सप्लाई के टैरिफ में संशोधन कर दिया जिसके अन्तर्गत नियत शुल्क लेना बंद कर दिया गया। कृषि संबंधी बिजली की सप्लाई का औसत टैरिफ अब लगभग 15 पैसे प्रति यूनिट है। संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण राज्य सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि कृषि संबंधी बिजली की सप्लाई के टैरिफ को 15 पैसे प्रति यूनिट की औसत दर से कम करने के लिए दिये जाने वाले उपदान के अपने अंश को देना उन के लिए कठिन है।

पटना नगर के लिए बृहद् योजना

1107. श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना मुधार न्यास ने पटना नगर के विकास के लिए एक बृहद् योजना तैयार की है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है;

(ग) इस योजना की कार्यान्विति में कितने वर्ष लगेगे; और

(घ) इस पर कुल कितना व्यय करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) बृहद् योजना में पटना के विकास के प्रस्ताव सम्मिलित हैं और 1981 तक प्रत्याशित 6 लाख की जन संख्या को आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये आवास, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं, नागरिक, साम्कृतिक और मनोरंजन सुविधाओं, यातायात और परिवहन समस्याओं, जिनमें प्रमुख सड़कों का विकास भी सम्मिलित है, पानी की सप्लाई मलोत्सर्जन एवं बरसाती नालियों की व्यवस्था करना इस योजना के विषय है।

(ग) बृहद् योजना के ये प्रस्ताव इस ढंग में तैयार किये गये हैं कि उनको बीस वर्षों में चरणवार क्रियान्वित किया जा सके।

(घ) यह जानकारी इस योजना में नहीं दी गई है।

DEFICIT FINANCING

1108. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Chief Ministers of States in a meeting with him had suggested that Centre should resort to additional deficit financing in order to help the States to give adequate priority to irrigation and agricultural projects; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The question is presumably based on certain press reports relating to a Congress Party meeting which in any case was private. As regards the magnitude of deficit financing that may be desirable, Government's views are that it would depend on the overall economic situation prevailing from time to time.

FOREIGN INVESTORS

1109. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Investment Centre has submitted a report to Government during 1967-68 relating to various difficulties and hardships experienced by foreign investors in India and if so, when the report was submitted and what were the contents of the report;

(b) whether the report has been considered by Government and if so, what steps have been taken by Government to remove the difficulties for the foreign investors; and

(c) whether similar reports or suggestions have been received by Government from any other dependable source and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to the report of the survey conducted by the New York office of the Indian Investment Centre during May-October, 1967 among U.S. corporations of the problems encountered by them in the exploration, negotiation, construction and operation of their Indian ventures. A copy of this report was received in the Ministry of Finance in June, 1968. This survey, comprising answers by 95 U.S. Corporations in response to a questionnaire issued by the Indian Investment Centre, reflects the opinions and suggestions of a broad cross section of U.S. investors on their experiences of investment in India. An analysis of these opinions shows that there are many features, considered as favourable for investment in India, such as a very large and growing market; outstanding record of India in the matter of remittance of

profits and repatriation of capital; the capabilities of Indian partners; and India's political and economic stability. The survey also reveals several features which, in the opinion of the corporations, adversely affect investment in India, including procedural delays; uncertainty as to Government's policies and terms; insistence on Indian ownership and control; duration of foreign collaboration agreements; stipulation regarding exports; controls; position of the public sector; and high burden of taxation. The corporations have also made some suggestions for improvement of the investment climate.

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

(c) No, Sir.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL SERVICE

1110. **DR. A. G. SONAR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to create an All India Medical Service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this question has been discussed in the recent State Minister's Conference; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes. The name of the service is Indian Medical & Health Service.

(b) and (c). This item was not discussed in the recent meeting of the Central Council of Health held at Bombay.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

1111. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation has agreed to allow rebates for prompt payment of bills;

(b) if so, the amount of rebate granted so far since this practice was started; and

(c) whether the desired results were achieved as a consequence of adoption of such a practice ?

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

(b) and (c). No contract could be entered into by National Buildings Construction Corporation incorporating such a condition for rebate due to reluctance on the part of clients to such a stipulation.

ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

1112. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronic Computers can be helpful to a great extent for detecting the places of power failures;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instal Electronic Computers in various big power plants; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Electronic Computers are not used for detection of faults in a power system. They are used in technologically advanced countries for automation in the steam plant operation and load despatching in large and inter-connected power systems.

(b) and (c). The installation of Electronic Computers in power systems in our country could be considered only after the system have grown sufficiently larger and more complex. At present, electronic computers are being used by Central Water and Power Commission for power system studies only.

SURPRISE CHECKS TO DETECT ADULTERATIONS IN FOODSTUFFS IN DELHI

1113. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that surprise checks for adulteration in foodstuffs have been slowed down after 1967 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of surprise checks made since 1966 and the number of persons arrested; and

(d) the action taken by Government against them ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The information is given below :—

(1)	Year	No. of samples drawn by surprise checks
	1966	3,653
	1967	3,117
	1968	2,915
	(Up to 30th Sept., 1968).	

(2) No arrests were made.

The prosecutions were launched against the offenders in all the cases found adulterated and the persons convicted were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine.

ADULTERATIONS IN FOODSTUFFS IN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS OF DELHI

1114. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Hotels and Restaurants detected for adulteration in foodstuffs as a result of surprise checks in Delhi after 1966;

(b) the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government propose to adopt various measures to minimise the activities of adulteration in hotels and Restaurants; 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) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The following steps have already been taken for prevention of food adulteration in Delhi :—

1. The Delhi Municipal Corporation has employed 8 wholetime Food Inspectors to lift samples under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Besides, all Sanitary Inspectors in Delhi have been delegated the powers to act as Food Inspectors under the Act.
2. The Delhi Municipal Corporation have designated one Assistant Health Officer specially for implementation and co-ordination of Prevention of Food Adulteration activities in Delhi. All Deputy Health Officers, Assistant Health Officers and Chief Sanitary Inspectors of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, are empowered to exercise the powers of Food Inspectors.
3. One Municipal Prosecutor assisted by Assistant Municipal Prosecutor has been engaged exclusively by the Delhi Municipal Corporation for dealing with the cases under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in the Courts.
4. The Food Laboratory of Municipal Corporation Delhi has been fully equipped and staffed to deal with the problem.
5. A separate squad of Food Inspectors has been appointed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee for checking food adulteration.
6. Frequent raids are conducted.
7. A very close check is being kept on the sale of unwholesome food-stuffs exposed to dust and flies.
8. The Central Bureau of Investigation and Delhi Administration review and coordinate the activities in this field.

DROUGHT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1115. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Study Team headed by Shri D. D. Sahe visited various places in Andhra Pradesh State in the month of September, 1968 to estimate and report to the Central Govern-

ment, the likely expenditure that would be required to meet the drought conditions in that State; —

(b) whether the said Team has submitted any report to the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the report and the action taken by the Central Government thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A summary of the Team's report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2155/68]

In the light of the Team's recommendations, the Government of India have decided to adopt a revised ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 12.55 crores on drought relief measures during 1968-69, for purposes of Central assistance.

बिहार को "गोड़" जाति को सुविधाएं

1116. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'गोड़' जाति को अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सम्पूर्ण बिहार राज्य सूची में रखा गया है;

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने 'गोड़' जाति के लोगों को छात्रवृत्तियां और रोजगार आदि की सुविधाएं जो उन्हें समाज कल्याण विभाग के 30 अगस्त, 1968 के परिषद संख्या ए० सी० 109 के क्रम संख्या 7237 के अनुसार मिलती थी बन्द कर दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : 'गोड़' नाम की एक जाति है, जिसके कुछ सदस्य अनुसूचित

आदिम जातियों को मिलने वाले लाभों को प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने आप को गोड़ कहते थे। राज्य सरकार ने अनुदेश जारी कर दिए हैं कि 'गोड़' गोड़ नहीं हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम को विनियोजन नीति

1117. श्री देवराव पाटिल :
श्री न० कु० सांघी :
श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :
श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा :
श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने जीवन बीमा निगम की विनियोजन नीति में संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया है;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) से (ग). प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा जीवन बीमा प्रशासन पर गठित कार्यकारी दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट आयोग को हाल ही में दी है। इस रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ जीवन बीमा निगम की रूपया लगाने की नीति के बारे में भी कुछ सिफारिशें हैं। कार्यकारी दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर विचार करना प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का काम है। प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की इस विषय पर सिफारिशें अभी सरकार को प्रस्तुत होनी हैं। इस स्थिति में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की जाने का सवाल अभी नहीं उठता।

TAX ON CAPITAL OF COMPANIES

1118. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :
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(a) whether the Bhoothalingam Committee has suggested the levying of tax on capital of Companies;

(b) whether Government have received any communication from the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry opposing the levy of this tax; and

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

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

(b) The Government had invited comments from Chambers of Commerce, etc. on the recommendations made by Shri Bhoothalingam in his Final Report on Rationalisation and Simplification of the Tax Structure. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has submitted a memorandum containing the observations of the Committee of the FICCI on the recommendations of Shri Bhoothalingam. The Committee of F.I.C.C.I. has disagreed with the recommendation for the levy of a tax on the capital of companies.

(c) The recommendations made by Shri S. Bhoothalingam in his Final Report along with the comments thereon by various representative bodies including the F.I.C.C.I. are under examination.

श्री निर्जलिगप्पा की जापान यात्रा

1119. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री निर्जलिगप्पा ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि उनकी पिछली जापान यात्रा के दौरान एक-गैर सरकारी कंपनी के जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी को उनके साथ जाने की अनुमति दी जाये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह कंपनी एक जापानी कंपनी से भागीदार की बातचीत कर रही थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) सरकार को इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

जनरल सेक्रेटरी के रूप में डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा को और व्यक्तिगत सचिव के रूप में श्री एच० सी० गुट्टल को "पी" फार्म सम्बन्धी अनुमति देने का अनुरोध किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

TEN RUPEE NOTES

1120. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while the old ten rupee note contains on the obverse side the only Hindi words "Das Roopye", the new series of ten rupee note contains Hindi equivalents of 'promise to pay' besides the name of the Reserve Bank in Hindi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) the decision to include Hindi equivalent of 'promise to pay' besides the name of the Reserve Bank in Hindi was taken by the Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, so as to give equal prominence to English and Hindi on the notes.

ENQUIRY INTO THE COLLAPSE OF KOSI DAM

1121. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Engineer, CPWD, appointed to look into the causes responsible for the collapse of Kosi Dam near Darbhanga during the last floods and the loss caused thereby has submitted his report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Presumably the reference is to the inspection carried out by the Chief Engineer, (Floods), Central Water & Power Commission on the 12th and 13th October, 1968. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Very high floods occurred in the first week of October, 1968. The maximum recorded flood at Brakshetra was 9.13 lakhs cusecs early on 5-10-68. The previous maximum discharge recorded in the river was 8.55 lakh cusecs in 1954. As a result of the high floods, there were in all 4 breaches at the tail-end of the Western embankment at the following places :

(Distance below Goghardiha)—

(i) Between Km 42 and 43 :

350 ft. length with scour depth 3 to 4'.

(ii) & (iii). Between kms 43 and 44 two breaches— One of 340' with scour depth of 10 to 12' and the other of 225' with scour depth of 3-4'. (iv) Between km 45 to 46—

335 ft. length with scour depth of 2 to 3'.

In addition, the embankment sank at a couple of places near km 42.

The breaches have been mainly attributed to the leakage that took place through the embankment.

सामान्य राजस्व प्रभार का लगाया जाना

1122. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को युनाइटेड चैम्बर आफ ट्रेड एसोसिएशन, दिल्ली से एक ज्ञापन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें कि श्री भूतलिंगम की 10 प्रतिशत सामान्य राजस्व प्रभार लगाने की सिफारिश का विरोध किया गया है; और

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

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

(ख) 10 प्रतिशत सामान्य शुल्क लगाने के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिए ज्ञापन-पत्र में दिए गए कारणों को, श्री भूतलिंगम की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर निर्णय करते समय ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ।

AMBITIOUS SCHEMES IN RAJASTHAN

1124. 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 Central Government have asked the Rajasthan Government to draw up an ambitious scheme for making permanent arrangements for the supply of drinking water to the rural area;

(b) whether Government have also given assurance to make available to the State necessary funds in foreign exchange for the import of rigs for sinking wells; and

(c) whether the State Government have made any estimate of the requirements in this matter and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The Central Team of Officers representing various concerned Ministries set up under the leadership of Adviser (Programme Administration) Planning Commission, during its visit to the drought affected areas of Rajasthan, also discussed the matter of making permanent water supply arrangements in the various rural areas of the State from the available proved groundwater sources. The Central Team was of the opinion that such a regular integrated scheme could be implemented under the regular plan programme on a priority basis.

The State Government's proposals in this regard are awaited. They are currently preparing a scheme for sinking 500 tubewells in the drought affected areas and anticipate to complete 100 tubewells before the end of July, 1969, by mobilising the rigs already available with them and without involving any necessity for foreign exchange.

SHORTAGE OF NON-JUDICIAL STAMP PAPERS IN DELHI

1125. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of non-judicial stamp papers and judicial water-mark papers in the Delhi Courts; and

(b) if so, for how long it has been continuing with reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Delhi Administration that at times there has been shortage of non-judicial stamp papers of certain lower denominations only, for short periods during September and October, 1968. Supplies from the India Security Press, Nasik Road are being made against emergent indents and the position is expected to ease.

The position in regard to supply of non-judicial stamps of lower denominations has generally been tight, as the demand therefor has been rising and the Security Press could not meet this fully and had a certain backlog to clear, owing to the shortage, which existed some time ago, of imported paper required for printing these stamps. The backlog is being gradually cleared now, supplies of adequate paper having been arranged.

In regard to judicial water-mark plain papers, there was some shortage during the period from mid-June to third week of August, 1968 but there is now no shortage.

KABINI SCHEME

1127. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have implemented the Kabini scheme;

(b) if so, whether two hundred acres of lands in Kerala will be submerged by water as a result of that scheme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that without the consent of Kerala Government, the Mysore Government is going to implement the Kabini Scheme; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken action in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The Kabini Project was sanctioned in 1958 for an estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 crores. The State Government are understood to have revised the project to cost Rs. 24.8 crores, increasing

the storage capacity from 12.3 TMC, as approved at present, to 19.2 TMC. The revised project report is still awaited from the State Government. An expenditure of Rs. 4 crores is anticipated to be incurred on the project by the end of 1968-69. The Government of Kerala reported to the Government of India that some area in that State would be submerged by the construction of the Kabini Dam and protested against Mysore going ahead with the construction work without prior concurrence of the Kerala Government. The Government of Mysore have been advised to await clearance of the revised project report and settlement of the inter-State aspects, before proceeding with the revised scheme.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

1128. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenue from Income-tax collected from Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) whether there has been any instance of evasion of Income-tax during the above period; and

(c) the amount of Income-tax during those years which have been collected from the Coconut Trade monopolist Ackojis ?

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.

TRAINING IN HIMALAYAN RIVERS IN NORTH BENGAL

1129. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of repeated disaster caused by the Himalayan rivers like Teesta, Torsa in North Bengal, any scheme has been formulated to train these rivers as soon as possible; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the scheme rests at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-

SAD) : (a) and (b). Draft overall Plans for the rivers Teesta, Jaldhaka, Raidak, Torsa and Mahananda have been drawn up by the Government of West Bengal as long term measures to control floods in North Bengal. The Plans have been examined by the Central Water & Power Commission and modifications and suggestions proposed by the Commission are being looked into by the Government of West Bengal.

YARDI COMMITTEE'S REPORT RE : LAND ALLOTMENT TO SCHEDULED CASTES

1130. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the decisions and actions taken on the various recommendations made by the Yardi Committee regarding land allotment to Scheduled Castes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : A statement showing action taken on these recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2156/68.]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF REPORT OF SEMINAR ON EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

1131. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3992 on the 1st September, 1966 and state :

(a) the details of the follow-up action since taken upto now by the various Central Government Departments as well as by the different State Governments on each of the recommendations of the Seminar on Employment and Training Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes organised by Planning Commission in January- February, 1964; and

(b) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). In respect of those recommendations which were accepted, follow-up action has been taken by the various agencies concerned to incorporate schemes

in the annual and Five Year Plans, to the extent found possible within the financial ceilings. Where necessary, States have issued directions to subordinate offices.

In so far as Central agencies are concerned, the question of employment and training has been reviewed by the Yardi Committee.

CONFIDENTIAL CHARACTER REPORTING IN CUSTOMS HOUSE, CALCUTTA

1132. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in a leading editorial article in the daily 'Basumati' (Calcutta) of the 5th September, 1968, the high-handed and corrupt practices in the matter of confidential character reporting in the Customs House, Calcutta, in particular and other Government Offices in general have been thoroughly high-lighted;

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

(c) whether a high-power non-official enquiry would be ordered to find out the truth of the grave allegations made therein and to suggest remedial measures; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Government are aware that allegations of high-handed and corrupt practices in the matter of reporting on confidential character rolls in Calcutta Customs House etc. have been made in an editorial in the daily 'Basumati' Calcutta of 5th September, 1968.

(b) The allegations made are not supported by facts. Reporting Officers are required according to the existing instructions to record their remarks in an objective manner. In spite of this, if any employee feels that any adverse remarks are not deserved he can represent against the adverse remarks awarded to him, and such representations are looked into by the officer senior to the reporting officer.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No high-powered enquiry is necessary as from the procedure mentioned in the reply to (b) above, it is clear that there are adequate built-in safeguards in

the matter of reporting in annual character rolls to ensure that every employee gets a fair deal.

STAFF IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

1133. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has framed and issued rules regulating payment of Travelling Allowance and Over-time Allowance to the Officers and staff of the Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is some variation in the rules governing the grant of overtime allowance to the staff of the Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute procedures to control and regulate the tours undertaken by the staff and officers of the Public Sector Undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued certain guidelines to the Public Enterprises in respect of different kinds of allowances, including Travelling Allowance. The guide lines do not cover over-time Allowance.

(b) The rules for over-time allowance, etc., are finalised by the Boards of managements of enterprises themselves, with the approval of the Government, wherever this is necessary under the relevant provisions of the Articles of Association. Hence these rules are not obviously uniform. In the context of the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings", Government have already decided that it may not be practicable to make out a uniform pattern for all Public Sector Undertakings, but where rationalisation is possible this should be effected.

(c) There is no proposal as such under consideration, as these are matters of day-to-day administration.

MISERABLE CONDITIONS OF CALCUTTA ROADS

1134. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the miserable condition of roads in Calcutta and its suburbs, causing serious dislocation of traffic and damage to the moving vehicles as also depicted in the reports and photographs about them published in the Amrit Bazar Patrika of Calcutta during the months of August and September, 1968; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve their condition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, sir. Many roads in Calcutta have been badly damaged due to unusual heavy rains during the last monsoon.

(b) The Corporation of Calcutta has approached the Government of West Bengal for allotment of a sum of rupees seventy lakhs for undertaking the minimum essential repairs to the damaged roads. The West Bengal Government have requested the Corporation to furnish detailed estimates.

VIOLATION OF MASTER PLAN BY CINEMA HOUSES IN NEW DELHI

1135. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5691 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the violation of Master Plan by Cinema Houses in New Delhi has since been collected; and

(b) if so, their names and action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Allegations regarding violation of Master Plan have been made against Odeon Cinema and Plaza Cinema. According to the information received from Delhi Administration, the position is as follows :—

(i) *Odeon Cinema* :

The Plans for the cinema were approved in November, 1963, subject to the pay-

ment of a penalty and composition fee of Rs. 9,129,80. The completion certificate was granted on 27-5-64. It will, therefore, be seen that in the case of this cinema the plans were approved in November, 1963, prior to approval of Zonal Development Plan and promulgation of municipal by-laws in September 1964.

(ii) *Plaza Cinema* :

In this case the permission to increase the number of seats was given by the N.D.M.C. after consideration of the parking plan submitted by the Party. The parking plan showed all the municipal land comprising of the footpaths on both sides of the road in front and near the Plaza theatre as parking area. The N.D.M.C. passed the plans according to the above proposal.

It will therefore, be seen that the parking was allowed by the N.D.M.C. on the foot-paths and they did not insist on its being provided within the cinema premises. The N.D.M.C. later on realised their mistake, and in their resolution No. 58 dated 13-10-67, decided to modify the sanction accorded to the Plans to the following extent :

(a) The two canopies (20' × 10' and 15' × 10') be disallowed as these would constitute an encroachment on Municipal land;

(b) Increase in the number of seats (total increase 176) would be subject to the provision of a parking area of 6225 sq. ft. *within the premises.*

These modifications were conveyed to the party on 30th October 1967.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS

1136. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 516 on the 19th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information in respect of the Directors of Commercial Banks having deposits of Rs. 10 crores and over has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The required information has been laid on the Table of the House on the 12th November, 1968.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE GIVEN TO FILM STARS
RAJ KAPOOR AND DEVANAND**

1137. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to Film stars Shri Devanand and Shri Raj Kapoor during the last five years, yearwise;

(b) the purpose for which the foreign exchange was sanctioned;

(c) the names of Film Studios, Cinemas owned by them; and

(d) whether the above Film stars or their concerns paid any Income Tax in these years and if so, how much in each year?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Shri Raj Kapoor owns M/s. R. K. Studios Ltd. and Shri Devanand controls M/s. Navketan International Films. Information regarding cinemas owned by them is not available.

(d) Information was supplied in reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 669 dated the 20th December, 1967. A copy of this is laid on the Table of the House.

TAX EVASION BY FILM PEOPLE

1138. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4389 on the 19th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information relating to tax evasion by the film people has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the names and addresses of tax evaders and the action taken by Government against them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The information has been asked for with reference to reply given to earlier Unstarred Question No. 4389 dated 19th August, 1968. In that Question, a reference was made to a still earlier Unstarred Question No. 2746 dated the 4th March, 1968. As asked therein, Rs. 416 lakhs have been recovered from Film people who had an annual income of more than Rs. one lakh during the last five years.

(b) The names of defaulters are given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2157/68.*] It is not possible to give their addresses, as collection of this information will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results achieved. Appropriate steps as provided in law for recovery of tax, are being taken on the merits and circumstances of each case.

FILM STARS RAJ KAPOOR AND DEV ANAND

1139. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4167 on the 19th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information relating to Income-tax assessments of Shri Raj Kapoor and Shri Dev Anand, film stars, have been collected by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government against both of them?

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

(b) The required details are given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2158/68.*]

**SPECIFICATIONS OF JELLY ACCEPTABLE BY
HIGH EXPLOSIVES FACTORY, KIRKEE**

1140. **SHRI K. N. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5550 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding specifications of Jelly acceptable to High

Explosives Factory, Kirkee has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the comments offered by the inspecting authority of the High Explosives Factory, Kirkee ?

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

(b) The Chief Inspector of Military Explosives has reported that Special Vicks Grade Jelly had not been received in his office, in the past, for being tested to Defence specifications. The requirements of Defence specifications for Mineral Jelly are, however, not fully met by the Specifications for Petrolatum (white) as the requirements relating to Volatile matter, Flash Point and Practical test are not stipulated in the specifications for Petrolatum (white).

हज यात्रा

1141. श्री राम चरण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि हज से वापस आने वाले अधिकतम् हज-यात्री अपने साथ बहुत सी विदेशी चीजें ले आते हैं तथा उन्हें भारत में बेचते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार हज-यात्रियों को प्रदान की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा को कम करने का है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) सरकार को कुछ हज-यात्रियों द्वारा विदेशी चीजें देश में लाये जाने के कुछ मामलों का पता चला है।

(ख) और (ग) : हज-यात्रियों को उनके अत्यावश्यक खर्च के लिए, विदेशी मुद्रा की केवल थोड़ी सी रकम दी जाती है। आयात सीमा शुल्क नियमों का उल्लंघन करने वाले हज-यात्रियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई तो की जाती है, पर इस कारण यात्रियों को दी जाने वाली

विदेशी मुद्रा की रकम में कमी करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

SMUGGLED GOODS

1143. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5725 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding smuggled goods has since been collected; and

(b) if so, how much of the smuggled goods consisted of gold and the amount of gold seized in this connection and from which parties ?

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

(b) There were approximately 49 Kgs. of gold valued at about Rs. 4.18 lakhs at the international rate. A list showing the names of the persons from whom the gold was seized is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2159/68]

थियेटर कम्प्यूनिवेशन बँरक, नई दिल्ली में कुछ प्रस्थाओं के लिये स्थान

1144. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3629 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सेवक समाज (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय), भारत सेवक समाज (दिल्ली कार्यालय) तथा दिल्ली कांग्रेस रचनात्मक कार्य समिति ने थियेटर कम्प्यूनिवेशन बँरक, नई दिल्ली में उन्हें दिया गया स्थान खाली कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार द्वारा स्थान का आवंटन रद्द किये जाने के बावजूद स्थान खाली न करने पर उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त संगठनों से किराया बसूल करने में सफल हुई है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और पूरा किराया कब तक वसूल किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) अब उन संगठनों से कितना किराया वसूल करना बाकी है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख).

भारत सेवक समाज (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय)

समाज को आवंटित किए गए 4407 वर्ग फुट के कुल वास में से 726 वर्ग फुट का आवंटन रद्द कर दिया गया है। समाज ने 363 वर्ग फुट स्थान वापस कर दिया है, शेष के लिए पब्लिक प्रेमिसिज (इविकशन आफ़ अनाथराइज्ड आक्यूपेन्ट्स) ऐक्ट, 1958 के अधीन बेदखली की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। उपर्युक्त स्थान के अतिरिक्त, 601 वर्ग फुट स्थान जिसे हाल ही में एक अन्य संस्था के दखल में पाया गया था, 1 दिसम्बर, 1968 से उसका आवंटन रद्द कर दिया गया है।

समाज ने 252 वर्ग फुट स्थान स्वयंमेव खाली कर दिया है।

भारत सेवक समाज (दिल्ली प्रदेश)

इस संस्था को 1277 वर्ग फुट स्थान आवंटित किया गया था, जिसमें से 562 वर्ग फुट का आवंटन रद्द किया जा चुका है। क्योंकि इस स्थान को अभी खाली नहीं किया गया, अतः पब्लिक प्रेमिसिज (इविकशन आफ़ अनाथराइज्ड आक्यूपेन्ट्स) ऐक्ट, 1958 के अधीन समाज के विरुद्ध बेदखली की कार्यवाही जारी है।

दिल्ली कांग्रेस रचनात्मक कार्य समिति

इस समिति के नाम पर किया गया 238 वर्ग फुट वास का संपूर्ण आवंटन रद्द कर दिया गया है। क्योंकि अभी यह खाली नहीं किया

गया है, इसलिए समिति के विरुद्ध बेदखली की कार्यवाही जारी है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) पब्लिक प्रेमिसिज (इविकशन आफ़ अनाथराइज्ड आक्यूपेन्ट्स) ऐक्ट, 1958 के अधीन किराये के बकाया की वसूली के लिए, पहले ही कार्यवाही आरम्भ की जा चुकी है और उसकी पैरवी की जा रही है। इस स्थिति में कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं बताई जा सकती कि कब किराये के पूरे बकाये की वसूली होगी।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त तीनों संस्थाओं से, 1 नवम्बर 1968 को वसूल किया जाने वाला किराये का बकाया नीचे दिया गया है :—

	रुपये
भारत सेवक समाज (केन्द्रीय कार्यालय)	50,360. 99
भारत सेवक समाज (दिल्ली प्रदेश)	19,341. 61
दिल्ली कांग्रेस रचनात्मक कार्य समिति	3,529. 17

थियेटर कम्पनिकेशन बैरक, नई दिल्ली में स्थान

1145. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 3629 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) थियेटर कम्पनिकेशन बैरक, नई दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार तथा अर्द्ध-सरकारी कार्यालयों को, पृथक-पृथक कितना स्थान दिया गया है ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक कार्यालय से, जिसे उक्त बैरक में स्थान आवंटित किया गया है, लिये जाने वाले किराये की दर क्या है ;

(ग) ऐसे कार्यालयों में से प्रत्येक से सरकार को किराये की कितनी बकाया राशि लेनी है ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त बैरक में स्थान के आवंटन के लिये राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों के आधार पर कोई प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार की गई है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) आवंटित किया गया क्षेत्रफल निम्नांकित है :—

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय	1,678 वर्ग फीट
राज्य सरकार के कार्यालय	7,856 वर्ग फीट
अर्ध-सरकारी कार्यालय	कुछ नहीं।

(ख) नियमानुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों से कोई किराया वसूल नहीं किया जाता। थियेटर कम्यूनिकेशन बैरक में डाकघर (पोस्ट आफिस) को, जो कि व्यापारिक विभाग है, आवंटित किये गये वास के मामले में मूल नियमावली 45-बी० के अंतर्गत किराया वसूल किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों से 50 रुपया प्रति सौ वर्ग फुट वास के साथ सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित किये गये अन्य सेवा प्रभागों, की दर से किराया वसूल किया जाता है।

(ग) 1 नवम्बर, 1968
को केन्द्रीय सरकार
के कार्यालयों से . कुछ नहीं
1 नवम्बर, 1968
को राज्य सरकार
के कार्यालयों से . 13,502.39
रुपये

(घ) थियेटर कम्यूनिकेशन बैरक में वास के आवंटन के लिए किसी भी राज्य सरकार की मांग शेष नहीं है।

THERMAL POWER STATION AT KURADI, NAGPUR

1146. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are putting up a thermal power station at Kuradi near Nagpur;

(b) whether it is being set up in collaboration with any foreign concern and if so, from which country and the nature thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far and the likely time by which the power station will be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board is putting up a thermal power station at Kuradi near Nagpur.

(b) The first two turbo-generators out of the four 120 MW generating units to be installed in the power station, pressure piping, electrostatic precipitator etc. are being imported from Poland under Polish credit. Raw materials for indigenous fabrication of the first two boilers are being obtained from England under UK credit. The rest of the equipment is being procured indigenously.

The remaining two generating units are proposed to be procured indigenously.

(c) Site investigations are nearing completion. Land acquisition is in progress. Consultants have been appointed. Two shipments of raw materials from U.K. have been received and 25% fabrication thereof has been completed. Work on Kamptekheri dam from which cooling waters will be drawn has been taken up. It is anticipated that the first generating unit would be commissioned by the end of 1971 and the second unit six months thereafter.

MAHADEVANATH HOSPITAL BUILDING IN DARBHANGA DISTRICT OF BIHAR

1147. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mahadevanath Hospital building in Madhubani

sub-division of Darbhanga District, Bihar is in a very dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps, if any, planned by Government for its repairs and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The building requires major repairs,

(b) and (c). The building has been in an unsatisfactory state of repairs since July 1967. Government have received an estimate for its repairs which is under examination.

MOBILE HOSPITAL PLAN FOR RURAL AREAS

1148. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any "mobile hospital" plan for rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the whole country in general and for Bihar in particular; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Health is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to provide adequate medical care in the rural areas, according to the local conditions. Only Rajasthan has a Mobile Surgical Hospital with 400 beds. Kerala has 9 surgical units, while Madras and Jammu & Kashmir have 11 and 2 Medical Units, respectively. Bihar has no mobile unit.

MODEL VILLAGES IN BIHAR

1149. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have got any plan for making model villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many have been made in Bihar so far, District-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The Village Housing Projects Scheme introduced by this Ministry, envisages *inter alia* grant of financial assistance to the States for replanning of whole villages, wherever feasible, including the provision of streets and drains. The scheme is being implemented through the State Governments etc.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

EXPORT OF MONKEYS

1150. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Colin Smith met him recently and pleaded with him to put a ban on the export of Indian monkeys for vivisection experiment in laboratories abroad; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Mr. Colin Smith was advised to take this up with the Minister of Commerce.

PETRO CHEMICAL COMPLEX NEAR BARAUNI OIL REFINERY

1151. SHRI HEM BARUA :

SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a petro-chemical complex round about Barauni Oil Refinery as it has decided to do in Koyali;

(b) if so, whether any date for the purpose has been finally fixed; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Government have under consideration a proposal to set up an aromatics project in Barauni also.

(b) No.

(c) The feasibility and scope of the project is being studied.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

1152. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have launched a vigorous family planning programme recently; and

(b) if so, a broad outline thereof as also the steps taken in the country to create a psychological atmosphere amongst people for the purpose ?

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

(a) Yes, the programme was re-organised in 1963 and further invigorated in 1966.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—2160/68].

DAMODAR VALLEY TRANSMISSION LINES NEAR BURDWAN

1153. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

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

(a) whether a 132 Kv power tower of the Damodar Valley Corporation transmission line near Burdwan toppled on the 8th October, 1968 plunging the Burdwan area in darkness for two hours;

(b) whether the similarity of this with the earlier sabotage in Nadia are striking; and

(c) the steps taken to look into the matter and the results achieved ?

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

(b) The felling of a tower, of Gayeshpur in the Nadia District belong to the West Bengal State Electricity Board and

the felling of a tower, at Burdwan, belonging to the D.V.C. were acts of sabotage.

(c) Several arrests were made by police in respect of acts of sabotage committed during the strike of some of the employees of the West Bengal State Electricity Board, and their cases are pending with the courts. The tower at Burdwan has been replaced by the Damodar Valley Corporation. The strike has been called off on 11th October and 14th October, 1968. Power Supply has been completely restored.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
ACUTE SHORTAGE OF PETROL IN CALCUTTA

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I call the attention of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

Acute shortage of petrol in Calcutta.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Immediately following the retrenchment by Burmah-Shell of 304 of their employees and termination of services by Caltex of their 88 employees at Calcutta on the 7th of this month, there was a sit-in strike by the employees of all the private oil companies, including Esso and Indo-Burma Petroleum Company. At that time, Indian Oil Corporation was holding some 27,000 Kls of petrol at its Maurigram installation in Calcutta and at Haldia. This represents over 2 months' stock cover in terms of Calcutta's requirements. Moreover, the striking workers of the private oil companies prevented movement of supplies to the 236 retail outlets of the private oil companies. This threw the burden of the retail sale in city without notice on IOC's 37 pumps, representing barely 13 per cent of the total, and resulted in hardship to the motorists. As soon as the position became known to the IOC, emergency measures were taken to strengthen the retail selling facilities at all of these pumps. Day and night product replenishments were arranged by hiring all available tank trucks in the city. As a result,

within 2/3 days, IOC's sale from it pumps increased from 30 Kls daily to 355 Kls, which represents the city's normal requirements of petrol. It also set up seven improvised retail selling pumps in Calcutta maidan and other areas of the city and more are in the process of being put up.

On the afternoon of the 15th instant, Esso and IBP staff called off the strike. As a result, 78 additional pumps are available for the retail sale of petrol. The augmented facilities of the IOC supplemented by the existing ones of Esso and IBP can adequately meet the city's needs without motorists having to queue up.

The position regarding the retail sale of diesel oils is much the same as for petrol. Here again, IOC quickly increased its sale from 30 to 158 Kls daily, which represents the city's normal requirements. With the Esso and the IBP pumps functioning again, the position should normalise.

As for the other products, we have organised full supplies through the IOC of kerosene, light diesel oil, fuel oil and aviation fuels. For jute batching oil, Esso should now be able to meet the demand. The IOC has also offered a substitute which has been accepted by the Indian Jute Mills Association.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am sure you would have also noticed in the newspapers a few days back a big half page advertisement issued by the Burmah Shell Company. In this they have set out their case why they were compelled to retrench these workers. I am sure the hon. Minister also must have seen this advertisement. The main argument put forward in this is that due to the emergence of the Indian Oil Corporation in the matter of marketing of petroleum products and due to the emergence of the public sector refineries in Gauhati and Barauni the competitive position of the Burmah Shell Company in the market has become very precarious.

Therefore, they have had to take certain urgent measures and therefore they are compelled to retrench the workers and it is because of this retrenchment, as he said, that the strike and all these troubles take place. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he accepts this

contention that due to the emergence and strengthening of the public sector refineries and the Indian Oil Corporation's activities, these foreign oil companies are really put in such a difficult position that they have no other go but to violate the assurances given before the Commission of Inquiry which has been appointed by the same Government to go into the question whether there is any surplus staff or not and carry out unilateral retrenchment and provoke a strike. Does he accept this thesis put forward by the company?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : If I may humbly submit, the Call Attention is in respect of shortage of petrol, and the question is in respect of the basic dispute between the foreign oil companies and their employees regarding retrenchment and so on. It is a matter for the Labour Ministry, but I shall answer to the extent that I have knowledge of it. This identical question, whether the surplus declared by them is really surplus and whether these surpluses are due to the reasons which the foreign oil companies have given—as my hon. friend knows—is before the Gokhale Commission of Inquiry, and whatever be the difference of opinion in regard to the basic allegation and assumptions, I would not like to express any opinion which may prejudice the report of that Commission and in any case my hon. friend should know—perhaps he knows it already—that my colleague Mr. Hathj has called a conference; at his initiative a conference was called and it met two or three days back. I was also present there, and every effort is being made to settle the matter, not only in regard to the settlement of the strike but the basic issues involved, and I understand the latest position is that there is every prospect of settlement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister has merely evaded my question, I know he is not the Labour Minister, and I am not asking mainly about the labour aspect of it. I am asking him whether the contention of these companies that their business is very badly affected because of the Indian Oil Corporation's activities and therefore they have to take some drastic steps is true; does he share that view?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : When the Minister of Labour has appointed a Commission to go into the identical question, is it proper for me to express an opinion, Sir ?

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : It has become really a sort of badminton game, and the shuttlecock is being thrown from the court of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry to the Labour Ministry and then from the Labour Ministry to the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry without anybody going to the root of the question. The root of the question is very simple and quite obvious: that the private foreign oil companies do not want the business of the Indian Oil Corporation to extend. If we are really serious about this thing and want to find a solution, then we must tell the foreign oil companies in the plainest terms that this will not do.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to one part of the big advertisement put up for the days in the national newspapers in which the company has said that "it is unreasonable to expect the company to continue to hold up action"—that means the action of retrenchment—"when circumstances creating and enlarging this problem continue to have uninterrupted play with mounting impact on the company." So, the reason given by them means: it is the extension of the business of the Indian Oil Corporation and all that. Their motive is very clear they want the Indian Oil Corporation not to extend its business any further, and secondly to allow them a free hand so far as the retrenchment of workers is concerned, the computerisation is concerned and employment of contract labour is concerned. So, may I know from the Minister whether this whole aspect has been discussed with the private foreign oil companies and they have been told in the plainest terms that they will not be allowed to do this kind of thing? I want to know whether this has been done or not. Otherwise, how can the companies have the courage to do such things in order to coerce the Government ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : This has been discussed a number of times at tripartite meetings held under the auspices

of the Labour Ministry. On Saturday the 16th, a similar meeting was held and I was one of those who pointed out in no uncertain terms that the action taken on the 7th by the foreign oil company was taken in undue haste and they could have waited till the Gokhale Commission made its recommendation. The whole matter, I understand, is likely to be settled during the course of today or tomorrow.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : I would like to point out that a settlement has been arrived at and for 15 days the retrenchment has been kept in abeyance. That means the workers will again resort to strike after 15 days, unless you go to the root of the matter.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Why not wait for 15 days and see whether the root of the matter is gone into ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : It goes without saying that these mammoth oil cartels functioning in our country are a danger to the real independence of a country like ours. In this case, what has happened is that these companies are openly saying that the surplus in their staff has been forced by the operation of the IOC. These companies are openly practising automation and employment of contract labour, on which two issues according to the Government's declared policy, retrenchment cannot take place. This company gave an undertaking that during the pendency of the commission of inquiry, no retrenchment would take place, except—they made a caveat—in the case of early voluntary retirement scheme. This is the assurance they gave in 1967. I am quoting from a letter written to the General Secretary of the Petroleum Workers' Union by the Labour Ministry. In spite of all these, they practise retrenchment. The Prime Minister herself told a deputation led by a member of this House, Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, in September that she would get the oil company not to take recourse to retrenchment before the commission's report is out. Mr. Hathi said the same thing, but pleaded helplessness in the matter. Government must speak with one voice. The hon. Minister cannot get away by saying that he does not belong to the Cabinet and the Minister of Labour is

not here. We have the Industries (Regulation and Control) Act and if Government has power to ban strikes, they can ban retrenchment also in some special circumstances. Do we have to take it that Government remain helpless, as the Prime Minister and Mr. Hathi have both professed to be helpless, in the face of the retrenchment attack by Burmah Shell and that kind of people?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I am afraid there is no air of helplessness anywhere except in the imagination of my hon. friend. I have already indicated that efforts are being made by Mr. Hathi under the existing laws to call a tripartite meeting and tell them what is wrong and what is right and to come to a settlement. That is being done. What else can Government do?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am quoting from a letter from the Ministry to the Secretary of the Petroleum Workers' Union, referring to an assurance given by the company concerned that they would not take recourse to retrenchment, pending the report of the commission of inquiry, except in relation to the early voluntary retirement scheme. These 400 and odd people do not come under the early voluntary retirement scheme and yet they have been retrenched. He says, I am getting things out of my imagination!

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : We do not appreciate the reasoning given by them for the retrenchment. It was done in undue haste. How to set the things right is being negotiated. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the drought conditions in the country. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2161/68.*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE UTTAR PRADESH NAGAR MAHAPALIKA ADHINIYAM 1959 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR)
On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha :
I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 540 of the Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh :—

- (i) The Nagar Mahapalika, Kanpur Regulation of Water Charges Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 824-D/IX-B-3(14)-67 dated the 13th March, 1968.
- (ii) The Transit Pass (Amendment) Rules, 1968, for Nagar Mahapalikas levying Toll, Octroi or Terminal Tax or any two or all the three of these taxes, published in Notification No. 181-B/XI-C-34-67 dated the 15th June, 1968.
- (iii) The Nagar Mahapalika Varanasi Regulation of Water Charges Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 2669-D/IX-B-4(28) WT-68 dated the 24th June, 1968.
- (iv) The Nagar Mahapalika, Lucknow Regulation of Water Charges Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 2970-D/IX-B-4(23)-WT-68 dated the 24th June, 1968.
- (v) The Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Water Supply Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 3172-D/IX-B-304-W-61 dated the 25th June, 1968.
- (vi) The Nagar Mahapalika, Agra Regulation of Water Charges Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 2971-D/IX-B-4(30) WT-68 dated the 26th June, 1968.
- (vii) The Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika (Oath) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 1851-A/XI-Kh-1968 dated the 19th July, 1968.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2162/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE UTTAR PRADESH AVAS EVAM VIKAS PARISHAD ADHINIYAM, 1965 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGAN-NATH RAO): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 94 of the Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad Adhiniyam, 1965, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh :—

- (i) The Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Fixation of Costs Payable in Proceedings for Eviction and Recovery of Rent) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. 741-H/XXXVII-16-(IX)-(19)-68 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th October, 1967.
- (ii) The Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Constitution of Avas Samitis) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. O-305-H/XXXVII-12-HB-65 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 9th December, 1967.
- (iii) The Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Form and Manner of Service of Notice) (Amendment) Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. O-308-H/XXXVII-22-HB-65 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 16th December, 1967.
- (iv) The Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Remuneration to the Presiding Officer of the Tribunal and execution of Awards and Orders of the Tribunal) Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. O-359-H/XXXVII-27 (HB)-65 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 30th December, 1967.

(v) The Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Remuneration payable to the Adhyaksh and Allowances payable to the Members of the Board) Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. O-367-H/XXXVII-10 (H.B.)-65 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 30th December, 1967.

(vi) The Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Provisions regarding tenants in area comprised in Malin Basti Sudhar aur Nipatan Yojna) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. O-293-H/XXXVII-29-HB-65 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 6th July, 1968.

(vii) The Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Allotment of Temporary Alternative Accommodation to Occupiers of Buildings in the area of Malin Basti Sudhar aur Nipatan Yojna) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 2184 ऋ XXXVII-16-(IX)-II-66 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 6th July, 1968.

(viii) The Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad (Delegation of Powers by the Board and the Housing Commissioner) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. 2185 ऋ XXXVII-16-(IX)-(3)-66 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 6th July, 1968.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—2163/68.]

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Sir, I rise on a point of order on item 4 and 5. On the 25th February there was a proclamation issued by the President and the power of the State Government was taken over by the President and the power of the State Legislature was taken over by Parliament. These notifications making modifications in the rules were issued on the 15th April, 13th March, 15th June, 24th June, 25th June, 26th June and 19th July 1968. This is with reference to item No. 4. Regarding item No. 5, laid on the Table by Shri Jagannath, Rao, the relevant dates are 7th October 1967, 9th December 1967, 16th December 1967, 30th

December 1967, 6th July 1968 and so on. They have not given any reason for the delay; they have simply laid them on the Table. What is the reason for this long delay? Sub-section (4) of section 540 of the Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, under which the Health Minister laid the papers on the Table, states :

"All the rules made under this Act shall be laid for not less than 14 days before each House of the State Legislature as soon as they are made."

Since the Act stipulates that they should be laid as soon as they are made why were they not laid so long? Since on the 25th February this House has assumed the powers of the State Legislature, they knew that all the references to the States Legislature meant reference to this House. So, they should have been laid before Parliament as soon as they were made. We met twice after these rules were made. We had been sitting till 30th August. What is the reason for the delay? A simple explanation that they were mislaid in the post-office or they were sleeping over it is not an explanation; it is flouting the House and flouting the rules.

Coming to the other Act, the Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad Adhiniyam, 1965, sub-section (3) of section 94 of that Act says :

"all rules made under this Act shall, as soon as may be after they are made, be laid before each House of the State Legislature."

That will now mean each House of this Parliament. They should be laid before Parliament as soon as they are made. Now they are more than one year old. So, what is the meaning of "as soon as may be after they are made" according to the Minister? Therefore, Sir, if their explanation is not satisfactory, if it is something vague, they may not be permitted to lay these papers on the Table of the House.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : These rules under the Uttar Pradesh Avas Evam Vikas Parishad Adhiniyam, 1965 which relate to grant of loans and advances, were published in the State Gazette on the 20th April, 56LSS(CP)/68

1968. The Government of Uttar Pradesh thought that after their publication the additional copies of the rules should be placed on the Table of the House of the State Legislature, through the Law Department of the State, after the forthcoming elections. But the State Law Department advised that the rules were required to be placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament. Then, copies of the rules were not available. So, they had to be reprinted because of which there was some delay.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the explanation of the Health Ministry ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The same explanation applies to this case also.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Even if no office copy of the rules was available, the Gazette copy was there. How could they say the Gazette copy was not available ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : What they say is that no copy was available.

MR. SPEAKER : One year is too long a time. Apart from the normal work, it is true that we are now ruling half of India by President's Rule and there is bound to be some delay here and there. Even that has to be avoided. Of course, I can understand a delay of one or two months; but one year is too long a period and it should be avoided.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE GOLD CONTROL ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 :—

- (i) The Gold Control (Specifications of Standard Gold Bars and Conditions of Refining) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3116 in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1968.
- (ii) The Gold Control (Forms, Fees and Miscellaneous Matters) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 3117 in Gazette of

India dated the 1st September, 1968. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2164/68.]

(2) (i) A copy of Notification No. SEC 205/B.3-68/69, published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1968, (Hindi and English versions) making certain amendments to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation (Staff) Regulations, 1964, under subsection (5) of section 46 of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2165/68.]

(3) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. ST-3300/X-948(2)-67 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 31st August, 1968, (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 24 of the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2166/68.]

(4) A copy of Notification No. ST-3494/X-950(1)-64, published in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 24th October, 1968, (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 3-A of the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2167/68.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi :—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. F.

4(41)/66-Fin.(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th Sept., 1968.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. F. 4(125)-68-Fin. (Genl.) in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th September 1968.

(iii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. F. 4(144)/68-Fin.(G), in Delhi Gazette dated the 9th October, 1968. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2168/68.]

(6) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1890 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1968, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2169/68.]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and fifteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1873 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1968.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and sixteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1874 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1968.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and seventeenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1924 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1968.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and eighteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, pub-

lished in Notification No. G.S.R. 1925 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1968.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1926 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1968.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and twentieth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1927 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2170/68.]

(8) A copy of the Annual Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended on the 30th June, 1968, along with the Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2171/68.]

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Petroleum and Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1866 in Gazette of India dated the 19th October, 1968, under section 10 of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2172/68.]

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1968

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Rules, 1968, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3559 in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 13

of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2173/68.]

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : On behalf of Shri Siddheshwar Prasad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimate of the West Bengal State Electricity Board for the year 1968-69, under sub-section (3) of section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2174/68.]

NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (FOURTH AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1968, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 11-E in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1968, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1661/68.]

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay a statement in reply to Half-an-Hour discussion raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on the 13th November, 1968, regarding visit of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to India, under direction 19 of the Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2175/68.]

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES SIXTH REPORT

SHRI KHADILKAR (Khed) : I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

12.20 HRS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SON
NAGAR ON EASTERN RAILWAY
THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : At about
23.59 hours....(Interruption)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इनको तो इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। आप मांगिए इन से इतने आदमी मर रहे हैं दुर्घटनाओं से।....व्यवधान

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Before allowing the Railway Minister to make the statement, kindly permit each party to record its protest.

MR. SPEAKER : That cannot be. There cannot be another accident here.

श्री शिवचंद्र झा (मधुबनी) : केवल ब्यान से काम नहीं चलेगा। हम लोगों का सबाल पूछने का मौका दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : Our Minister is not responsible; the Railway Board is responsible. They are executing policy....(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Railway Board must go. The sooner they resign, the better it will be for the country.

MR. SPEAKER : You will not sit down until you have had your say. The Speaker may say anything or anybody may say anything, you must have your complete say and then only you will sit down....(Interruption). Order, order.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : You are calling us to order. The railway administration must be called to order; it should be set right....(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : When the Speaker is on his legs, you should not speak. You were observing it. I do not know why you are giving up such a good habit.

We have had this accident and it is not the first one. We have had a number of accidents....(Interruption). Order, order.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : You have to put an end to these accidents... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Please, I want some order.

Unfortunately there are accidents and people are dead. It is a serious matter, I

entirely agree. Everyone of us is concerned about it. A statement is being made. After the statement is made, whether the Minister should resign or who should resign and all that....(Interruption).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : Railway Board....(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The Board must be reconstituted....(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Indiscipline is becoming a disease, do whatever you like....(Interruption).

Nothing will be taken down. Nothing will appear in the press.

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : (Saharsa) :**

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down or go out, I want to know....(Interruption).

SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : **

MR. SPEAKER : I can understand the seriousness but everyone will have to be a little calm. After the statement is made, we shall, if necessary, take an opportunity of discussing it some day....(Interruption). Mr. Basu, you are again beginning. You start the whole trouble. That is the unfortunate position, You don't allow the Speaker to say a few words, let alone the Minister or even the Prime Minister. Even the Speaker is not in a position to say a few words. Why don't you hear me? (Interruption) It is impossible now. Once in a way, I can stand.

My point is this. After the statement is made, you can take any decision you like. I am not objecting to the House taking a decision. I am not standing in their way Shouting alone cannot do. One shouted that the Minister must resign; another shouted that the Board must resign and somebody else shouted something which I did not hear. Mr. Nambiar also shouted something. Everytime he shouts, I don't hear at all. I do not know how these things can be helped. You can have a regular discussion. I am prepared for it. It is not as though serious things should go unchallenged. If not Mr. Poonacha, somebody else must be held responsible. I

**Not recorded.

entirely agree with you in having a discussion. You have the discussion in a clam way. It is the privilege of the House to decide who should resign and all that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Why don't you pull them up? (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Under no Rules, the Speaker can ask anybody to go or come in. Let us hear the Minister. Later on, you can have the discussion in a regular way. You can make a motion of whatever type under the Rules. Let us discuss it in a calm way. The hon. Minister.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : At about 23-59 hours on 15-11-1968 while No. 2 Dehri-On-Sone Gomoh passenger was leaving Son Nagar station situated on the Gaya-Mughal Sarai section of the Grand Chord on the Eastern Railway an Up electric goods train side-collided with it. As a result the fourth coach from the engine of the passenger train was badly damaged and capsized, 5th and 6th coaches also capsized and the 7th coach derailed. The electric engine of the goods train along with two wagons went down the embankment and next 11 wagons derailed and capsized. I regret to say that 9 persons were killed and fifty-two injured, of whom five seriously, as a result of the accident.

The Assistant Operating Superintendent, Dehri-On-Sone and the Assistant Engineer attended the site of the accident immediately with two railway doctors. The Accident Relief Train from Son Nagar reached the site of the accident at 01.00 hours with two railway doctors. The medical van from Gaya accompanied by one railway doctor and three other doctors reached the site of the accident at 03.50 hours. The medical van from Mughal Sarai accompanied by the Divisional Medical Officer Mughal Sarai reached the site of the accident at 04.35 hours. The Divisional Superintendent, Danapur accompanied by Divisional Officers reached the site of the accident at 07.05 hours. Senior Deputy General Manager of the Eastern Railway, the Chief Medical Officer and the Chief Commercial Superintendent also attended the site of the accident.

The Minister of State for Railways accompanied by the Member (Engineering) and the Director (Safety) Railway Board left for the site of the accident by air. They reached at 21.50 hours yesterday and visited the injured in the hospitals at Dehri-On-Sone and Son Nagar.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is holding inquiry into the accident beginning on 20-11-68 at Son Nagar.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of dead and to those injured has been arranged.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion now. It will lead us nowhere.

श्री रवि राय : आप आगे के लिये इसको व्यवस्था कर दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. You give it in writing. I will look into it. You can have a small discussion, if you like, and the Minister may be able to throw some light. Perhaps some useful suggestions can be made. It will be useful then. I will consider it. Shri Kunte to make a personal explanation.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Before Mr. Kunte begins, the Railway Minister should lay a diary of accidents on the Table of the House.

12.30 Hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER (SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE).

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : With your permission, I would make a brief statement....

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : On a point of order. How can Mr. Kunte make a statement? On that day the allegations made by certain people were brought to the notice of the Minister and one of the allegations was very nice—Mr. Kunte went to Srinagar to enjoy the three princesses' show organized by *Femina*. What had Mr. Kunte to do with that gorgeous show? Whatever that might be, the Minister said that the allegations must be inquired into and the allegations are being inquired into. At this point, if the hon. Member is given an opportunity to make a statement justifying

[Shri Hem Barua]

his position, that inquiry would be vitiated.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, the hon. Member's name has been mentioned; allegations have been made. He is also an hon. Member of this House. Should he not at least be given an opportunity to explain his position? Let the Government inquire. What he says may or may not be right and what the others have said also may or may not be right. I am just giving an opportunity to the hon. Member...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Pre-made): No allegations were made against Mr. Kunte in his capacity as an hon. Member of this House. Allegations were made against him in his capacity as somebody outside. Why should that be made a subject of controversy here?

MR. SPEAKER: Allegations were made on the floor of the House. I have allowed him.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: With your permission, I would make a brief statement as a personal explanation regarding things said about me during the Question Hour in the House on the 12th instant. I must mention that at that time I was referred as a member of this House.

It was said by the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, that I was a non-political when I was appointed Chairman of the Bennett Coleman Co. It is not a statement of fact. In my humble way I have been in politics since I joined satyagraha in May 1930. The Chairman who preceded me has been an important member of a political party and was appointed Chairman with the mutual consent of both the Government and the shareholders.

The Hon. Member, Shri Umanath, inquired of my taking two lakhs of rupees from the Company for my election. His statement is farthest from the truth. My contradiction of a similar statement made in this House is still unrefuted. I did not take any money.

The Company is a public limited one. Its accounts have not only to be passed by the directors and adopted by the shareholders but undergo much scrutiny before and after. This Company has two directors

appointed by Government in addition to the four of the shareholders.

Shri Umanath's further point was that I indulged in appointing my friends and relatives to several posts in the Company. This is completely untrue. Even the memorandum of the union which is the basis of the question says of one appointment. There is, I say, not even one such appointment.

The Hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes, made reference to the purchase of some machine by the Company. When he wrote to me about it, I immediately sent him a detailed reply after making inquiries in the office as I was not aware or concerned in any purchase for the Company. He has offered to produce proof of what he said. I am sure it will prove my complete bonafides in the matter.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय सुबूत ये हैं, हमको इस पर
खुलासा मिलना चाहिये।

12.34 hrs.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF
REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith, upto the last day of the second week of the Budget Session (1969)."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to regulate the employment of contract labour in certain establishments and to provide for its abolition in certain circumstances and for matters connected therewith, upto the last day of the second week of the Budget Session (1969)."

The motion was adopted.

**GOVERNMENT (LIABILITY IN TORT)
BILL**

**EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF
REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, upto the 31st March, 1969."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law with respect to the liability of the Government in tort and to provide for certain matters connected therewith, upto the 31st March, 1969."

The motion was adopted

PATENTS BILL

**EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF
REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : I beg to move :

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee, on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, upto the 31st March, 1969."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, upto the 31st March, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

12.35 Hrs.

**RE. ARREST OF SARVASHRI MADHU
LIMAYE AND ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA**

श्री रवि राय (बुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया और मधु लिमये के बारे

में अब तक कोई बयान नहीं आया है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार दोनों स्थानों पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन है। हमारे दोनों माननीय सदस्यों को जेल में बन्द कर रखा है और उन के बारे में अभी तक कोई बयान नहीं आया है।

MR. SPEAKER : Just now something has come, it seems. I have not seen. I will be able to give some information a little later.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उन का मधु लिमये जी को यहां बुलाने के लिये कहिये, बयान बाद में देते रहेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. Mr. Fernandes, what I say is this. I am told, this has come, after I came to the Chair. I will look into it first. Let me see what the Government has to say, what the information is and all that. And then I shall be able to give you better information. Then we shall see.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मधु लिमये ता 06 से जेल में बन्द हैं और भदोरिया जी दो महीने पहले से जेल में बन्द हैं, उन्होंने बेल का दरखास्त दिया, वह भी रिजैक्ट कर दिया गया। मधु लिमये का कोई दोष नहीं है, फिर भी उन को जेल में बन्द किया गया है। हम को दोनों मामलों में साजिश दिखाई देती है, इन दोनों का सदन में आने से रोकने के लिये ऐसा किया गया है। मैं आपके जरिये भारत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के खिलाफ जो भी आरोप हैं, उन को वापस लिया जाय, उन को हाउस में आने दिया जाय।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उन को सदन के सामने पेश करने के लिये हुकम दीजिए।

श्री रवि राय : दोनों राज्यों में राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, इस लिये यह इनकी जिम्मेदारी है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : मुझे अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया के बारे में यह कहना है कि उन के ऊपर जो मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है वह टुकूमत की तरफ से चलाया जा रहा है तथा उन पर दफा 307 का आरोप लगाया गया है। मैंने वहां जाकर स्वयं देखा है और मंत्री महोदय को भी पत्र लिखा है, मुझे दफा 307 का कोई कारण दिखाई नहीं देता है, लेकिन फिर भी उनकी जमानत को रिजैक्ट कर रहे हैं। जब पार्लियामेंट चल रही है तो टुकूमत को उनके यहां आने में दखल नहीं देना चाहिये।

श्री जार्ज फरनेडीज : इस में पडयन्त है। अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया का उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव के कारण बन्द कर रखा है और मधु लिमये को डम लिये बन्द कर रखा है कि लोक सभा का अधिवेशन चल रहा है और बिहार में मध्यावधि चुनाव होने वाला है। हमारे दोनों लीडरों के खिलाफ यह पडयन्त है, उन को यहां पर लाया जाय।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि लख्खी सराय में बार-बार रेल दुर्घटनायें होती हैं, उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कई बार रेल मंत्री महोदय को लिखा और जांच की मांग की। लख्खी-सराय स्टेशन की बनावट इस प्रकार की है कि वहां पर दुर्घटनायें स्वाभाविक रूप से हो सकती हैं। बिहार की सरकार ने भी इस के लिये सिफारिश की थी, लेकिन उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अब मधु लिमये जी को संसद के अधिवेशन में भाग नहीं लेने दिया जा रहा है, सरकार ने उन को बन्द कर रखा है। वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन है, इस लिये चव्हाण साहब का कर्तव्य था कि वह इस की जांच कराते
(व्यवधान)

बिहार के भूतपूर्व मंत्री श्री कपिल सिंह देव और बहुत से विधायकों को भी बन्द कर रखा

है ताकि वे लोग बिहार के मध्यावधि चुनाव में काम न कर सकें।
(व्यवधान)

12.38 Hrs.

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. Now we will take up further discussion on the Central Industrial Security Force Bill. The point is this. For this Bill we had allotted 5 hours. Originally we allotted 2 hours, but the time was increased in the Business Advisory Committee from 2 to 3 hours, 3 to 4 hours, and again 4 to 5 hours. Now, already, in the general discussion itself we have taken 3 hours. 2 hours were given for the general discussion. We have taken 3 hours and 5 minutes. And for the Clauses, 2 hours were allotted.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Point of order took lot of time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You may please give one more hour, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already lost one hour. I wish to bring this to the notice of hon. Members. It is not that relevant points should not be brought up before the House. Surely, they must be brought up, and even if it means one hour more, that extra time has to be given. But the only thing is that the points that we talk about should be relevant ones.

May I say that the general discussion may continue for one more hour? We have already taken one extra hour for this. The parties have already spoken...

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Not yet.

MR. SPEAKER : Those who have not spoken will be speaking.

I would like to make one more announcement and that is regarding the half-an-hour discussion scheduled for this evening on Kachhathivu... The Prime Minister of Ceylon is coming here in a few days' time and perhaps our Government also will dis-

cuss with them about this matter. This is not the appropriate time to have this discussion. Let the Prime Minister of Ceylon come and go. Afterwards, we shall have the half-an-hour discussion. I am not cancelling it but only postponing it. After the Prime Minister of Ceylon will have left India, we shall take up that discussion, and perhaps Government also will be in a better position to give us information.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : All right.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I am totally opposed to this Bill. Not only is the time inopportune but it is unnecessary in the present circumstances.

12.41 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This has been discussed in the Joint Committee and in the House and I did not think that Government have put forward a convincing case on the need for a Bill of this nature.

I would like to know from Government first of all whether the public undertakings themselves felt the need for such a Bill and whether there was a demand by the public sector undertakings all over the country that they must have a separate security force to safeguard and protect the public sector undertakings. So far as I know there has been no such demand. Even those who appeared before the Joint Committee had stated that if the existing watch and ward organisation had been strengthened and reinforced it would have served the purpose.

This Bill raises very fundamental questions regarding the rights of the States. I do not know whether this Government has decided to encroach upon the rights of the States in dubious ways. Sir, you have been connected with the labour movement and you are aware of the great difficulty that has been experienced in regard to labour relations in these public undertakings. While the undertaking belongs to the Centre, the labour relations are dealt with by the State Governments. There has been a demand by the trade unions themselves that in order to obviate this difficulty it would be much better if the labour relations in these public undertakings could also be administered by the Centre, but

that has not been agreed to; neither the States have agreed nor has the Centre taken any initiative in this matter. If the labour relations are taken over by the Centre, then probably the present difficulties would have been removed to a very great extent. Or Government could have come forward with certain proposals about what regulations or rules should prevail where the States and the Centre do not agree. But they have not found any way to solve these difficulties so far.

What does the Central security force mean? It will be a Central island in the State. This security force will function within the precincts of the public sector undertakings. They will be given arbitrary rights even to arrest persons inside the factory. As you know, whenever there is any difficulty—this happens not in public sector undertakings but in the private sector undertakings—they use ruffians and goondas and all sorts of undesirable elements to suppress the legitimate trade union movement, and all sorts of charges are made.

After all, the security force is a watch and ward force. The watch and ward force exists even now in the public sector undertakings. We have often seen clashes between the police forces of the Centre and the State police forces. I am told that in Kashmir where we have the police force drawn over from all States, functioning under the direction of the Centre, recently when there was some trouble in Srinagar.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : In Assam also.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : My hon. friend says that in Assam also there have been clashes between these two forces. Not only were there ordinary clashes, but I am told that there were even firings, and the Central police force fired on the State police and there were some killings too.

At the present moment, we know that the border security force is with the Centre. If we have the Central industrial security force in all the States where there are public sector undertakings, then I am afraid that there are bound to be clashes. After all, what is the State police for? The State police is always available to any public sector undertaking whenever there is

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

any trouble. I would like to know whether there has been any occasion even in the non-Congress States where any State Government did not come forward to help the public sector undertaking when there was any trouble. If there had been any single instance where such a thing had happened, then there would have been some case. But so far as I know there has been no such occasion at all so far. So, why does the Centre want to encroach upon the rights of the States? Law and order is the exclusive right of the State, and the Centre has no right whatsoever. So, this Bill will really be an encroachment.

If the Centre feels the need for a Bill of this nature because they are making plans to establish more and more industries in different places, then let them amend the Constitution. Let us amend the Constitution to provide that wherever the Centre establishes any industries it will be their exclusive right to function in any manner they like and the State would have no say in the matter, even if it relates to law and order. I can understand if the Centre does so by a regular amendment of the Constitution. But to do this in this dubious manner creates some conflicts. They will not be able to bring about peaceful conditions in the public sector industries by this method. The management will always use this industrial security force against the legitimate trade union activities.

I would like to know why Government did not take any measures to strengthen and widen the scope of functioning of the existing watch and ward organisation in the different industrial undertakings. What has really happened is that the watch and ward organisation has failed and it has failed because of the recruitment policy followed in this regard. Actually the watch and ward people have not been properly trained. They are not equal to the job. It would have been more proper if they had been given some training and some scheme had been drawn up for that purpose. I think that would have served the purpose very well.

In this connection, I would also like to mention that so far as we see there are trade union rivalries also. There is a machinery how to determine the representative character of a particular union. But

what we find is that where a majority of the labourers support a trade union that is never recognised, because some extraneous reasons are brought into the picture. So, the machinery that exists in this regard is very defective.

It is defective because of another reason also namely that this is to be determined by the State Government through a process of verification, and they do not follow any definite method or principle for that purpose. It is left to the whims of the State Government. If they do not favour a particular union all that they do is to say that, that union does not enjoy the majority support. The result is that there is constant trouble, because the majority union does not get recognition while the minority union is recognised.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : He can agitate that point in another forum.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If the purpose is to bring about peaceful conditions for the proper functioning of the public undertakings, then that purpose would have been served in a different manner than by bringing in more conflicts into the whole picture.

Therefore, I am opposed to this Bill. I am opposed because, as I have said already, it encroaches upon the rights of the States. I would like to know whether even the Congress Ministries in the States have agreed to this proposal of the Central Government to have a separate force for the management protection of the Central public undertakings. Did the initiative come from any of the States, even any of the Congress-governed States? No. This is a very serious matter. I would like to ask whether even during the emergency period from 1962 to 1965 and even upto 1967 end, there has been any single incident anywhere resulting in trouble in any public undertaking where such a Force was necessary.

Therefore, let us not create more trouble. Let us not unwittingly create a dangerous situation. I really do not know what is the intention behind this Bill. If the intention is good, I think even at this stage they can withdraw the Bill. Let us not proceed further. There is already tension between Centre and States. We have

to evolve some procedure to get out of the difficulty. We just cannot ignore this aspect. The stress and strain we are encountering now was not there before for various reasons. Now that some non-Congress State Governments have come on the scene, they want to have—and it is their legitimate right to have—all the powers at least given in the Constitution, let alone the other difficulties which require to be solved later. Some day or the other, because of this tension, things may take a serious turn. I would like this Parliament even during this session, if possible, to have some time to discuss very important matter. It will not in any way harm anybody, neither the running of this public undertakings, nor the Central Government as a whole—because there is no question of any law and order problem or disorder in any of the public undertakings requiring the use of this Force—if this Bill is withdrawn. Let us not proceed further. There will be proper time for this discussion. Let Government again refer the matter to the public undertakings and the State Governments and ask whether the State police is not adequate to cope with this problem whenever it arises.

Therefore, I am opposed to this Bill. If Government do not withdraw the Bill, I would appeal to all Members to throw it out.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : It is not a very pleasant thing to support by itself any extension of the coercive power of the State. But I would also admit that a new point has been raised by Shri Dwivedy that the 'presence' of the Centre in the States may itself lead to a certain amount of provocation. But in spite of all that has been said up to now, the question remains that when it is considered as a provocation or when such tensions exist, it is itself a sign of a malady, a disease, a lack of understanding that has threatened to develop in the country of which we have to be aware.

The real question is whether public properties are safe. That has to be considered before we consider the more constitutional questions of Centre-State relations and the rights of the Centre as well as of the States.

On this question, I think every patriotic Indian would agree that recent tendencies in the country are not those one could be happy about. There is a tendency in State politics to consider the State as the whipping boy and to bring about a situation where Central property happens to be the target of mob violence. Certainly we have not built up our public enterprises to let them be the helpless victims, in terms of material resources and all that, of the misdirected wrath of misinformed people. The whole question, therefore, boils down to finding out whether there has been a real danger to public enterprises.

I submit the danger is real. With the growth of public enterprises and with the new type of situation that has developed today, not only the danger exists but the protection that has been accorded to them has not been sufficient. It has not been adequately protected. So, on this question of protection, any step, however haltingly taken by the Centre, must be examined and suggestions given by the House for its proper implementation.

Pericles, in his oration to the Athenians, boasted, prided on the functioning of democracy. He said : "We are the people who do not believe in the people being forced to obey the law; because all of us obey the law, because we are self-disciplined, we do not believe in force, and the Government does not react by force because the people invite the law of the Government by direct obedience." Every definition of democracy to this day has always been that the law has been obeyed, and because it has been obeyed, there has been no necessity to extend the power of the police. In fact, if the law has been obeyed by the citizenry in the way we would like in a democracy, possibly there would have been a withering away of the police force because it would not be necessary, the police would have no functions, but that is an ideal state of affairs that does not exist, and we have to face the realities of the situation. There is growing public enterprise and public violence. This is the basic reality we have to face it.

The Bill, however, does not really deserve so much condemnation, because its objective has been stated in Clause 10 as under :

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

"to protect and safeguard the industrial undertakings owned by the Central Government together with such other installations as are specified by that Government to be vital for the carrying on of work in those undertakings, situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction;"

So, this is a very limited objective, the right of self-defence being given to public enterprises, which under the Criminal Procedure Code and Indian Penal Code has already been given to every private citizen, and is already being enjoyed, as was pointed out in the House, by private enterprise also. It may possibly become wider if the threat exists in a wider way. So, this by itself does not mean much. So, leaving personal allergies aside, it has not really extended the functions of the State force, but only in regard to the defence of the public enterprises as such. Also, the Railway Protection Force had existed and such other forces had existed as already stated.

So far as the legal question is concerned, the Attorney General had given his opinion, and if we are to function constitutionally, the Supreme Court has to give its opinion later, and in Parliament we have to abide by this position that once the Attorney General has given his opinion that it is constitutional, we have no reason whatsoever to feel that it is not so provided we really have any respect for the authorities whom we are legally required to consult. Law and order is an essential function of a sovereign State, and India being a sovereign State, it has that function of law and order. Though in the constitutional division of powers it is mainly in the State sphere, it is the function of a sovereign State and there can be no quarrel about it. It has been given under emergency powers and all that, and it has been made clear that ultimately the Centre has a certain direct responsibility regarding law and order, a concomitant of the State force which can never be denied, it must be asserted if the situation so demands it.

In Clause 13 it has been very clearly stated :

"...without unnecessary delay, make over the person so arrested to a police officer, or, in the absence of a police officer, take such person or cause him

to be taken to the nearest police station together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the arrest."

13.00 HRS.

So, actually, he has to be produced before the magistrate, subject to the local laws. So, it is not a law and order function. The magistracy has not been affected. It has been further clarified by Clause 14 that whenever any matter outside the public enterprise is concerned or within the enterprise where the State Government is interested, the consent of the State Government is necessary. The Centre will have to consult the Government of the State. In view of this it is only just a procedural legislation. It wants to give certain powers to apprehend an offender. Section 11 and 12 have made it very clear. Of course, there it has been provided that a search can be made and a person can be arrested. It is also very clear that a man can be kept in police custody or any custody for not more than 24 hours. That is the usual limit. So I do not think law and order, power, authority or the function of the State is in any way affected. We have a proverb in Assamese that a 'lota' is stolen step by step until it crosses the fencing. I sincerely believe that the States will be able to maintain law and order and they will discharge their function because that appears to be the only way out of the situation in which we really require more trust in the local people, in the people who form part of the federation, that is, India. At the same time it has also to be admitted that there has to be a federal force and even in the United States there is a federal police. If you want to make any sense of the Federation, then the federal presence must also be felt in every part of India.

13.02 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at seven minutes past fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY
FORCE BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, I was associated with the wrecking of the last Bill of the Home Ministry. I would like now to be associated with saving the next Bill of the Home Ministry, which all other parties are trying to wreck. I am not changing my stand, but I am following certain important principles, which I may disclose.

Firstly, any Bill introduced in this House must be within its competence and legal. The Speaker gave a ruling that the question of law might be left to the Supreme Court. I may mention, this House is a supreme body, which is or should be self-sufficient in the knowledge of law. In fact, there is no profession more heavily represented in this House than the legal profession. Should we then abdicate our right to consider a Bill in all its legal implications, on the presumption that there is a Supreme Court waiting for some one to have the money, patience and purpose to more it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I said was this. If there were a *prima facie* case where we could say that here is a contravention of the field of authority of the State Governments as indicated by Lists I and II, then we could certainly say here and now that the Bill is *ultra vires* or it goes beyond our legislative competence. But the question is so subtle. The line of demarcation between the authority of the State and the Centre is so subtle. The line is so delicate and so subtle that it is very difficult to demarcate it. Even recognising the talent of all the lawyers here, it would be extremely difficult for us and rather dangerous for us if we were to take upon ourselves the right to determine this demarcation. That was the only thing which I said. I was not saying that the House was not competent to discuss. Surely, this House is supreme. But the question of constitution interpretation of some points is also a very important one.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am grateful to you for the explanation. But that does not remove my request that this House should consider this Bill in all its legal implications before it passes on the subject to the Supreme Court. Therefore, I lent my support—although I disagree so much with my friends on the left to the proposal that the Bill should be a subject of the

opinion of the Attorney-General. And I repeat that. That was my first point.

The second point is that what wrecks the Bill is the obduracy of the Home Ministry to consider the amendments made. Here is a very important issue. This House is a co-operative body. This side of the House has something to contribute. If it comes to this that every amendment is refused to any Bill that is introduced, then what is the purpose of this procedure at all. The other day the Home Minister had to retrace his steps; if only he had agreed to accept some amendments, if he had agreed to accept the amendment that sweepers should not be described as they were, there would not have been any necessity for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. I would like to say not only in respect of this Bill but also in respect of all other Bills that the Home Minister should appreciate the role and purpose of the Opposition which has to contribute as much to the legislation as the staff which Government employ to draft these Bills. If the Ministers themselves drafted the Bills or at any rate gave more thought to them, one could accept them, but it remains for somebody in their offices, frequently officers without sufficient training, and without that sense of competence in drafting which was very much present in the older days. The present Bills are full of mistakes. I would say that this is an important issue between the Opposition and the Government that the amendments as such should be considered and should be properly voted upon instead of being subjected to fluctuating Members who come and are summoned for that purpose.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Is my hon. friend suggesting that Ministers can draft the Bills better?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am not suggesting that Ministers can draft better, but I presume they can apply their minds just as we apply our minds to a subject which is only treated in an official way.

Now, I come to my third point which is relevant to this Bill. I have considered every Bill and I have considered every question and I have considered everything that I have said in this House from the angle point of view of the common man or the public. If we cannot serve by this

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

Bill or by any Bill the public then I think we are not serving the purpose for which we are elected. I am saying this to my friends on the Left who come here and oppose certain Bills because they affect certain sections. Ultimately they will be judged not by the favours, temporary favours, they have done to some sections but by what they have done for the whole people. So, let us consider this Bill from the point of view of the whole people.

I am now going to proceed to remove three misconceptions which have misled our friends. I am sure my good friend...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : He is using the word loosely !

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : They are all my good friends. I shall convince my good friend Shri Indrajit Gupta by sweet reasonableness, and I shall convince him that this Bill is as necessary or perhaps more necessary for them than it is for Government. I am going to ask of him three separate questions which I would like him to reply to.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not a Minister. Why should he ask questions of me ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The first question is this. Is this House prepared to protect the property of Government? If this House is not prepared to protect the property of Government, is there anyone in this House who would like to be party to the destruction of that property? It is perhaps true that there are some, but I am glad to say, not many who want to destroy property. I am sure they would not destroy industrial property because industrial property provides employment to them. The point was made here and they are aware of it that Government had suffered a loss of Rs. 8 crores in the Durgapur factory....

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Rs. 80 lakhs.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It may be that his amendment may be right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One zero more or less makes no difference.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Yes, it may be a difference of just one zero. The factory suffered a loss of Rs. 80 lakhs, and they have themselves realised that it has affected them. They have ex-

plained that the shut down has affected the workers of their union because this loss was caused by the INTUC. If they are prepared to condemn the INTUC for the damage done to that property, and the damage done to the employment opportunities, why are they opposed to the simple purpose of this Bill to protect the property? and protect industrial potential which employs them? That is a question which they must answer.

I shall go a little further. This Bill is not going far enough. This Bill must protect all industrial property which provides employment. If it does not protect industrial property it does not protect employment. This is a fact which I would like to emphasise.

I have proposed an amendment to that effect, and I do hope I shall convince my good friends to the extent of their supporting that amendment that the Bill should be extended to industrial property even in the private sector because industrial property is the potential for employment.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : He believes in the Orissa Chief Minister that we should protect private industries also.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My time is limited. If my hon. friend has any questions or he wants to make a speech he can do so later.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He is entering into an argument.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My time is limited. Let him not take away my time. He can have his time to speak later.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Shri Lobo Prabhu should look at the Chair and speak so that the Opposition Members may not look at him.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU My next question to my good friends—I am not looking at them now—is this. Are they in favour of sabotaging, sabotage? That is the question. This Bill provides only for cognizable offences relating to property of Government. It does not specifically provide, and I would like that also to be provided, against damage or destruction to property. Is there any one here or in this country who loves it and who will say

that he is for sabotage? That is the simple question that I would like my good friends to answer. I would like my friends to show us any one provision in the Bill which goes beyond that. I would say that the Bill is incomplete. It simply refers to cognizable offences, and it does not refer as such to damage and destruction of property. I would suggest to the hon. Member that instead of the word 'cognizable offences' which might excite some suspicion in the minds of my hon. friends who are in the habit of committing other cognizable offences that the words used may be 'damage and destruction to public property'. At least that is the purpose of the Bill. If that is done it will lull the suspicions of our friends that they are being assailed under this Bill.

If the answer is that they are not against sabotage and they are not against damage and destruction to property, then my second question will remain unanswered.

My third question is this. Is this Bill against trade unions? This has been commented upon in many of the minutes of dissent. But I would like to know whether it is in the interests of trade unions to support sabotage and whether it is fair to assume that the whole lot of trade unions are full of members who are saboteurs. There are only a few saboteurs, and it is these saboteurs that give a bad name to the trade unions. My hon. friends should be the first to support this Bill because they will thereby remove the bad elements from the trade union movement. This is a very vital point that this Bill is not against those who are good members of trade unions but is against those who are its real enemies because they destroy the potential of employment.

And I would like to say that no question of solidarity of a union is implied when the Bill is only against the saboteurs who are the enemies of the State.

So, these are the three questions which I would ask my hon. friends to answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up. He must conclude now.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: You have taken away three minutes of my time already. We started at seven minutes past two. I am entitled to have 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already extended our time. Five hours is not only for the general discussion.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: That is not my fault.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only two hours were allowed for the general discussion. Even then we have extended it by one hour. And so you are expected to finish in ten to twelve minutes.

Are you not participating in the clause-by-clause discussion? There are five hours of which two hours are for general discussion. You must remember that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Let me know how many hours have been fixed of which these two hours will be for the general debate. I suppose four hours will be for the general debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. We have allotted two hours only for the general discussion. We have already spent this.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I am not concerned with what has been spent. What is the total time allotted to my party? Twenty-five minutes out of six hours have been allotted to us. I am entitled to speak for 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Three hours are at our disposal after extension because Shri Banerjee wanted an extension by one hour. In three hours, we shall now finish the general debate. And then comes the clause-by-clause consideration and the Third Reading of the Bill.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Please give me four minutes more and I shall finish after dealing with the more important aspects of the Bill.

Now, I am coming to the constitutional position on which, I regret to note that there has been a great ignorance of the law. The position is this. We have to examine the Constitution; the Constitution provides that in the State List; Item I is Public Order and Item II is Police. Item I, Public Order is not at all concerned in

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the watch and ward of one's own property. Public Order has a certain meaning and there is nothing about public order which is sought to be dealt with by this Bill and would like my friends to show what provision it attracts, namely, the reservations for the State sector.

About the police, the word 'police' is not used anywhere in this Bill. My very ingenious friend, Shri George Fernandes referred to the application of laws made on defection of this force. Any law can be borrowed by any party without becoming a subject of the police or other organisation for which it was originally intended. Otherwise, there is no reference to the police or their duties in this Bill at all.

I would like to clarify further and I do hope you will give me time. Firstly, the police have roughly four kinds of duties—first is the protective duty; second is the preventive duty; third is the duty for investigation and fourth is the duty for prosecution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Fifth is the destructive duty.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, we are now concerned only with the protective duty. In this protective duty, do you think that because another body is giving protection to property, the police powers are anywhere to be affected? If you will look after your own property, are you reducing the duties to the police? You are not impinging on them or on the other duties like prevention, prosecution and investigation. So, this confusion that the power of the police is in a way affected by this force is wrong. I would now come to the Concurrent List. But before that, I would like to point out that Item 32 property of the Central Government is assigned to the Central List. Item 90 gives legal powers on any subject in the Central List. And therefore item 90 gives some semblance of the protective powers which are being used.

I am now coming to the Concurrent List where the law of criminal procedure and security are provided. These are all legal issues. We have so many legal friends. So, instead of indulging in generalisations they should meet these particular points. Shri Srinibas Misra

could do so. And if we have still any doubt, let us invite the Attorney-General and hear his views.

On the question of entrenching on the powers of the State, unfortunately, there has been a lot of talk but the precise provision of the law has never been read. The precise provision of the law is not only for defence of property but that a private citizen has the right to arrest whenever a non-bailable and cognizable offence has been committed in his view. The relevant section is 59. So, the power which this body will exercise is no more than the power which anybody of us has already got to prevent a cognizable offence. Therefore, on the one hand, there is no question of entrenching on the State powers when the powers exercised are those of an individual. That disposes of the argument that the State powers are being entrenched upon; that disposes of the argument that a force is being created which will reduce the powers of the police. The police powers do not cancel or absorb the powers of the individual. That is a point which has to be considered carefully.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Would the State police have jurisdiction in the public sector enterprises or not?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : As far as railway property is concerned, the power of the State police is co-terminous with the jurisdiction of the railway police. It is a very important point that Shri Dwivedy has raised, whether the State police will have power over a factory. It has all the powers. The powers given by this Bill are only in respect of preventing an offence against the property of the Government. There is no question of entrenching upon other powers of the State police; there is no question of entrenching upon the powers of the State. A lot of misunderstanding has been caused because the simple provision of the law has not been appreciated. I would like my hon. friends to read Section 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which says :

"Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits, a non-bailable and cognizable offence and shall, without avoidable delay, make over any person so arrested to the police officer."

It is up to those who oppose this Bill to show that there is any provision in this Bill which goes beyond this.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : (Barh). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member who preceded me has explained the legality of the whole provision. So, I do not want to touch these points again. But I would like to submit that the need for this Bill has been felt and it has been brought because of the experience for the last 20 years. The loss to Government property because of hooliganism and arson has been colossal and that is why there has been the need for bringing this kind of a Bill for securing the property belonging to the public sector. Our experience has been that, apart from the loss which the railways have been incurring during the course of their operation, as whenever any incident occurs the train is detained, the glass panes are broken and engines are burnt, resulting in loss amounting to lakhs of rupees every year. Apart from this, the loss suffered by the plants in the public sector due to sabotage arson and subversion is so substantial that there is certainly a need for bringing this kind of a Bill.

The hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, who asked me a question, is himself aware of the things that are happening. It is a different thing that his party may not support this Bill for political reasons.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: There are no political reasons.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: If he looks at this Bill objectively and on its merits, he will himself concede the necessity for it because the subversion that is going on in this country is like an iceberg. What is visible is much less than what is not visible. Therefore there is need not only to provide security to this property but also to provide protection needed for industrial growth.

There is not a single industry in the public sector which has not suffered at one time or another because of this. Even now in Durgapur or Bhilai, for example, it is the experience of people who are there that if the manufactured items are kept in the open, they are loaded into trucks, taken to big markets and sold in the open

market. There is no restriction or check. There is only one guard whose capacity is not such as to provide protection against a big gang which is operating.

Apart from subversion that takes place in industrial units, there is a big racket going on—taking away Government property, selling it in the black market and minting money like anything. It has been an open thing. The House would be very much interested in knowing the amount of pilferage that is taking place in the Hindustan steel plants and in the Heavy Engineering plant at Ranchi. I know that things have not been allowed even to reach the destination. Before things have reached their destination, they have been pilfered and there is no security provided against this.

Whatever we may say about the State Governments, the State Government has not taken adequate interest. For argument's sake the State Governments can say that they are in a position to protect their own property worth crores and crores of rupees and ask why they cannot protect the property belonging to the Central Government; but the fact is that it is not so. The experience is that the State Governments have not provided adequate protection, with the result that the Central industrial units or the public sector projects have been nobody's children.

What has happened to the LIC Organisation? In Calcutta the officers were held to ransom and nobody was there to provide any protection. I happen to be the president of the Class I Officers' Association and I get complaints every day that a peon has hit an officer or that, a particular officer has been locked up. This is the kind of thing that is happening and nobody can do anything about it because there is no protection.

That is why there was this need. It is not with great pleasure that this Bill is being brought forward. It is out of sheer necessity. Shri Dwivedy may oppose it on principle, but certainly he cannot deny the need for providing more protection than is actually available today. That is a must.

The Joint Committee has improved this Bill in certain respects and I commend the improvements made by the Com-

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But I am not quite sure whether this Bill is going to provide the protection which the Government thinks it will provide. Because there should be complete co-ordination between the State Governments and the Government of India in the implementation of this Bill if it becomes an Act.

Though this Bill is not concerned with the railways and the protection to railway property is guided by another Act, it is well known fact that in spite of law there has been great amount of pilferage and loss. Apart from the losses that the railways have incurred because of looting and arson which probably amount to more than a crore of rupees, the total loss of railway property in 1965-66 only due to pilferage and theft comes to Rs. 22,04,592. This is the loss only due to pilferage and theft and it is really an underestimate but I go by the figures that have been provided in their reports. It is gross under estimate. Because when we travel by railways we find that lights, fans, electric bulbs, switches—everything is pilfered and hardly any protection is available so that all these things could be kept intact.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is worst in Bihar.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: It is very much worse in Bihar. Therefore, there is much more need for the enactment in Bihar. My friends have lot of friends in Bihar who probably do not get guided by hon. Member's noble intentions. They might be getting initial coaching from hon. Members sitting on the right like Mr. Indrajit Gupta—I wish they could also appreciate the decency of Mr. Indrajit Gupta—but they do not observe the rules of the game go much beyond that.

The hon. Member sitting on the right, Dr. Sen, said that the losses in Durgapur were to the tune of Rs. 8 lakhs. It is a gross under-statement. The figure of Rs. 17 lakhs has been given by the management itself. The losses have been much more. But if you really take the losses on account of the loss in the working days, the losses will be much more. Not only the lock-outs and strikes are not maintained peacefully but the first effort invariably is how to break things, how to really sabotage things. I am sorry to say that

my friends sitting on the right are not able to control the Frankenstein that they create very easily. They always plead about the rights of the trade unions. If one-tenth of the obligations could have been taught to them, if one-tenth of the obligations could have been nursed in them, I think, this country would have, certainly, seen better days than it is seeing today. They do not realise that.

Today, the Congress Party is ruling at the Centre. The situation today is that in the States there are other Governments who have been ruling in the States. They do not realise that the Government, to whichever party it may belong, cannot be run unless and until the propriety of law and order is maintained intact and its fibres are maintained intact. Otherwise, no Government worth its name can really exist in this country. This is not only applicable to the rights of the trade unions vis-a-vis the political parties but this is applicable to the basic existence of the administrative system in this country.

Sir, I was in Kerala the other day when Mr. Namboodripad had entered into a big controversy with the Central Government. Many things were said by him. What he said might be considered. There is also a need for reconsideration of certain points that he raised. I do not deny that. But what was the attitude of the Kerala Government? The attitude of the Kerala Government was that they had no interest in the Central services. I was in Trivandrum. I saw with my own eyes that there was no interest shown by the State authorities in the Central Government undertakings or the Central service units. It is a fact that the people of Kerala were not so provocative and, therefore, the peace was not disturbed to the extent it was expected. The credit cannot go Mr. Namboodripad or to the Communist Party. But the credit has to go to the people of Kerala who were not provoked and they did not break the peace there. The Government of Kerala that in spite of provocations, they Kerala was a zero. The State Government was not doing anything. I saw with my own eyes that at the Central Post-Office in Trivandrum, not a single policeman was there guarding the property. Thanks to the demonstrators there that the demonstrators were peaceful and they were

not obstructing anything. Otherwise, if the Marxists would have done anything, the whole property and the entire services would have been at the mercy of the hooligans and goondas. Generally, the political parties start a thing and, after it grows into a Frankenstein, they run away. That is always the situation. That is why, I feel, this Bill is a necessity.

There is only one thing that I would like to mention and that is that in clause 9, the right to appeal has not been granted. When any other serviceman has the right to appeal, why should this be denied to these people? The right to appeal to the Supreme Court should be granted to them. The right to file a writ which is available to every Government servant should be given to them.

Lastly, I would like to submit that clause 14 has to be looked into again. Though to my mind there is no ambiguity in this clause, it is a fact that it can be interpreted in various ways and, I think, clause 14 needs to be a little more clearly clarified.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, the Congress Party by this time should really make up its mind as to what it considers to be the purpose of this Bill because I find contradictory voices speaking from the other side and quite a good bit of confusion. The hon. Minister, you will remember, when he was speaking at the beginning, went out of his way to appeal to the Opposition not to see more into this Bill than there is, and the point which he was emphasizing over and over again was that it was nothing but a sort of an arrangement for streamlining the existing watch and ward organisation. This is what he said. He said that they want to make the existing watch and ward organisation more efficient as there is a lot of deficiency in respect of selection, recruitment, training and so on, and that the object of this Bill is really to put the whole thing on a much more effective basis. That, I can understand. That could be done even without bringing this Bill at all. Nobody was preventing the rules governing recruitment, training and so on of the watch and

ward from being changed or the Centre taking a hand in the training of watch and ward. I can understand that. But I do not understand why this Bill is required if it is nothing more than that. Many hon. members who have spoken from the Congress Party have really made it quite clear that they think that this is something more, and that is the real thing. The cat is being let out of the bag. Even Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, when she was speaking, by indirect references made it clear that in cases of labour disputes, in cases of agitation by the employees, a situation might arise where this Force would have to be used. Therefore, I would like to know clearly from the Minister when he replies whether it is the intention of the Government or not that this Central Industrial Security Force should be at the disposal of the Managing Directors of various concerns if they consider it necessary in their discretion to use this Force to suppress normal trade union agitations and workers' agitations. He must reply to that question because he knows very well that a number of trade union representatives belonging to different trade unions of different affiliations who appeared to give evidence before the Joint Committee were unanimous on this point that they felt the deepest apprehension that this was creating a new kind of instrument of suppression which would be put in the hands of the Managing Directors to use as they want. There is no safeguard against that at all. Mr. Lobo Prabhu said something about honest trade unions, bad trade unions, and all that. But may I know who is going to be the judge of all that?

I want to point out that this is not a question of legal quibbling, but it is a question of the attitude which is being displayed towards trade unions and towards labour questions by the people who are running the public sector undertakings. I want to give an example and then you will understand why we feel apprehensive about it. As I said, it is a question of the attitude. For example, in this recent Central Government employees' strike, I can understand the Government or a Minister taking up the position that because they had declared the strike illegal by a certain Ordinance, these trade unions which had embarked on the strike had committed an illegal act in terms of the

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Ordinance and, therefore, they propose to take action against them. This can be their stand; I follow. But you see the kind of attitude, the kind of language, the kind of outlook that is being displayed by them. I have a copy of the letter written by the Railway Minister who is, I must say, normally speaking, a mild-mannered man; I find him to be a mild-mannered man and a very polite man. But here is the letter written by him, signed by him at least—Shri C. M. Poonacha—which he had addressed to all the General Managers of the various Railways on the morrow of the strike, congratulating them on having successfully broken the strike and passed through what he considers to be a very severe trial. This is the language used there :

“Under your leadership...”

He is telling the General Managers.

“Under your leadership, your officers have displayed a great sense of duty and withstood all inconveniences in resisting the attempts of the extremist elements to disrupt train services.”

This is not a question of sabotage. Trade unions, when they decide to go on strike in the Railways, are referred to here as ‘extremist elements’, and for this matter he is congratulating the General Managers. As a result of this, what happens? The General Manager is further inspired by the message which has come to him from Rail Bhavan, and the General Manager of the South-Eastern Railway issues then a printed circular or an appeal, whatever you would like to call it, to the Railwaymen under him, and there, he goes one step further. He says :

“You should not allow your service to be distracted by the noises that a microscopic group of perpetual malcontents is now and then trying to make.”

This is the outlook of the General Manager towards trade unions which were recognised trade unions up to the 19th of September. The reference is to ‘noises by a microscopic group of perpetual malcontents’. Now, Sir, one of the General Managers will tomorrow be appointed as Managing Director of a steel plant, of a public sector undertaking. I fail to under-

stand how a managing director who had this kind of attitude towards the trade union will be a neutral person in case of industrial disputes. In case of labour dispute, that type of managing director will be the last man to be neutral. He is one of the parties to the dispute, how can he be neutral with this attitude towards the trade unions, Sir? He will use the power given to him to terrorise, to intimidate and harass the workers. That is why we are convinced that this method is going to be used for this purpose alright. Mrs. Sinha referred to this and also Mr. Lobo Prabhu referred to it. But how are this Government going to convince us that they are really serious about protecting these plants against sabotage? —That is what I would really like to know. References have been made to Durgapur incidents over and over again and hon. Members should know what has happened. I would like to remind Mrs. Sinha that it is not the friends on the right of her who indulged in these things, but it is really the friends sitting on her benches who indulged in these things. It is the INTUC which indulged in all these things. Everybody knows that. It has appeared in the press. It is this union which has indulged in a particular form of strike which resulted in damage to the cooling pipes of the rolling mills resulting in a damage which would cost them 17 lakhs or 18 lakhs, whatever the figure may be. It is they who indulged in all these things. But what has happened, Sir? There are these various unions of the Central Government employees which have been de-recognised within 24 hours, on the allegation that they had participated in an illegal strike; and therefore they must have their recognition withdrawn. All right. But why do you have double standards? Why do you adopt double-standards? Because, it is the union of Shri Atulya Ghosh, patronised by Shri Atulya Ghosh. It is that INTUC union which had been carrying on illegal strike, as a result of which damage had been caused to the rolling mills. Several lakhs of rupees have been spent to repair these things. But it is a recognised union and continues to be a recognised union.

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL (Uluberia) : Under what basis have you got the information about sabotage and expenditure

involved in repairing the plant? It is not a question of sabotage.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. I am not yielding.... (Interruption)

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : You don't hesitate to intervene even with the Minister... You go on intervening. Even when the Prime Minister spoke, you intervened.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I know, the shoe pinches you. That is why you say that.

DR. RANEN SEN : As soon as the name of Shri Atulya Ghosh is mentioned, why should these gentlemen get up? That is the real trouble.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: What did the hon. Member do when the Prime Minister spoke that day?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am going to make yet another charge, and it is this. At that meeting or conference of the INTUC union at Durgapur, when the decision to strike was taken, the Deputy Prime Minister of this Government was present as a guest. He is used to giving us a lot of sermons on this and that here, but not a single word fell from his lips at that time. These gentlemen, after the damage to the plant, came running to Delhi. The news was in the papers that they had some interviews with the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister and that was all. Nothing more happened about it. Why these double standards? In the face of this how are we expected to believe that they are serious about checking sabotage?

My question is very simple. Protection against what? I want to know whether it is protection against pilferage, because that is not the experience of the railways or of the ports; the experience of the ports and the railways is that the activities of the protection forces there which have been specially set up have led, if anything, to a growth or extension of pilferage and not to bringing it down. Is this Bill against sabotage? Well, the record of this Government does not show that they are at all serious about it. Is it for protection against communal disturbances inside the plants? Please remember that the genesis of this Bill dates back to 1964 when there was another Home Minister and a wave of

horrible riots and communal disturbances had taken place at Jamshedpur, Rourkela and other places and we were told at that time that this was the object of this Bill. Now, we do not hear about that at all. On the other hand, more recently we have seen in another public sector undertaking at Hatia that communal disturbances had taken place and neither the central industrial security force nor even the military forces that were called could put a check to them.

We must be clear in our minds about what we are out to do. What do we want to do? I am not going into the legal aspects because there is no time. But I would only say that it is a very sad state of affairs, that at a time when the political map of the country has changed and is changing very fast and at a time when all sorts of political thinkers in this country are discussing how the federal character of the Constitution should be strengthened, the Home Minister every day in public statements and speeches outside and even while addressing the Governors' conference a day or two ago has been harping on the opposite theme that the Centre must be strengthened at all costs at the expense of the States because the political map of the country is changing. I think that that is a very sad state of affairs.

I shall also point out how much they respect the opinion of the Attorney-General. I was a Member of the Joint Committee and the Attorney-General appeared before us. On matters which are covered by clauses 10 and 11 of the Bill we had grave doubts because the phrase used is not only the undertakings owned by the Central Government but other installations also which may be vital for the working of the undertakings and they wanted to cover those installations also. We had raised the question before the Attorney-General, and with your permission I would like to read out what Shri Daphthary had said. This was what what he had said :

"If you ask me, some further definition or limitation is required to make it more precise than it is at present."

Then, he says :

"I suppose one must keep in mind that it will have precious little use by having a strong force to protect my

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factory and prevent its being interfered with if the power supply or water supply or whatever it is, is left at the mercy of some one... So, in order to make this effective some method must be devised whereby what is essential for the Government undertakings should also be covered."

Otherwise, it can be stretched to any extent. We had raised this point here because there may be some components for a particular industry which are being made by some firm outside. By some stretch of imagination they may also be brought within the purview of this measure. He said :

"This requires more precise definition". He was asked by Shri Y. B. Chavan :

"Do you want any direct amendment in the Act or under the rules ?",

to which he replied :

"You might have an amendment of the Act. Rules would not do by themselves."

This was the opinion expressed before the Joint Committee by no less a person than the Attorney-General. That is the respect that they show to the opinion expressed by the Attorney-General.

Now, I shall show you from another part of the proceedings where I had raised the question regarding the territorial jurisdiction of this force that it should extend only to the compound or the premises of the factory. What does the term 'premises of the factory' mean? The factory may have a wall around it. Outside the wall there may be a township. Many of these new public undertakings have big townships around them. Where does it extend? We wanted that to be made precise. For that too, the Attorney-General has said that it should be defined, because there may be a wall and there may be somebody standing on the road outside the wall who may throw something over the wall into the factory; there may be a township also. He said that these things required definition. But nothing has been done. It has been left vague as it was before so that it may be used for any purpose whatsoever.

I would say in conclusion that there is no doubt that dual authority is being set up because there is a whole pattern behind it. We have seen in Calcutta that even the border security force which has got a specific purpose and a specific object of depending the borders was on the streets of Calcutta at the time of the disturbances. There is also the Central Reserve Police and there is now going to be the Central Industrial Security Force. This is all part of a pattern. More and more, they are trying to set up para-armed forces. It is not a watch and ward force. The statement of objects and reasons makes it quite clear. It is a para-military organisation which will be equipped with wireless sets, with transport, with arms—everything. It is there in the statement of objects and reasons.

So what they are trying to do is to set up a dual authority. Even Shri P. C. Sen, former Chief Minister of West Bengal—we had those documents before us in the Joint Committee—went on record objecting to this and saying that it would lead to a grave encroachment on the State's powers. The Government of Mysore, which is a Congress Government, objected to it. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, I think, objected to it.

They are all recorded here. It is not as if only non-Congress States objected to it. Not at all. This is a very serious matter. At the moment, we are quite convinced that it is only going to be used as an instrument of repression against the trade unions and we are putting a very dangerous weapon in the hands of the managing directors who are gentlemen of such a type who regard anything, even a normal trade union dispute, as something which requires to be crushed. I have quoted enough to show what their mentality is. Therefore, we are opposed to this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : So far as the first point, that this Industrial Security Force Bill will interfere with the rights of trade unions is concerned, I think the fear is based simply on doubts and apprehensions, because there seems no ground whatsoever for entertaining them. I do not know how industrial

relations could be altered by such a piece of legislation. It is suggested that the managing director or management may use this force as an instrument to suppress the labour organisations having extreme leftist ideologies. That, again, is based on an apprehension. That point must be cleared.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let the Minister make it clear.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE . I asked the question of Shri Dwivedy as to how industrial relations could be altered, how laws dealing with labour would be changed by such a piece of legislation. But that is not the point I am going to deal with. I am going to deal with a point which is exercising your mind, whether such a law will not encroach and trample upon the legislative powers of the States. It is quite clear that this has been the point agitating your mind. My submission is that first we have to go to cl. 10(b), a point dealing with the object or purpose of the Bill.

"To protect and safeguard the industrial undertakings....."

Not all undertakings; it is qualified undertakings—

"together with such other installations as are specified by that Government to be vital for the carrying on of work in those undertakings..."

So it is for the Central Government to specify as to which are the industries and installations along with the industry required to be safeguarded and protected. No other undertaking or installation will be covered by this bill.

15. Hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherappalli) : Is it a very difficult thing to specify ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am dealing with the point of encroachment on the powers of the State. For that purpose I am explaining this point, that specifying is required.

In the proviso also, again specifying is required by the Central Government that a particular industry is so vital that it requires protection. Unless the Central Government specifies and seeks the consent of the State Government, this law will not be made applicable to the industry that may be in a particular State.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What are called connected installations do not require the State Government's consent.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am not dealing with that point. I am dealing with the first point, ...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The point should be connected with something.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE that unless the Central Government specifies that a particular installation requires to be protected as vital, this law will not be made applicable. This law will not be made applicable unless the consent of the State Government is obtained.

SHRI NAMBIAR : In which case ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Where is the provision ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I hope I have made the point clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am following you, but the time is limited. When we deal with the clause, you will have further time.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Unless consent is obtained from the State Government, this law will not be applicable to the State at all. Is there any provision for giving consent ? You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, raised this question on the previous day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It was about jurisdiction.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am talking of jurisdiction. You have not been satisfied, and you again raised the same point this morning. The question of consent is there. What is the scheme of our Constitution ? What is the scheme of this Bill in Clause 10 ? The scheme of Clause 10 is that so far as the undertaking which is in the State jurisdiction is concerned, this law will not be made applicable unless consent of that State is sought. So, previous consent is required, and the consent is based on specifying an undertaking by the Central Government if it comes to the conclusion that it requires to be protected. Is there any provision in the Constitution for giving of consent ? I am not going to deal with this elaborately, but I will refer to article 249. It is absolutely neces-

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

sary at times for the Central Government to pass a law which deals with matters which may not be within its own purview or precincts. It may be in the State List, but if the Central Government comes to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary, then by a resolution of the Council of States it can make a law. I am dealing simply with the element of consent, and whether the element of consent has to be taken into consideration under the Constitution, and for that limited purpose I mention article 249.

Now, Sir, Art. 252, deals with the specific element of consent. I may read the article itself—Power of Parliament to legislate for two or more States by consent and adoption of such legislation by any other State. Unless consent is expressed to the passing of resolution by the States...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I point out that this is likely to raise further controversy. It will come when we consider the Bill clause by clause. So I would suggest to you to be brief now.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: The instrument by which the consent of the States would be obtained is the resolution by the legislature of a State. Now the same point has been dealt with in article 3. But the wordings are different. When any boundary is to be changed or altered of any State, then the President will obtain the consent or the view of the legislature of the State and the view is expressed through a resolution by the State legislature. Here also consent is expressed through a piece of resolution by the legislature. So it is not a far-fetched thing. 'By consent' means that when a particular industry is specified by the Central Government as vital, the matter is sent to the States and the State in order to express its consent must pass a resolution through the legislature. That is the scheme. Therefore we should not be frightened that it will be struck down by the judiciary.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सेंट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। इस बिल के आरम्भ में यह दिया हुआ है:

To provide for the constitution and regulation of a Force called the Central

Industrial Security Force for the better protection and security of certain industrial undertakings.

सर्टेन इंडस्ट्रियल अंडरटेकिंग्स के बेंटर प्रोटेक्शन और सिक्योरिटी का मुचारू रूप से बन्दोबस्त करने के हेतु यह बिल लाया गया है। लेकिन मैं इस को नहीं मानता हूँ क्योंकि इस बिल के अन्दर कोई ऐसा सैक्शन नहीं है जिसमें कि इंडस्ट्रियल अंडरटेकिंग्स के बेंटर प्रोटेक्शन और सिक्योरिटी का मुचारू रूप से बन्दोबस्त करने की बात कही गयी हो। केवल बिल में तीन सैक्शंस अर्थात् सैक्शंस 7, 11 और 12 इस से सम्बन्धित है। क्लॉज नम्बर 7 में कहा गया है कि इस फोर्स की सुपरिनटेण्डेंस सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में वेस्ट करेगी और सब्जेक्ट देयरटू इस फोर्स का गेडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इंस्पेक्टर जनरल में वेस्ट करेगा। इस फोर्स के ऊपर किसी राज्य सरकार का कोई अधिकार नहीं रहेगा। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि बिल में कहाँ ऐसा कहा गया है कि इस फोर्स के ऊपर राज्य सरकार का अधिकार रहेगा? क्लॉज नम्बर 7 का लास्ट सेंटेंस देखिये। मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ:

"Discharge his functions under the general supervision, direction and control of the Managing Director of that undertaking."

इस में मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर के सुपरविजन, डाइरेक्शन और कंट्रोल की बात कही गयी है लेकिन राज्य राज्य सरकार का अधिकार कहाँ से आता है यह हमें बतलाया जाय।

क्लॉज नम्बर 11 में पावर टु एर्रेस्ट विद्-आऊट वारंट का जिक्र है जबकि क्लॉज 12 में पावर टु सर्च विद्-आऊट वारंट का जिक्र किया गया है। अब मेरा कहना है कि यह पावर टु एर्रेस्ट विद्-आऊट वारंट या पावर टु सर्च विद्-आऊट वारंट यह चीज संविधान के खिलाफ है। संविधान की धारा 21 में कहा गया है:

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

जाहिर है कि विद्वाऊट ऐनी वारंट फ़ोम ए मजिस्ट्रेट और ऐनी एथारिटी किसी को गिरफ्तार करना संविधान के खिलाफ़ होता है। संविधान की धारा 22(2) में यह कहा गया है :

"Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest."

अगर कोई गिरफ्तार हो तो 24 घंटे के भीतर भीतर उसे किसी मजिस्ट्रेट के सामने प्रोड्यूस करना पड़ेगा। संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप में विद्वाऊट 24 घंटे का उल्लेख है उस में यह विद्वाऊट अननसैसरी डिले वाली चीज नहीं है क्योंकि यह विद्वाऊट अननसैसरी डिले वाली चीज अगर रक्खी जाती है तो वह 24 घंटे हो सकते हैं, 30 घंटे हो सकते हैं, 60 घंटे हो सकते हैं और 7 दिन भी हो सकते हैं।

मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बिल संविधान के खिलाफ़ है। लेकिन जिस एक बात पर मैं जोर देना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि शायद मंत्री महोदय का यह इशारा है कि मजदूर हड़ताल के जरिये से जो सेवाटेज करते हैं उस को रोकने के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है। ऐसा कहा भी गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सेवाटेज के जरिये में हिन्दुस्तान में सरकार का कितना नुकसान हुआ है? रेलवे है, पोर्ट एंड डाक है, शिपिंग है, जिनमें भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के एस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स हैं उन में सेवाटेज के जरिये से सरकार का कितना नुकसान हुआ और मार्लिकों तथा मैनजर के सेवाटेज के जरिये में कितना नुकसान हुआ? पांडे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में है कि दुर्गापुर में 14 करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ एक वर्ष में। मैंने देखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड में पिछले दस वर्षों में 1200 करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ। यानी केन्द्रीय सरकार के हर एक प्रतिष्ठान में नुकसान हुआ है सिवा हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स और हिन्दुस्तान टेलिफिल्म में। सेवाटेज करता है मैनजमेंट क्योंकि मैनजमेंट की भरती होती

है बड़े-बड़े पूजीपतियों के इशारों पर और कैपिटलिस्ट्स के इशारों पर ताकि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पब्लिक सेक्टर न चल पायें। इस देश की यह परम्परा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पब्लिक सेक्टर चल नहीं सकता, प्राइवेट सेक्टर उन से ज्यादा अच्छे चलते हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है, यह साबित करने के लिये यह सब चीजें सजेस्ट की जा रही हैं।

इस बिल का उद्देश्य हर एक राज्य में प्रतिद्वन्दिता और प्रतिस्पर्धा के आधार पर एक पुलिस का नेटवर्क कायम करना है। इस का उद्देश्य है राज्य सरकारों की पावर को खत्म करना। राज्य सरकारों की पावर को बढ़ाने का उद्देश्य नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के क्या रिश्ते होंगे इस को लेकर बहुत चर्चा चल रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार पहले में यह बिल ला कर तय कर लेती है कि वह किसी की बात नहीं मानेगी। अगर जरूरत होगी तो वह जो उस की फोर्स रखेगी उस के जरिये से राज्य सरकार की फोर्स को बेकार कर के काम अपने काम को चलायेंगे। मिलिटरी तो है ही उन के हाथ में, लेकिन मिलिटरी के जरिये में वह काम को नहीं चलाना चाहते क्योंकि मिलिटरी तो बहार की लड़ाई के लिये होती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की फोर्स जायेगी तो मिल जायेगी मैनजमेंट से। मैनजमेंट के माताहत उस का रहना बहुत खतरनाक है।

मैंने पिछले तीन वर्षों में एक बिल भी ऐसा नहीं देखा जो मजदूरों के हक में हो। तालाब बनने के लिये, रिट्रेचमेंट रोकने के लिये या डी० ए० को स्थिर रखने के लिये एक बिल भी नहीं लाया गया लेकिन यहाँ पर पिछले दो महीनों में तीन ऐसे बिल लाये गये जिन में जनता को बड़ा नुकसान पहुँचा। अंग्रेस्त महीने में गोलड कंट्रोल बिल लाया गया जिस के जरिये 25 लाख अर्टिजन्स की रोज़ी का साधन छीन लिया गया। अगर हर एक आदिमी

[श्री बेबेन सेन]

के परिवार में पांच पांच सदस्य भी हों तो आज एक करोड़ आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं। उस के बाद बैंकिंग रेगुलेशन बिल आया उस के क्लॉज 36 के जिरये से बैंक के लोगों को हड़ताल करने का हक नहीं रखा गया। अब यह बिल आया है जिस में बिना किसी वारण्ट के आदिमियों को अरेस्ट किया जा सकेगा और लोगों को तंग किया जा सकेगा।

मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में मजदूरों के खिलाफ इस को लाया गया है। हमारे देश की सरकार यह चाहती है कि जितना भी हो सके मजदूरों को सताओ। कोई भी काम मजदूरों के हक में सरकार की तरफ से कभी नहीं हुआ। इस बिल को वापस ले लिया जाना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, in the beginning many members belonging to the opposition expressed doubts about the constitutional validity of this Bill and the legislative competence of this House to pass it. I would briefly quote the opinion of the Attorney General given before the Joint Committee and not quoted by hon. members opposite :

"It is wrong to interpret an item in one List as being limited by an item in the other List. Each is capable of being exploited to the full. You are well aware of this that you have to look at the substance. Courts have gone to this length. They say that if the penal substance is something which falls within the list, it may be that here and there are provisions which impinge upon some items in the other list, but that cannot be helped provided they are necessary and ancillary and auxiliary items."

He goes on further and says :

"When I look at certain other legislations, e.g., the Customs Act, I find there the power of search, the power of arrest and handing over to the police is exactly the same and objection has been taken, but it has failed. And this has been stat-

ed that the insertion of these powers does not make these people 'police'. Therefore you are not impinging on the other list. This is not merely my opinion, but it happens to be happily the opinion of the court."

This is the opinion of the Attorney General on the constitutional validity of this provision.

I would like to mention that in the light of the opinions given by the Attorney General and the views expressed by various hon. members of the Joint Committee, we did make some amendments in the clauses on which the Attorney General had commented, viz., clauses 10, 11 and 14, so as to remove whatever little doubts or objections there might have been that the field belonging to the States was being encroached upon by this Bill. Even as it was there was hardly anything objectionable. But even if there was any doubt, we were anxious to remove it, so that when this force is constituted, it would not encroach even slightly on the fields reserved by the Constitution for the State Governments.

In the original Bill, clause 10 contained a provision that,

"The force may be required to guard such other installations as are specified by the Government or by any other officer empowered by the Government in that behalf."

There were two objections to this. First was that there should be no power under this Act to delegate such authority to specify the installations to be guarded by the force. The second objection was that there might be ancillary installations attached with the Government of India property, which may not belong to Government of India, but may belong to private parties or to the State Government. We amended this clause to remove both the lacunae. Firstly we took away the power which was sought to be given to the officer for specifying the installations. Secondly, to avoid any difficulty in future, we added a proviso to the effect that before installations which are not owned or controlled by the Central Government are notified, the consent of the concerned State Government shall be obtained. This clearly proves that our intention is not to encroach on any of the authority of the State Government.

The power to Bhilai Steel Plant is supplied by a power house which is owned by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. Now, that installation is not owned by Central Government. But it is very vital in running the Bhilai Steel Plant. In case the industrial security force is to be posted in that area for protection of Korba Thermal Power Station, consent of the State Government shall be necessary before any force can be sent there. This is an illustration which I wish to give and this is a particular thing on which the Attorney General commented which the hon. Member, Shri Gupta quoted. But, he did not come forward to say that in view of those comments that we have amended this clause. There was some doubt about clause 11 also under which the power to arrest without warrant was specified. Here also we felt that it was necessary to define it better and restrict the power to arrest without warrant only for cognizable offences and delete the non-cognizable offences. All those cognizable offences relate only to the property belonging to Central Government. This also we have clarified. In this way, we have also amended clause 11 to specify that any arrests can come only if there is a cognizable offence committed in relation to the property of the Central Government. So, this thing has been put in this clause 11 now by the Select Committee and it is also beyond any shadow of doubt that no action can be taken which will impinge upon the State police.

The third amendment which was made by the Select Committee is in Clause 14 where a provision has been added similar to clause 10. The State Government's consent is necessary for this amendment before a request for deputation of this force can be accepted for an installation or for an industrial undertaking which is not owned by the Central Government but which is owned by the State Government or by other persons. For that, the consent of the State Government would be necessary.

These are the three main amendments that have been made by the Joint Committee in this Bill. And I dare say that.

श्री बेबेन सेन : राज्य सरकार की इस फोर्स पर पावर कहाँ रहेगी, यह बताइये ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : And after these amendments are made therein, whatever doubt there might be in the minds of the people would not be there.

Then, Mr. Gupta has asked me a question whether this force will be used to suppress the trade union activities. I want to emphatically say 'no'. Our intention is not to use this force to suppress any legitimate trade union activities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You will give it to the Managing Director to discharge.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I will explain about that also.

At the request of the Managing Director, the force will be sent to guard installations in the same way as watch and ward would do. The functions of this force are not police functions. It has been clarified that the functions of the force are clearly that of watch and ward.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : वाच ऐण्ड वार्ड नाम क्यों नहीं रखते, मिन्कोरिटी फोर्स नाम क्यों रखते हैं ?

श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल : यदि आपको नाम से ही तकलीफ है तो उसके बारे में सोचा जा सकता है । नाम से कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ता । आप कट्टेस देखिये !

Mr. Deputy Speaker. I was trying to explain what protection we have taken to see that this force is not misused by the General Managers of the Industrial Undertakings. Here, I would read out the provision which has been objected to by various hon. Members about the power of the members of this force to make a search and arrest a person without warrant. Sir, it has been clarified earlier. But, I wish to repeat it again that this power which has been given to the members of this force is no more and no better than the power given to the private individuals—private citizens—under the Code of Criminal Procedure in clause 59. With your permission, Sir, I would like to quote section 59(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure :

"Any private person may arrest any person who, in his view, commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or any

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla] proclaimed offender and, without unnecessary delay, shall make over any person so arrested to a police officer."

Further it says :

"or in the absence of the police officer to take such a person, cause such a person to be taken, to the nearest police station."

If the hon. Members take the trouble of reading the Bill, they will find exactly the same provision has been incorporated there. The powers which have been given to the members of this force are available even to the private citizens of this country. This force will probably have this power even without this provision being there.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Then, why do you arm them if it is there ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Only to protect them from violent people.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Who are the violent people ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : You know who are the violent people.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The cat is out of the bag.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Another objection raised by many hon. Member is that this is a police force in a cloak, that the police force which is being put in various industrial undertakings will take away the police functions of the State Government. I can quote from various authorities to prove that this is not a police force at all; it is only a well-regulated, well-trained and well-equipped watch and ward force which will be organised on an all-India basis. Secondly, if you analyse their functions you will see that all those functions which have been specified are the functions which normally the watch and ward people do; no other extra function has been given to them.

I will give one instance which might, perhaps, satisfy Shri Nambiar, because he is a person who is never satisfied by our assurance. If you hear me without any bias, perhaps you will be able to appreciate the point. Here the provision is that when an offender is apprehended and arrested by a

member of this force, he has to be taken to the nearest police station and handed over to the police for further action. No power has been given to the members of this force to detain any person, produce him in a court of law or proceed against him in the manner in which the police force will normally do; nothing of that sort. Then, their jurisdiction is limited to the industrial undertaking owned by the Central Government.

A question was asked why this function is not being delegated to the police force of the State Government. It is precisely for the reason that it is a non-police function, it is a watch and ward function. All that we are doing is to constitute a watch and ward organisation to protect the industrial undertakings of the Central Government. If it were a police function, then it would have been quite normal for us to request the State Government concerned to give us the police force and ask that force to guard our installations. But we do not want a police force, either Central or State, simply for the sake of watch and ward work unless, of course, there is some emergency. In the normal course, we would like this work to be done by well-regulated, well-trained and well-equipped watch and ward and not by the police force.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Suppose the Managing Director of an industrial plant requires some assistance. Will he be expected to call this force or the police force of the State Government ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : If the Managing Director requires any assistance of protecting his installation, the protection work will be done by this force. But if there are law and order problems, he will definitely have to call the State police force to maintain law and order and deal with law and order matters. This force, I can assure Shri Indrajit Gupta, is not meant for law and order duty, either inside the plant or outside the plant. It is only meant to do watch and ward duty; nothing else.

SHRI NAMBIAR : If it is watch and ward, it must be there all the time. You cannot remove completely the present watch and ward and create a vacuum. This force will be quartered outside and will come in only when it is called. So, the watch and ward has got to be there for formal work.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I clarified it in my opening speech that when this force is constituted, there will be no watch and ward. It is not as if both the watch and ward and this force will work hand in hand. This will be the only force in the industrial plant. There will be no separate watch and ward over and above this force.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It will be permanently posted there ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Yes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not what the Bill says. It says the Managing Director will requisition their help. That means it is not a permanent watch and ward force.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सरकार परमनिंट वाच एंड वार्ड को ट्रेनिंग क्यों नहीं देती है ? सरकार एक्स्ट्रा स्टाफ को क्यों रखना चाहती है ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : May I say that all these things are not put in the laws to be made ? These are executive functions which are left to the Government to regulate. The intention here is to put this force as a watch and ward force and there will be no separate watch and ward. If this was the misunderstanding on which there was opposition to this force, I am clarifying this and there should be no opposition to this matter now.

Shri Tyagi is saying that if this is going to do watch and ward duties, why not give better training to the watch and ward staff. This is what we are trying to do. The Bill means to take up the present watch and ward staff, assimilate them as far as possible in this force and give them better standardised training and equipment so that the watch and ward, which is at present haphazardly recruited without any standard, whose training and equipment are different, will all be standardized.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : डबल वाच एंड वार्ड हो जायेगा : एक परमनिंट और एक टेम्पोरेरी ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : डबल नहीं होगा । जो आज का वाच एंड वार्ड स्टाफ है, उसी

से लोग इस में ले लिये जायेंगे और उन को ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी, उन को एक्विपमेंट दिया जायेगा और उन को उसी काम में लगाया जायेगा, जो कि आज का वाच एंड वार्ड कर रहा है । उस के अलावा कोई दूसरा वाच एंड वार्ड नहीं होगा ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : मंत्री महोदय जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, वह क्लाज 14 के बिल्कुल खिलाफ है । क्लाज 14 में बिल्कुल दूसरी बात लिखी हुई है ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : खिलाफ नहीं है, बिल्कुल वहीं है, जो हमारा इरादा है ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : इस में लिखा है कि जब आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, तब इस स्पेशल फ़ोर्स को बुलाया जायेगा ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Shri Surendranath Dwivedy asked about the need for this force and how this idea entered Government's mind. He wanted to know why this kind of a force should be required. I would invite the attention of this House and of the hon. Member to the report of Justice Mukherjee into the causes of fire in the Heavy Engineering project in Ranchi.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That was also done by the INTUC.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In his report, I think, in paragraph 102, he has stressed the need for such a central force, a well regulated, well trained and well equipped force, for doing duty in public undertakings. Even to commonsense it appeals that, instead of having a haphazard watch and ward, ill-trained and ill-equipped, we should have a force of this kind. This is the only intention in the Government's mind and the only reason why this force is being brought into being. I can assure hon. Members that it is not the intention of the Central Government to impinge even to the slightest extent upon the States' authority to do any work or job which is normally done by the State's police force. This will not be a police force; this will be a watch and ward force which will do purely watch and ward jobs and not jobs which the State police will do now or in the future.

In view of these clarifications I hope hon. Members will support this measure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

SHRI NAMBIAR : I want to seek some clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Later on, not at this stage. We have exceeded the time. During clause-by-clause consideration we will have ample opportunity.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। इस क्लॉज में कोई एमेंडमेंट ही नहीं है।

Division No. 71

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even then you will have a right to raise it. We have exceeded the time limit.

The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of a Force called the Central Industrial Security Force for the better protection and security of certain industrial undertakings, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

AYES

15.38 hrs.

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Amat, Shri D.

Ankineedu, Shri

Arumugam, Shri R. S.

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.

Dass, Shri C.

Desai, Shri Morarji

Deshmukh, Shri B. D.

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal

Jadhav, Shri V. N.

Kamble, Shri

Kamala Kumari, Kumari

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Katham, Shri B. N.

Khanna, Shri P. K.

Krishna, Shri M. R.

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Laskar, Shri N. R.

Lobo Prabhu, Shri

Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.

Majhi, Shri Mahendra

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Meena, Shri Meetha Lal

Mehta, Shri Ashoka

Minimata Agam Das Guru, Shrimati

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mondal, Shri Jugal

Nahata, Shri Amrit

Naidu, Shri Chengalraya

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Pant, Shri K. C.

Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai

Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri

Patil, Shri S. D.

Poonacha, Shri C. M.

Prasad, Shri Y. A.

Radhabai, Shrimati B.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri

Raj Deo Singh, Shri

Raju, Shri D. B.

Ram, Shri T.

Ram Dhani Das, Shri

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.

Ram Swarup, Shri

Rane, Shri

Rao, Shri K. Narayana

Rao, Shri Rameshwar

Rao, Shri Thirumala

Rao, Shri V. Narasimha

Reddy, Shri Ganga

Reddy, Shri P. Antony

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Sadhu Ram, Shri

Sambasivam, Shri

Sanji Rupji, Shri

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Sen, Shri Dwaipayan

Sen, Shri P. G.

Sethuraman, Shri N.

Shambhu Nath, Shri

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Biswamurayan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Ahmed, Shri J.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhagaban Das, Shri
 Biswas, Shri J. M.
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Devgun, Shri Hardayal
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gopaln, Shri P.
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Gaha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri K.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
 Kundu, Shri S.

Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 So'anki, Shri S. M.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Maiti, Shri S. N.
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Mayavan, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Ramamurti, Shri P.
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Satya Narain Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Shah, Shri T. P.
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sondhi, Shri M. L.
 Thakur, Shri Gunanand
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Umanath, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is : Ayes—83; Noes—56.

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 —(Definitions)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move: Page 2, line 9,—

for "may be regulated by Parliament by law".

substitute "may be so declared by Government" (2)

AYES : Shri B. Anganappa.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :—

Page 2, line 30,—

omit "First Schedule to the" (3)

Sir, one does not associate anything but law with Parliament and the words in question, even if they may have been introduced after consulting the Attorney-General are confusing. Therefore, I propose, where any undertaking engaged in any other industry or in any trade, business or service is included in "industrial undertaking", it should be by an order of Government because this is not a matter for which Government can come all the time

NOES : Shri S. S. Kothari.

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

before Parliament and get a law passed. So, my amendment is a very simple one and I do hope the Minister will accept it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The purpose of this amendment is that undertakings which do not belong to the Central Government and which belong to the private parties should also be entitled for protection by the Force. As I have already explained in my earlier speech, we do not wish to provide this Force for anything which is not the property of the Central Government. In regard to the private industrial undertakings which are situated in the States, the responsibility for protection lies on the State Government. Since that is the responsibility of the State Government, we do wish to include that in our responsibility. Therefore, I am not in a position to accept the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments 2 and 3, moved by Shri Lobo Prabhu, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Constitution of the Force)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are amendments by Shri Lobo Prabhu, Shri Nambiar, Shri Tyagi, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya and Shri Abdul Ghani Dar. Are they moving? Amendment No. 46 is the same as 4.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 4,—

omit "owned by that Government"
(4)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 2,—

after "Government" insert—

"under the direct supervision of the State Government where the headquarters is situate" (22)

Page 3, line 7,—

add at the end—

"and the recruitment shall be done by the State Government" (23)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 3,—

after "of" insert "Central" (45)

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

for lines 5 to 7, substitute—

"(2) The Force shall be constituted in such manner and shall consist of such number of supervisory officers and members of Force as may be prescribed.

(3) The supervisory officers and numbers of the Force shall receive such pay and other remuneration, as may be Prescribed." (47)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

for lines 5 to 7, substitute—

"(2) The Force shall be arranged in such manner and shall consist of such number of supervisory officers and members of Force as may be authorised.

(3) The supervisory officers and members of the Force shall receive such pay and other remuneration, as may be prescribed." (57)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Before I proceed to this amendment, may I say that when I raise an amendment and make a specific point, I do expect a reply to that point and not a generalisation about what government stands for? I had pointed out that there was no meaning in the expression, "by Parliament by law" and that it was better to substitute it by "an order of the Government" whether it is with the consent of the State Government or not. You have already put the amendment to

the vote of the House and it has been negated. Out of respect for the dignity and the capacity of this House, I do hope that I would get an answer which will relate to what I said and not what the Minister has in mind.

I am now coming to this amendment which is that the words 'owned by that Government' may be omitted. A little earlier I had raised the point that all properties must be protected because property gives employment, property produces things which are required for the people. (Interruptions) I have already explained to my Leftist friends that industrial properties are very important because they provide employment, and anyone who destroys property, whether it belongs to Government or the private sector, is destroying the potential of employment, is destroying the sources of production. That is my first argument. The Force should be available not only to the public sector undertakings but also to the private sector as long as it is an industrial undertaking.

The Government has restricted itself to Schedule I of the Industrial Resolution. That means that they only want a particular property to be protected—that which is included in that schedule. All government property and industrial property deserve to be protected. Therefore, this particular amendment that we wipe out the words 'owned by that Government' is very important.

One more point in this connection is this. Any private citizen under the Police regulations can ask for the Police help provided there is a case for it. There is no difference between this position and that position. If a private enterprise finds that it is in need of this help it can ask for it; it should be in a position to ask for it and it should obtain it in the interest of the industry, in the interest of labour.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I strongly oppose the proposal made by Shri Lobo Prabhu. Unfortunately he is sitting on this side of the House. What he wants is that this power should be extended to the private industry also as if this country is now being governed in a vacuum, as if there is no police force now and everything is in a vacuum and so, Mr. Lobo Prabhu wants his friends

in the industry to have some force coming from the sky, so that some help is rendered. What is Mr. Lobo Prabhu thinking? I cannot understand this. This is ridiculous and it should be thrown out. They will throw it out because they are not so foolish as he is. Here is my amendment. . . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : May I rise on a point of order? The word 'foolish' in this connection is not quite parliamentary. He is competent to criticise me intelligently. . . .

SHRI NAMBIAR : I withdraw it because I cannot think that it is so for himself. My submission is this. If there is to be a security force to supplement the strength of the force that is at present there to protect the installations of the Central and State Governments or industrial undertakings or any private industry, whatever it is, we can grant them as security force. That is the scheme which I have put forward. Therefore I have made my amendment which I request the hon. Minister to accept and it can fit into his scheme. Therefore, Sir, you will see the correctness of my amendment. The correctness of my amendment will be clear if I read the clause. The clause says :

"There shall be constituted and maintained by the Central Govt. a Force to be called the Central Industrial security Force for the better protection and security of industrial undertakings owned by that Government."

This is the scheme at present. I agree to the scheme provided he accepts my amendment, amendment No. 22 which says :

"Page 3, line 2.—

after "Government" insert—

"under the direct supervision of the State Government where the headquarters is situate"

That means, Sir, that a force can be raised in each State which will help the Central or State undertaking, whatever it is, to protect itself, but the point is this, that that particular force must be under the control of the State Government. That is my point. The State Government can utilise this force for their protection. This is my amendment. So, I would like that they accept the amendment namely, 'under the direct supervision of the State Government where the headquarters is situate.'

[Shri Nambiar]

Also, Sir, I have got another amendment, amendment No. 23, for sub-clause (2) of clause 3. Clause 3 sub-clause (2) says like this :

'The Force shall be constituted in such manner, shall consist of such number of supervisory officers and members of the Force who shall receive such pay and other remuneration as may be prescribed.'

To that I have made an amendment saying:

"and the recruitment shall be done by the State Government".

The recruitment should be done by the State Government. The Force is to be controlled by the State Government. That is my submission, Sir.

Before clause-by-clause consideration was taken up the hon. Minister said that this security force will be a force which will be functioning in each undertaking as a watch and ward force. This is what he says. These forces throughout the whole of India—wherever they are—will be controlled by an Inspector-General of Police who will give the job assignment to these people. That is what he says. If that is the purpose for which you want the force, we are agreeable; but what we say is this, that that force must be recruited and controlled by the State Government. You may keep it in each State. The Pay may be given by the Central Government. I have no objection. The State Governments have no money. We have no objection for that. But our objection is this : you cannot have a central force, recruited by the Centre,

15.47 Hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

kept by the Centre, to be sent to each State, whenever the General Manager wants, according to clause 14, to defend or protect certain things. You give him the power of police, to search and arrest. That means, you are ignoring the fact that there is a State Government existing, that it has got a force, a police force. On the other hand you want to have a parallel force, kept in each State, or whatever it is, without the consent and without the consultation with the State Government. For instance, Sir, during the 19th September strike, the Central Government sent Central

Reserve Police Forces to Kerala. One morning these persons were dumping themselves in the soil of Kerala...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That was a different situation altogether. Here the force will be with the consent of the State...

SHRI NAMBIAR : No consent, Sir. There is no consent at all. Unfortunately you have got that feeling. It is my turn to convince you.

SHRI SAMBASIVAM (Nagapattinam) : There is only one soil, the Indian soil. There is no such thing as Kerala soil.

SHRI NAMBAIR : That is a phrase. I think my hon. friend will not misunderstand the meaning of that phrase. While you were speaking, you tried to convince the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am of that opinion—I have an open mind.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Now it is my turn to convince you. I request you to understand the position. Here the consent of the State Government is not at all sought for use of the force to protect Central installations; consent is sought only when installations of the State Government connected with the Central Installations are to be protected by this force. Therefore, my submission is that the right of the State Governments should not be usurped. You should not create a situation in the country wherein the people of a State feel that the Central Government have usurped the right of the State Government. In such circumstances, you will have voluntary co-operation, friendship and unity.

You are talking of emotional integration? What is emotional integration? How can you have it when you send the CRP to Kerala without the Chief Minister asking for it. That force just came there. We asked the Chief Minister. He said 'I do not know'. He was asked, 'What for are they here?' He replied, 'I do not know'. 'What is their work?' 'I do not know'. He knew nothing about it.

Similarly, the Central Government will be sending the Industrial Security Force to all industrial concerns and they will do whatever they like. There will be a perpetual quarrel between the Central Government and the State Governments.

In these circumstances, what the Central Government must do is to bring about unity from below, unity of hearts, not unity by force, by *danda*. But they are trying to bring it about by *danda*, as they did on the 19th September in Indraprastha Bhavan, Pathankot and elsewhere. This cannot go on all the time. If you use *danda* on a glass vessel, it will break into pieces. If *danda* is used to bring about unity, the unity will be broken into pieces. So they must get the willing co-operation of the States. That is the reason why State Governments have objected to the Bill; otherwise, they would not have objected to it. Even Congress Governments objected to this Bill. Therefore, you must think twice before passing a Bill of this type. That is why I am saying: at least improve the Bill to create a feeling of satisfaction in the States. I am doing so by means of my amendments Nos. 22 and 23. This will create confidence in the State Governments that the Force will function with their consent and not otherwise.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : My amendment No. 47 is to cl. 3(2). This amendment does not intend substantially to alter what is there. But the entire clause appears to me to be defective in construction and, if I may say it with apologies, grammatically incorrect. I tried to put it in one sentence as it was there and found it could not be expressed unless the whole thing was split up into two sentences. Kindly see the clause.

"The force shall be constituted in such manner, shall consist of such number of supervisory officers and members of the force who shall receive such pay and other remuneration as may be prescribed".

There should be an 'and' between 'The Force shall be constituted in such manner' and 'shall consist of such number of supervisory officers.....'. Here in the clause as it is, that is omitted. Unless that "and" is put, the sentence is defective.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Not only the sentence, the entire scheme is defective.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : For the time being I am concerned with the sentence. But the "and" was not put there

under the impression that the next item, "who shall receive such pay and other remuneration as may be prescribed" could be regarded as a separate sentence by itself, but that is not so. That is a subordinate clause related to the principal clause.

15.55 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In the original Bill as it was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, it read like this :

"The Force shall be constituted in such manner, shall consist of such number of supervisory officers and members of the Force, and shall receive such pay and other remuneration as may be prescribed."

There were three clauses. It must have struck the members of the Joint Committee that this sentence was not clear in meaning, because though the first two clauses, viz., "The Force shall be constituted in such manner," and "shall consist of such number of supervisory officers and members of the Force" have a meaning, the third clause, "the Force shall receive such pay and other remuneration as may be prescribed" has no meaning. Therefore, what the Joint Committee did was to remove the "and" and put in "who". With this alteration the sentence carried some sense, but it became defective in another way. The intention was to relate "as may be prescribed" to "The Force shall be constituted in such manner," and also to relate it to "the Force shall consist of such number of supervisory officers", but actually it relates only to the subordinate clause "the Force shall receive such pay and other remuneration" and not to the other two clauses. So, this will be a totally defective clause, and unless it is changed in the way I have suggested, I believe we ought not to pass this clause.

SHRI NAMBIAR : This is reasonable. This may be accepted. People should not think after reading it that we are so incompetent to understand simple English.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर मेरा अवेण्डमेन्ट यह है, मैं भी बोलना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : We shall go to the floods now.

16.00 Hrs.

MOTION RE : STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the discussion on the flood situation.

SHRI P. K. DEO rose—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I make one small request, Sir ? I would only say that before we start this discussion we may stand in silence for a minute in memory of those who have died in thousands either in Bihar or West Bengal or in Orissa. After all there is no politics involved in it. Let us show our respect.

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : Now let us begin the discussion. A number of people are there. I would suggest that first the Minister will speak and afterwards the members will be speaking. We must confine ourselves only to the two points, floods and cyclone. 2 hours are enough and if necessary you may take another half an hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : More time may be given.

MR. SPEAKER : It all depends upon your capacity to sit in the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : I think you might have seen some sort of an appeal to you signed by a number of members belonging to all Parties that the discussion on the flood situation should be extended by another 2 hours.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are willing to sit another half hour, I have no objection. I have not received the paper, but that does not matter now. It may be in the office.

DR. K. L. RAO.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 13th November, 1968 regarding flood situation in the country, be taken into consideration."

I have already given all the information that is available. Some supplementary information I can give but I thought that it is much better if I hear the hon Members giving their suggestions and at the end I shall

submit whatever further information I have. The only thing I would like to add is that in the case of Orissa another Rs. 50 lakhs has been granted by the Finance Ministry towards flood relief.

श्री रवि राय : वहाँ नुकसान तो पचास करोड़ का हुआ है ।

DR. K. L. RAO : This Rs. 50 lakhs is an additional amount to the Rs. 50 lakhs already granted. But the central team has not been able to go. The team must have gone there but there was a kind of repetition of the cyclone. Therefore, they were prevented from going there. After they go, further funds will be sanctioned.

I would request the hon Members to give their suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 13th November, 1968 regarding flood situation in the country, be taken into consideration."

There are some substitute motions.

Excepting Shri Yashwant Singh Kushwah and Shri Bibhuti Mishra, all others have moved their substitute motions.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 13th November, 1968 regarding flood situation in the country, expresses the gravest anxiety at the failure, particularly in West Bengal, of the administrative machinery to tackle with the problem and calls upon the Central Government immediately to begin to implement a full-scale short-term and long-term plan for relief and rehabilitation of the enormous number of sufferers involved in the unprecedented calamity that has taken place." (3)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the

13th November, 1968 regarding flood situation in the country, expresses serious concern over the failure of the Government to effectively deal with the problems arising out of such natural calamities, particularly in North Bengal, where the administrative machinery grossly neglected its duty to alert the people by giving timely flood warning and undertake immediate measures for rescue and relief after the flood disaster, and where assessment of the colossal disaster was inordinately delayed by the Central Study Team, and urges upon the Government that :

- (a) besides providing relief and rehabilitation facilities to all flood affected areas in the country, North Bengal Flood be regarded as an extraordinary national calamity and thus, a Special Central Fund, without requiring the approval of the Central Study Team, for adequate relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction there, be advanced.
- (b) permanent flood control measures with flood warning system be speedily worked out, particularly in the areas like Midnapur, North Bengal, North Bihar, coastal region of Orissa and Brahmaputra valley which suffer from the furies of floods almost every year;
- (c) Flood Fighting Corps be set up in States, generally vulnerable from recurrence of floods, with Central help; and
- (d) a Central National Fund be constituted for providing speedy help to a State which requires to meet an emergency arising out of flood or similar other natural calamities. (4)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 13th November, 1968 regarding flood situation in the country, approves the action taken by the Government in extending and organising relief among the distressed people and recommends that—

- (a) a detailed examination be made immediately, in view of the recent experience, for controlling discharge of flood water to Chilka Lake by the rivers Salia, Malaguni and Kusumi and other small rivers;
- (b) escapes for flood waters be provided at various points in the National Highway No. 5 in Orissa and in the Railway track between Taparg and Chhatrapur;
- (c) assistance be provided in a big way for rebuilding the houses which have collapsed in the coastal districts of Orissa; and
- (d) dredging of the Chulka mouth be undertaken for speedy outflow of flood water into the sea." (5)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substitute namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 13th November, 1968 regarding flood situation in the country expresses the gravest anxiety at the failure of the administrative machinery to tackle with the problem and calls upon the Central Government immediately to begin to implement a full-scale short-term and long-term plan for relief and rehabilitation of the enormous number of sufferers involved in the unprecedented calamity that has taken place and recommends that :—

- (a) suitable funds be made available to construct minor bunds on Yamuna river for hoarding waters for irrigation purposes and the drainage system be improvised so that water from drains may flow easily;
- (b) steps to safeguard the richest cultivable lands be taken in hand; and
- (c) drainage system particularly in District Gurgaon, Haryana, be taken in hand and extensive repairs, etc., be given priority so that unavoidable losses be stopped for ever." (6)

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minis-

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

ter of Irrigation and Power on the 13th November, 1968 regarding the flood situation in the country, particularly the devastation caused by the land-slide in Darjeeling and Teesta floods in the districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar, Maldah and West Dinajpur in West Bengal expresses great concern at the patent failure of the West Bengal State Administration to take proper precautionary measures despite sufficient forewarning about the floods by the irrigation authorities and is of the opinion that a full-scale enquiry be conducted on the Central level to fix the responsibility for this failure, and having regard to the colossal loss of human lives, cattle, property, houses, standing crops and tea plantations in the flood affected districts, recommends that sufficient funds be granted to the State outside normal Plan allocations for the implementation of short-term and long-term rehabilitation measures which have been totally inadequate so far to meet the needs of situation." (7)

SHRI RABI RAY : I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Irrigation and Power on the 13th November, 1968 regarding flood situation in the country, calls upon the Union Government immediately to make enough funds available to the State Government of Orissa so as to start a programme of rehabilitating lakhs of people who have been made homeless by the recent cyclone and floods in Puri, Ganjam and Cuttack districts of Orissa." (8)

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I have also submitted one substitute motion. That is not in the list.

MR. SPEAKER : Your name is not in the list.

Evidently it was received now.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I deem it a painful duty to narrate the miseries and sufferings of the people who were hit by

the recent floods and cyclone. Sir, while extending my sympathies to the people of Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, who have been subjected to the ravages of the floods, who have lost their dear and near ones and their houses and their worldly belongings and who have been reduced as destitutes, I would like to focus my observations on the unprecedented cyclonic floods which lashed the east coast of this country on the 26th, 27th and 28th of last month and brought in their trail colossal damage to life and property in the coastal districts of my State, particularly, Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack and to the adjacent Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh.

Last year, Orissa was subjected to natural calamities, floods, drought and cyclone which came in their chronological sequence one after the other, and before we recovered from this shock, we had a very bad drought in the month of July and August which delayed our agricultural operations, particularly in paddy cultivation, and brought a complete failure of the earlier variety of paddy. In the last session, this House was seized of this problem of drought. Now, we are faced with the problem of cyclone and flood which were caused by a depression at the Bay of Bengal which came at a speed of 120 kilometres per hour, with a whirlwind and torrential rains. In Berhampur, 244 mm of rainfall was recorded on the 27th and 594 mm on the 28th which had broken all the previous records. It is a misfortune that Orissa in the last two years has been consistently the victim of the vagaries of Nature with all its fury, which had behaved more or less in a very erratic manner like the mood of the Central Government. Heavy downpour accompanied by gale swept over these three districts causing enormous damage to life and property and also disruption in the line of communication, like train, telephone, telegraphs, and roads. Landslides also occurred in several places; the Bodonadi and Risi Kulya in Ganjam, and Prachi, Kedua, Daya, Bhargavi and Kusum in Puri district were in floods; in the flood protection embankments on both sides of these rivers, several breaches were caused and there has been breaches in the saline embankment of the Chilka because of which a large number of villages have

been inundated, submerging the paddy fields. At this time of the year, paddy is in the flowering stage and in the pollination stage, and you can therefore very well imagine the position; when the paddy fields are under six feet of water for two weeks, you can imagine what would be the outturn of paddy. The return will be absolutely zero.

Similarly, coconut plantations and banana gardens in large numbers and betel-vine gardens in thousands have been completely damaged. In Berhampur, Puri, Chhatrapur, and Jagatsinghpur and in many other towns hundreds of *pucca* houses have collapsed including several Government buildings. The roof of the Collectorate and the sub-divisional officers office, the Collector's bungalow, of the high school in Chhatrapur, the district headquarters of the Ganjam district, have been blown off due to the cyclone. Many villages have been marooned. The people, while engaged in sugar-crushing operations, have had to take shelter on tree-tops because of the deluge. Large areas have been littered with carcasses, both human and animal, and it emanated a terrible stink which posed a very big problem for disposal and has become a hazard to public health. Reports of cholera epidemics also have been pouring in from the interior. National highway No. 5 has also suffered from several breaches; large gullies and breaches have been formed in National highway No. 5, connecting Calcutta with Madras, especially on the portion between Jankia and Khurda and Chhatrapur and Berhampur. To fill up these gullies, it has been estimated that earthwork to the tune of Rs. 1.63 crores would be required. Judging from this year's floods, the provision for cross drainage in this National Highway and the railwayline has proved to be inadequate. Provision should be made for more and better cross drainage arrangements. Similarly, the Chilka mouth is also getting silted. That is also responsible for inundation of large areas. It has to be dredged.

The east coast railwayline connecting Calcutta to Madras also has suffered several breaches. Trains are being diverted via Titilagarh and Sambalpur. It will take months before the normal running of trains can be revived. It is very good that the railways immediately rushed with the earth-

work, but whatever earthwork they did, that was again washed away by another cyclone which swept the coastal regions on the 13th and 14th of this month.

The electric transmission line has also snapped at several places and plunged the three districts of Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam in complete darkness. According to the estimate of the Orissa Government, these three districts have been affected. 10 N.A.Os have been affected.

4,808 villages, comprising an area of 2451 sq. miles and a population of 13,47,752 have been affected. As many as 1,58,699 dwelling houses have been completely damaged or collapsed. 4,200 school buildings including 3,482 primary schools, 713 middle and higher elementary schools and 5 colleges have been damaged. Loss of human life is 77 and livestock 22,690. Loss to Government building has been estimated to be Rs. 6.12 crores. 4,88,207 acres of crop have been damaged. 9,861 acres have been sandcast and 2.38 lakh acres have been waterlogged. About 1 lakh fishermen families have been affected. The loss of fishing boats and fishing equipment is estimated to be Rs. 1.60 crores. This is a very conservative estimate and I do not agree with it because reports from the interior are not available. The Orissa Government have been very candid in their footnote which says :

"Full assessment has not yet been possible owing to lack of communications and waterlogging. Hence, the above figures are subject to upward revision."

In the coastal belt, the forest department had made an extensive casurina plantation, all of which has been completely damaged. Short-term measures like giving test relief work to the people, subsidised food to the vulnerable sections of society, fairprice shops, fodder for cattle, agricultural loans, seeds for rabi cultivation, house-building loans, land reclamation loan for shifting sand from sandcast fields, medical aid, etc. have to be undertaken lavishly to bring back the entire community to normal life. It is a gigantic task.

It is gratifying that the Chief Minister, with the other ministers and some high officials, rushed to some of the affected areas and started relief work within their

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limited resources, with the active cooperation of all the political parties. I take my hat off to the political parties and social workers for their sincere cooperation in this regard. It is not possible for the State to meet this challenge of this magnitude with their limited meagre funds. Cyclone and floods have become regular annual features of my State. For the last three years, these natural holocausts have further strained the already strained financial resources of the State.

And Sir, the annual occurrence of the natural catastrophe has furnished the people and has completely broken the economic backbone of the State.

In West Bengal, we find that the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, Union Minister of Railways and Union Deputy Minister of Irrigation visited the affected area and the Irrigation Minister made an aerial survey and a high-powered Committee has been appointed to go into that. The total expenditure for this relief work has been fixed at Rs. 10.17 crores by the first team which visited. The second team is yet to visit. I have no grudge about the central assistance to West Bengal however lavish it may be—probably, it would not be adequate, but, to me, it is very lavish when compared to the meagre central assistance given to my State.

With all humility, I beg to submit that it should not be decided keeping an eye on the forthcoming mid-term elections in West Bengal. For God's sake, don't bring politics and make capital out of the miseries of the people. Please do not play with their lives. Though Orissa's case is equally bad if not worse, nobody has yet gone from the Centre though more than three weeks have elapsed. Not even a word of sympathy has gone from the Centre.

Sir, I would request the Prime Minister and the Minister for Irrigation to visit this spot and give central assistance in a big way taking into consideration the natural calamity in my State which has become an annual feature.

Coming to Andhra, the devastation caused to the famous Udyan Vanam which was famous for coconuts and cashew-nut plantations in Srikakulam District has to be seen to be believed. I wish Prof. Ranga would

have been here. This is his constituency. But, Sir, it is the compulsion of duty towards his constituents and his much needed presence there to guide the people at the time of this distress that has prevented him from participating in the debate. Before going there, he apprised the Prime Minister with this letter and I would be failing in my duty if I do not bring in some portions of the letter which should find a place as a record in the proceedings of the House. On the 12th of November, Professor Ranga wrote :

"More than 12 people died during that holocaust either on the sea or in their villages. So many villages are unrecognisable as human habitations...."

"Four lakhs of coconut trees have been felled and one more lakh damaged and kisans have to wait for six to seven years before the saplings, if planted now, can begin to yield any crop. Even the landless poor workers who have one or two coconut trees by the side of their huts have also lost this last insurance against extreme distress.

"During the next six to ten years, these agricultural workers would have no employment since all the varied processing activities, associated with coconut trees, and their products such as the production of coir, ropes, mats etc., would not be available and there is no other employment for them. Their miserable fate can better be imagined than described."

Then, Sir, he has pointed out the callousness complacency on the part of the Andhra Government. He has stated :

"The Collector's estimate comes to more than 11 crores. Peasants have told me that the market value of an acre of coconut garden is as much as twenty-thousand rupees, on the basis of two hundred per tree, with 100 trees per acre."

He has further stated that :

"One of the highest officers observed that he had never seen such scene of devastation. So many coconut fields look like battle-fields with so many tall trees lying down dead; so many bent and dying. It is heart-rending to see this

famous Uddanam Vanam reduced to this scene of utter depression."

He further says :

"Strangely enough, even the Collector waited helplessly until after the local M.L.A.s and Sardar Latchanna and Simma Jagannadham, the Leader and Deputy Leader of Opposition in the Andhra Assembly had visited the villages during the first week."

Towards the end of his long letter he has suggested various measures, both long-term and short-term, which should be taken up immediately. He has suggested :

"The present quantum of Rs. 200 per acre as distress loan is much too meagre, in view of the fact that the cost of cutting, removing the carcasses as it were of the felled coconut trees comes to Rs. 3 to 5 per each and there are 50 to 75 such dead trees in every acre."

This is inadequate. Then he says :

"The housing rehabilitation grant ought to be extended to all villagers irrespective of their economic status, since they have all come to be levelled so low by this cyclone and the minimum should be raised up to Rs. 50 and maximum Rs. 500.

Foodgrains should be supplied freely and for at least the next 2 or 3 months to all the vulnerable sections, such as the old, women, children, through gruel centres etc. and, if possible, through such agencies as Ramakrishna Mission and Annadana Samaj, Visakhapatnam.

Cheap foodgrains stores have to be opened in all the villages under the supervision of the local panchayat and revenue officials.

A moratorium should be declared upon the collections of all arrears of land revenue, taccavi, co-operative and private loans and execution of court decrees for the next 2 or 3 years.

The agricultural workers have to be provided alternative employment in a Labour Rehabilitation spirit during the next 5 or 6 years since during this period there will be no employment on the processing activities connected with the coconut cultivation, cashew processing and

their industrial concern, of this area, by undertaking the construction or repairing of minor irrigation works and roads and culverts. Hence the need for such famine work to serve the double purpose of providing employment here and now and then minimising the severity of famine in future.

Immediate and scrupulously effective steps will have to be taken by Government at the Andhra State and Central levels to obtain six to seven lakhs of coconut seedlings from Godavari district, Kerala, Tanjore, West Bengal and Assam and make them available to these peasants in time for the next sowing season, June 1969, and thus enable them to replant their coconut gardens.

More than anything else, steps have to be taken to improve all the minor irrigation works, whether owned by government or by peasants, improve road communications, develop the revetments on the Bahuda river at Itchapuram and the breakwater areas and along the rural drains-cum-roads—a special feature of this area—and construct culverts and causeways. This should be treated as part of the famine relief works.

I am glad to learn that the Famine Commission-cum-Revenue Board Member has declared that the execution of Gonamarigedda scheme for which estimates have been made years back but which had been so criminally neglected till now, if undertaken, would provide much needed famine relief work for several thousands of workers for at least an year and would also provide irrigation facilities for more than ten thousand acres of land in this irrigationally-neglected area and also flood protection for several villages."

He has made an appeal to the various social welfare, organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission, Annadana Samajam and Marwari Relief Organisations, the CARE, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi to come to the rescue of these sufferers. He has also appealed to the Andhra Government to rise above partisan interests and help the suffering people. Lastly, he has appealed to the Government of India to come to the help of the Andhra Government to face this mighty challenge.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Finally, I submit Sir, that tackling of the flood and cyclone of this magnitude should be viewed from a national perspective. There should be a national approach to this problem. I am glad that the Government has been thinking on the lines of streamlining the flood forecasting units, establishing well-trained and well-equipped flood fighting forces and proper-coordination between the engineering, revenue and railway authorities on the basis of similar work being done in the Mississippi Valley and seeking U.N.O's help in this regard. But the genuineness of these tall talks would be proved by the spontaneous response of the Centre to the various States regardless of political or partisan considerations.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power has given us a statement on floods. Floods have been occurring in different parts of India, beginning from June to August, from Assam up to Gujarat. There have been floods everywhere, even in West Bengal, in that season; even Jalpaiguri, which was affected in October, had had its share of floods in July, August and September. But what happened in the first week of October was no mere flood; it was something more than that.

16.25 Hrs.

I felt a bit sorry and surprised to find that the hon. Minister has included the October happenings in north Bengal under the general category of floods as happening in all the different parts of India. I submit to you that north Bengal should deserve, and should have deserved, a separate treatment by itself, taking into consideration the magnitude of devastation and the complete undoing of all civilised life in that area that has taken place.

SHRI Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) : It may be Nature's curse because of Naxalbari.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : To describe it as a mere flood is to minimise the magnitude of devastation that has taken place. I wish the hon. Minister had done something else about north Bengal.

Shri Dwivedy says that it is Nature's curse. It is not a mere curse. It was Nature's visitation; it was like a visitation that came upon north Bengal from Darjeeling up to Malda, lesser in the southern

districts but in more extreme form in the northern districts. It happens once in an epoch. As you know, it has happened in history in certain centuries. Such visitations of Nature have come in the form of floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, which have completely effaced civilisation, culture, flourishing habitation and spread over them a pall of death to remain like that for centuries together. After that archaeologists come, open these up, come to their findings and try to relate them to history and civilisation in the later period.

What has happened in north Bengal belongs to this type of Nature's visitation, a cataclysm from which, I am afraid, the area will never recover as it was before. If it is saved of this dire fate of going down under the natural catalysm, it will be only for the reason of this modern age and the availability of modern appliances. The bulldozers came in; the army personnel came in and all the other available factors which could remedy the situation came in. That is how the situation is being tackled, but even with all this, I should say, six weeks have passed and very little has been done up till now. This is the position of north Bengal.

How did it happen? As the hon. Minister has put it, there were heavy rains in the Darjeeling hill areas continuously for 52 hours up to 4th October. This huge volume of water descended like a deluge with landslides, timber, boulders, which were heavier than one tonne, and found its first resting place in Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar. The hon. Minister has stated that the waters of Teesta rose 60 feet, more than 60 feet, above the high danger level. You can imagine what it leads to. When this came at the dead of night, the people in the entire area, towns and villages, were sleeping in full sense of security. They suddenly found themselves under this huge column of water. It was something like, what I may call, "*pralaya payodhi jale.*" The entire Jalpaiguri area found itself under this "*pralaya payodhi jale.*" People scrambled for life. Some could save themselves; others perished under the water and the silt. There was no means available by which they could have themselves. This sudden onrush of icy cold water in a sweeping current carried away sons from their mothers, snatched away wives from

their husbands, killed children before the eyes of their parents who saw that helplessly. When I speak of this snatching away of wives from husbands, I should refer to Geeta Bagchi's case. This lady and her husband, who I know is an employee of the Government in Delhi, had two children. They had taken their children to safety to a higher place somehow. Then the husband and wife clasping each other were trying to proceed and a huge column of water, as high as 16 ft., fell upon them. The wife was separated from husband; the husband was flung to one side and wife was flung to another side and carried away. Later information from Pakistan brought out to us that she was found in Pakistan. Uptill now, Pakistan authorities have not restored her to the Government of India.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have drawn the attention of the Prime Minister also.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : This is the position in which Jalpaiguri and its surrounding areas found themselves in the night of 4-5th, that is early morning of 5th.

Now, I should tell the House that all this happened within a short period of 20 minutes, between 3 A.M. and 3.20 A.M. The water was coming from the upstream and covered the town and its surroundings just within 20 minutes. Nothing could be done; nothing could be saved. While saying so, I should refer to the lapse of administration before it and the collapse of administration after it. The gauge-reader at Teesta Bazar upstream was sending messages after messages to the administrative authorities of Jalpaiguri that such a huge column of water was coming. Even on the 4th morning, a message was sent and later in the day a message was sent that the Teesta level had crossed the extreme danger level of 683—Dr. Rao will be able to know what it means—and was rapidly rising still. Even then, no step was taken. If the people of the town were simply told that such a danger was coming, they could have taken any step to save themselves. But nothing was done.

Mr. S. N. Ray, the ex-Chief Secretary of the West Bengal Government who was appointed by the Government of West Bengal to go into this matter has accused both the administrative authorities and irri-

gation authorities. Dr. Rao has stated in the statement that none of these authorities had an idea of the danger that should have been apprehended in Jalpaiguri. That is the position.

After the floods also, the entire administration collapsed, both civil and military. There was no administration for four or five days. Jalpaiguri and its surroundings were left at God's mercy. The people who had not perished in Jalpaiguri would have perished afterwards only for want of drinking water. There was no drinking water anywhere in the town and its surroundings. They were saved, not by the Government, not by any governmental agency, not by the army or civil authorities, but by the public of Siliguri. Youngsters of Siliguri requisitioned buses and trucks and carried drums of drinking water to Jalpaiguri and distributed to the people there. They saved Jalpaiguri for the first four days. Then, the governmental authorities and the army authorities came into action, Dr. Rao, in his statement, has also quoted.

Mr. S. N. Ray's comment that the investigation should be made why the army authorities delayed so much in affording relief to the town and its surrounding areas. I do not know whether that has been done. That was the position in Jalpaiguri.

Afterwards, most of the water descended to West Dinajpur and Malda till it reached the Ganga. The devastation, of course, was of a lesser magnitude in both these districts.

The clearing of dead bodies and carcasses was a problem. Even after 15th October, I can say that though the town had been cleared of dead bodies but the outskirts of the town were covered with carcasses. The speech was so infuse that when I went there I could proceed with great difficulty and I had to come back. I doubt very much whether the carcass had been removed. Many carcasses may have been left to be absorbed in the earth itself.

After saying this, I shall go to the matter of relief. Of course, there is the failure of the flood control system, the failure of the flood forecasting system the failure of the Government to act up to the recommendations of committee after committee from 1954 uptill now, and these may be taken

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up by my other friends. I shall only go to the question of relief.

As I have already stated, six weeks have passed and the relief has not been much. The entire area very near the Jaldakka Power Station had their power supplied by that Station and that Power Station has failed. Today Jalpaiguri is supplied power by a separate generator that has been set up there, but the other parts have not got their power restored till now; the people there are living in darkness.

My suggestion is that the North Bengal disaster should be treated as a special case and a separate agency should be set up to take up the work of relief and reconstruction in those five districts of North Bengal. This cannot be done piece-meal; there must be one integrated plan and programme. The work in North Bengal should be regarded as a restoration of the *status quo* and not as part of the development under the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

On October 27, the Governor asked for Rs. 40 crores. He made a public statement. This should be available for relief and reconstruction work. The rules which regulate Central aid to the States for relief and reconstruction should be relaxed in the case of North Bengal.

One particular point that should be taken care of is that large areas between Katambari and Domohani have been completely wiped out and about 15,000 people are living on embankments, on fields under temporary, improvised sheds in this cold winter. Nothing has been done uptill now to rehabilitate them. Unless those people are rehabilitated immediately, many of them will die . . .

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I have just two or three more suggestions. That is all.

The river, Teesta, should be made to flow in its old channels. The breached embankment at Kathambari should be reconstructed at its original site.

Refugee settlement at Duare has been ruined. They should be helped to re-settle themselves again.

Kalimpong is still isolated. Only a jeep track is being attempted by the Army, but that has not been available to the public. At other places, roads, jeep tracks, mule tracks and village roads have all been ruined. They should be restored. About 200 bridges built in the last 50 years have been washed away; they have to be quickly restored. The metre gauge railway lines have been restored, but the broad gauge line have not been. The telegraph lines should be restored. The agriculturists should be provided with loans, implements and seeds; even now some seeds given in time may help them to raise some produce on their lands. The land has been made barren. The silt usually fertilises, but this silt which carried sand and gravel with it has practically left over the land a thick layer of that type and the land is difficult to cultivate now. They should be helped. Loans should be given to small traders and businessmen to supply daily necessities of life. House-building loan should be given and it should be done without much insistence on official formalities. Schools have to be reconstructed. The primary schools and high schools have all been ruined. They should be reconstructed, and students and teachers should be given help. Hospitals and health centres should be opened. In short, everything should be done to reconstruct life and civilization in the entire areas. That is the problem involved.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, this debate concerns various relief and financial measures due to flood control. I would submit, Sir, either the Finance Minister or the Deputy Finance Minister should be present. How can Dr. K. L. Rao commit Government for this ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is in charge of flood control.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He can give a good idea about the construction and all that, but not about financial measures and expenditure. The Finance Minister should be there.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. K. L. Rao is there. I would request the hon. Member to resume his seat.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He is not in charge of money . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Somebody wrote to me that the Prime Minister must also be here

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is a national calamity. The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister went there, had talks with prominent persons and they are callously behaving when the debate is taking place here.

MR. SPEAKER : You can say all these things when your chance comes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I can take it that you have finished your speech and your time is over.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No, No.

MR. SPEAKER : SHRI N. C. Chatterjee.

SHRI N. C. CHATEERJEE (Burdwan) : Sir, we will be failing in our duty if we merely look upon the miserable situation in North Bengal as a natural calamity. We shall also not be doing our duty if we are blind to the human failings also in this matter. I am sorry, to say, had the local administration been less inefficient there would not have been this kind of horror, this kind of deaths, this kind of tragedy. It is the duty of the officials locally posted to give warning to the people of Jalpaiguri and if they had given the warning in time—which is possible under the circumstances—this terrible loss of human lives as well as loss of so many things would not have taken place and would have been avoided to some extent. At least the damage would not have been so extensive. Warnings were not given by the district administration. This has been practically admitted in the report of Shri S. N. Ray, the former Chief Secretary. The port authorities gave a warning to the State administration of the danger of this river sweeping a cross the plains. I am told, Sir, one member of Parliament, in the Rajya Sabha, who is resident of Jalpaiguri (who is a tea planter) had visited the place at about 4 p.m. on October 4 and informed the local administration that there was this on-rushing of water. But nothing was done. No warning was given. Not only nothing was done by these people but these people were busy sending their own families—people who ought to have

done their duty. They did not do their duty. On the other hand they were sending their families away. It is these people who forced this havoc in this manner. The deluge came in the early hours, at about 3 a.m. on October, 5, when the people of Jalpaiguri town were still sleeping. The West Bengal Commissioner has himself admitted that some of them, who are living in the ground floor, would have been drowned. The hospital nurses did their duties magnificently to render help to the persons involved in the tragedy. We were told that 47 prisoners in the jails were drowned but the official record is that they had all run away and not drowned. Between October 5 to October 10, there was no administration as my hon. friend pointed out, in the entire. Those who managed to survive were completely isolated and they suffered for about 72 hours without any food, drinking water. We should express our gratitude to the people of Siliguri for the prompt assistance they rendered. Ultimately officials reached Jalpaiguri on the 11th and started relief measures, but till then these suffering persons managed to survive only on unofficial help from Siliguri. Only on October 12, the corpses which were strewn all round, were sought to be removed. They were under five feet or more of silt. The influx of water in the Teesta has been so heavy. We think there was some defect in building the Teesta bridge itself and something should be done to look into the matter. We have asked for the appointment of a co-ordinate committee not only for relief and rehabilitation but for doing something with regard to the Teesta bridge.

As a matter of fact, the Master Plan for North Bengal was submitted by the West Bengal Government in 1962. It was prepared in consultation with experts of the Geological Survey of India. That should be properly checked. As a matter of fact, there was some defect; the narrowed the width of the bridge from about two miles to half a mile. That led to the trouble being greater, to the onrush of the water being so heavy resulting in the ensuing damage being so colossal.

The State Government submitted a comprehensive plan for flood control, irrigation

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

and other things. That would have cost Rs. 200 crores. It was a fairly well-considered scheme. But nothing was done about it. I want to remind the Minister and also the entire Cabinet that the North Bengal tea estates give the Central Government a foreign exchange of Rs. 100 crores annually. So even an expenditure of Rs. 200 crores on this scheme would not be too much. Implementation of the Master Plan for North Bengal is the main permanent solution for the people of that area.

When I went to the Prime Minister—I went to her twice—we had a discussion with her. First of all, we demanded Rs. 45 crores. The second time we met her, there were some friends from Jalpaiguri; we explained the difficulty and wanted Rs. 50 crores. There was no difficulty created. I remember her language. She said, 'Resources would not stand in the way of the rehabilitation of these unfortunate people; resources will not create any difficulty'. That was the language she used. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri is here; he was with me; he will bear me out. She said, 'You need not be afraid of that. Whatever has got to be done has got to be done'. I said that relief is not the main thing; relief is only just to keep the people affected alive, but the main problem is rehabilitation and at least Rs. 50 crores ought to be spent. She said that 'resources will not stand in the way'. That was her language.

But today I find that some committee which went from this place have said that Rs. 39 crores would be too much. Their attitude is so bad and so unsympathetic. They wanted to cut it down when the State Government wanted only Rs. 39.5 crores or some such figure. When the Prime Minister says that there ought to be no difficulty created to deal with this colossal havoc and tragedy, this is the difficulty created.

I am sorry to say when this terrible tragedy took place, the Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dharma Vira, was himself camping in Darjeeling. Darjeeling had been subjected to landslides. You will be amazed to know that he did not know of the magnitude of the tragedy; he did not even have a rough idea of what happened even in Jalpaiguri. The local administration did not

even tell him that or he did not do his duty. Whatever it is, for some days he did not know until he came down later. Even when he was camping a few miles away, he did not know or was not informed as to the extent of the havoc that happened and the tragedy that took place.

We are really asking for two things. Do not go on dilly-dallying or shilly-shallying for money, whether it is Rs. 39.5 crores or Rs. 50 crores, with regard to this colossal tragedy. Secondly, have a proper, coordinated plan to save this area. It is not that this was not known at all. As a matter of fact, when the Teesta bridge was made some people foresaw the trouble. They pointed out that we were making it too small, we should make it wider as British tried to do. In our time we made it much smaller, leading to the onrush of the water being more extensive and terrific. That has led to this terrible havoc. Therefore, that should be looked into, and that can be done only if a proper committee is appointed.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : I am glad that the Minister for flood control and irrigation has placed this statement on the Table of the House, on flood situation in the country the third in the series, which gives a complete picture of the devastation caused by the floods from Assam to Gujarat, from Rajasthan to Orissa.

Floods in this country are not a new thing, but the floods of this year are quite unprecedented, created havoc all over the country, and the people have suffered immensely. So far as my State of Assam is concerned, it has experienced floods twice during the current year. The first one occurred in June and July and the second one in October and it took a toll of human lives, cattle head and other things. The Prime Minister was pleased to visit the area and grant relief to the people. It was good, but floods are a perennial thing and a great problem for the State of Assam. If measures are not taken on a national basis, if permanent measures are not taken, then piecemeal work and granting of relief will not help the people.

In 1954 there were heavy floods in Assam, and after that a national policy on floods was declared by the Government of

India to be implemented in three phases, namely, the immediate, the short-term and the long-term measures. According to the statement of the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power dated 3rd September, 1954, the immediate phase was devoted to intensive investigation and collection of data. In this phase it was envisaged that a comprehensive plan would be drawn up and designs and estimates prepared for short term measures of flood control. Some measures such as revetments, construction of spurs and embankments were to be adopted immediately at selected sites. Those short-term and immediate measures were taken, but what about the long-term measures ?

The long-term measures were proposed in this way. The third phase would relate to selected long-term measures such as construction of storage reservoirs on tributaries of certain rivers and dams and additional embankments, wherever necessary, but since 1954 till today no storage reservoir, no dam, nothing of the sort has been constructed in Assam though it was declared as a national policy on flood control in 1954. It is a sorry state of affairs.

A comprehensive outline plan on flood control in Assam was drawn up and finalised in 1965 on the basis of the recommendations of the high level committee on floods constituted by the Government of India. That master plan envisaged a total outlay of more than Rs. 300 crores, but up till now, including the present year's grants, only Rs. 26 crores have been given to the Government of Assam for flood control measures. Such a piecemeal action, instead of doing good to the people, increases their suffering, because it is well known and stands to common sense that if an embankment is constructed not fully but only in part, the water goes but in that direction and submerges vast areas and causes damages to the crops and other things. Therefore I urge upon the Government of India to pay their attention fully to this national problem, particularly my State and the rest of the country on a national basis. If this problem is not tackled on a national basis, it will be impossible on the part of any State to cope up with this national calamity. Floods, drought, erosion and cyclone are the national calamities which cause immense misery to the people. But there is upto now no such national policy to fight these national calamities. Only when something

occurs in a certain part of the country, relief is given and some *ex-gratia* grant is given. Instead of giving relief and cash the Government should take up precautionary and preventive measures.

So far as the precautionary measures are concerned, the Departments do not give much help to the people. Sir, we have the Meteorological Department which has miserably failed. No doubt these Departments have provided service to the technicians and scientists but could not be of any help to the public. Happenings in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Kurseong is the best examples of the efficiency of this Department. In this connection, though a bit irrelevant, I want to mention that on 28th October an IAC air flight took off from Calcutta from Gauhati. This flight was involved in a cyclone near Calcutta and could not land there and went back to Gauhati. On inquiry, it was informally informed that there was no weather forecast and the radar reading was misleading. Therefore with great difficulty the aircraft returned to Gauhati and landed there. This is also one of the instances as to how our scientists and the Department are working for the benefit of the people, for the benefit of the country and all round good of the people.

So far as the preventive measures are concerned, Government should form a firm national policy and have a major department or Commission to tackle this problem permanently for all times to come. Otherwise, if a cyclone takes place, we rush the relief and if a flood takes place in Assam or West Bengal some relief is granted and there is also a quarrel between centre and states regarding the amount sanctioned for the relief measures. This is not helpful to the people and the country's economy will go down from bad to worse.

In the State of Assam during these 14 years the total damages caused by the flood is to the tune of more than Rs. 107 crores which his calculated at the rate of more than Rs. 7 crores a year which means about 1/15th of the total revenue earning of the State. If the State has to bear the entire burden, its economy will go down to a ruinous position. So is the case with regard to the rest of India. The total estimate of India. The total estimate of loss and damage by flood and cyclone during this year is about Rs. 170 crores. This is not a small amount. We are now trying

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

for self-sufficiency in food front and other spheres. If the paddy and other crops are damaged in this way by floods and cyclone, all the attempts for self-sufficiency in the food front will be futile. Last but not the least, I urge upon the Government to take measures for the construction of dams and for taking other flood control measures in the State of Assam. We are hearing about the construction of Barak Dam project. There is the Kopili river project also. Year after year this is mentioned and a plea put forward that the dam cannot be constructed. There is landslide and or there is something else. If the multipurpose project cannot be constructed, a dam for the flood control can be constructed. And that phase should be taken up immediately. I urge upon the Minister of Irrigation and Power who has visited that place more than once and knows all things personally, to take up measures and not to place all things into the cold storage.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me to speak on the flood situation in the country.

17 Hrs.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : There will be no time-limit but those who come from the flood-affected areas can speak with greater authority. Only those who went there and saw it can speak with authority. Yes, Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ के विषय में पिछले सत्र में भी हम लोगों ने विचार किया था। उस समय गुजरात, राजस्थान, और महाराष्ट्र बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र थे। उसके पश्चात् आज हम उड़ीसा, बिहार और बंगाल के क्षेत्र में जो बाढ़ आ गई उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह जो मदन के पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है कि 20 साल में इस साल जैसी बाढ़ आई वैसी बाढ़ कभी नहीं आई थी। दि फ्लड्स वेयर अनप्रेसिडेंटेड। किन्तु अपने देश के अन्दर जो बाढ़ आती है वह एक ही तरह की नहीं है। काश्मीर में कभी-कभी क्लाउड बस्ट के कारण

बाढ़ आती है। राजस्थान में घघर के कारण बाढ़ आ गई। महाराष्ट्र में तापी गिरना के कारण और गुजरात में नर्मदा और ताप्ती के कारण बाढ़ आ गई। इधर केरल और मैसूर में सी-ईरोज़न जो होता चला जा रहा है उस के कारण भी उत्तर केरल इस साल अफेक्टेड रहा है और जो जलपाईगुड़ी में हुआ वह तो भयानक ही है। इस का और भी एक कारण पिछले कुछ सालों से जो हो रहा है वह शासन योजना के नाम पर जो बांध बनवा रहा है उनके टूटने के कारण भी यह बाढ़ आ रही है। जैसे पूना में पानक्षेत्र बांध टूटने के कारण और उत्तर प्रदेश में नानक सागर बांध टूटने के कारण बाढ़ आ गई थी। इसलिए जब बाढ़ पर विचार करेंगे तो इसको तीन हिस्सों में बांटा जा सकता है। एक तो बाढ़ पूर्व, दूसरा बाढ़ के समय और तीसरा बाढ़ के बाद, इन तीनों का विचार होना बहुत आवश्यक है। जब हम यह विचार करेंगे तो देखेंगे कि बाढ़ के पूर्व जो एक चेतवनी जनता को मिलनी चाहिए वह कहीं भी नहीं मिली। यानी इसमें एक बिल्कुल समानता दिखाई देती है। पानक्षेत्र का जो बांध टूट गया, 12 जुलाई 1961 के दिन का जो अखबार है उसको निकाल कर देखें तो उसमें बैनर है कि बाढ़ को कोई खतरा नहीं। मतलब कि वहां का अधिकारी कोई ठीक सूचना उन लोगों को नहीं दे पाया। सूरत में मैं स्वयं गया था और वहां के लोगों ने सबूत भी दिया कि सूरत के कनेक्टर को 36 घंटे पहले, नदी का पानी बढ़ रहा है यह सूचना मिली हुई थी। हर 20 मिनट में एक फुट पानी बढ़ रहा है यह सूचना 4 तारीख शाम को 5 बजे मिल गई थी। प्रत्यक्ष बाढ़ का पानी सूरत के अन्दर घुस गया। 6 तारीख दोपहर 11 बजे, तब तक कोई भी कार्यवाही वहां नहीं की गई थी। मैं स्वयं जलपाईगुड़ी गया था और मैं सिलिगुड़ी किशनगंज पहुंच गया था। वहां देखा कि 4 तारीख को नदी का पानी आया। 5 तारीख को पूरा गांव पानी में रहा। 60 हजार का सारा शहर शमशान जैसा बन गया

था। 6 तारीख शाम को मैं पहुंचा और एक वकील से जब मैंने पूछा कि

"What is the local administration doing? Is it functioning?" The vakil replied, "Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi, the administration does not function normally, and in an emergency it fails."

जलपाईगुड़ी में एक सेफ्टी माचिस भी नहीं थी। केवल पेय जल का पानी ही नहीं, कहां क्या-क्या हुआ है यह देखने के लिए सेफ्टी माचिस तक सिलीगुड़ी में ले जानी पड़ी। यह हालत हर जगह होती है जबकि बाढ़ आती है।

इसकी सूचना अगर पहले से मिल जाय तो जनता कुछ न कुछ बचाव कर सकती है। सूरत में मैंने स्वयं एक कारखाना देखा। तीस-तीस हजार की मशीनें लगी हुई, सब 24 घंटे पानी के अन्दर रहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरी स्वयं की हानि 51 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा हुई है। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे थोड़ा पहले सूचना हो जाती तो यहां जो कपड़ा होता है उसको कहीं न कहीं ऊपर रखवा देता। किन्तु कहीं कुछ नहीं हो सका। जब पानी आता है तो एकदम सिर के ऊपर से ही चला जाता है। पूना में मुझसे एक आदमी ने कहा कि यह शासन भी अल्लाह जैसा है कि देता नहीं, देता नहीं और जब देने लगता है तो छप्पर फाड़ कर देता है। जब पानी आता है तो घर बहा कर चला जाता है, खेतों को उजाड़ कर चला जाता है। एक तरफ जब हम पानी की समस्या को डिस्कस करते हैं, पानी के बंटवारे में जब एकता नहीं हो पाती ऐसी स्थिति में बाढ़ पूर्व की कोई बात करें, तो उसकी जानकारी, उसकी सूचना जिन-जिन क्षेत्रों को मिलनी चाहिए, वह भी हम नहीं दे पाते। यह सूचना उनको पहले से मिलनी चाहिए।

17.05 Hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the chair.]

फिर दूसरा सवाल आता है बाढ़ के समय हम क्या करें? सूरत में मैंने एक बुजुर्ग आदमी से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि सूरत में बाढ़ कोई

नई चीज नहीं है। किन्तु जब अंग्रेज कलेक्टर रहता था तब बाढ़ आती थी, पीपुल वेयर मैरुन्ड, तो कलेक्टर स्वयं एक छोटी-सी नाव में बैठ कर वहां तक पहुंचता था और लोगों को राहत पहुंचाता था जबकि इस साल बिहार में क्या हुआ? बिहार में बाढ़ आ रही थी, कई घंटों से आ रही थी, सूचना मिल रही थी लेकिन वहां के राज्यपाल महोदय, बताने के बाद भी और लोगों के कहने के बाद भी बाढ़-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र का दौरा करने के लिए नहीं गए। लोगों को यह बात बहुत चुभती है कि एक पराया अंग्रेज कलेक्टर जब छोटी-सी नाव में बैठ कर लोगों से मिलने के लिए स्वयं अपनी जान खतरे में डाल कर जाता है तो आज आजादी के बाद जबकि अपना राज है, हमारे राज्यपाल कहने पर भी नहीं जाते और इतने ही नहीं, हमारे बड़े-बड़े लोग भी जाते हैं तो हैलीकोप्टर में बैठ कर ऊपर-ऊपर चले जाते हैं; लोगों को यह बात चुभती है। सर्वस्व हारा हो कर लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारा कोई आदमी आए, हम को गले मिलाए, हमारे आंसू पोंछे, ऐसी सूरत में हम हवाई जहाज में ऊपर ही ऊपर से घूमते रहें तो जनता इसको बिल्कुल पसन्द नहीं करेगा।

जलपाईगुड़ी में जो हानि हुई, यह जो सदन के पटल पर वक्तव्य रखा है, इस में एक चीज नहीं है। वहां सेना की दो कम्पनियां गायब हैं। कहां तक वहां हानि हुई है इसका अन्दाजा नहीं है। यहां जो हानि के आंकड़े दिए हैं यह बहुत कम है। बंगाल प्रदेश कांग्रेस के सदस्य स्वयं मिस्टर सेन ने स्वीकार किया कि कई हजार लोग इसमें मरे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 20 हजार आदमी मरे हैं। 20 हजार उन्होंने बताया।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इस में 1754 दिया हुआ है। जब स्वयं सेन महोदय कहते हैं कि 20-25 हजार आदमी मर गए, तो उससे यह मालूम हो जाता है कि हानि के जो आंकड़े दिए हैं जहां पर, चाहे रुपये

[श्री अगन्नाथ राव जोशी] :

पैसे की हो चाहे जान की हो, यह हानि के आंकड़े बहुत कम हैं।

तो प्रत्यक्ष भी जब बाढ़ आ जाती है तब उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई साधन नहीं है। मैंने सूरत में पूछा कि जैसे फायर फाइटर होते हैं फायर कंट्रोल के लिए, ऐसे ही फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए कोई साधन हैं या नहीं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसके लिए कोई साधन नहीं हैं। जहां स्वाभाविक रूप से बाढ़ आती है, जैसे ब्रह्म-पुत्र की बाढ़ कोई नई नहीं है, कोसी की बाढ़ कोई नई नहीं है, नर्मदा की और ताप्ती की बाढ़ कोई नई नहीं है, जहां-जहां यह बाढ़ आती है वहां लोगों को अपने सहारे छोड़ देना या भगवान के सहारे छोड़ देना ठीक नहीं है। इन स्थानों पर बाढ़ का मुकाबला करने के लिए भी नगरपालिका या कारपोरेशन के पास साधन होना चाहिए। लेकिन वह भी कहीं नहीं रहा। सूरत में अहमदाबाद और बाम्बे दोनों तरफ का रास्ता टूट गया था। मुझको स्वयं पैदल चल कर जाना पड़ा। मैं किशनगंज से सिलीगुड़ी पहुंच भी नहीं पाया इस समय रेलवे मंत्री महोदय यहां नहीं हैं, मैं उन्हें भी एक बात बताना चाहता था। मैं स्वयं जिस गाड़ी से जा रहा था, मालदा से निकल गया, 4 तारीख को यह गाड़ी रुक गई और कोई भी ऐसी स्थिति में वहां नहीं था जो बता सकता कि इस गाड़ी का अब क्या होगा? आगे जायेगी या पीछे जायेगी? 36 घंटे बैठने के बाद भी स्टेशन का अधिकारी नहीं बता सका कि गाड़ी आगे कब जायेगी। यहां हमें किसी को कुछ पता नहीं और वहां सिलीगुड़ी में कार्यकर्ता पूछ रहे थे कि गाड़ी कहाँ खड़ी है, कब आयेगी? वहां का स्टेशन मास्टर उनको कुछ नहीं बता सका कि गाड़ी कब आयेगी। इधर किशनगंज का स्टेशन मास्टर कहता था कि गाड़ी कब जायेगी यह मुझे पता नहीं। रेलवे मंत्री या शासन के जो दूसरे अंग हैं उनसे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय कोई राजनीति

बीच में आकर खड़ी नहीं हो सकती। उस समय सब को साथ लेना पड़ता है और मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य और आनन्द भी हुआ जब मैं वहां गया सिलीगुड़ी में तो वहां हमारे सारे कार्यकर्ता कोई भी वहां का कार्यक्रम न रखते हुए, सब जलपाईगुड़ी पहुंचे हुए थे। किन्तु मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात का हुआ कि सिलीगुड़ी स्वयं एक ब्राडकास्टिंग स्टेशन है किन्तु 5 तारीख को पूरा जलपाईगुड़ी पानी में रहा, न 5 तारीख को उमकी खबर दी गई, न 6 की सुबह दी गई, न 6 की रात को दी गई, न 7 को सुबह दी गई। आल इंडिया रेडियो का जहां केन्द्र है तथा सिलीगुड़ी जलपाईगुड़ी से 29-30 मील के फामले पर है, कोई सूचना प्रसारित नहीं हुई। ता० 6 की सुबह से ट्रकों पर लोगों को ले जाया जाता था, उनको राहत का सामान पहुंचाया जाता था, क्या सिलीगुड़ी केन्द्र से यह सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती थी। ता० 7 सुबह को मैंने स्वयं देखा कि कोई सूचना सिलीगुड़ी केन्द्र से नहीं दी गई। आज रेडियो हमारे हाथ में एक ऐसा साधन है जिसके द्वारा लोगों को सूचना पहुंचाई जा सकती थी, लेकिन वह भी हम लोगों ने नहीं किया।

अब प्रश्न आता है—बाढ़ के बाद क्या करें? यह बहुत महत्व का काम होता है, क्योंकि उस समय सारा जीवन ध्वस्त हुआ होता है। जैसे नारियल का वर्णन किया, हवा का झोंका आया नारियल के सारे पेड़ जो तम्बू की तरह खड़े होते हैं, कहीं-कहीं धराशायी हो जाते हैं। दो साल पहले माननीय मंत्री का पता होगा—रत्नागिरी क्षेत्र में मैंने स्वयं देखा—एक-एक घर में जितने पेड़ थे सब धराशायी हो गये थे। उस समय मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा—बाप की कमाई खत्म हो गई, अब आगे आपकी कमाई चालू होगी। कहीं बाढ़ के रूप में, कहीं सूखे के रूप में या किसी और रूप में जब भी कोई संकट आता है, संकटों का सामना करने के लिये जो योजना चाहिये, वह योजना आज के शासन के पास नहीं है। ता० 5, 6, 7 से लेकर 10 तक

जैसा अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा— कोई भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन वहां पर फंक्शन नहीं कर रहा था। जैसे मेरे साम्यवादी मित्र कहते हैं—विद्वारंग अबे आफ दी स्टेट इन-वैस्ट बंगाल—कम से कम जलपाईगुडी में वैसा ही हुआ—व्यावहारिक रूप में वहां पर कोई स्टेट फंक्शन ही नहीं कर रही थी, वहां पर कोई स्टेट नहीं थी, जनता और सरकार सो रही थी। सरकार को सचेत हो कर ऐसे समय पर आगे आना चाहिये था, लेकिन वैसा नहीं हुआ।

बाढ़ के बाद सब से पहली चीज जो सामने आती है—वह है एपिडैमिक। उसको रोकने के लिये दवाइयों की जरूरत होती है, किसान के सामने समस्या आती है—बीज की और तीमरी सामान्य आर्दामियों के सामने समस्या आती है—घर की, घर को फिर से खड़ा किया जाय। इमके लिये पैसा, राहत और बीज की व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है। यह काम बहुत महत्व का काम हो जाता है। यह काम बहुत महत्व का काम हो जाता है, इस दृष्टि से यहां हानि के जो आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं और शासन जो प्रत्यक्ष देता है—उममें बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। यह देख कर ऐसा लगता है कि वास्तव में बाढ़ के कारण जब इनने कराड़ की हानि होती है तो कम-से-कम में डा० के० एल० राव साहब से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ, जब कि वे स्वयं इम तन्त्र के जानकार हैं, इस विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं, कम से कम उन के कार्यकाल में भारत के अन्दर बाढ़ पर नियन्त्रण करने की दृष्टि से स्थायी रूप से योजना बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

इस सभा पटल पर जो चीज रखी है, उस के आखिर में उन्होंने कहा है कि राज्य स्तर पर एक कमेटी बनी हुई है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य स्तर की समिति काम नहीं कर सकेगी, इस के लिये केन्द्र स्तर पर समिति का गठन करना होगा। आज काश्मीर से लेकर केरल तक बाढ़ किस-किस रूप में आती है—इस दृष्टि से आपको सारा अन्दाजा लगाना होगा और कुछ मौखिक कदम उठाने

होंगे। इसी दृष्टि से मैं भी कुछ महत्व के सुझाव आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। 20 साल पहले ऐसी बाढ़ें नहीं आती थीं, आज क्यों आती हैं? इसका मूल कारण यह है कि पिछले 20 सालों से अन्धाधुंध हमें बन की हानि करते चले जा रहे हैं। एफारेस्टेशन का नारा दिया जाता है, किन्तु कटे हुए पेड़ के स्थान पर दूसरा पौधा नहीं लगाया जाता। इसके कारण भयानक सायल-इरोजन होता चला जा रहा है, इसी के कारण नदियों का धरातल दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। 70 करोड़ रुपये की हानि शासन ने स्वीकार की है, परन्तु वास्तव में पता नहीं कितनी हानि हुई होगी। यदि सरकार बिधायक रूप में पैसा खर्च कर के पेड़ों को लगाये, ड्रेजिंग कर के नदियों को गहराई तक लाया जाय तो आगे चल कर ऐसी बाढ़ न आये ऐसा हो सकता है।

कोसी और ब्रह्मपुत्र का जो मामला है, उसके बारे में स्वयं डा० के० एल० राव ने कहा है। किन्तु बिहार की जनता आज बहुत तड़पती है। वहां पर बार बार यही कहा जाता है कि कोसी हमारे प्रदेश में बहती है, यदि वह अन्य किसी प्रदेश में बहती होती तो इसके संकटों के पूर्व ही इस का कोई इन्तजाम हो गया होता। बिहार की जनता के मन में यह जो भाव है, इस भाव को निकालने की कोशिश यह शासन करें—यही मैं चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी बात—वहां बन हानि के कारण सायल-इरोजन हुआ है, वहां हम यदि कोई रास्ते बनाते हैं, कोई रेलवे लाइन ले जाते हैं, उस समय स्वाभाविक रूप से पानी का बहाव कहां है—इस का बिलकुल विचार नहीं करते हुए, जैसे एक दूसरे का कोई कोआरडिनेशन नहीं है, काम करते चले जाते हैं, जिसके कारण पानी रुका रहता है और फिर उस का भयंकर परिणाम निकलता है। मैंगलांग हावर् प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में जो सूचना आपने दी है, उस में आपने स्वयं बताया है कि मैंगलांग हावर् प्रोजेक्ट के लिये जो वैकमपाड़ी कैनाल

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

बनाई है, उस के कारण फ्लड आ गया, पानी खड़ा रहा और उस के बाद सैकड़ों एकड़ भूमि में हानि हुई यानी मंगलोर हार्वर प्रोजेक्ट के लिये कैनाल बनाते समय ध्यान नहीं रखा गया, लेकिन जब वह सारा पानी समुद्र में जाये, इस दृष्टि से एक जगह तोड़ा गया तब उम पानी में रिसेशन हुआ। जो भी रास्ते हम बनायें—पी० डब्लू० डी० की दृष्टि से या रेलवे की दृष्टि से—उस समय कल्वर्ट्स की व्यवस्था, नैसर्गिक बहाव को चैनलाइज करने का प्रयत्न करना आवश्यक है।

तीसरी बात—यहां पर पानी के मामले बहुत ही गड़बड़ी में पड़े हुए हैं। कृष्णा, नर्मदा और तापी पर जो बांध बनने चाहिये, वे बिना झगड़े के बनने चाहिये। हमने यहां पर कानून पास किया है कि ऐसे जल-विवादों को जल्द से जल्द हल किया जाय। यदि वास्तव में हम जल्द से जल्द बांध बना दें तो बाढ़ के पानी को रोकने का बहुत अच्छा तरीका निकल सकता है। इसी संदर्भ में एक और सूचना भी मुझे देनी है। यह एक बहुत पुरानी बात है—गंगा और कावेरी को जोड़ने की योजना। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका नजरअन्दाज नहीं करना चाहिये—जब-जब ऐसा प्रवाह आयेगा, बाढ़ आयेगी, उम पानी को उधर चैनलाइज किया जा सकता है। यदि हम उस पानी को उधर छोड़ने की व्यवस्था करें तो बाढ़ के पानी पर नियन्त्रण रखने की व्यवस्था हो सकती है।

अब जलपाईगुड़ी के बारे में एक बात और कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ। मुझे वहां पर लोग यह कहते सुनाई दिये कि इस साल तीस्ता में जो इतनी भयानक बाढ़ आई है, यह कोई देवी प्रकोप होगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसके पीछे और भी कारण हो सकता है। लोगों के मनों में यह शंका भरी हुई है—वे समझते हैं कि चीनियों ने सिक्किम, भूटान की ओर पहाड़ों के दरों में पानी को तालाबों के रूप में रोका और उम को जान-बूझ कर

बांध तोड़ कर छोड़ा होगा, जिसके कारण इतनी भयंकर बाढ़ आई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या पर भी शासन ध्यान दे तथा इसकी जांच करे कि यह बात कहां तक सही है। आखिर यहां प्रजातन्त्र होने के नाते उस के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उसकी भावनाओं को प्रकट करने के लिये हम यहां पर आये हैं—यह भावना गलत है या सही है, शासन गहराई से विचार कर के स्थिति को स्पष्ट करे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शासन एक स्थायी आयोग कि नियुक्ति करे जो इस बात का अध्ययन करे कि बाढ़ कैसे-कैसे आती है, इस सारी समस्या पर पूर्णरूप से विचार कर के बाढ़ को एक दम काबू में लाने की दृष्टि से शीघ्र कदम उठाये जायें—यहीं मेरी शासन से प्रार्थना है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (दमस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज हम लोग एक बड़ी समस्या पर विचार कर रहे हैं, जिसकी सूचना हमें 1954 में ही मिली थी। बंगाल में 1950 में ही यह कहा जाने लगा था कि जलपाईगुड़ी और तीस्ता बाजार धरने वाले नहीं हैं। शायद प्रकृति के यह महान प्रकोप के कारण बंगाल, बिहार, असम, गुजरात और सब से पीछे उड़ीसा को यह दर्दिन देखना पड़ा। किमी भी राज्य सरकार के काबू के बाहर है कि वह इतनी बड़ी विपत्ति का सामना कर सके। विशेषकर बंगाल की जो क्षति हुई है, उस की एक बहुत सुन्दर तस्वीर "दि डैल्यूज" नाम बुकलेट में हमारे श्री अतुल्य घोष जी ने दी है और इस बुकलेट में आखिर में उन्होंने कहा है कि एक खास एजेन्सी चाहिये जो प्रकृति के इस महान् चैलेन्ज का मुकाबला कर सके।

सभापति जी, मैं दारबन्द क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जिसका क्रेवट फार्म दरभंगा क्षेत्र है। उसमें एक बड़ी खतरनाक नदी कोसी बहती है, जो सारी आफ-बिहार कहलाती थी। 1954 के बाद काफ़ी प्रयत्न करने के बाद उसमें कुछ सुधार लाये गये और दरभंगा

मुजफ्फरपुर, पूर्णिया के करीब 50 लाख लोगों को उससे कुछ राहत मिली, मगर एका-एक जब अमम और बंगाल में बाढ़ आई उमी का हिस्मा टम क्षेत्र में पड़ने के कारण एकाएक चौथी अक्टूबर रात्रि में इतनी बाढ़ आई कि करीब बिहार में 34 लाख लोग उसकी चपेट में आ गये। ये सारे आंकड़े डा० राव, सिचाई मंत्री ने प्रेजेंट किये हैं।

लेकिन क्षति इससे ज्यादा होगी। इस आंकड़े में कहीं-कहीं कहा गया है कि अक्टूबर में आई बाढ़ों से हुई क्षति का असेसमेंट हो रहा है। कितने घर गिरे, इसके आंकड़े अभी तक एकत्रित नहीं किए जा सके हैं, शायद सरकारी मशीनरी ग्लिफ के कार्यों में व्यस्त है। या फिर जितने घर गिरे हैं वे सब "जीरो" लगने लायक हो गए इसी लिए यह कह दिया गया कि असेसमेंट किया जा रहा है। इतनी बड़ी भारत सरकार और उसके पास यदि मामूली आंकड़े भी न हों, तो फिर हम क्या समझें? यही समझें कि विपत्ति बहुत बड़ी है और सारे लोग ग्लिफ के काम में लगे हुए हैं।

1954, के बाद भी कोसी योजना के सम्बन्ध में डलवा, गोपालपुर, कुणौली और अन्य स्थानों पर कटावों के द्वारा कोसी ने सूचना दी थी कि अगर आप नहीं सुधारते हैं और इसको ठीक से कन्ट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तो फिर बुरे दिन देखने पड़ेंगे। फिर वही हुआ। करीब दो लाख लोग बर्बाद हो गए, करीब तीन सौ गांव खत्म हो गए। चौथी अक्टूबर को बारह बजे रात में बाढ़ के कारण हजारों पशु खत्म हो गये। मानव तो किसी प्रकार तैर कर अपने को बचा सके। मैंने एक अफसर से पूछा कि यह हजारों पशुओं की लाशें कैसी हैं, तो उसने कहा कि शायद यह ऊपर से वह कर आई हैं। मैंने कहा ब्यंग में कि आप ठीक कहते हैं क्योंकि इस के ऊपर नेताल की मुहर लगी हुई है। अगर आप यह कहें कि यह प्राकृतिक प्रकोप है जो कि अचानक आया है और कोई मनुष्य इसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता, तो यह बात सही होगी। लेकिन इस तरह से लोगों को बरगलाना कि यह

लाशें दूसरी जगह से बह कर आई हैं कितनी गन्दी बात है? मुझे इस से बड़ा "शाक" लगा और मैं हैरत में पड़ गया। सन 1954 में भयंकर बाढ़ के बाद कहा गया कि कोटार डैम बनेगा। मैंने सोचा कि इसमें कठिनाइयाँ हैं क्योंकि इंटरनेशनल ऐग््रीमेंट की जरूरत होगी। मित्र देश नेपाल की मित्रता के नाते वेस्टर्न कोसी कैनाल का काम हुआ तो क्या कोटार डैम का प्रारम्भ नहीं हो सकता था? बिहार सरकार के बूते के बाहर यह बात है। केन्द्र का ही यह धर्म है कि जहाँ जहाँ अचानक विपत्ति आती है, हजारों लोग मरते हैं, वहाँ पर अपनी ओर से सारी सहायता के कार्य करें। राश्यों के ऊपर छोड़ने से काम नहीं हो सकता है।

एक कंवर सेन कमेटी बनी थी। कंवरसेन साहब बड़े इंजीनियर हैं। वे इस समय साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में एक बड़ी कमेटी में काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि डगमारा बैराज होना चाहिये। मगर शायद हाइड्रो-एलेक्ट्रिक स्टेशन, पूना ने इसकी मुखालिफत की। उसके बाद कन्वेंसीयन साहब और दुसरे बड़े टेक्नीशियन्स और इंजीनियर्स ने कहा कि नहीं, यह सही है इससे कोसी को नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है। लेकिन उसके संबंध में भी अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं डाक्टर राव सिचाई मंत्री से कहूंगा कि इन वानिग्स के बाद भी आप चुप रहे यह ठीक बात नहीं है। मैं एक साधारण सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। यह जो पश्चिमी तटबंध और पूर्वी तटबंध हैं इनको रिटायर्ड बन्ध समझे और आप असली बन्ध उसके भीतर में 3 मील पश्चिम से और दो मील पूरब से ला कर बनाएं। उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि बहुत सी जमीन निकलेगी। लोगों को काफी जमीन मिल सकेगी। यह जो अभी एग्जिस्टिंग एम्बैंकमेंट्स हैं, वेस्टर्न एम्बैंकमेंट्स 75 मील के और पूर्वी एम्बैंकमेंट्स 75 मील के (ब्यबचाल)

मैं बुनियादी बात पर आ रहा हूँ। चार जिलों-दरभंगा, पूर्णिया, मुंयेर और सहरसा

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

में चौतीस लाख आदमी अफेक्टेड हैं। जब बन्ध बन रहा था तब कहा गया था कि लैंड फार लैंड, हाउस फार हाउस लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं किया गया। मैं कहूंगा कि गुजरात बाढ़ के संबंध में, जहां तक मुझे याद है, उस समय कहा गया था कि एक नेशनल फ्लड कमीशन की नियुक्ति होगी। उसमें गंगा और कोसी को भी शामिल किया जाय। गंगा की बाढ़ में 500 मील लेफ्ट हैंड साइड में लोग तबाह हो जाते हैं। उन के हजारों मकान गिर जाते हैं। सन् 48 में गंगा में भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी। हजारों लोग बेघरबार हो गये थे। मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा का दक्षिणी हिस्सा खत्म हो गया था। उसके लिए मैंने कहा था कि आप कुछ कीजिए। लेकिन शायद आज तक कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। दरभंगा जिले में बरुआ बांध (पटौरी अंचल में) दरभंगा जिले की गंगा भी बाढ़ से बचाने वाले खटाई में पड़े हैं। अगर मैं पुनर्वास की बात कहूँ तो आपको आश्चर्य होगा। उस के बड़े छराब हल्स बने हैं। श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर, एम० पी० रिहैबिलिटेशन कमेटी में थे। वहां पर करीब एक करोड़ रुपये काम में नहीं लाया जा सका। रिहैबिलिटेशन कानून में इस तरह के लैकुना है जिनकी वजह से कुछ नहीं किया जा सका। जहां तक लैंड फार लैंड की बात है, मैं कहूंगा कि बाहर रिबर बेड में जो जमीनें हैं वह लैंडलेस लेबरर्स और हरिजनों को दी जानी चाहिए न कि उन उम्मीदवारों को जिन के पास पहले से ही काफी जमीनें हैं। जमीन की वहां पर कोई कमी नहीं है: दोनों तटबंधों के भीतर जो लैंडलेस लेबरर्स और हरिजनों की जमीनें बली गई हैं उन के लिए आप वहीं नजदीक में ही जमीन पा सकते हैं। पूरव की ओर घिमड़ा और उधर नदियां हैं जहां आप सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन पा सकते हैं। लेकिन जब आप सेटिलमेंट आफिसर सहरसा जिला से कहेंगे तभी कुछ होगा। अगर यह काम नहीं होता तो फिर और कोई उपाय नहीं है।

जहां तक एलाटमेंट का सम्बन्ध है मैं बताऊंगा कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा यह एलाटमेंट का कार्य नहीं होगा तो फिर कुछ नहीं हो सकता वहां पर एक इंच सड़क नहीं है। गौर मनोहर पट्टी अस्पताल को छोड़कर और दुसरा अस्पताल नहीं है। मैंने इस संबंध में बिहार के मुख्य सचिव से बात की तो उन्होंने तुरंत कहा कि मोबाइल डिस्पेंसरीज खुलेंगी, यह होगा, वह होगा। लेकिन पता नहीं कुछ हो सका या नहीं हो सका। खुशी की बात है कि अभी जब डा० राम मुभग सिंह वहां गए थे तो किसानों ने आकर उनके समाने अपनी दर्दभरी विनती रखी। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहूंगा ताकि कुछ हजार अच्छी गायें मुफ्त में मिल जायें। लेकिन उन्होंने रेल से ले जाने की अड़चन भी बताई। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जो गरीब बेचारे बेघरवार हैं उन के लिए क्या होगा? मेरा यह सुझाव है कि एक परमानेंट पार्लियामेंटी कमीशन का निर्माण किया जाय। (अवधान) उन्होंने खुद रिपोर्ट में कहा कि वाटर लागिंग से कमला बालान और भुतही बालान की इससे भी बदतर हालत है। कोसी की सतह ऊंची हो जाती है तो फिर जितनी नदियां हैं वे भीतर जा नहीं सकती हैं और इधर वाटर लगूड क्षेत्र को भी वही हालत हो सकती है जैसी कि उधर है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस का आप पूरा उपाय करें। अभी मैं डा० कर्ण सिंह से भी फ्लड फोरकास्टिंग स्टेशन की बात की थी (अवधान) अगर आप लोगों के दुखों को सुनाने के लिए भी हम लोगों को थोड़ा समय नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Chairman, from my State of Tamilnad we have no complaint to make against floods. We would be most happy if our expert Minister here—I am told he is an expert in the field—can, by some ingenuity, divert the floods to our territory.

Unfortunately, the calamitous floods that have occurred in various parts of our coun-

try are causing a grave concern to us, and the poor industrial development and the recession that we have already been passing through, are aggravated by this kind of calamities that have been frequently occurring in the past few months.

I did not have the occasion to visit any of the inundated areas. But from what I have seen in the newspaper reports and also from the various speeches that have been made by the hon. members in this House, I feel that the situation is really very alarming.

But what I am really concerned about is this....

श्री रवि राय : सभापतिजी मोरारजी भाई खुद रहते तो अच्छा होता-क्योंकि उनसे भी सम्बन्ध है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Every word and every sentence will be conveyed.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, this is not the first occasion when we are discussing floods and flood situation in the country on the floor of this House. For the past 3 or 4 months we have been discussing this issue of flood and drought repeatedly; I think we have done it almost 3 or 4 times in this House and the speeches were of the same type or nature and probably the reply would also be of the same kind. That is what I feel very much concerned about, Sir.

I have gone through the statement made by the Minister very carefully. Except on certain items where collection of data and some analysis were made nothing satisfactory is to be found in the statement. This is an index on the front page where the 'rainfall characteristics' are indicated. In the first chapter the rainfall characteristics have been very brilliantly analysed. I have no hesitation to complement the Minister for that. Then there is the chapter on 'Flood situation in the States'. That is also given rather fairly enough. But then when we come to the chapter 'Damage due to floods', here, I should say, according to the various representatives from the States, there is a little under-estimation. Regarding the last chapter 'Statement of flood damages', here also, the damages is a little under-estimated. But in between there are two chapters 'Central assistance for flood relief' and 'Resume of the 1968 floods and action proposed'. These 2 chapters are most disappointing. It is there

that I would expect the hon. Minister to indicate as to what they have done in the past, what they are doing presently and what they propose to do in the future to prevent such calamities and to attend to the work when flood occurs. Sir, flood is a natural calamity like fire or any other natural calamity. Is there any machinery in the country—when there is flood anywhere, or when there are cyclonic damages—to rush to the spot and immediately doing the work? There is a small indication in the statement that they are going to create such a machinery in future. What have they been doing for all these 20 years? One gets the feeling that it is only this year that we got independence. These floods have been there ever since 1947. For all these 20 years what have they been doing? Have they thought of any long term plan with a proper perspective to see that these kinds of damages and calamities are minimised if not completely arrested and the injuries to people and damage to property are reduced? Sir, on page 18 of the statement, I am sorry to say, the first sentence states like this, under the heading 'Central assistance for flood relief'.

"The responsibility for relief and rehabilitation measures following any natural calamity is primarily that of the State Governments concerned."

Sir, what a ridiculous statement to make! How could you say it is the responsibility of the State Government? It only shows the callous attitude of the centre; for each and every thing they encroach upon the legitimate rights of the States. The Centre does not allow the States even to enjoy the rights which constitutionally belong to the States. But when it is a question of natural calamities, they try to assign nature to the States. They say the citizenship is Indian, the soil is Indian, but they assign nature to the States. What a callous attitude on the part of the Central Government to give expression to such feelings in the face of so many repeated floods in this country? Can the Minister honestly say that it would be possible for any State to cope with the natural calamities of the type occurring in the country today? It is impossible. I am very sorry to say this kind of attitude indicates the mind of Government, their indifference; it shows

[Shri S. Kandappan]
that they have not properly appreciated the magnitude of this problem.

Later they go on to say what they propose to do.

"The floods of 1968 have highlighted the need for accelerating flood control programmes and also immediate implementation of certain measures".

As if the floods of only this year warrant Government thinking on these lines. What about previous floods? There were many. Why did it not occur to Government that this was called for much earlier? It is a very strange thing. Perhaps they thought, as I have already pointed, that it is the responsibility of the State Government.

I do not want to take much much time, but I would be failing in my duty if I do not insist on one point. Even with regard to what we eat, when we eat and how many times per day we could eat, the Centre is issuing directives. I am not just making a funny statement. When we assumed office in Madras after the 1967 elections, our DMK Government, after considering the foodgrains situation, thought fit to remove the control imposed on hotels about serving meals. Previously meals were to be served only once on some days, and on one day they should observe fast. This was some kind of regulation the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, was enforcing. When our Government thought fit to remove the regulations and informed the Centre accordingly, the latter were not happy. They were sorry why our people are eating three times daily. They feared probably that this would enhance the prestige of the DMK Government and it would be damaging to the Congress. Even this kind of attitude is there. But when it is a matter of a serious nature, when natural calamities overtake States, they say without any feeling of shame that it is the responsibility of the State Governments to take proper measures. I take strong objection to this kind of feeling. This is really objectionable. It is really this kind of attitude that has led to the sorry state of affairs we find in the country today.

Shri Joshi referred to afforestation and other things that should have been attended to, like embankments to rivers, streng-

thening them, putting check dams etc. What we have been seeing in the past 20 years is that there are dams without water and water inundating without check dams. Here I am reminded of the great Karikala Chola who lived 2,000 years ago, who put embankments to the Cauvery. Thanks to him we do not find such calamitous flood situation on the banks of the Cauvery. I think in the middle ages many kings might have done it in a small way; but after independence, I do not think Government can claim anywhere, either in Assam or in Bihar or in UP where they are trying with the Gandak project, Kosi project or some other major project, where the meandering and changing nature of the river constitutes a great problem, that they have succeeded in putting embankments. These are all basic issues. If they cannot tackle them seriously, I am afraid this is going to remain a perpetual problem with us. It is going to live with us. So, the Government, instead of repeating platitudes, should honestly attempt to solve the problem. That is my request, and I hope that at least in the face of the present crisis, the Government would rise to the occasion and do something about it.

One last word about forecasting of the weather. Day before yesterday I happened to be in Madras. There appeared a news item that the next day, that is yesterday, would be a fair weather day in Madras. So, believing that forecast, yesterday being Sunday, people took a walk on the beach early in the morning, but suddenly at about 6.30 or 7.00 O' Clock there was a down pour and a lot of people got drenched and many people immediately phoned the press people and complained about it. Yesterday evening some papers carried this news item that people were cheated by the weather forecast. I wonder whether it is an impossible thing to correctly forecast the weather, cyclones and such other things. I think things can be improved, and I hope the Minister would attend to this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
That was under Dr. Karan Singh.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: At least rain comes under him. He can as an engineer try to do something about it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The havoc caused by floods and cyclones in the three coastal districts of Puri, Ganjam and Cuttack in Orissa; in North Bengal and Bihar is colossal, and the House is aware that Rajasthan is in the grip of deadly famine today due to drought. This year's crop was the best in Orissa in many years and with another 15 days respite the crops would have been harvested and the granaries would have been full, but the hopes were shattered by the floods, cyclones and heavy rain on 26th, 27th and 28th October and again on 13th and 14th of this month.

In brief it can be said that all public institutions which were built in the three districts of Puri, Ganjam and Cuttack, all the bridges, culverts, P.W.D. roads, village roads, national highways, railway lines, irrigation projects and saline embankments and everything that was built during the last 20 years since independence, has been completely damaged or washed away. Therefore, the entire area has to be built anew.

On our return from the affected areas, some of us on this side met the Food Minister Shri Jagjwan Ram, and the Minister of State Shri Shinde, who were so helpful to us, the Irrigation Minister Dr. Rao and also the Prime Minister. We impressed upon them the sufferings of the people. Two hundred tons of wheat were immediately rushed to be distributed among the affected people, and I know that another 1,000 tons of wheat had been asked for to be rushed immediately to Orissa. Besides this, Rs. 50 lakhs has been given. But this is nothing, we need much more because the entire area has to be built anew. But I will be failing in my duty if I do not say that even after four or five days of the devastation, even one kilo of rice or *chura* could not reach Balagan, which is only a distance of 42 miles from Khurda, the subdivisional headquarters. We have tried our best and impressed upon the Central Government that the entire area has to be built anew, that it needs crores and crores of rupees and that human suffering cannot be measured in terms of money. If it is measured in terms of money, I can venture to say that more than Rs. 25 crores worth property have been lost, and Rs. 9 crores

worth of paddy crops above is lost. Even today if you see the national highway No. 5, it was breached at more than 14 points and on account of the breaches in the railway line the northern part of Orissa remains cut off from the southern part of the State for the last 24 days. Communications must be restored immediately. It has not been repaired yet. Whatever repair was made, it was washed away in the rains of 13th and 14th of this month. 20 years of labour has been lost in three days' havoc unleashed by nature and hundreds and thousands of people have been rendered homeless and they have lost everything, their belongings and even cash. So, the task before the country and this Government is stupendous. Sand and silt have to be cleared from the lands. People have to be fed. Children have to be taken care of. Students have lost their text books and all other reading material. They have to be assisted. For providing shelter homes have to be rebuilt and they must be rebuilt speedily as the winter is at the doors.

In the process of reconstruction of the entire area, the people can be provided with work and employment so that they can earn their living because the dole is not enough. They should be provided with work so that they can earn their living.

Hundreds of villages in Parikud and Malud islands and hundreds of villages in the vicinity of Chilka lake are still under water for the last 15 to 20 days. 60,000 fishermen depend on Chilka lake for their livelihood. The daily catch of fish from Chilka lake comes to about 1 lakh of rupees. For the last 20-22 days they have not been able to go for fishing and you imagine what an amount of loss it is. Hundreds of boats have been lost. Fishing nets have also been lost. The problem is of a great magnitude and it must be faced boldly and squarely.

When the railway employees in the Railway colony at Kalupada Ghat were marooned and did not get any foodstuff for 4 days, the Divisional Superintendent of Khurda instead of trying to conduct and rush foodstuffs to them was frantically telephoning the State Government officers 'Please reserve a seat for me so that I can have an aerial survey.' This is the condition there and the Divisional Superintendent

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

ent instead of helping the people was interested in having an aerial survey. I am glad that the Railway authorities have put in 8000 workers working in three shift basis for restoring the railway track. I am glad also that immediately after 28th on the 29th they started the work and that here is something the State Government can learn from the Railway authorities. The railway authorities should engage the local workers in this work so that they get gainful employment. I am sorry, to say that out of 8000 workers who are working in three shifts 500 only belong to that area. The restoration work should be completed immediately. I should submit that the railway authorities should engage the local workers in that area. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister and the Government here and the Railway Board that they should issue specific instructions to the railway authorities there so that the local workers who have lost everything may be taken in that work there, in order that they can get work and earn something during the period of distress.

I again would like to bring to the notice of the Government that they must make further efforts in this direction. The Ministry of Labour also is concerned with this. Hundreds of workers who are serving in the Orissa Textile Mills belong to these villages which have been submerged or which have suffered. These villages have been devastated, and they have applied for loan from the provident fund but they are not getting the money. I therefore request that the Commissioner for Employees' Provident Fund should come to their help at this time and write to the Regional Director so that things may be expedited and they can get help.

Similarly, the Ministry of Steel can also come to the rescue here. In the Hindustan Steel, hundreds of workers there come from this area and other parts of the State which have been affected, and they have asked for loans, and assistance, to build up their houses, and I hope the Ministry of Steel and also the management of Hindustan Steel will come to the rescue of those workers who need help at this hour of distress.

The repair works should be carried on immediately, because as a result of dislo-

cation the normal life in the state has been paralysed. I again bring to the notice of the Government the difficulties of the employees at the Puri railway colony. Because of the floods, everything has been damaged there, but still, today, no repair work has been done in the Puri railway colony.

I must then bring to the notice of the Government that this year's rain and flood in and around Chilka lake have brought in a new feature. The big rivers may be dammed and dams have been constructed over the Maharadi. But this year's floods have shown that you cannot overlook small rivers. Just as you cannot overlook small men, you cannot ignore small rivers too. You will find that small rivers like the Salia, Malaguni, Kansari, Sapua and Kusumi can flood the entire area within 48 hours and wash miles of railway line away, as has happened this year. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister of Irrigation and Power to look to this aspect. You have appointed a special team to look into the flood problem of the eastern rivers. In that terms of reference, please include the rivers which drain into the Chilka lake, because it is a new feature which has come to light this year.

17.52 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

There was a proposal to build the Salia dam. The construction of this dam started in the year 1962. It is now 1968. At that point of Salia, this year, the discharge of flood water was 60,000 cusecs, while the normal discharge of water from Salia is 14,000 to 15,000 cusecs. The dam could have been constructed by now. I have enquired into this matter, and I learnt that 33,000 cusecs of flood water could have been prevented, and thus the entire area could have been saved from the damage caused by the outflow of this heavy discharge of flood waters. Similarly, there was a proposal to have a dam, an anicut, over the river Malaguni. For the last 15 years it is pending. I would request the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power to go to these areas and find out ways and means to improve the area and to do something to train these rivers so

that these rivers which drain into the Chilka lake can be dammed somewhere; storage dams can be built all along these rivers at the higher points so that they can provide water for irrigation of vast areas there. You will be surprised to know that these areas which were flooded this year, for the last three years consecutively were under the grip of a drought. Therefore, it is extremely necessary that this should be done.

I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that during the drought in Bihar, at least 20,000 tubewells could be sunk and energised. I would request him to sanction at least 2,000 tubewells in these areas in Orissa and then I hope the State Government could be persuaded to supply electricity so that all these tubewells could be energised. Immediate assistance is necessary for helping the farmers for growing Rabi crops. With storage dams dotted here and there and with 2000 tubewells energised, I hope the face of the entire area will be changed and there will be no such problem in future.

There was a proposal before Government that all the villages situated in low-lying areas should be shifted to places of higher altitude. I have gone to these villages. At least 20 of them are prepared to shift if they are given land in higher altitude. If the hon. minister places sufficient funds at the hands of the State Government, we shall persuade the State Government to take the necessary action. Those who want to shift to places of higher altitudes can be provided with funds to construct their houses. I hope the Central Government will give the necessary funds.

There have been floods in North Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Assam and so on. More than 1 crore of people have been affected. The Government of India should set up a special rehabilitation agency, so that they can coordinate the rehabilitation measures for the entire area and find out ways and means to help the people in distress, so that such a calamity will never occur again.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta North East): Sir, large tracts of our country have been stricken by visitation of a magnitude almost unprecedented and

particularly in North Bengal, there have been landslides and a deluge—not a mere flood, but something like a tidal wave, which gripped Jalpaiguri and other places. Our stockintrade in Parliament is words, but words cannot give a picture or any idea of the gruesome grimness and the poignant pathos of the scenes which have been witnessed there. I shall make no attempt to describe them.

In North Bengal, the affected area constitutes a corridor between Pakistan and Nepal, linking the rest of India with Assam, NEFA, Nagaland and Manipur. Therefore, this is of major strategic importance. This area of nearly 2000 sq. miles was for a fortnight or more virtually cut off from the rest of India. The total death toll was estimated by the reputable journal, *Economic and Political Weekly* of Bombay, as being around 20,000. 10 per cent of the tea gardens in Darjeeling had suffered. In Jalpaiguri the damage to this dollar-earning commodity has not yet been assessed.

We have been told by members who have had themselves experience of the horror how Jalpaiguri had a hideous experience, sudden rush of water sweeping away everything man, women and children, their houses and all, leaving not a pole standing. Such things happened that a Char area, a sandy stretch on the outskirts of Jalpaiguri called Paharpur on the river near the town, where 5000 refugees were living was simply washed and does not exist any longer. The total number of fatalities would not be known till there is a comparison made with census figures and electoral rolls. For 72 hours, Jalpaiguri and its environments were in a different planet. This was nature's fury; But can we just think of it as nature's fury, what is called an act of God, where man has no hand? Actually the failure of the administration is the most important feature, which requires to be highlighted, not merely petitions to Government to do this or that. This Government, at least in North Bengal, collapsed. Even the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. Dharma Vira, had to say that it had totally collapsed. We have noticed the heroism of the common people. Railway employees have given their lives in the Darjeeling-Himalayan stretch; so also

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

the people of Siliguri and several other places—I need not name them—we have seen that sort of thing. We have seen also how the efforts of the people of Siliguri who went forward to assist Jalpaiguri when nothing was being done by officialdom, how those efforts were disrupted by the officials who were in that place. The collapse of the rotten administration which is run in the name of Delhi in West Bengal, that is the most important feature about it, and this collapse has been illustrated—my hon. friend, Dr. Rao might be laughing—this collapse has been illustrated in the complete inefficiency at every level of the administration.

18 Hrs.

The flood warning came, but it was not communicated. Dr. Rao himself had suspected it and the S. N. Roy Report confirms it. There should have been a judicial probe, but the Chief Secretary gives a report which, luckily, says—he is constrained to say—that the flood warning had come, but it had not been communicated. About the guilty men, a couple of officers have been transferred, but the Deputy Commissioner of Jaipalguri rules the roost even now and not a hair of his head has been touched. This is the kind of thing that is going on when in fact the order of the boot should have been given to him.

The S. N. Roy Report says that the army has failed. It is not the fault of the army. The army people had suffered in Sikkim and other places. We do not even know the kind of suffering which the army personnel had to undergo. Even the co-ordination between the army and the civilian administration was just not there. This is about the local people.

My hon. friend ever here had referred to the All India Radio. AIR has a kind of station at Siliguri and it said nothing about it; it was silent about the disaster and the world heard of the tragedy through scanty reports from local correspondents. And when the AIR finally came up with a brief report, it played down the havoc; it emphasized restoration of electricity, air dropping of supplies and taking over by the army of relief operations, all of which would

have come as news to the people of Jalpaiguri if they had been in a position to listen to AIR. Actually, till the 12th of October, there was no air dropping of supplies. Incidentally, air dropping of food packets took place in such a fashion that a child was killed and 8 other people were injured and an inquiry has had to be instituted. That is about the All India Radio.

About the other levels, my hon. friend, the Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, an engineer himself, he left for the United States immediately after the deluge for attending a seminar. I am sorry to have to say that knowledge acquired at this time of life is not going to be of much assistance to the cause of my country.

Then, in West Bengal, the Secretary of the Irrigation Department, one A. K. Mazumdar, IAS, along with another engineer stayed on in Calcutta, never went to North Bengal and managed to go to Yugoslavia. His Wilayati trip at public expense could not be postponed. Could you imagine the Secretary of the Irrigation Department running about Calcutta, doing *tayari* for a trip to Yugoslavia, which could very well have been postponed? But he did not do it.

About the Governor himself, he was in Darjeeling and he did not come down. He was busy no doubt; he had to help stranded foreign tourists and their dogs with transport to come down from the hills. But he did not come down till the 10th. I have been told on very credible authority that on the 6th of October a direct telephone message had been received from Siliguri by Mr. Dharama Vira. He received it himself and in that he has told about the calamity. That same evening there was a dinner, possibly dance also, in Raj Bhavan, Darjeeling. He came down only when the Deputy Prime Minister chose to descend on Jalpaiguri. His second visit was when he had to accompany Shri Jagjivan Ram and the third and last visit was when he had to accompany the Prime Minister. Never did he go of his own. He spent most of his time in Darjeeling, arranging cocktail parties. Doing what else? Having a helicopter, he could have gone in 20 minutes' time from Darjeeling to Jalpaiguri. But he did not do it. And what did he do? I am told—I cannot vouch for it myself, but I am

told—that during this period he insisted on preparing and ceremoniously opening a golf course in Darjeeling at a cost of Rs. 80,000 and throwing a lunch in honour of his Indian and foreign friends who played golf on the heights of Darjeeling.

This is the kind of thing he did. I do not have to argue the case against Shri Dharma Vira. I have said this before in this House in another context. Dharma Vira should go if there is any morality left in this Government. That sanctimonious person, who happens to be the Deputy Prime Minister, came and went away. If there is any morality in this administration, Dharma Vira should go.

What did our Gandhian Deputy Prime Minister do? Fresh from his annual American pilgrimage, he was the first VIP to descend on north Bengal. The people imagined in their innocence that this Gandhian had really come to share their agony to a certain extent. He might have viewed Jalpaiguri from a helicopter, but he chose to come down to tread the soil of Jalpaiguri. So they wanted him to walk only along a part of the silt-covered town. Then Morarji bhai's bluff was called and the virtuous man had to scamper to safety and a sumptuous lunch somewhere near at Bagdogra. Perhaps, since the Kantilal story is making the rounds of India, Morarjibhai's motto is: If you are shoulder deep in the mud, you do not have to walk on it; you are already down there.

It was a well-known Bengali tea-gardener, a Congress champion, whom Shri Bhattacharyya knows very well, and no Naxalbari Communist, who asked Shri Morarji Desai, "What about relief?" He asked it with tears in his eyes because he was overwrought. With his unflappable crudity the Deputy Prime Minister called him a mad man. It is on record; it is in the papers.

AN HON. MEMBER : Chuck him out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Deamond Hartric) : Resign.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This is the kind of thing which happens. I ask this House not to look upon this debate as an occasion when we petition for one item of relief here and one item of relief there. This is an occasion which is showing up the

utter collapse of the demoralised and degenerated administration which is here.

The Prime Minister's visit was somewhat delayed because she was busy purveying the message of India to Latin American dictators. When she went, some time had passed in the mean time, the first shock was over and the calamity had become an occasion for another bout of factional feuds inside the Congress. Not all Congressmen in West Bengal were unhappy to learn of Morarjibhai being chased out of Jalpaiguri. Those who were sad were hoping that the Prime Minister would also get the same treatment. Shri Atulya Ghosh found himself too ill to meet the Prime Minister in north Bengal.

The Prime Minister, I must say, personally tried to behave in a braver fashion. After all, she is Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter. She tried to address the audience. She got up a ladder or something, but the police around her, more loyalist than the king, without any provocation beat its own officers and made a lathi charge whose memory would stink just as much as the stench of human and animal carcass that pervaded Jalpaiguri at that time.

These are lapses which have happened. Testimony from every quarter, even from Congress quarters—I am glad at the speech which Chapalbabu made; it is a very honest to goodness speech—testimony from every quarter is that relief is being distorted. Official relief is being channelled through Congress and its auxiliaries. Shri Dharma Vira is avidly helping in this game of politicking. Demands for all-party relief committees are encountering cold response. The misfortunes of north Bengal have come handy to the quarrelling mandarins of the Congress Party in that State and the tasks of relief and rehabilitation are relegated to the background. This perverse politicking is to be discovered in Atulya Babu's latest performance. He gives a manifesto. The great man is deeply disturbed; he is crying himself hoarse.... (Interruption). I am quoting from the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*. I can quote from the *Hindustan Standard*. Both these Calcutta papers are reporting how the great man is crying himself hoarse for the rehabilitation of the floodhit people. God bless him; let his efforts succeed. Let at least relief and rehabilitation go there.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

He is saying these things with a firm voice. The Congress leader said :—

“Let them not forget that north Bengal is passing through the biggest disaster of its history. I want to see planning and implementation to go together.”

He says :—

“Nothing has been done so far.”

He is telling the truth partly because of the kind of politicking which is going on inside West Bengal. He is angry for his own reasons and in his own way. But the people are angry in a different fashion and more deeply. Therefore, I would say, since the Government is there, it has its duty which it cannot escape.

Firstly, start and complete in as quick a time as possible all the inquiries necessitated into the lapses of officials, into the technological problems involved, into the calamity that happened, into the tasks to be done quickly. Secondly, begin the job of taming the Teesta which is at bottom a defence problem and take immediate steps for proper strengthening of the Teesta embankment in Jalpaiguri town. Thirdly, despite all the glib talk about money being no matter, a firm promise that has been made so far as far the relief and rehabilitation goes—long term talk is very easy, Rs. 50 crores or any number of crores might be mentioned—is of Rs. 1 crore by the Centre. The way in which the Government give relief was reported by *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta on the 25th October when it said, “Not a piece of clothing has yet been distributed” from bulging Government stocks. Fourthly, the question of landslides in the Himalayan areas requires special investigation about which some idea has to be given by the Minister. Fifthly, as part of the processes of reconstruction—I am very happy my friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya mentioned it—educational facilities should be considered to be a major part of reconstruction of broken lives. All libraries have gone; all schools have gone; all books have gone. Sixthly, hereafter, a reasonable percentage of the national income should be earmarked for flood control works throughout the country. Let there be, with an Engineer Minister at the head of things, no tinkering any longer in the way in which

the flood control operations do. For example, the operations which the D.V.C. was scheduled to undertake have all been distorted because of the inter-State rivalries and the unseemly politicking that the Central Government has carried on.

I am amazed the Prime Minister is not here—she may be busy meeting the dignitaries; God knows what she is doing—and the Deputy Prime Minister made a visitation for a short while and went away. There is little human interest in something which has happened in this country of an unprecedented character. The Congress Party—I am not exonerating any party—in fact, all parties and their leadership will have to be answerable to the people. I do find there is the callousness overspread in the political scene and that callousness is symbolised most of all by the fact that in Goa, of all places, the All-India Congress committee, at its meeting, discussed, of all problems, prohibition and came to a decision the point of which is very well known to all of us. Not one man took cudgles in his hands to say something of what happened in the country which enables us to come together. I do not understand the kind of politics which these gentlemen have on the Treasury Benches. I could have understood their fighting a political battle. But they could have got an advantageous position in a political battle if they had behaved in a way in which they should have done. (*Interruptions*). I am not yielding to interruptions which have nothing to do with what I am saying. I make this very serious point that here are our political leaderships in different parties, mainly in the Congress, which does not know how to appeal to the people, which does not know how to take politics to a very high level, which does not know how to mobilise the whole country for national integration. I know the kind of noise the people can make. It is very easy to make counter-noise of that sort. This is a kind of thing that is happening.

We should take a lead from China of all countries. This is what they have done. The Yellow River, once the scourge of China has been turned into its opposite and the huge San Men Hsia dam where a miracle has taken place. We get what? We get speeches; we get statements; we get promises and we get things never to be done. It is a sad picture which this country

has today, the floods and the deluge which has taken place particularly in West Bengal and in other areas and the kind of problems which have been the result of it. Something has happened which has shown us the character of this administration which has collapsed automatically in its own ugly way because it cannot carry the job of ruling the country. That is a writing on the wall and that is why we ask the Government, because it is the Government, because the people must make it answerable to them, to take long-term and short-term measures in this regard. We know at the same time that notice has been served on Government not only by our long-suffering people but also by nature which, by its fury, has shown how utterly incapable and inefficient and callous this administration happens to be.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : We have just heard Prof. Mukerjee. The occasion is a very solemn one and every one of us in this country, irrespective of party politics, is deeply concerned about the flood situation and the cyclone situation in the country. But I was rather disappointed to find Prof. Mukerjee spending most of his speech on things other than the issues before the House. He has taken this opportunity to throw all his anger against the Congress Party. I wish we do not make use of such occasions for political controversies.

I do not say anything about the flood situation in the various parts of the country; this has been very ably presented by the other hon. members and I share in their concern and I associate myself with the sentiments expressed.

So far as I am concerned, I come from Srikakulam district. The cyclone which hit Orissa also hit the three taluks of Srikakulam District, i.e., Itchapuram, Sompeta and Tekkali as part and parcel of the great tragedy that took place in Orissa in the last week of last month. My friend, Shri Deo, has presented a rather vivid picture about the degree of distress which had overtaken the entire area. When the cyclone took place last month, I happened to be here. But we have been informed by the Press and the All India Radio that only Orissa was affected, and there has been no whisper, and nor even a murmur, about the areas affected in Andhra Pradesh. I do not say

this because I am an Andhra. I share in the sufferings of the entire country. But what I want to say is this. Though this particular area was small, the intensity with which nature has inflicted the damages was really beyond comprehension unless one visited that place. Prof. Ranga visited those areas a day before I did, and he calculated the loss as about Rs. 60 crores. Even officially the loss is estimated by the Andhra Pradesh Government as about Rs. 11 crores.

In this connection I have to mention that Shri Deo has passed uncharitable comments and remarks about the Andhra Pradesh Government. He said that the Andhra Pradesh Government did not attend to the problem immediately. I differ from him in this regard. In fact, what happened? For four to five days nobody knew about the cyclonic conditions there because every communication was disrupted; trees were lying on the roads and nobody could know what had happened in those remote areas; many trees had fallen down and it took four days to clear the roads and communicate through jeep. Thereafter, the district authorities visited those places and actually funds, allotted for drought, were immediately diverted for this purpose, to attend to this problem.

As was pointed out, it is not possible for the Andhra Government to attend to this in a single-handed manner. Let me briefly mention what had actually happened. Actually thousands of acres of coconut trees had fallen; thousands of acres of cashew trees had fallen; thousands of acres of jack-fruit trees had fallen. So far as these particular areas are concerned, those people earn their livelihood purely from those particular things. So, the impact of this distress will be there for at least ten years to come because it takes at least eight years for coconut trees to start yielding; for them to reach their full growth, it takes about 12 years. It takes about 12 years for the coconut plants to grow and the labour classes are put to difficulties if they are destroyed. So far as the landowning classes are concerned they can draw from their reserves. But so far as the labour classes are concerned there is going to be total distress. They cannot get any other alternative employment. If

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

the fields of coconuts or cashewnuts are destroyed where can they go? A person used to get Rs. 6 per day to pluck one thousand coconuts. He used to make out a living by plucking the leaves of the coconut trees and the coir. Because of the loss of these things the lives of these people have come to a standstill. In this context, we have made representations to the Andhra Government. Of course, the Andhra Government is concerned about all these things. Dr. K. L. Rao has been frank enough to say that the details are being awaited. We hope that the Andhra Government will send it soon and action will be taken on the report of the Andhra Government. I feel the concern of my hon. friend Shri Kandappan. There cannot be anything like legislative competence with regard to poverty, misery and the like. In the Constitution of India, there is no reference to famine, there is no reference to hunger, there is no reference to cyclone. There is no reference to all these matters in the legislative list. Let us not imitate the time of the Britishers. The Britishers could say that famine is the concern of the local administration. Unless somebody dies the Britisher could say that no relief could be given. What I would like to bring out to the attention of the hon. Finance Minister is this : This is not a peculiar preserve of any Government—whether Centre or States. They have got to cooperate and pool their resources together. It is my request that they should be more liberal in this respect. It is not merely grant of loan to State Governments that will solve the problem. The entire cost of relief works should be also shared by the Centre. From generation to generation we have been passing through floods and cyclones on the one side and draughts on the other. What I would submit is this : we are dealing with the situation in a half-hearted manner. Government gives some relief here and some remission there. That will not solve the problem. Here I wish to submit one suggestion. Let these natural calamities be the concern of the nation. Let there be a national levy to fight out natural calamities which may be part of income-tax or land revenue or sales-tax or some other tax. It may be collected and earmarked for relief works during the

time of these natural calamities. It is not that Government should take action only when they receive some petition as Shri H. N. Mukherjee pointed out. Government should not wait for some persons to come for help to give its pittance. As a self-respecting nation, as a self-respecting individual, the affected person should have the right to get the help and the relief as a matter of right. The kind of relief, by way of giving 100 rupees here or 5 rupees there will not solve the problem. This levy could be worked out without any difficulty. The levy can be collected on land revenue or income tax or sales tax or such other things, may be a rupee per acre or half a rupee per acre. In this way collection could be made easier. Whenever there is a natural calamity—whether it is West Bengal or Bihar or Andhra Pradesh—the nation will bear it from the fund earmarked for this purpose. I submit that Government should take note of these proposals and in this way, even if we cannot immediately control the floods, at least we can control the incidence of flood and other natural calamities and see that the miseries of the people are removed within as short a period of time as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, what we find today is the same old saga, the same old tale of continuous failure of the last 21 years on the part of the Government and the bureaucrats. I am talking about the disaster in North Bengal. If proper steps had been taken in time these 20,000 lives would have been saved. Perhaps much of it could have been saved. If proper steps had been taken, the loss of people due to landslides from Darjeeling district could have been saved. Three Units of the Army were washed away. The Defence Minister has not even bothered to come to the House and tell us. What is he hiding from us, the people's representatives ?

The damage in North Bengal is no less than Rs. 50 crores. I will tell you how during the last 21 years the Government in power here and in Bengal had disregarded and neglected everything. I shall draw attention to the Mansingh Flood Inquiry Commission Report of 1959. This was a government-appointed body. What did they say and what precautions did Government

take consequent on their report and recommendation, except that of sending the Report into cold storage? I shall quote from page 21 of the Report in reference to West Bengal :

"The floods in the area are further accentuated by the deplorable condition of the drainage channels which delays recession and prolongs submersion. The obvious remedies would appear to be to control erosion in the upper catchments of the rivers and improve the drainage channels. But unfortunately, these have not received the amount of attention they deserve."

This is the gold medal that Government wear on their chest.

Now I come to page 43 where the Commission says: "The loss of over 10,000 sq. miles of forest from the tract within a century and the continual short erosion from over 1100 sq. miles of idle land must surely be having a very serious effect on the water-regime and the sediment burden of rivers. Besides, it may be noted that even the existing forests contain numerous blanks. Such forests are not effective water and soil conserving agents."

What have Government done during the past 20 years? They have formed commissions and committees spending people's money and put their reports and recommendations in cold storage! Then I turn to page 75 :

"In the affected areas within the basin of this river the most important need is improvement of the drainage channels. With the experience which has been gained from the floods of 1956 and 1959, the Committee is of the opinion that the drainage index for design of drainage schemes should not be less than 3/4 inch per day.."

I will not go into further details. This Government and their predecessors have been so callous and negligent about these things. They had formed a Committee which they called the North Bengal Flood Control Advisory Committee. Shri S. N. Ray, the man who was entrusted with the job of giving a conducted report is a former bureaucrat and Chief Secretary to West Bengal, who has held some sort of assignment here and there in government bodies. whose wife had become a Congress MP..

SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : He is jealous that his wife could not become an MP.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : If you cannot give me protection, Sir, you must give me time.

Shri Ray says on page 21 of his report, that the North Bengal Flood Control Advisory Committee, much to his regret, never met after its last meeting on 8 November 1966. They formed a Committee; they did not even think of devoting that much of time and energy and attention to convene meetings and advise appropriate bodies to execute the works. Now they come out with very high-sounding words of sympathy. We are not interested in these things, in these hopes which these people are apt to give.

Another point is about siltation. Siltation is a very important thing. This is what is said about the Teesta :

"I discussed with Supdtg. Engineer... the siltation of the bed of the river Teesta during each flood season. I gathered from him that every year about two to three inches of silt was deposited on the bed of the river downstream...."

"I then mentioned that considering how much silt is seen deposited near the embankment after each flood session, it appeared to me that the height of the construction required raising after every two or three years."

What did they do? Dr. Rao, you are an eminent engineer. Can't you control the chaps who work under you? What do they get paid for from the people's money? I want an explanation from you. You owe the people an explanation.

About wrong calculation of flood discharge, Mr. S. N. Roy has said :

"The estimated flood discharge at Jalpaiguri was 7 lakh cusecs as against designed discharge of 5 lakhs provided at the railway and road bridges at Jalpaiguri."

There again, you have to tell us what your engineers were doing.

They had a *nam-ke-vaste* flood warning system, incomplete, inadequate, ineffective and isolated. It never said for whom it

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

was meant, and even the top bureaucrat—where is Mr. Chavan by the way, the upholder of democracy, the head policeman?—the Deputy Commissioner, the District Magistrate—in Moghul days they used to be called subedars—did not know that any such booklet ever existed in his office, namely the flood control instructions. He has never seen one. Who is responsible for this ignorance of these highly paid bureaucrats who are so apt to go and beat up people at the slightest opportunity? We want an explanation from the Government as to why it is that Deputy Commissioners are not made to sign and say that they have read the necessary documents when they take over charge? What have you learnt? How do you run the administration? You are all no good for this. In the army, in the olden days, if we went to a regiment, pamphlets were given to us, and we read them and signed and gave a certificate that we had seen and noted the instructions and that we would be held responsible for their enforcement. This man has been sitting there for a couple of years. What has he been doing? Horse-riding in Darjeeling and running cocktail parties.

Mr. B. C. Ghosh, a Congressman, says :

“The North Bengal Flood Control Advisory Committee, now defunct, repeatedly requested the strengthening of the protection works already done and for protecting further vulnerable points, but nothing was done.”

This is what happened before the havoc. The Divisional Commissioner, a man who was really thrown out of Calcutta on charges of corruption, who was not accepted by the United Front Finance Minister, was found an asylum and he was pushed to Jalpaiguri. What did he do? When this flood comes, the small man in the Government, who gets beaten up when he wants an extra increment of Rs. 5, sends his reading of the height of the water of the flood. He has been doing his duty till the last, and there is a list of persons to whom this intimation should be given, Teesta Bazaar—Annexure A. At the top of the list is this bureaucrat—Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, by phone. This Deputy Commissioner got information, definite and convincing information, that the destruction had started. He

got it from Teesta Bazaar, Government's own source; the police sends it from the Teesta Bazaar police station or outpost, and he got the news from the nearby B.D.O. and also from the Manager of Raipur Tea Estate, but nothing was done.

Mr. S. N. Roy has gone on to say at page 11 :

“The officers depended on the Irrigation Department Officers to tell them that the messages, particularly the second message, meant that there was danger of breaches....”

He expected that the Irrigation Department engineer, whose sole job was to look after the river, carry out repairs, keep men and materials and transport ready to do the job, to come and pull him by the ear and say, “Wake up, Deputy Commissioner, the flood is coming, please pass on the warning to the people”. What did he do? He did nothing at all. The message stopped coming after some time in the evening, because the men doing the gauge reading could not stay there any longer. Did this highly paid government servant ever care to enquire why the messages stopped coming? No. Nothing was done. If I were the Deputy Commissioner I would have convened a hurried meeting of the citizens, told them what was happening, asked them to look after themselves and do whatever could be done from government sources. He did not go to the irrigation department to seek their advice. The engineer's job is not to go and tell people over the amplifiers. Their job is to repair and keep the water under control as far as possible. What were these bureaucrats doing? nothing at all. No evacuation was planned. Men and material and transport of the Irrigation Department really required at that time was readily available. Nobody paid any attention. I have even heard that these bureaucrats snatched away the transport from the Irrigation officials. They are modest engineers. They do their job. But these bureaucrat officials would not allow them to function. So the disaster came. Had they been a little useful, most of the human lives, cattle valuable, movables could have been saved. Instead what has happened? People in that region were almost mental cases. They have lost everything. The Government has no interest in the matter.

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Neither the bureaucrats who get their salary cheques on the first of the month have any interest. What happened after that? The Government ordered an inquiry. We call this a conducted inquiry. The report of the inquiry actually has not revealed the seriousness of the whole happening. After all he is an old bureaucrat. He cannot go and write much against his own colleagues. The report is very silent about the Governor. The warning message came to the Writers' Building also. What were the people in the Writers' Building doing, for example, the Chief Secretary? We say that the Governor, Mr. Chavan's emissary, has no right to stay in Bengal. He should be recalled and impeached. Mr. S. N. Roy, on his part, what did he do? He met all Congressmen—Mr. K. N. Das Gupta, Mr. P. C. Ghosh, Mr. So-and-so. He had not the time to meet any common man and find out the truth about it. The local administration, as many of the speakers have already said, totally collapsed. It did not exist and the Divisional Commissioner who made good his escape to Siliguri phoned for transport for the rescue of his family. He wanted the Police force to maintain order. Over what? The graveyard. Then who did give the first help? The first help came from the people of Siliguri, mostly students and I am proud to say that many of them came from the Students' Federation. They organised the things and came to the rescue of the people.

AN HON. MEMBER : How do you know that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I will tell you outside. The Governor who was receding in Darjeeling—what did he do? It is only a 15 minutes heli-flight. He took 5 clear days to reach Jalpaiguri although the Divisional Commissioner phoned him up on the 6th October telling him as to what has happened. I am told that Mr. Desai spoke to him in Jalpaiguri. We want to know what he said to the Governor. What do they propose to do about him? And the strangest thing is, when the people of Darjeeling were groaning under this pressure, when petrol was in short supply, a car, getting a special permit carried two dogs from Rashtrapati Bhavan to Siliguri. (Interruption) What is he doing now? They are making hay while the sun shines. The Government relief materials are now

finding their way to various Congress organisations. I will cite just one example for your satisfaction. The Women's Co-ordination Council was there. I wrote a letter to the Governor asking him what sort of organisation is this, and he wrote back stating that this is a non-political organisation.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The President of the organisation is Shrimati Renuka Ray, a former Congress M.P. The Vice-President is a sitting Congress Minister here : Shrimati Phulrenu Guha; and the other lady is Mrs. Pratima Bose, who lost in the last elections on a Congress ticket.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : She will lose it again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Yes; she will lose it again no doubt. The Prime Minister said that there would be no politics attached to relief, but alas, it is nothing but politics. Mr. Atulya Ghosh is really making hay while the sun shines. Mr. Jagjivan Ram has stretched the hand of blessing to Mr. Atulya Ghosh. During his last visit there, he promised to give 100 tons of wheat free of cost from the Food Corporation of India and for that he came here and cabled back to the Food Corporation of India to send wheat to Siliguri, and the delivery of that wheat was taken by a former Congress MLA, Mr. Moitra. They can deny these facts if they wish, but these are true.

What is he doing in return? He had assured all protection to the Divisional Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner : all protection till the mid-term polls are over : hands off, bureaucrats.

The role of the army was mentioned; I have just now pointed out to the Deputy Minister who was sitting here. They have made adverse comments saying that the army's role and performance was far below satisfaction. They did not function; they did not move; they did not come forward. And what else now? Even today, medical supplies are going to Siliguri; the boxes are remaining unopened for days and there is more of neglect than help. There is no planning; no budgeting, and till 7th November, when I met Mr. Desai,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

only one crore of rupees was given to West Bengal on account of North Bengal floods whereas we require Rs. 50 crores.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I shall conclude in a minute, Sir. We demand that there should be a high-power enquiry commission which should have a Supreme Court judge, a river technologist and some Parliamentarians;—

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : And Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Of course, yes; it should include some bridge experts also so that the truth can be established as to whose lapses were those things and how things happened.

Finally, I want to say that the economic rehabilitation is most important. We have a few items and I shall narrate them : gratuitous relief, water-supply, and highly subsidised canteens and cattle loans and loans for the cycle rickshaws. There were 1,300 cycle rickshaws in Jalpaiguri and they have all disappeared. Those rickshaw-walas must be given money to rehabilitate themselves. Then, loans to small traders and shopkeepers should be given; house-building loans also should be given. We want to have a categorical answer from Dr. Rao : whether he is going to recommend to the Government to have a judicial enquiry; secondly, what does he propose to do to stop the recurrence of such things in future, and thirdly, I want an assurance from the Government that they will really meet the requirements where economic rehabilitation is necessary.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI (Gandhinagar) : Sir, speaking on the motion regarding flood situation in our country, I would say that floods and droughts are two disastrous and ruinous natural calamities in our country. Every year we are facing this colossal calamity, which can be controlled by adopting certain scientific and technical measures by the Government.

The flood situation causes the gravest anxiety in this period of our national progress and advancement in different other

directions. The widespread suffering caused by the floods in our country can never be relieved if something is not done to stop it. It is said that this ruinous calamity can be stopped only by immediate implementation of steps to stop the overflow of waters.

Sometimes West Bengal and Bihar and sometimes Rajasthan, Kerala, Orissa and Gujarat suffer from these devastations. If I have got some money in my pocket and somebody steals it, if I borrow some money from the others and put it in my pocket, what is the gain? In the same way we are getting money by taxes and paying in this way to meet these calamities. If we postpone the implementation of the flood relief measures and wait thinking that floods will not occur in future, it is wrong. So long as there is a certain quantity of water upon this earth, heavy rain and floods are bound to occur in this world to a greater or lesser degree.

The floods of 1968 have ruined human lives, cattle, houses, crops and industries by their overflow and have caused disastrous damage and colossal loss in all respect. This year, Gujarat, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and Kerala are the worst sufferers to witness heavy floods. These unprecedented floods have caused heavy damage and serious dislocation of communications and other minor industries. In Gujarat, some 59255 houses were ruined, 35440 cattle were lost and 341 human lives were lost due to floods this year. Many families of the landless labourers are starving. They have lost their houses and jobs. Thousands of Harijans are homeless. The aid sanctioned is not sufficient for all these things.

Many Harijan families have lost their lives. It is impossible to find out the boundaries of fields and whole villages have been destroyed. We cannot find out the places where the villages were situated. We have seen in the newspapers that dead bodies were found from the branches of trees and thousands of bodies were floating in the sea. Really it was a horrible and terrible scene. It is a tragedy that the Central Government have not taken immediate measures to stop this calamity. Roads were devastated and trains were stopped for more than a month.

The northern parts of Gujarat have witnessed drought and the southern parts

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have witnessed heavy floods. This flood situation has been caused by Narmada, Tapi and other parallel rivers in south Gujarat. The heavy overflow of the rivers and the flow of sea backwater created this colossal disaster in Gujarat. I want to suggest that a big wall should be constructed near Surat on the banks of Tapi.

This House is aware of the fact that our Government have not taken satisfactory action so far as flood control measures are concerned. They have adopted a deplorable attitude towards the Narmada project and the construction of the proposed dam over Narmada river. I must firmly say that our Central Government has totally ignored this matter. It is not a matter of private concern; it is a matter which has to be looked from the national point of view.

I do not understand what was the meaning of appointing a Committee to survey and finalise the Narmada Project for its implementation? Is it not as clear as crystal that the Central Government is under the pressure of some States like Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra? Is it not a fact that the Central Government can constitutionally over-power the States? If the Central Government is anxious to construct the Narmada dam, where is the hitch and where the shoe pinches?

The land of Madhya Pradesh is situated in the centre of India. India has so many pradeshes like West, South, North, Himachal, Assam and so on. India is not a part of Madhya Pradesh, but Madhya Pradesh is a part of India. Therefore, I must say that the Union Government have no reasons to doubt their ownership of this property.

If such a big democratic government will fear and keep mum before the attitude of some States, remember, Sir, that a lamentable day will come and nobody will put hand on our head. I, therefore, request the Government to be firm and resolute and free from doubt and fear.

The flood of 1968 has opened the eyes of our hon. Minister and the government and have highlighted the need for accelerating the flood control programme and also immediate implementation of certain measures. Our hon. Minister says in his statement :

"A priority list of works has been prepared. This includes the proposals for raising and strengthening of the embankments in Assam, construction of detention dams in Assam and Barak Valleys, improvement of drainage in South Bengal, special works indicated earlier for Western Kosi embankment and Tista, provision of embankments on the Tapi river down-stream of Ukai and anti-erosion measures along the Brahmaputra Ganga and other rivers."

I want the hon. Minister to tell us why the Union Government have ignored the Narmada Project. According to the Khosla Committee Report, the Narmada Project should be taken up because it will also help the prevention of floods. Government should understand that if the Narmada Project is undertaken and the dam is constructed, the difficulties faced by Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra would be over.

The Narmada Project is necessary to avoid the calamities and difficulties and the consequent suffering to the people due to floods in Gujarat. This time Gujarat is suffering not only from floods but also from drought. If you construct this dam on Narmada, the people of Gujarat can be saved from all those difficulties. If you construct that dam not only Gujarat will take advantage of it but even States like Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh will get the benefits of it. This is the main point to which I want to draw the attention of the Central Government and I hope work on this project would be taken up very soon.

It is a matter for rejoice that our hon. Minister brought to the notice of U Thant, Secretary-General of the UNO, for the exchange of experience and remedial measures adopted in the various countries of the world in respect of flood control on rivers. Our Minister is going abroad because he wants to get particulars about certain other measures from other parts of the world. In my view, we should first tackle the projects which are on hand and then think of other projects. So many projects are pending still. Government has ignored all such projects. They are getting information from other countries. So, first of all, let us complete what is in our hand and what is before us. I must

[Shri S. M. Solanki]

say that the Narmada Project is the only remedy to save Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh from these horrible and terrible difficulties.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, God alone knows why Nature is so angry with the eastern region of India in causing cyclic disaster of floods, cyclone and drought. Just a few months back, in the months of July and August, West Bengal had suffered from 65 lakhs of people of West Bengal covering 14 out of the 18 districts of the State. Soon after, the same thing happened in north Bengal which, if I describe by the word 'flood', will be a misnomer. What happened in north Bengal can only be described in terms of the mythological concept of a deluge or *pralaya*. The wrath of Nemesis was as if unleashed in terrible fury at the dead of night on the unaware people sleeping in their beds. 15 to 20 feet tidal-bore type floods swept away within 5 to 10 minutes at a terrific speed lakhs of people.

I have seen the scene after the flood. I do not know in what harrowing terms one could describe the scene after the flood. Calamity catastrophe, havoc, disaster, devastation—no word is apt to depict the colossal destruction wrought upon the land, life and property of the people of north Bengal. Bustees after bustees were wiped out in the hilly areas of Darjeeling and Kalimpong. From Sevoke bridge down to Domohani and the riverbed sides of Tista were razed to the ground. Practically an area covering over 70 miles in length was rendered completely desolate. Only some bamboo trees and remnants of forests remained as witness of once a habitation of over thousands of people. Miles after miles of cultivable lands were buried under several feet deep layers of silt. The town of Jalpaiguri was battered and blasted at terrific speed by the furious flood waters with innumerable logs and huge trees like massive boulders, from the uprooted forest. It left the city half buried like the historic city of Pompei under massive silt and debris of logs of the uprooted forest.

This is just a glimpse of the grisly scene that Nemesis wrought on the people of north Bengal. But I am today really sur-

prised and constrained to find that what should be described and viewed as a massive national calamity and what should have been taken by this House as a great national issue, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister who count in the Cabinet and two of whom visited north Bengal and made many promises, none of them is here even to share the miseries, the woes, the worries, the anxieties of the people who are living almost in a nightmarish condition in north Bengal today.

I am further constrained to remark about the report made by Dr. K. L. Rao, who is otherwise a very good man. Either he failed to grasp the immensity of the disaster in north Bengal or he has somehow been persuaded by the Government to underrate the disaster and the devastation that has been caused there only to provide an escape for sharing the responsibility for relief and rehabilitation on a massive scale in north Bengal.

I am also sorry to say that his report is full of contradictions. I do not want to quote from it but he has failed, as I have already said, in grasping the immensity of the problem.

He has also made another factual mistake in saying what the embankment was first breached at Domohani. That is not true. I do not know whether he has visited the place. It was at Kathambadi when the embankment was first breached.

As I have already said, it is a special case, it is an extra-ordinary calamity, which should have been viewed in that light. It should have been made a national issue, a special national issue, without mixing it up with the floods of the other States which, I am sure, also deserve discussion in this House. Today, only north Bengal and north Bengal alone should have been discussed in a special way and under special conditions. A very extra-ordinary national disaster, national calamity, should have drawn the attention of the highest national forum of our country.

The authorities miserably failed. Mr. S. N. Ray has categorically stated that. The authorities in Jalpaiguri and Siliguri miserably failed to heed the flood warnings. My

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report is not on the basis of the report of Mr. S. N. Ray. I went straight to Sevak bridge and Teesta bridge area. I met the person who is a gauge observer there. He was, from time to time, for the last 12 hours, almost every hour, sending warnings and the last report he sent was at 4 P.M. But that report could not be radioed back due to immersion of the bridge and also the telephonic line collapsed.

I have another report that one Congress MLC at about 1 A.M. on 5th, before Domahani embankment yielded to the pressure of flood waters, was on telephonic line with the D.C. I had a personal talk with him at Dohamani when he was just having a telephonic talk and requested him to give warning. Even he did not care.

It is not correct that the military was not alerted. On 4th night, in Moinagudi area—I have also the names of those military persons who went there—I have a report that a fleet of military persons with a few boats were in the heart of the city of Jalpaiguri, at about 2 A.M. that night. Just a telephonic message from the D.C. could have given a siren warning and that would have saved many mothers, many fathers, many wives and many children. Today, if you go there, you will find hundreds of children, hundreds of women, having lost all their relations and awaiting shelter in the home of the Government.

How did it happen then after that devastation, for four days there was no Government? Siliguri, only 20 miles away from Jalpaiguri, remains completely unaffected. The non-official persons were rushing relief and other things. Could not any of the important officers of Government go to Siliguri and telephone to Mr. Dharma Vira in Darjeeling? Even the Governor, it is reported, was not informed of the disaster in Darjeeling till 9th of October. What happened in Siliguri where there is a radio station? Why did that radio station broadcast about the calamity? Why did Siliguri administration not rush with the relief and rescue equipments to Jalpaiguri just 20 miles away?

Again, all of us know that in the strategic area of north Bengal, we have a huge defence establishment. The defence personnel also sent wireless messages from

their gauge observer, as the civil authorities received. The military also deployed some squads. Why did the military not come forward immediately and in a massive way? Only after the 9th day the military came into operation.

Again, the S.D.O., Siliguri, was not only shameless but was also cruel and committed a barbarous act. The people of Siliguri, the common people of Siliguri, mobilised all their transport, cars and everything because there were breaches and everything was being washed away; they were even carrying on their shoulders food, drinking water and other requirements. On the third day, the S.D.O. issued an order to stop all this non-official relief being sent to Jalpaiguri when no alternative arrangement for relief was there. I would request the Home Minister—he is not here—to make an inquiry. It has been stated that one Congress boss instructed him to do so. I am not sure. This is the report. Mr. S. N. Ray's report has already justified the complaints of the people about the negligence on the part of the civil authorities. Just transferring those officers will not do. I should say that it would be some sort of a connivance with the guilty officers if they are just transferred and no further action is taken. Those officers should be suspended immediately and a thorough judicial inquiry should be instituted.

Another point is this. All of us know that North Bengal is the most strategic area from the standpoint of defence of our northern and north-eastern region. Why did the military fail? Why are they not discharging their duties? This has to be inquired into by the Defence Minister. Before I come to the other points I talk about this because national defence is the most important point. Roads, bridges, national highways, communication and transport facilities stand in a dangerously disrupted condition. Kalimpong is broken off. Where is Kalimpong? It is just below the Nathu La Pass. I would request Dr. Rao to inform the Defence Minister that Defence should take note of it and make speedy arrangements for the restoration of communications and transport and also for the reconstruction of bridges, national highways and roads which are absolutely necessary for military logistics.. (Interruptions)

[Shri Samar Guha]

I am sorry to remark that the West Bengal Government have circulated a leaflet in which it has been stated that the number of loss of human lives is 2,704. I do not find much pleasure in quoting persons and yet, I have to do that. Shri P. C. Sen is not a rumour-monger; after visiting those areas, he made a public statement that nearly 20,000 lives had been lost. Shri Atulya Ghosh, after visiting Jalpaiguri, said that in Jalpaiguri alone—he made a public statement—10,000 lives had been lost. The State Government agencies were collecting the dead bodies and it is only on the basis of the dead bodies that were collected by the Government agencies that this has been given. Again, here they have not quoted the number of those missing which has been recorded by the Government and which is almost three times the number of persons who died. 'Missing' is lost for ever; they will never see the light of the day; hundreds of dead bodies have been lying buried under the silt and thousands of them have been washed away to Pakistan. Only a fresh census, a limited census in that area, give the real figure of the loss of human lives. About the cattle population, I do not know how they have arrived at the figure of the cattle population. The cattle population was totally lost. A cow or a bull or a buffalo is a curio in those flood affected areas now. This figure should also be not as it is stated in this report. What are the rehabilitation measures to be taken now? The rehabilitation measures to be taken now are the following; namely, reconstruction and repair of over 1½ lakhs houses, reclamation of cultivable lands covering an area of nearly 20,000 sq. miles buried under silt, reconstruction of innumerable educational and other Government and non-official buildings and bazaars, rehabilitation of trade, business, and house-hold equipments, education by giving tuition fees and books, reconstruction of roads, bridges and embankments, resettling uprooted villagers over a few lakhs in number, replenishing of cattle population, giving gratuitous relief and making provision for test relief work for nearly 8 lakhs of population, providing homes for children and women who lost all their relations and restoration of power and water supply. And last but not the least, the morale of the people who suffered this terrible shock. But unfortunately,

what would be the morale now, Sir? Not even the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister or the Home Minister is here in this House to listen to this Debate when such an important discussion is taking place.

In this connection I wish to refer to what my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukherjee said about politiking. No political party is free from the sins of politiking. The congress party shares these sins much more than the other parties. I would appeal to all the political parties, in the name of the poor who suffered this terrible disaster in North Bengal to leave aside politics and whether he be a congressman, a PSP, a communist or SSP, to join hands in demanding at least 50 crores of rupees that will be necessary for the relief and rehabilitation work in North Bengal to meet the challenge of the disaster there. There should be a united front of all the political parties for the benefit of the people of North Bengal.

Whenever the Central Government comes across any disaster they choose to send a study team. Now, I know the position in respect of Midnapore, how this study team behaved. These study teams have not only become fussy but frosty too. These study teams have gone there after 35 days of disaster. They asked the West Bengal Government to spend the money from their funds for development works to be taken up in the fourth five-year plan. When the State Government decided to restore Tista river to its original course, the study team raised objections although they could not provide any fund for the rehabilitation of the inhabitants of the Tista bed. The West Bengal Government advanced some loans to a private company, private electric company, to restore power, and even to that the study team objected. The State Government wanted 39 crores, although our estimate is at least 50 crores. But even to that the study team objected. The disaster in West Bengal should be treated as a special national disaster and a special national fund should be provided for the relief and rehabilitation work there. These are my concrete suggestions:

First, immediate enquiry should be made to ascertain the cause of the sudden and unprecedented flood in North Bengal. Here I wish to bring to the attention of Dr. K. L.

Rao that as hour to hour reports showed, the water was rising gradually. But at the dead of night, it rose to the level of more than 60 feet. How could it happen? It is not an ordinary thing, not the usual type of flood due to excessive rainfall. There must have been some burst of a forest lake or some catchment of water in some hilly areas. That has to be inquired into. A study should be conducted for complete flood control measures, construction of embankments etc. before the next monsoon sets in; otherwise, the Jalpaiguri and adjacent areas will be exposed to flood devastation again in the coming year. Secondly, the North Bengal floods should be considered as a national calamity and a Special National Fund should be provided to the State. Thirdly, a special Rehabilitation Body should be set up under the control of the State Government with the Governor as President, with representatives from all political parties, relief organisations and humanitarian organisations to tackle the problem of relief and rehabilitation. Fourthly, spans should be expanded in each of the railway and other high-way bridges. Fifthly, more outlets for rain water should be constructed in the roads covering the vulnerable areas. Sixthly, North Bihar, Assam and Midnapur flood control measures should have top priority for implementation. Seventhly, independent flood control

systems for watch and warning in Assam, N. Bengal, Midnapur, N. Bihar and coastal belt of Orissa should be set up immediately. Eighthly, a flood fighting corps with a fleet of rescue boats and other engineering equipment should be set up in vulnerable areas of Assam, N. Bengal, Midnapur, Coastal belt of Orissa and N. Bihar. Lastly, a Special Fund should be created by the Centre for giving immediate help to the States which face calamities like floods, drought and cyclone—as the States are unable to provide matching grants as demanded by the Central Government—without waiting for the delaying system of sanctioning such fund through a Central study team.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have to accommodate the SSP, some Independents and one or two members from the Congress benches. Keeping in view the time that would be required for this and for the Minister's reply, I suggest that we fix up some other time to complete the debate.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.17 HRS.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, November 19, 1968/Kartika 28, 1890 (Saka).