

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

(Fifth Session)

(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1-10)

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*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 5, 1968/Śravana 14,
1890 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ENQUIRY INTO FERTILIZER FACTORY, KOTA

*306. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission of inquiry
into the accident which occurred on the 5th
April, 1968 in the filling tower of the Ferti-
lizer Factory at Kota has submitted its
report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the
matter ?

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

(a) The report of the Commission
of Enquiry is still awaited from the Govt. of
Rajasthan.

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

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय
आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी
से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस दुर्घटना में
कितने आदमियों के प्राण गये, कितने आदमियों
को अन्य प्रकार की शारीरिक क्षति हुई, और
सरकार द्वारा उनको मुआवजा देने का भी
प्रबन्ध किया गया या नहीं; यदि हाँ, तो
कितना।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Pending
examination of the payment of compensa-
tion required by law, immediate relief
ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 was granted
by the Rajasthan Government to the families
and dependants of each of the deceased
workers.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : आज-कल बड़ी-बड़ी
ऊंची इमारतें बनाई जा रही हैं, जिससे
मजदूरों को काफ़ी ख़तरे का सामना करना
पड़ता है तथा उन्हें शारीरिक क्षति होने की
सम्भावना रहती है। क्या सरकार कोई
ऐसा कानून बनाने के बारे में सोच रही है,
जिससे इमारती काम में लगे हुए मजदूरों
की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो सके और उनको किसी
प्रकार की क्षति होने पर उनको उचित
मुआवजा मिल सके ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : This, I
presume, is a matter for the Rajasthan
Government. In any case, one has to await
the report of the Commission of Enquiry
which will give us some idea as to how it
happened and all other things.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
My question is whether Government is
thinking of making any legislation to safe
guard the interests of the labourers working
in construction work. It is a general
question.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : If it relates
to the workers in general, then it relates to
the Labour Ministry.

श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाहा : मैं यह जानना
चाहता हूँ कि यह जांच केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा
कदाई जा रही है या राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा
और उसकी रिपोर्ट कब तक आने की आशा
है।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The
enquiry is by the Rajasthan Government.
They have appointed a Commission. I do
not find here the exact date by which the
report is to be sent. A Commission of
Enquiry has been appointed by the Rajas-
than Government.

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : May I know
from the hon. Minister whether the acci-
dents in the fertiliser factories are greater
in number than those in other plants. I

recently visited Namrup and there also I learnt that a great number of accidents took place.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Accidents have no relation to the things he refers to.

INDIAN DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

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

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from a Member of Parliament about inefficiency, nepotism, bad programming, messing up of research at the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Plant at Rishikesh (U.P.) and the Surgical Instruments Factory in the public sector;

(b) if so, the main allegations made in the memorandum;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered;

(d) if so, the result of the inquiry and the action taken thereon; and

(e) if the reply to part (c) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the letter dated the 3rd April, 1968 from the Hon'ble member who has tabled this question is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1593/68].

(c) No., Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government of India are satisfied that the management is taking all possible and necessary steps to improve the working of the projects, and there is no good reason for instituting an enquiry..

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस कारखाने ने अब तक कितनी दवाइयां बेची हैं और इसमें उसको कितना मुनाफ़ा या घाटा हुआ है।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I think the hon. Member is referring to Rishikesh. They have produced more than five tons of

potassium salt; they were negotiating to sell it to Hungary. Also, they are putting into the market shortly some sodium salts of Penicillin 'G' which is in commission for trial production recently. It is well known that there has been an initial delay of 11 months or so in commissioning the factory and also a delay of three to four months, I think, in regard to the production of various items.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा है कि इस कारखाने ने अब तक कितना माल बेचा है और उसमें उसको कुल कितना मुनाफ़ा हुआ है।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have said that whatever is produced now is being negotiated for sale to Hungary.

MR. SPEAKER : It has not yet been sold.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : The plant has just started functioning. I do not know how it can make profits now.

श्री मधु लिमये : कारखाने ने कब से काम करना शुरू किया ? एक अरसे से अखबारों में एडवर्टाइजमेंट आ रहे हैं कि माल तैयार है, हम उसको बेचने के लिये तैयार हैं। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कारखाने में पैदावार किस तारीख से शुरू हुई और अब तक वह माल को बेच क्यों नहीं पाया। इस कारखाने में जनता और सरकार का पैसा लगा हुआ है, लेकिन इसमें से कुछ निकल नहीं रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप मेरा पत्र पढ़ेंगे, तो आपको पूरी स्थिति का पता चल जायेगा। इसलिए इस प्रश्न का साफ़ जवाब दिया जाये।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Advertisement in advance is necessary for sales and to familiarise the products in the market. But I have admitted that there has been delay in production.

MR. SPEAKER : He may put his second question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय अभी भी तारीखें नहीं दे रहे हैं। इस तरह नहीं चलेगा। मैं दूसरा सवाल नहीं पूछना चाहता हूँ। मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं तारीखें मांग रहा हूँ कि कब पैदावार शुरू हुई, विज्ञापन कब छपे, आदि। मंत्री महोदय सिलसिलेवार सूचना दें।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : How do you expect us to be ready with these details ?

श्री मधु लिमये : यह काहे के लिए आये है ?

श्री रवि राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इसका सवाल से ताल्लुक नहीं है।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : He has send me a letter to which we have sent a detailed reply. If he sends another letter, we will give another detailed reply. Surely we cannot now give the date when a particular advertisement was given by the Corporation.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ही फैसला कीजिए—न हम करेंगे और न मंत्री महोदय करेंगे—कि यह बाड क्वेस्चन नहीं है, तो क्या है ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है। अगर मंत्री महोदय विशेष पार्लियामेंटरी जांच के लिए तैयार नहीं है, तो मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ। इनसे पूछना बेकार है। आपने कई बार मेरी मांग पर इस तरह की विशेष जांच करने के लिए विभिन्न कमेटी से कहा है। आपने उनके आयात के बारे में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी से कहा और सल्फर का मामला पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी को दिया। क्या आप पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी को मेरे मेमोरेण्डम और दूसरी शिकायतों के आधार पर इस मामले की विशेष जांच करने के लिए कहेंगे ? सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से न्याय मिलने की मुझे आशा नहीं है।

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : It is already looking into it. I have written it to the hon. member and if only he has done me the honour of reading my reply, he would have known it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने पढ़ा है। क्या मेरे मेमोरेण्डम में दिया गया मामला पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी को दिया जायेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will send it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There seems to be a regular campaign of vilification against this particular public undertaking. I want to know whether the Soviet experts have submitted a report about the working of the units and, if so what are the main points mentioned in that report ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : They have visited the three units at Rishikesh, Hyderabad and Madras. They have gone into the various technical aspects and made certain suggestions to improve the technical aspects, to have additional machinery and all that. That is being considered now.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I asked whether the present working of the undertaking was reviewed by the Soviet experts Union and whether they have made any assessment about the working ? Have they said it is satisfactory ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Broadly speaking they are satisfied. But certain lacunae and technical defects are there and they are being looked into.

श्री छदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इस ऋषिकेश के कारखाने के प्रबन्ध के बारे में आम शिकायत है। मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में विचार करें। अभी उत्तर दिया गया है कि जो भी माल तैयार हुआ है वह हंगरी को भेजने के बारे में बातचीत की जा रही है। क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि उस माल के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में बाजार नहीं है और क्या केवल विदेशों में भेजने के लिए माल हम तैयार कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Sir, at the time when this factory was thought of, taking for instance, Penicillin. Penicillin was in much demand. Since then the demand for it has gone down. Things are bound to happen in any developing pharmacopoeia. We are trying in certain respects to diversify the products and so on. That has to be done.

श्री नीतिराव सिंह चौधरी : जो स्ट्रेप्टो-माइसिन फैक्टरी बना रही है, वह इंजेक्शन बने

के पहले डिजाइन् किया जाता है तो पूरा डिजाइन् नहीं होता। क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर गया है तो और गया है क्या उसके बारे में कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Yes Sir. Various points have arisen in regard to making Streptomycin more acceptable and we are going through the various points arising out of that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the Minister got away with a reference to Penicillin and said that now they have got enough supply to export also. I want to know from him whether it is a fact or not that the whole purpose in putting up this plant with Soviet assistance was to start indigenous production of certain heavy drugs and chemicals which we have to import every year at a very heavy cost; if so, how is it that he is still talking about export orders and not talking about domestic orders ? Secondly, it is reported that some very powerful vested interests who do not want these things to be made in this country but who want to continue the import of these things from abroad are behind the move to slow down the manning and production in this factory. Is it true; if not, what is the real reason for this failure to start production here ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Taking the last point first, I am sorry to say that the boot is on the other leg. Instead of some vested interests trying to retard production with a view to helping import, the position is the other way round where some people are villifying this deliberately and maliciously.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Who are they ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Whoever they are, there are some people doing it. As regards the earlier part of the hon. Member's question.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Who are the people who are doing it ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Not in Parliament but outside Parliament. About the second part of his question, I think my hon. friend is referring to the Hyderabad factory. Various sulphur drugs are already in the market.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am speaking about this factory at Rishikesh. Is it meant to produce chemicals only for export or is it meant to make the country self-sufficient in these things ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : As far as anti-biotics factory is concerned it takes a certain time. Even the Russians have said we are trying to move forward faster than we should. Anti-biotics are being produced and are going to be produced in India. As far as Penicillin is concerned, there is no local demand of the order we expected and if we get export orders I do not know why anyone should be disturbed about it.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : To be or to be not, questions of inefficiency, nepotism, bad programming and messing up of research stations in Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals may be one thing but the circumstances which have led to this question may be another. I would like to know from the Government whether there are cases where officers or employees have been removed from employment on some ground or other very recently; if so, may I know who are they and what are the grounds under which they were removed ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Sir, certain complaints were received in this respect and we have looked into them. Generally speaking, we are satisfied that whatever was done was done by the management in its own right after proper appreciation of all the issues involved. It is very difficult for Government to interfere in the day-to-day administration of a public sector undertaking.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, it is a record here of four factories working in a very bad way. It may have been due to bad initiation, bad installation or bad management. But a very relevant question is whether the Ministry is taking action against those responsible; if not, an explanation on this matter is said to be a detailed inquiry by the Public Undertakings Committee. It is a question of taking immediate action so that our investment is not wasted and these drugs are available.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I am surprised at the observation made by the hon. Member. The Rishikesh factory is unique, probably unique in the world. Even in the Soviet Union there is no factory of this kind.

SHRI RABI RAY : Unique in inefficiency.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Sir, if the hon. Member wants to answer the question I have no objection. There are at the most two or three anti-biotics produced in the Soviet Union in one plant whereas in this plant six or seven anti-biotics are produced. It has to be organised, preserved and technologically arranged in a particular order and I think it is really a technological *tour de force* for which we should be proud and not run it down like this.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Has it come to the notice of the government that inter-provincial rivalries and jealousies are being raked up in this factory in order to push out competent men ? If so, what steps are the government taking to remedy the internal rivalries ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I think the hon. Member mentioned it to me some time back. I do not think there is much basis for that.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मई के अन्त में हम 12 लोक सभा के सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स प्लान्ट मद्रास देखने गया था और वहां हमने देखा कि उस प्लान्ट में अशोक होटल के लिए चाकु बनाए जा रहे हैं और डिफेंस के लिए पिस्तौल बनाए जा रहे हैं। वहां के आफिसर ने बताया कि हमारे पास इतना स्टॉक पड़ा है कि उसके लिए कोई मार्केट नहीं है और गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल भी हमारा माल नहीं खरीदते। तो इस कारखाने की समस्या को हल करने के लिए और जिस काम के लिए वह बनाया गया है, डाक्टरी औजार बनाने के लिए उसको उसी काम के लिए चालू रखने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I must confess that it is not as if there is not much truth in what the hon. Member has said. It is true that there was not a proper market survey of Indian conditions before the factory was started or commissioned. The instruments that are being made there are of quality one-A-1 quality. But when cheaper goods are available hospitals are reluctant to buy costly items, even though they are superior by all means. So, we are

making desperate efforts to diversify production. I think the Family Planning Department has given considerable orders and we are certainly anxious to make the best use of this factory.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : In view of the fact that the Rishikesh factory is being vilified, which is unwarranted, which is making it difficult for the factory to function efficiently, does the hon. Minister contemplate making a statement to clear the position so that the mischief done by this vilification by interested parties may disappear ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : If such a statement is asked for under the rules of the House, I will make it.

DEMOLITION OF KHOKHAS IN DELHI

*313. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN** : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Khokhas in Tilak Nagar, Delhi were demolished in May, 1968 on the instructions of Government;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Administration was consulted in the matter; 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) It is a fact that some Khokhas were cleared in Tilak Nagar in May, 1968. But it is incorrect that clearance drive was done on the instructions of the Government of India.

(b) The clearance drive was carried out by officers of the Delhi Administration.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें इसके संबंध में दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पापंद तथा अन्य अधिकारियों के उन वक्तव्यों का ज्ञान है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि इन खोखों को गिराने के बारे में दिल्ली सरकार अनभिज्ञ थी, इस बारे में उनको कोई सूचना नहीं थी और उनके साथ कोई राय नहीं ली गई ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I do not think what the hon. Member says is correct because there was a meeting held on the 13th January, 1968 in the office of the Lt. Governor when action points were decided. On the 20th of the same month another meeting was held when the District Magistrate was also called in.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, the question should be either in Hindi or in English, not in *khichri*. What is this 'Khokha' demolition ?

खोखे गिराये गये हैं—ऐसा कहें ।

Shri K. K. Shah is called Khokhashah in Bombay.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Khokha is the word used by vendors. A *Khokha* is nothing but a small wooden construction used by the wayside sellers.

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण : इनके कहने का मतलब यह है कि मीटिंग 16 जनवरी को हुई ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : On 13th January, 1968 and again on the 20th. Two meetings were there.

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि दो बार मीटिंग हुई । जनवरी में मीटिंग होने के बाद पुलिस एक्शन मई के महीने में हुआ । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस एक्शन करने से पहले क्या इन्होंने दिल्ली प्रशासन को सूचित किया था, कारपोरेशन को विश्वास में लिया था या नहीं ? या शुक्ला साहब ने सीधे पुलिस को हुकम जारी कर दिया कि जाकर खोखे गिरा दो ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानकारी इसलिये प्राप्त करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि सरकार के खिलाफ़ यह आरोप है कि पुलिस को जो इनके अधीन है, होम मिनिस्ट्री ने सीधे हुकम देकर खोखे गिरवा दिये हैं, दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली कारपोरेशन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया है । केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस प्रकार की सबवर्शन की कार्यवाही दिल्ली में हो रही है ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : On the afternoon of 28th May this matter came up for discussion in the Lieut-Governor's office on a complaint by the Corporation authorities

that the local police were not giving any help. The District Magistrate was called in and District Magistrate complained that he was not asked for any help.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, he has not understood the question at all. First of all, he must understand the question.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : Sir, when this question was referred to us, we wrote to you that it does not belong to our Ministry but to the Home Ministry. But by the time this information came to you, it was printed; therefore you said, "Let it be there." This question is really for the Home Ministry to answer. Police is not under our control and, therefore, we are not in a position to reply to this question.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह प्रश्न होम मिनिस्ट्री को ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाय ।

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने गृह मंत्री जी से ही यह प्रश्न किया था । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वही इसका जवाब दें । यह प्रश्न के करने का अभिप्राय यह प्रगट करना है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री दिल्ली में जनसंघ की सरकार को उलटना चाहती है ।

MR. SPEAKER : This question was so far off in the list that everybody thought that it will not be reached, but it has been reached and whatever information you have you may give.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में दिल्ली के लेफ्टिनेन्ट गवर्नर का यह वक्तव्य आया है कि इन खोखों के गिराने के बारे में आदेश नहीं दिया गया था ? यदि यह वक्तव्य ध्यान में आया है तो मंत्री महोदय ने यह जवाब कैसे दिया कि कुछ अधिकारियों ने जाकर खोखे गिराये थे । वे कौन अधिकारी थे जिन्होंने खोखे गिराये, उनको गिराने के लिये किसने आदेश दिया ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप इस सवाल को ज्यादा डिटेल्स के लिये होम मिनिस्ट्री को ट्रांसफर कर दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let us transfer this question to be answered by the Home Minister. It is quite right that they did point that out. It will get the same priority as it had today and if many Members are absent on that day, it may be reached.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि जब स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जवाब देते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि गृह मंत्री से पूछो और जब गृह मंत्री से पूछा जाय

श्री शिवनारायण : देवगुण ने कहा है कि हमने होम मिनिस्टर से पूछा लिया है फिर Why should he worry about the health Minister ?

भिक्षा वृत्ति को रोकने के लिये कानून

* 314. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्य सरकारों ने भिक्षावृत्ति को समाप्त करने के लिये कानून बनाये हैं; और

(ख) ये कानून भिक्षावृत्ति को रोकने में कहां तक सफल रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR.) SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : (a) The following states have enacted prevention of beggary act:—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, West Bengal and Delhi.

(b) Although the results are generally encouraging, no evaluation has been undertaken by the Government of India because the implementation of the Acts is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सरकार को वह मालूम है कि दिल्ली में भिक्षावृत्ति को ज़रूरतमन्द लोग ही नहीं करते, बल्कि बड़े-बड़े साहूकार और ठेकेदार भी करते हैं

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सरकार भी करती है ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : ठेकेदार छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को उठा ले जाते हैं और अन्धे और विकलांग बच्चों को इस काम पर लगाते हैं । ये लोग दिल्ली के मोहल्लों को उनमें बांट देते हैं और इस तरह से 500 रुपये रोज़ घर बैठे कमाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कभी कोई सर्वे किया है कि व्यापारिक आधार पर दिल्ली में इस प्रकार के काम करने वाले लोग कितने हैं ?

(DR.) SRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : We do not have that information. But if we are asked, we shall try to supply the information. j

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : दिल्ली में सरकार ने एक पूंअर हाउस खोल रखा है जहां भिखारियों को गिरफ्तार करके ले जाया जाता है और रखा जाता है तथा उनको कुछ काम भी सिखलाया जाता है । लगभग 1200 भिखारी वहां पर रहते हैं । क्या यह ठीक है कि सरकार की वह स्कीम बिलकुल फेल है, क्योंकि वहां से निकलने के बाद वे लोग फिर भिक्षावृत्ति का ही काम करते हैं, इस स्कीम पर सरकार का 5-7 लाख रुपया सालाना व्यय खर्च हो रहा है । इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

(DR.) SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : It is under the Delhi Administration. If you so direct us, we will have the report and place it.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : It has been stated that results are, generally, encouraging. I want to know whether she has gone to various places and seen, for example, on the platforms, the people begging, not only begging, but also eating the crumbs thrown by passengers. Does this show that results are encouraging ? If not, what are they ? Secondly I want to know, unless you provide some alternative jobs for them, how are you expecting this beggary to stop ?

(DR.) SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : As I have already mentioned, the law is to be implemented by the State Governments .

The Government of India has been only assisting the State Governments in the task of providing financial assistance and guidance to them. The Government of India has been meeting 50 per cent of the cost approved by the Plan.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात की खोज की है कि हमारे देश में प्रान्तवार कितने भिखारी हैं, क्या उनका कभी टोटल लगाया है ? यदि हां, तो उनके लिये सरकार ने कौन कौन से कानून बनाये हैं, क्या सरकार उनकी घोषणा करेगी ?

क्या सरकार भिखारी उनको ही मानती है जो केवल पैसा या कपड़ा मांगते हैं ? हमारी सरकार के बड़े-बड़े मंत्री भी विदेशों में जाकर भीख मांगते हैं, वे भीख न मांगें, क्या इसके लिये भी सरकार कोई कानून बनाने जा रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think there is any reply.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का तो उत्तर दिलवाइये । कितने भिखारी हर प्रान्त में है, इसका उत्तर दे दें ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : In this country, unfortunately, whether it is beggary or untouchability, it is still tolerated and the laws, whether it is prevention of beggary or removal of untouchability, such social laws, are either deliberately not enforced or are neglected or avoided or dealt with half heartedly. May I know whether the Ministry is aware that the social laws, in this country, are not, with such intensity, enforced or intended to be enforced and, if so, whether the Government is going to take up this matter and going to bring forward new laws, bringing the whole thing under the control of the Government of India, and see that beggary is eradicated and untouchability removed ?

(DR.) SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : This is a suggestion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The hon. Minister has disclosed the names of States where beggar relief measures have been taken. I would like to quote some statistics with respect to my State, i.e., Mysore, where they

have constituted a Beggar Relief Committee. That Committee consists of all defeated Congress members; the Committee that is constituted is so big that the number of Committee members is more than the number of beggars who take relief in that centre. You have all these things. May I know whether the Government of India would look into the matter and see that concrete measures and steps are taken by the Government of India to eradicate beggary in India ?

MR. SPEAKER : Either increase the number of beggars or decrease the number of Committee members.

(DR.) SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : This is also a suggestion....(Interruption)

SHRI SWELL : The hon. Member has asked a specific question. He has said that the number of organizers is more than the number of beggars. The Minister should reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER : I myself summed up saying whether they will increase the number of beggars or reduce the number of Committee members. She said that that was a suggestion to be considered.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : It has been observed by the hon. Minister that, where the Beggars' Act is in force, it has given some success. But there are certain States where the Beggars' Act is not in force. Therefore, beggars from those States where the Act is in force flock to those States where the Act is not in force and create problems there. Under these circumstances, may I know whether the Government will force those States also to apply the Beggars' Act simultaneously with the other States ?

(DR.) SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : We have to examine also, according to law, what can be done.

श्री वयूर अली खां : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सब सूबों से हर साल किस कदर रुपया भीख के रूप में भिखारियों को दिया जाता है ?

(DR.) SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : That is not within our knowledge.

विदेशों में बसे भारतीयों द्वारा विनियोजन

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*315. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ विदेशों में बसे भारत मूलक लोगों ने सरकार से भारत में अपनी पूंजी लगाने की सुविधाएं मांगी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इससे भारत की विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी स्थिति पर अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस समय भारत-मूलक व्यक्तियों को औद्योगिक कार्यों में लगी संयुक्त पूंजी (ज्वाइंट स्टॉक) कम्पनियों में धन लगाने की इजाजत है । उन्हें स्वामित्व और साझेदारी की कम्पनियों में तथा व्यापार और कारबार करने वाली कम्पनियों में धन लगाने की इजाजत देने के सवाल पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

(ग) अभी यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि भारत की विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी स्थिति पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : इस प्रकार के भारतीय जो विदेशों में कारोबार कर रहे हैं और जिनका यहां पर पूंजी लगाने का प्रस्ताव है वे कौन से देश के अधिक हैं और कितनी पूंजी है जिसको वे यहां पर आ करके लगाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इनमें बहुत सारे वे लोग हैं जो उत्तर पूर्वी अफ्रीका में रहते हैं । कितनी पूंजी लगायेंगे, यह कहना अभी मुश्किल है ।

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : उनके प्रस्ताव को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जैसा मैंने कहा कि ज्वाइंट स्टॉक कम्पनियों में अगर कुछ शर्तें पूरी कर लें तो उनको पूंजी लगाने की इजाजत है । अभी हाल में इस पर भी विचार किया गया कि स्वामित्व और साझेदारी करने वाली कम्पनियों तथा व्यापार करने वाली कम्पनियों में भी उनको पूंजी लगाने की इजाजत दे दी जाए यदि इसके लिए भी वे कुछ शर्तें पूरी कर दें ।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I had been to East Africa early this year, and at Nairobi I met very prominent businessmen of Indian origin. They hold about Rs. 500 crores in foreign exchange and they were very keen to invest that money in India. May I know whether the Government of India would welcome their arrival in India and talk to them as to whether they can invest their money in India ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I do not know on what basis this figure of Rs. 500 crores is given. If one man gives figures for all I do not know how far it can be correct. But if they want to bring in their money, they are certainly welcome to bring it here, provided they agree not to take it back.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : My question was whether the Government of India would invite them or welcome them if they come in a body to talk over this matter.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This has already been done. We have already told them.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि पूर्व अफ्रीका के भारतीयों के पास विदेशी मुद्रा की बहुत बड़ी राशि है ? तो क्या सरकार ने उनको अपनी ओर से प्रेरणा दी है कि वे यहां आकर पूंजी लगायें या उन्होंने ही अपनी ओर से प्रार्थना की है कि हम भारतवर्ष में पूंजी लगायें ? इसके अतिरिक्त पूर्व अफ्रीका में जब से नया कानून बना है तब से अब तक कितने ऐसे भारतीय लोग यहां पर अपनी पूंजी लगाने के लिए आ गए हैं और कितनी पूंजी उन्होंने अब तक लगाई है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जहां तक उनसे बातचीत करने का सवाल है, उन्होंने भी यहां बातचीत की है और अपनी समस्या बतलाई है और हमने अपनी तरफ से भी बताया है कि क्या सुविधायें दे सकते हैं जिनका कि वर्णन अभी मैंने थोड़ी देर पहले किया है।

श्री ज्योम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने यह पूछा कि भारत सरकार ने अपनी ओर से कोई प्रयत्न किया कि वे भारतीय जिनके पास बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा है वे यहां आकर अपनी पूंजी लगायें या उन्होंने ही अपनी ओर से प्रयत्न किया है ?

श्री मोरार जी देसाई : फिर ऐसा सवाल तो नहीं किया जायेगा कि भीख मांगने लगे।

श्री ज्योम प्रकाश त्यागी : इसमें भीख मांगने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। वे अपने देश के लोग हैं, अब वहां से हटकर अपनी पूंजी यहां लगाना चाहते हैं। अपने आदमियों को अपने यहां बुलाने में भी अगर इसको भीख मांगना समझा जाये, यह गलत बात है कि भारत सरकार की ओर से उनको बुलाने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हमने उनसे कहा है कि वे आ सकते हैं, हम बेलकम करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : क्या यह सत्य है कि भारत सरकार की जानकारी में कुछ इस प्रकार के केसेज भी आये हैं कि भारत सरकार की ओर से जो सुविधायें या आश्वासन उन लोगों को दिये गये वे इतने अपर्याप्त थे कि उन्होंने अपनी पूंजी भारत में लगाने के बजाय दूसरे देशों—विशेषकर स्वीडन और स्वीटजरलैंड—में लगाना पसन्द किया ? तो क्या सरकार के मार्ग में कोई कानूनी बाधाएँ हैं जिनकी वजह से सरकार पूरी सुविधायें नहीं दे पा रही है ? यदि ऐसा है, तो क्या भारत सरकार का विचार संसद में कोई इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाने का है जिससे वे कानूनी बाधाएँ दूर हो सकें ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : कानूनी बाधाओं का प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि जो यहां उनका मुनाफा हो और जो पूंजी लगायें उसको वापिस न ले जायें ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि न हो। इसकी सुरक्षा होने पर ही हम विचार करते हैं और लगभग यही बात हमने उन पर लगाई है।

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Some of these Indians settled in Kenya had accepted the British nationality and they were keen on going to the United Kingdom, but they were not welcomed there. May I know how many such persons have come to India and what the length of the visa that has been given to them is, and how many of them have invested some money in this country and also the extent of their investment ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The first part of the question should be addressed to the Minister of External Affairs. About the second part I shall require notice.

SHRI RANGA : We are trying our best to invite foreigners to come and invest their money here in our country. Here are these nationals of our own whose money we need badly and who are also very much in need of our sympathetic approach to their problems. Can we have the assurance that the Finance Ministry and the Finance Minister are approaching this problem not merely as a business proposition but also as a national proposition where we have to show sympathy and at the same time invite and also persuade these people to bring in their money according to the conditions which my hon. friend has just now rightly stipulated namely that they should not take back the interest and also the money invested which they are allowed to do in London or Switzerland or other places ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no advantage if money comes like that and is invested and then taken away immediately afterwards whenever it suits them. I have gone so far as to tell them that those people, only those who are originally Indians and who are non-residents now will not be asked any questions about how they have brought the money or in what manner they have earned the money if they have brought it through normal banking channels. I have gone to that length to assure them. Beyond that what am I to do.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : बहुत से भारतीय जो विदेशों में हैं उनकी पूंजी वहां की सरकारें जब्त कर लेती हैं और उन लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान भेज देती हैं और यहां हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ऐसी शर्तें लगाती है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में रोजगार नहीं कर सकते तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम भीष्ट उठायेगी ताकि वह भारतीय जो विदेशों में हैं वह यहां भारत में अपनी पूंजी आसानी से लगा कर रोजगार, धंधा कर सकें ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जैसा मैंने कहा हम पहले स्वामित्व और सामझेदारी करने वाली कम्पनियों में, व्यापार और कारोबार करने वाली कम्पनियों में पूंजी लगाने की इजाजत नहीं देते थे लेकिन जब उन्होंने हमसे कहा कि इसमें भी हमें इजाजत दीजिये तो हमने इसमें भी इजाजत दे दी है। महज इस चीज की सुरक्षा रक्खी है कि जो पूंजी वह यहां लायें या जो उन्हें यहां मुनाफ़ा हो उसे वह वापिस विदेश में न ले जाएं। इसके अलावा और कोई ऐसी शर्तें हमने उन पर नहीं लगाई हैं जिससे कि उनको कोई दिक्कत महसूस हो।

श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा : डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम उनसे यह नहीं पूछेंगे कि वह पैसा कहां से लाये हैं और मैं मानता हूं कि यह बहुत अच्छा आश्वासन उन्होंने दिया है। इसके साथ ही मैं उनसे यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह हाउस को इस बात का भी आश्वासन देने को तैयार हैं कि जो यहां के लोग ब्लैकमार्केट का रुपया उनके जरिए अपने बिज़नेस में लगायेंगे उस बारे में भी कोई पूरी जांच पड़ताल का वह ध्यान रक्खेंगे ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह आश्वासन मैं नहीं दे सकता।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister has said that Government would welcome the foreign money owned by Indians abroad. In spite of this welcome, there is positively something which is hindering these people from coming to India. May I, therefore, know whether this is the

only condition that those foreigners who are of Indian origin will not be permitted to take their money back or whether there are some other conditions also ? In this context, may I also know the specific types of facilities apart from this which were demanded by these investors ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : As far as I can understand, the only difficulty is that stands in the way of these people is that they seem to be earning much better in London where they are investing this, and they want that I must assure them that they will earn better than that here, which assurance I am not able to give.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आनरेबुल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वह उनको बैलकम करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह महज बैलकम करने के अलावा क्या कोई स्पेशल कंसिडरेशन भी आप उनके साथ करेंगे ?

आंध्र प्रदेश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की दशा

*316. श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों की दशा बड़ी दयनीय है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी दशा में सुधार करने के लिये कारगर कार्यवाही करने का है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Such a general statement is not warranted by the circumstances.

(b) The question of Government taking special steps in this context, therefore, does not arise.

The Government, however, have been taking effective steps for the amelioration of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes as envisaged in the Constitution of India. So far, nearly Rs. 14 crores have been utilised from the backward classes sector alone on the welfare of Harijans and Adivasis in Andhra Pradesh.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, वैसे तो आम तौर पर सारे भारतवर्ष में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा शोचनीय है परन्तु आंध्र प्रदेश में विशेष रूप से शोचनीय है क्योंकि वहां की सरकार में बैठे हुए मिनिस्टर उनके प्रति अपनी घृणा का परिचय सार्वजनिक रूप में दे देते हैं जैसा कि पीछे आंध्र प्रदेश के एक मिनिस्टर यिम्मा रैड्डी ने किया और उसकी यहां और आंध्र के अन्दर पर्याप्त चर्चा रही थी। अभी उप मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि आंध्र प्रदेश में उन सबकी दशा सुधारने के बास्ते वह कुछ उपाय करने के लिए जा रहे हैं तो क्या मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो और उनको इस देश के नागरिक होने के नाते समान अधिकार प्राप्त रहें इसके लिए कौन से आंध्र प्रदेश में आपने उपाय बतें हैं अथवा बताने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री मुख्याल राय : श्रीमन्, इसके पहले यह सवाल सदन में आया था और इसके बारे में काफ़ी चर्चा हुई थी। चर्चा होने के बाद सदन ने क्या फैसला किया इसे आप भी जानते हैं फिर उस सवाल को जो वह उठा कर यह कहते हैं कि किसी मंत्री महोदय की वजह से सारे हरिजनों की हालत खराब है तो मैं यह बात मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : शायद मैं अपने प्रश्न को मंत्री महोदय को नहीं समझा पाया। मैं फिर दोबारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश की विशेष स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार का यह विभाग आंध्र प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में क्या विशेष उपाय बतल रहा है कि इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति सरकार के स्तर पर न हो ? यह मेरा प्रश्न था।

श्री मुख्याल राय : सरकार के स्तर पर कोई घटना ऐसी नहीं हुई। शायद मेरे साथी उस तरफ़ इशारा कर रहे हैं जब कि गुजिस्ता दिनों काष्मिकचरला में एक केस हुआ जिसमें एक हरिजन बच्चे को मार दिया गया था। मैं खुद वहां हालात देख कर आया हूँ और उस बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है। यह बात सही है कि हरिजन बच्चे को मारा गया था। दूसरा जो कुछ लोगों का इस सदन में चार्ज था कि एक हरिजन औरत को नंगा करके धुमाया गया तो वह चार्ज बिलकुल गलत और झूठ है। मैंने खुद जाकर देखा है और इस बारे में तहकीकात की है। वह लड़के के मारे जाने की बात तो ठीक थी लेकिन वह औरत को नंगा करके धुमाने की बात गलत है। मेरा जिला भी है और यह मैं पूरी जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद कह रहा हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने जैसे अभी कहा कि जहां पर यह घटना घटी है वह उनका जिला है या उनकी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी है, इस बात के बिस्तार में न जाते हुए मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह घटना उस हरिजन बालक के साथ आंध्र प्रदेश में जो घटी वह कोई एक अकेली घटना नहीं है बल्कि उसके बाद भी कई उस प्रकार की घटनाएं घटी हैं जो कि आंध्र के समाचार पत्रों में और दूसरे समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई हैं लेकिन इतनी बातों के जैसे हरिजनों को इस तरीके से मारने या उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार करने के अलावा क्या आपके कानों में इस तरह की भी घटनाएं सुनने में आई हैं जैसे कि आदिलाबाद का जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र है वहां उन आदिवासियों की निर्धनता का, गरीबी का लाभ उठाकर ईसाई पादरी वहां पर पहुंचे हुए हैं और उनका धर्म परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो उसकी रोकथाम के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मुख्याल राय : मैं यह चीज साफ़ कर दूँ कि जो हरिजन लड़के को मारा गया वह मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी नहीं है। महबूबनगर के जिस

मात्रले का जिक्र हुआ है वह मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी है। चूंकि उन्होंने कहा मैं इसलिए कहता रहा हूँ कि दोनों जगहों पर मैं जाकर असलियत के बारे में छानबीन करूंगा और जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद सदन को मैं उसके बारे में रिपोर्ट सबमिट करूंगा।

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले : ईसाई मिशनरियों के बारे में पूछे गये सवाल का तो जवाब दे दीजिये।

SHRI P. ANTONY REDDY : I regret that the hon. Member is indulging in a generalisation based on a single, particular, individual case. Actually, the Andhra Pradesh Government is providing considerable facilities for the educational uplift and rehabilitation of Adivasis. Are Government aware that the Andhra Government is giving such facilities and is trying to do its best for the improvement of the lot of Harijans and Adivasis ?

SHRI MUTHIYAL RAO : I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving the information.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 20 साल से हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा सुधारने के झूठे आश्वासन दिये जाते रहे हैं :

“जवानी बात करने से सियासत कैसे बदलेगी

अमल से दूर हो रहना तो आदत कैसे बदलेगी ?”

ऐसी घटनाएं आंध्र प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश में भी हुई हैं। सिकन्दराबाद के अन्दर भी ऐसी घटना हुई है जहाँ कि 14 वर्ष के लड़के को जान से मार डाला गया तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ? 20 साल तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा सुधारने के झूठे और महज कागजी आश्वासन देते रहे लेकिन क्या दरअसल कोई भी अमल में आपने उसके लिए इंतजाम किया ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is about Andhra only; he cannot roam about the whole of India.

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताना की कृपा करेंगे कि यद्यपि यह बात सही है कि पिछले 20 वर्षों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की दशा सुधारने के हेतु काफी प्रयास किया गया है, सरकार द्वारा दलित वर्ग के उत्थान के लिए प्रयत्न किया गया है लेकिन बावजूद उन प्रयासों के आज वस्तु-स्थिति यह है और हांलाकि उनको संविधान में गारंटी दी गई है और सरकार द्वारा उनके कल्याण के लिए की गई नीति सम्बन्धी घोषणाओं के बावजूद भी, शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की उनके बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आती हैं उनसे खुद विदित है कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में यह जो दलित वर्ग है जिसके कि उत्थान के लिए सरकार प्रयास कर रही है, सरकार की नीतियों की घोषणाओं के बावजूद और उन सारी बातों के बावजूद भी आज यह वर्ग काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसी का मतीबा यह होता है कि इस प्रकार की घटनायें आज भी हो रही हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए चूंकि भूमिहीनों को भूमि देने आदि का काम राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है तथा भूमि उन लोगों को मिल नहीं पाती है क्योंकि भूमि देने वाले लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी है और वे दूसरे लोगों को भूमि दे देते हैं—क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श कर के चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान कोई विशेष योजना बनायेगी जिससे उन लोगों की आर्थिक परिस्थिति ठीक हो सके ?

श्री मृत्याल राव : हरिजनों की स्थिति बुरी है, मैं इसको मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ इस बात को भी भूला नहीं जा सकता कि हरिजनों की स्थिति में आजादी के बाद काफी तरक्की हुई है। आज मूलक में हजारों की तादाद में प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, कितने ही लोगों को मौकरी मिली हैं, इस सदन में और हर असेम्बलियों में काफी हरिजन मेम्बर हैं,

मिनिस्टर हैं, काफी गैजेटेड आफिसर्स हैं । लेकिन मैं इस बात को भी मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि उनकी माली हालत उतनी नहीं सुधरी है जितनी हम चाहते हैं या गवर्नमेंट चाहती है । इसकी वजह यही है कि मुल्क की माली हालत खराब है । जिस दिन मुल्क की माली हालत अच्छी हो जायेगी, उस दिन हरिजनों की हालत अच्छी करने की पूरी पूरी कोशिश की जायेगी ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने पूछा था कि इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके कोई विशेष योजना बनायेगी जिससे केन्द्रीय सरकार जितना करना चाहती है, और वह हो नहीं रहा है, वह पूरा किया जा सके ?

श्री मृत्याल राव : मैंने कहा कि सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से जरूर कहेगी । लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि हर एक स्टेट में अलग-अलग दलों की सरकारें हैं । इसलिए जिस तरह से हम चाहते हैं उस तरह से काम नहीं हो पाता है ।

श्री रबी राय : हमको लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने इस सवाल की गम्भीरता को समझा नहीं है । आप जानते हैं कि हम लोगों ने इस सवाल को यहां उठाया । उसके बाद हम खुद हैदराबाद गये । "पेट्रियाट" में यह खबर छपी थी, और उस सिलसिले में हमारे खिलाफ और श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त के खिलाफ आन्ध्र प्रदेश की विधान सभा में स्वाधिकार भंग की नौबत तक आ गई थी । क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि कन्यकचला गांव में जो लड़का जलाया गया था, दो दिन हुए यह खबर छपी कि उसका मामला कोर्ट से खारिज हो गया ? क्या इससे यह पता नहीं चलता कि इस मामले में उच्च जाति के लोग अब हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करेंगे ? आज मंत्री महोदय होम मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं, वह तो समाज

कल्याण विभाग के मंत्री हैं, लेकिन क्या उनको मालूम है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में, और खासकर आंध्र प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा के सीमा पर जो श्रीकाकुलम जिला आंध्र प्रदेश का है, वहां के आदिवासी बहुत गरीब हैं, उनमें बहुत असन्तोष है तथा वह हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन करने के लिये तैयार हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश जाकर आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से बात करके वहां के हरिजनों की भलाई के लिए कोई कदम उठायेंगे ?

श्री मृत्याल राव : जहां तक केस के खारिज होने का ताल्लुक है, उस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि इसमें सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । सरकार का फर्ज सरकार ने अदा किया

श्री रबी राय : नहीं ।

श्री मृत्याल राव : सब कुछ किया । और कोर्ट का फर्ज कोर्ट ने अदा किया । इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । बाकी रहा सवाल आदिवासियों का । तो हम और हमारे साथी हमेशा जाते हैं और उनसे मिलते भी हैं और जो कुछ कर सकते हैं वह करते भी हैं । आप अगर कहते हैं कि हम कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं तो मैं इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ । हम खूब कर रहे हैं ।

श्री कांबले : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस देश की हालत अब तक ठीक नहीं हुई है, जब तक वह ठीक नहीं होती तब तक हरिजनों का काम ठीक से नहीं हो सकता । ऐसी हालत में हरिजनों की आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने के लिये गवर्नमेंट क्या कोशिश कर रही है ?

श्री मृत्याल राव : मैंने कभी इस तरह से नहीं कहा । मैंने कहा कि देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति खराब है ।

एक भ्रान्तीय सदस्य : क्या केवल हरिजनों के लिये खराब है ?

श्री मृत्याल राव : सबके लिये खराब है ।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Since the Reddis and the Khammas are supposed to be the most dominating community in Andhra Pradesh and it is under the dispensation of these communities that the Harijans and the Adivasis are suffering like anything, there is an invitation to Father Ferrer.....

MR. SPEAKER : That is the complaint of Mr. Sheo Narain also here.

SHRI HEM BARUA :....to come and among these people, which is the right thing to do. I should say that this is a sad commentary on the activities of the Government. In that context, may I know what special steps do the Government propose to take to bring the Harijans and Adivasis to the level of Reddis in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have heard the hon. Deputy Minister with rapt attention and he said that there was nothing wrong in Andhra Pradesh about the Harijans. After the Thimma Reddi episode, is it a fact that all the newspapers in Andhra, both the English and the Telugu newspapers, which highlighted the point how Thimma Reddy behaved or how the boy was burnt, were punished and declared by the Andhra Government as communal papers? I should like to know whether it is a fact that the accused who was responsible for the burning of the boy and the march of certain Harijan naked women....

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : That is untrue; it is not a fact.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I always listen to him patiently even if he says untrue things.

I want to know the circumstances leading to the acquittal of the person who was said to be responsible for marching these ladies naked. Has the Government appealed against that decision of the court?

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : I cannot answer this because I have already said that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had taken the necessary steps and they had gone to the court and it is for the court to decide. I do not know whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh is going to appeal.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to confess honestly before this House that the experience of the working of the last twenty years of the Harijan Welfare fund has proved that these

funds had been appropriated by the self-proclaimed Harijan leaders at all levels belonging to all parties and had not gone to the welfare of the Harijan communities with the result that there is tremendous dissatisfaction among the entire Harijan community on the administration of the Harijan social welfare schemes. In view of this do Government propose to make Harijan welfare a central subject?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : No, Sir. What we are trying to do is that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should have their legitimate share in the general welfare programmes. In the Fourth Plan attempts are being made to earmark certain proportion from the general development programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, over and above the special funds allotted for them.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : [As disciples of Mahatma Gandhi, they are indulging in the kicking and burning of Harijans in Andhra... (Interruptions.) I want to know whether a number of police camps were instituted in the Srikakulam, Khammam and Nalgonda districts, hunting the tribal people, and appropriating their land, and whether the Government will take any serious steps to redress the grievances of the Harijans. May I also know, if the Minister is so impatient, whether the truth of the situation about the Harijans in Andhra Pradesh will come before parliament?

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : As far as the Andhra Pradesh Government is concerned, we will request them to send us a report about the police camps. As far as the conditions of the Harijans are concerned, I have explained to him that we, the Central Government, are going to take care about it, and at the same time, there is a certain amount of money being misused; for example, his own Government in Kerala and some of the State Governments are misusing the amount.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : You come to Kerala.

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : I know; they are misusing certain amounts.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : rose— (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Hon. Members will kindly sit down.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : It is an insinuation on Kerala.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : He should not make such a remark. Let him withdraw it. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : rose—

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : He must withdraw the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : All of you will kindly sit down.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Rose—

MR. SPEAKER : You should also sit down, Mr. Sheo Narain. Now, insinuations are wrong, whether they are thrown from that side to this side or from this side to that side of the House. I have been appealing to all hon. Members. (*Interruption*) Will you kindly sit down now? Insinuations are bad. Therefore, may I request the senior Cabinet Minister to say what the position is?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : There is no desire to cast aspersion on any State Government, I can assure you.

SHRI RANGA : What did he say?

MR. SPEAKER : It is wrong to cast aspersion against any State Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। उसका इस प्रश्न से सम्बन्ध है। मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए एक राज्य सरकार पर आरोप लगाया है कि वह हरिजनों के लिए दिये गये धन का दुरुपयोग कर रही है। क्या इस तरह के आरोप लगाने की इजाजत दी जा सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Tridib Kumar Chadhuri.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, on the point raised by Shri Vajpayee..

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said. The Deputy Minister said something, and the senior Minister said, no, there is no insinuation against any Government. It is wrong.

AN HON. MEMBER : Expunge it. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Therefore, there is no expunging it; it does not arise nor is it unparliamentary or something like that. It does not arise.

SHRI VAJPAYEE : The hon. Minister can withdraw the remark.

MR. SPEAKER : It has been corrected.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के रिमार्क्स कार्रवाई में से निकाल दिये जायें।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, excuse me..

MR. SPEAKER : The senior Minister has corrected it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Here is a Deputy Minister who said very clearly and categorically that some State Governments are misusing the money, and just before that, he had made reference to a particular State Government. The senior Minister said later on that no insinuation was intended. This is a categorical assertion—no insinuation—and should it remain on record?

MR. SPEAKER : I have studied very clearly the powers of the Speaker about expunging from the record.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him withdraw the remark.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : He must withdraw the remark. (*Interruption*)

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : The Deputy Minister is a liar. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : We have had enough of shouting. Shouting alone is not going to solve any problem. I asked the senior Minister whether he would correct it if there is no truth in it. It is a question of fact rather they can say, here is the money given for this purpose. Here is the money spent. They can collect the details and then place it on the Table without any insinuation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Are they prepared to do it?

MR. SPEAKER : Even now I would request the senior Cabinet Minister to look into it and see how much money was allotted and whether that money was spent for this purpose or for something else. These facts may be given to this House and then we can judge whether the insinuation was really correct or not. Sitting in the Chair, I cannot condemn anybody. On behalf of the whole House, I request the senior Cabinet Minister to collect the information and place it before the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You should direct him, not request him.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**MINIMUM WAGES**

*301. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the formula for fixing minimum wages for employees agreed to four years ago has not so far been implemented by any of the Government departments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to ensure early implementation of the formula?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI JAGAN NATH PAHADIA) : (a) No formula for fixing minimum wage has been agreed to by Government nor has any been laid down by Government.

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

PRICE OF IMPORTED AND INDIGENOUS FERTILIZERS

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

(a) the difference in sale price of imported and indigenously produced fertilizers : and

(b) the steps taken to bring down the price of indigenous fertilizer, if they are high ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b). As the subject matter relates to the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Hon'ble Member may address it to the Minister for Food & Agriculture.

FERTILIZER PROJECTS IN GUJARAT AND MYSORE

*303. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have proposed to set up a Rupees 200 crore Fertilizer Project in Gujarat;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have proposed to have a Fertilizer Project in Mysore state; and

(d) if so, at what stage this matter pending ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However a proposal to set up a fertilizer Factory at Mithapur by M/s. Tata Chemicals has been received and is under consideration.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However a licence has been given to M/s. Malabar Fertilizer & Chemicals Ltd. for establishing a Fertilizer Factory at Mangalore. Financing arrangements are yet to be finalised.

EXPORT OF ENGINEERING PRODUCTS TO U.S.S.R. AND OTHER EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

*304. SHI S. K. TAPURIAH : SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to export engineering goods to the Soviet Union and other East European countries on deferred payment basis;

(b) whether the world Bank Team which toured India recently has taken strong exception to this initiative on the part of the Government of India as according to the World Bank team, deferred payment facilities are only for developing and under developed countries and not for developed countries like the Soviet Union;

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The payment terms for export of engineering goods to U.S.S.R. and East European countries are decided, as in the case of other countries also, after discussions between the exporter and the importer and taking into account the circumstances of each case.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SUPPLY OF CRUDE OIL TO FARMERS

*305. SHRI RANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the demand from different State and the actual supply of crude oil for agricultural purposes to them;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of short supply of crude oil for agricultural purposes, the oil companies and their agents sold crude oil to farmers at 150 to 200 per cent of the controlled prices;

(c) the steps Government propose to take in future to supply crude oil to farmers at controlled prices; and

(d) whether Government will allot and supply more crude oil to Maharashtra in view of a very large area irrigated by oil pumps installed on wells in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) There are no State quotas for the supply of light diesel oil, also known as crude oil in some areas. The requirements of all the users, including those of the agriculturists, are met in full. For the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan, however, likely requirements from month to month are estimated and arrangements made for supplies accordingly. There are standing instructions to the oil companies to increase or reduce LDO supplies if the actual demand is more or less than the anticipations for any given month.

(b) The correct position is being ascertained and information thereon will be laid at the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the State Governments have been delegated powers to notify and enforce the prices of LDO to meet the needs of the local situation.

(d) The country is self-sufficient in the production of LDO. The requirements of all the States, including those of Maharashtra, will be met in full.

VISIT OF ADVISERS AND EXPERTS FROM U.S.A.

***308. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how many U.S.A. Advisers and Experts visited India at the invitation of each Ministry of the Government of India during 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The number of U.S. Advisers

and Experts who visited India, at the instance of each Ministry of the Government of India during 1967-68 under the Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme, is as follows:—

Department of Agriculture	78
Ministry of Education	201
Department of Labour & Employment	7
Ministry of Irrigation & Power	8
Ministry of Commerce	3
Department of Revenue and Insurance	4

This includes 170 consultants who came to India at the instance of the Ministry of Education for a short period of 6 weeks to 4 months for Summer Science Institutes.

ORISSA PLAN FOR 1966-67

***309. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government had spent the targeted planned expenditure for the State for 1966-67;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they raised internal resources for meeting the annual plan expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details of the resources raised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

INTERNAL RESOURCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA FOR THEIR ANNUAL PLAN 1966-67

(Rs. in crores)

1. Balance from current revenues	9.83
2. Loans from the public (net) :	
(i) by the State Government	6.09
(ii) by public enterprises	2.00

3. Share in small savings collections	2.02
4. Unfunded debt (net)	1.51
5. Balance from miscellaneous capital receipts	(—)13.53
6. Contribution of public enterprises	0.80
TOTAL	8.72

बटवारे के समझौते के अन्तर्गत देय राशियों का भुगतान

*310. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बटवारे के समझौते के अन्तर्गत भारत की ओर पाकिस्तान के 33 करोड़ रुपये बकाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत का इस राशि का भुगतान करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). विभाजन सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार, पाकिस्तान सरकार भारत सरकार की ऋणी थी और है; भारत सरकार उसकी ऋणी नहीं है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न में संकेत किया है।

SALE OF COUNTRY LIQUOR IN DELHI

*311. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether country liquor is being sold in Delhi at Rs. 10 per bottle;

(b) whether this low price is the result of connivance of the excise staff in the sale of sub-standard liquor; and

(c) whether Government propose to institute any enquiry in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No.

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

UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTION IN CONTRAVENTION OF MASTER PLAN OF DELHI

*312. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several unauthorised constructions have taken place in contravention of the provisions of the Master Plan for the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) how many cases have been registered against those violating the rules; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the civil officials have failed to act against those violating the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

PAY SCALES OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, PONDICHERRY

*317. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. RAMANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether the employees of the Medical College, Pondicherry and of the Jipmer (Juniper) Hospital attached to the medical college are not getting the same pay scales as employees of the other Medical Colleges run by the Government of India in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove the disparity in the pay scales ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government scales of pay are generally applicable to the employees of the Medical College, Pondicherry and its attached Hospital except in some cases where the pay scales were fixed after the last pay revision in the year 1960.

(c) Such cases will be considered by Government on merits.

ABOLITION OF POSTS IN FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

*318. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) the total number of posts abolished in the foreign oil companies due to the introduction of computers after the appointment of the Gokhale Commission; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent the foreign oil companies from abolishing such posts ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No posts have been abolished due to the introduction of computers after the appointment of the Gokhale Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

SOCIAL WELFARE BOARDS

*319. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are State Social Welfare Boards in each State under the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) if so, by whom the members and the Chairman of the State Social Welfare Boards are nominated or appointed and their remuneration including salaries and allowances paid to each member and Chairman of these State Boards;

(c) the functions and duties of these State Boards and the utility and importance of these Boards when there is a Social Welfare Department in each State;

(d) how many and who are the members of the Gujarat State Social Welfare Board; and

(e) by whom they are nominated or elected ?

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

(a) There is a State Social Welfare Board in each of the States and Union Territories except Kerala, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(b) The State Boards are constituted by the State Governments, in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board. The Boards consist of non-official voluntary workers, Government officials and representatives from the State Legislatures. 50% of the non-official workers excluding the Chairmen are nominated by the Central Social Welfare Board and the rest by the State Governments/Union Territories. The officials are nominated by the State Government. The Chairman is appointed by mutual agreement between the Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. No remuneration is paid to the Chairman and the members of the Board.

(c) The State Social Welfare Boards have been constituted to supervise, inspect, guide and advise the work of voluntary Social Welfare Organisations aided by the Central Social Welfare Board and serve as a link with the Central Social Welfare Board. The State Social Welfare Boards and the Social Welfare Departments in the States have complementary roles in the field of social welfare. Social Welfare activities that can best be undertaken by the voluntary sector are implemented through the State Boards.

(d) There are 21 members in the Gujarat State Social Welfare Advisory Board including the Chairman. The names of the members are furnished in the attached statement.

(e) This has been answered in reply to part (b) of this question.

Statement

1. Smt. Hemlatiben Hegiste (Chairman)
2. Smt. Perinben Mistry
3. Smt. Hiraben Ninama
4. Smt. Suhasben Majumdar
5. Smt. Bhanuben Manilal Parekh
6. Smt. Shantaben Jayantilal Raja
7. Smt. Pushapaben Chunibhai Patel
8. Smt. Joharaben Akbarbhai Chavda
9. Smt. Dinaben R. Ghadiali
10. Smt. Nirmalaben Hasanand Gajwani
11. Smt. Shantaben Bholabhai Patel
12. Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt
13. Smt. Maniben Chandubhai Patel
14. Smt. Arunaben Desai
15. Smt. Charumatiben Yodhba
16. Smt. Hiraben Sheth
17. Smt. Kusumben Haribhai Patel
18. The Dean of the Faculty of Social Work, M. S. University Baroda, Baroda.
19. The Director of Social Welfare, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
20. The Development Commissioner, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
21. The Employment Officer-in-Charge of the Special Employment Exchange for the physically handicapped, Ahmedabad.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS

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

(a) whether, as a result of bumper crop of foodgrains this year, the import of foodgrains will decrease and thus result in the saving of foreign exchange which was being spent on this score;

(b) if so, the percentage of savings which are likely to be effected and how the resultant foreign exchange will be utilised; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange which is required for the import of foodgrains during the current financial year in spite of the bumper crops ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Commercial purchases

of foodgrains and payment of freight charges on PL-480 and other aided imports is likely to involve a free foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 121 crores in 1968-69. This is about Rs. 54 crores lower than the expenditure in 1967-68. The reduction in foreign exchange expenditure on food imports this year will make it easier to meet our other import requirements without reliance on foreign loans or use of reserves. Foreign exchange expenditure on some items such as fertilizer raw materials may also be larger this year. But it is not possible to indicate how exactly the saving in food imports will be utilised on other imports or will result in less reliance on aid.

HEART ATTACK CASES IN DELHI

*321. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of heart attacks in Delhi is more than in any State or Union Territory in the country;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to find out the reasons therefor; and

(c) the outcome thereof and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

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

SALE OF ADULTERATED CAR LUBRICANTS IN DELHI

*322. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large-scale sale of adulterated car lubricants in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of Refineries are operating in Delhi and manufacturing them; and

(c) if so, whether licences were given to such Refineries to manufacture these lubricants ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Government have no reliable information to this effect.

(c) Does not arise.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

*323. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) the number of members in each Committee or Board who are publicmen and who are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and if not, the number of terms a member can be renominated and the duration of a term; and

(d) total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. L.T.-1594/68].

दिल्ली में होटलों में शराब की बिक्री पर शुल्क:

- * 324. श्री बलराज मशोक :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
 श्री रामगोपाल शालबासे :
 श्री भद्रल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
 श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली में कुछ होटलों में शराब की बिक्री

पर लगाये गये शुल्क में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव किया है; और

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

बिना मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी, नहीं, लेकिन लायसेंस की फीस बढ़ा दी गयी है।

(ख) चूंकि यह एक अन्तरित विषय है, इसलिए भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति आवश्यक नहीं है।

LAHAUL AND SPITI AS TRIBAL AREAS

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

(a) whether Lahaul and Spiti areas of Himachal Pradesh have ceased to be tribal areas;

(b) whether the people of these areas have been deprived of the advantages which are available to the tribal people; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [(DR.) SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) to (c). Under article 244(1) of the Constitution, scheduled areas can exist only in a State, and not in a Union Territory. Hence, on the transfer of Lahaul and Spiti from the former State of Punjab to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh these areas lost their legal status as "Scheduled Areas".

The aforesaid change does not materially affect the tribal communities in the region because the special regulations made for their benefit under the fifth Schedule are not affected. The Tribes Advisory Council prescribed under the said Schedule stands dissolved, but it is open to the Himachal Government to have an advisory body on similar lines.

Developmental activities such as Tribal Development Blocks and educational concessions are in no way affected by the change in the legal status of the area.

LOANS GIVEN BY L.I.C.

*326. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of concerns, parties or individuals, who got more than a lakh of rupees as loan from the Life Insurance Corporation and the rate of interest, and also the purposes for which given during the last five years;

(b) whether any party misused these loans and if so, whether any action was taken against that party; and

(c) whether the Life Insurance Corporation gave loans for share purchases during the last five years and if so, to whom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

LOANS GIVEN BY BANKS TO INDUSTRIAL FIRMS

*327. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total advances made during 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 by banks to industrial firms having a Director or Directors common to them and the industrial firms;

(b) loans outstanding at the end of the aforesaid years against above firms; and

(c) the total advances to Directors by banks during the aforesaid years and outstanding against them at the end of the said years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1595/68.*]

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDITIONS OF NURSES IN IRWIN HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI

*328. **SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU :**

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee to consider ways of improving the training facilities of nurses and their conditions in the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi has been appointed;

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee will consider ways and means to effect improvement in the training of student nurses, and study, *inter-alia*, matters directly connected with the training of nurses including the arrangements for boarding and lodging.

(c) The Committee is likely to submit its report by the end of August, 1968.

SKIN DISEASES

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Northern India, the diseases of Leprosy, Leucoderma, Depigmentation, Venereal diseases and other skin diseases are increasing in comparison to the Southern India;

(b) whether it is a fact that such skin diseases are more prevalent in India than some of the foreign countries;

(c) if so, the causes of such skin diseases;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no proper arrangement for treatment of such skin diseases in India; and

(e) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up a centrally sponsored hospital in the Northern India for the treatment of skin diseases ?

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

(b) Some of the skin diseases like Leprosy and fungus diseases are more common in India as compared to some of the foreign countries.

(c) The causes are hot and humid climate of the country, overcrowding and inadequate sanitation.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

TAXES ON POLITICAL PARTIES

*330. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the political parties in India holding assets and having regular income are subjected to income-tax and wealth-tax;

(b) if so, which of the political parties are being assessed for income-tax and wealth-tax and the details of assessments for the last 5 years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Congress Party holds large assets at various places and derives substantial income; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and whether any enquiry or investigation has been made to make assessment of their assets and income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The political parties are assessed to income-tax, if they have a taxable income. The Wealth-tax Act is not applicable as it applies at present only to Individuals and Hindu Undivided Families.

(b) The details regarding the assessments of the political parties for the last 5 years are not readily available. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The latest information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ACCOUNTS OF EX-PRINCES IN FOREIGN BANKS

2526. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1799 on the 8th June, 1967 and state :

(a) the total amount of money deposited in foreign banks as on the 31st March, 1968 by 38 ex-Princes and 11 members of princely families ;

(b) whether these depositors pay income-tax in India on the interest earned on the above deposits or in countries where their money is deposited; 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 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

POOR HOMES

2527. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the scheme prepared by his Department for starting poor homes at 40 Centres in India has been implemented;

(b) the total cost of the scheme;

(c) the number of poor homes opened during the last 3 years; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in executing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [(DR.) SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA] : (a) The Study Group headed by Smt. M. Chandrashekhar had recommended an intensive programme for eradication of beggary from 40 selected areas by setting up an equal number of pilot centres during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Rs. 8.95 crores for a period of five years.

(c) and (d). The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

महाराष्ट्र के लिये नियत राशि

2528. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री 22 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 123 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1968-69 के लिये महाराष्ट्र की योजना के लिए नियत की जाने वाली धनराशि को इस बीच अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है; और

(ख) उसमें केन्द्र तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकार का हिस्सा कितना-कितना होगा और राज्य सरकार अपने हिस्से की राशि किस प्रकार जुटाएगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई): (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग ने, 1968-69 के लिए 139 करोड़ रुपये के आयोजना-परिव्यय की स्वीकृति दी है जिसमें से 52.3 करोड़ रुपया केन्द्र देगा और 86.7 करोड़ रुपया राज्य सरकार देगी। राज्य अपने हिस्से का खर्च अपने बजट में होने वाली बचत से पूरा करेगा।

राज्य के अपने साधनों में होने वाली वृद्धि के आधार पर परिव्यय में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

SUTLEJ BEAS, PONG DAM AND RAJASTHAN CANAL OUSTEES

2529. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

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

(a) the number of oustees who are going to be displaced in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan by the construction of the Sutlej Beas Link, Pong Dam and Rajasthan Canal;

(b) the acreage of land that has been set up by the Rajasthan Government for their resettlement;

(c) the acreage that falls to the share of each State and the basis on which it has been allocated to each State;

(d) whether any representation, has been received from the oustees of the Pong Dam areas; and

(e) if so, the demands thereof and which of them have been accepted and how they are going to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) About 25,000.

(b) The Rajasthan Government has agreed to set apart a total area of 3.25 lakh acres for allotment to the oustees.

(c) State-wise allocation of the above acreage is under consideration.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Broadly, the main demands pertain to allotment of land to oustees and the facilities to be provided to them at the time of their resettlement in the Rajasthan Canal area.

Decisions on most of the demands have since been reached. It has been decided to allot land to the oustees on a suitable basis, subject to a minimum of 5 acres and a maximum of 15.625 acres per oustee. Landless labourers and artisans would also be given land for homesteads of about one acre. The oustees would be settled in compact blocks as far as possible. Other facilities being provided would include transit camps, shelter huts, drinking water supply arrangements, schools, reservation of seats in technical institutions, loans for construction of houses etc.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

2530. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI A. DIPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Income-tax returns filed by the assesses, State-wise, for the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) how many of the cases filed have been disposed off yearly;

(c) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the cases remain unattended to due to huge amount of pending cases carried over from the previous years; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take for their disposal ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The information about the number of Income-tax Returns filed is not available. Besides, statistical data are maintained not State-wise, but Commissioners' Charge-wise. The numbers of assessments for disposal in various Commissioners' charges for the assessment years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT.-1596/68].

Year	No. of assessments disposed of
1965-66	23,89,027
1966-67	24,18,094
1967-68	25,56,554

(c) Yes, Sir. This is due to the fact that the workload has increased by over 80% over a period of 4 years from 1963-64 to 1967-68, mainly on account of the increase in the number of assessees.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government recently for bringing the assessment up-to-date:

- (i) The Statutory time-limit for completion of assessments is being reduced by stages from 4 years to 2 years.
- (ii) More Income-tax Officers with complementary staff are being put on the job.
- (iii) For closer supervision, the number of Inspecting Assistant Commissioners is being increased suitably.
- (iv) The scheme for quick disposal of small income cases initiated some time back has been liberalised.
- (v) Planned and phased programme of disposal of assessments is being drawn up for each Commissioner's charge with a view to reduce the pendency at least by one-third by the end of the current year.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

2531. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent expert study conducted by the Indian Institute of Management has estimated the total demands for Polyethylene, PVC and Polysterene in Gujarat to be 21,000 tonnes in 1973-74, as against the production capacity of plastic converters in the State of well below 2,000 tonnes;

(b) whether in view of the wide gap between demand and production capacity, of the plastics units in the State, any scheme has been drawn for creating additional plastics production capacity in Gujarat State;

(c) if so, the broad features thereof and what will be the total capacity of such units in the State by 1973-74 under this scheme;

(d) whether any proposals for getting up such units are already under consideration of Government and if so, from which firms, what is the capacity proposed to be added under these proposals; and

(e) Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) to (e). The study by the Indian Institute of Management referred to in the Question appears to have been made at the instance of the Government of Gujarat. A copy of the report has been called for and the information will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE COUNTRY

2532. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Medical Colleges in the country where M.B.B.S. course training is imparted;

(b) the duration of course including practical training in each college;

(c) the names of colleges where students are admitted after passing the Higher Secondary Examination or equivalent thereof and those where students are admitted after passing pre-medical examination or its equivalent;

(d) the month of the year in which admission is made in each college; and

(e) the mode of selection of candidates in each college, viz. whether on the basis of marks in the previous University examination or by holding a separate test or interview ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A statement showing the names of the Medical Colleges is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1597/68].

(b) According to the Medical Council of India the duration of the Undergraduate

medical curriculum leading to M.B.B.S. degree is 5½ years including one year compulsory rotating internship.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE COUNTRY

2533. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seats for M.B.B.S. reserved in the Medical Colleges in the country for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the number of seats reserved if any, in each college for female students;

(c) the number of seats reserved, if any, in each college for permanent residents of the State in which the college is situated;

(d) the number of seats reserved if any, in each college for the students from other States;

(e) the number of seats reserved, if any, in each college for the students from Jammu & Kashmir State;

(f) the number of seats reserved, if any, in the Medical College, Srinagar, for the students from outside the State on reciprocal basis; and

(g) the total number of seats available every year in each college ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(g) The annual admission capacity of the medical colleges is variable. A statement showing the admission capacity of the medical colleges in the country during the year 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1598/68].

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वर्णकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

2534. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्वर्णकारों को राहत देने के लिये जून 1968 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई; और

(ख) अब तक कितने स्वर्णकारों को सहायता दी गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जून 1968 तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सुनारों के पुनर्वास के लिए उनको ऋण-सहायता देने के लिए कुल 132.00 लाख रुपये पेशगी दिये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में सुनारों की पुनर्वास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, अब तक 35862 सुनारों तथा उनके बच्चों ने सहायता प्राप्त की है।

मध्य प्रदेश को ऋण

2535. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई ऋण दिया है, ताकि उस राज्य की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारा जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के लिए 1967-68 में कुल 16.20 करोड़ रुपये के तीन ऋण मंजूर किये थे ताकि वह अपनी अर्थोपाय स्थिति सुधार सके।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिनेमा-मालिकों द्वारा भेद्य कर

2536. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सिनेमा मालिकों पर 31 मार्च, 1968 को समाप्त हुए गत दो वर्षों की आय-कर तथा धन-कर की कितनी राशि बकाया थी और उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उनसे इन करों की पूरी बकाया राशि बसूल करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई): (क) और (ख). सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। वह इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश से केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऋणों का लिया गया किराया

2537. श्री गं० ख० बी.भित्तः क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से उस राज्य को किराये पर दी गई केन्द्रीय सरकारी इमारतों के बारे में लिए गये किराये का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) उस राज्य सरकार से अब तक कितना किराया लिया गया है तथा कितना किराया लिया जाना शेष है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली से सम्बन्धित ऋणों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। बेसिये संख्या—LT-1598/68]

SOCIAL POLICY RESOLUTION

2538. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the Social Policy Resolution that has been recently drawn up by the Council for Social Development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : No. Sir. The Council for Social Development is not a Government Organisation. The Government has no primary responsibility for the activities of the Council for Social Development.

SHANTI VAN AND VIJAY GHAT AREAS

2539. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of WORKS HOUSING and SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the areas covered by Shanti Van and Raj Ghat were flooded by the very first heavy showers in the Capital in the early July last; and

(b) whether the scheme drawn up by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to improve drainage in the Shanti Van and Vijaya Ghat areas have been accepted by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DEMAND FOR OIL PRODUCTS IN RURAL AREAS

2540. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for Oil products in rural areas is greater at present; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet the increased demand in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Yes Sir. The demand so far this year has been found to be higher than last year

(b) The increased demand is being met satisfactorily by increases in the refinery capacities.

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली

2541. श्री रामगोपाल शालबाबे : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को प्रोत्साहन देने और इस सस्ती प्रणाली से रोगों को वैज्ञानिक ढंग से दूर करने की सुविधा लोगों को उपलब्ध करने के लिए, क्या कोई योजना विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ऐलोपैथिक प्रणाली के लिये बहुत अधिक

राशि आवंटित करती है और आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली के लिये बहुत कम राशि देती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने गत बीस वर्षों में ऐलोपैथिक प्रणाली और आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली के लिये पृथक-पृथक कितनी राशि आवंटित की ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) (क) भारत सरकार ने उत्तरोत्तर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई योजनाएं चलाई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं तथा 1966-67 और 1967-68 की वार्षिक योजनाओं में ऐलोपैथिक पद्धति तथा स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए जिसमें आयुर्वेद भी सम्मिलित है, जो धनराशि नियत की गई है उसका तुलनात्मक व्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

एलोपैथिक पद्धति	स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति, आयुर्वेद सहित
करोड़ों में	करोड़ों में
281.85 रु०	16.46 रु०

मेसर्स ओरियेंटल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के
अंशधारी

2542. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम चरण :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री शारदानन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेसर्स ओरियेंटल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के अंशधारी एक संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के सदस्य हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये अंशधारी निम्नलिखित स्वतन्त्र उद्योगों को भी चला रहे हैं :

- (1) मेसर्स ओरियेंटल ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड;
- (2) मेसर्स कल्याण पल्प एंड पेपर मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड;
- (3) मेसर्स मैकेंजीज लिमिटेड;
- (4) मेसर्स नेशनल इण्डिया ट्रेडिंग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड;
- (5) मेसर्स पल्प इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड;
- (6) मेसर्स रेयन पल्प मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी;
- (7) मेसर्स ग्लास कारबील्स एण्ड प्रैस्ट वेयर;
- (8) मेसर्स नवरंग राम नन्द किशोर (बर्ना);
- (9) मेसर्स झुनझुनवाला जारबीस लिमिटेड;
- (10) मेसर्स झुनझुनवाला ब्रादर्स लिमिटेड;
- (11) मेसर्स श्रीराम राम निरंजन;
- (12) मेसर्स राम निरंजन झुनझुनवाला एंड ब्रादर्स;
- (13) मेसर्स गुरुनम फैक्टरी बिताख;
- (14) मेसर्स एन० गंडूराम एंड सन्स;
- (15) मेसर्स झुनझुनवाला फैमिली ट्रस्ट;

(ग) वर्ष 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के लिये उपरोक्त फर्मों ने आयकर के रूप में कितनी राशि दी; और

(घ) इन फर्मों को इन दो वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई तथा इनके निदेशकों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं ?

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

(ख) आय-कर अधिकारी इस मामले में पूछताछ कर रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

मशीनों, औजारों तथा इंजीनियरी संयंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता

2543. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में मशीनों, औजारों तथा इंजीनियरी संयंत्रों की वर्तमान उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है तथा वर्ष 1968 में वास्तव में कितना उत्पादन हुआ है; और

(ख) उक्त उद्योगों में कौन-कौन से देश सहयोग कर रहे हैं, उनका सहयोग कितना है तथा भविष्य में उनके विकास के कार्यक्रम का ध्येरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिस्स मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है; जिसमें 1967-68 के सम्बन्ध में स्थापित क्षमता निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की तुलना में हुए उत्पादन की सूचना और उन बड़े देशों के नाम दिये गये हैं जो एक या एक से ज्यादा चीजों के निर्माण के लिए तकनीकी जानकारी देकर सम्बन्धित उपक्रमों के साथ सहयोग कर रहे हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या/L. T.-1599/68]। इनमें से कुछ मामलों में सहयोगी देश, संयंत्र और माज-सामान सप्लाई भी करते हैं और प्रशिक्षण के प्रारंभिक कार्यक्रमों आदि में सहायता देते हैं। प्रायोजनाओं के भावी विकास का कार्यक्रम तैयार की जाने वाली चीजों या आगे तैयार की जा सकने वाली चीजों की सम्भावित मांग पर, ऐसी मांगों की प्राथमिकता, साधनों की उपलब्धि और अन्य सभी दूसरी बातों पर निर्भर होगा जिन पर चौथी आयोजना के संदर्भ में इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है।

N.C.D.C. COAL REJECTED BY BOKARO THERMAL PLANT MANAGEMENT

2544. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Bokaro Thermal Plant rejected the

coal supplied by the National Coal Development Corporation sometime back declaring it unfit for use;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when the very coal was auctioned to a contractor and later supplied by him to the Bokaro Thermal Plant was accepted by the management of Bokaro as fit; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). No coal supplied by the National Coal Development Corporation has been rejected by the Bokaro Plant of the Damodar Valley Corporation. Of late the D.V.C. is not buying coal from any outside party for its Bokaro Station because the production from its own mine at Bermo and the middlings supplied from N.C.D.C. washery at Kargali are sufficient for its purposes. In the past D.V.C. used to invite open tenders and buy coal on competitive basis. One of the tenderers who was found to be the lowest on some occasions used to include the name of one of the collieries of N.C.D.C. as the source of supply.

INFLATING OF INVOICES

2545. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the invoices of goods imported into India are inflated; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check the practice ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A few such cases have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Invoice values are scrutinised and action is taken against the improturers as well as the goods, where necessary, under the Customs Act. The Directorate of Enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act also investigates cases and takes suitable action.

**ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS IN PUBLIC SECTOR
FERTILIZER UNITS**

2546. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge accumulation of stocks obtains in fertilizer production units in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to dispose them off and to ensure quick delivery to cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) There are reports of some accumulation of stocks of phosphatic fertilizers in some factories.

(b) The import of phosphatic fertilizers has been reduced to enable the domestic producers to dispose of their stocks.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO STATES DURING
THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN**

2547. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amounts allotted to and utilised by the Governments of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh under different heads in the Third Five Year Plan, yearwise, from the beginning of that Plan to date ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing the Annual Plan outlays of the Governments of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, under different heads during the Third Five Year Plan. [*Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-1600/68*]. The amounts of Central assistance paid to these States during the same period are also indicated in the statement. These amounts were fully utilised.

PROJECTS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

2548. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects in the public sector which are earning profit and those which are incurring loss;

(b) whether on the whole Government are suffering loss; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The position varies from year to year. The accounts for 1967-68 have not been closed by all the Public Enterprises and overall position regarding profit/loss for that year is not yet known. For the year 1966-67, out of 77 industrial and commercial enterprises, 18 undertakings were under construction. The position regarding net profit/loss, after depreciation, interest and tax, is indicated below :

- (i) Hindustan, Steel Ltd. incurred a loss of Rs. 19.81 crores.
- (ii) Amongst the running concerns 26 enterprises earned net profits totalling Rs. 30.83 crores, while the other 17 undertakings suffered losses totalling Rs. 32.63 crores.
- (iii) As regards the promotional and developmental undertakings, 7 earned net profits amounting to Rs. 12.18 crores and 5 incurred losses totalling Rs. 0.80 crore.
- (iv) Out of 3 financial institutions one earned profit of Rs. 10 lakhs and another suffered a loss of Rs. 5 lakhs. In the case of Life Insurance Corporation, the valuation for the two-year period ending 31/3/67 showed a surplus of Rs. 74 crores out of which the share of the Central Government was Rs. 5.61 crores.

**REORGANISATION OF STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIAL
CONCERNS**

2549. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission regarding the reorganisation of state-owned industrial concerns;

(b) if so, how and when Government propose to implement the Commission's recommendations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the recommendation No. 1 in the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission

on "Public Sector Undertakings", suggesting the form of statutory corporation generally to be adopted for public sector projects in the industrial and manufacturing field. Government have decided that for certain enterprises providing public utilities which are primarily intended to develop the basic infra-structure facilities, the statutory corporation form of management may be preferable, while for other enterprises, including those operating in the monopolistic field, where the commercial aspect is predominant, the present form of a company may allow more flexibility. These decisions will govern the policy of Government while setting up new enterprises.

ORISSA PLAN FOR 1967-68

2551. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government has achieved the targeted plan expenditure in 1967-68;

(b) if so, the details of the targeted expenditure and the shortfalls; and

(c) the total financial assistance given to Orissa by way of loans and grants by the Centre in 1966-67 and 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On the basis of the figures of anticipated expenditure reported by the State Government, it would appear that the Government of Orissa achieved the approved outlay for the State Plan of 1967-68.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1601/68*].

REORIENTATION OF CREDIT POLICIES

2552. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged upon Government for a radical reorientation of credit policies of financial institutions for preventing an undue proportion of the available resources being directed to large industrial houses in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed for achieving such a radical reorientation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Chapter VII on "Operation of the Mixed Economy" of the Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan contains the following suggestions:—

"For curbing monopolies, it may be necessary to lay down the principle that a new industrial licence would be given to an industrial house in the light of proved performance in relation to earlier licences. A further step that might be taken is to orient the credit policies of the financial institutions so as to prevent an undue proportion of the available financial resources being directed to large industrial houses. It may be desirable to stipulate that in the case of large industrial houses, their own contribution in a project should be proportionately higher compared to medium-scale or new entrepreneurs and funds should not be made available to them for non-priority industries".

These suggestions are still under discussion in the Planning Commission and the methods to be adopted to implement them are yet to be devised.

TAXATION DURING FOURTH PLAN

2553. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has estimated that about Rs. 200 crores by way of extra taxation will be needed every year during the Fourth Plan for achieving a growth rate of 5 per cent every year;

(b) whether the feasibility of this extra taxation was discussed with the Chief Ministers of the various States recently; and

(c) if so, the reaction of State Governments for raising extra additional resources by way of taxation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Planning Commission estimated, in its document on

the 'Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan', that additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 200 crores per year would be needed to achieve a growth rate of 5 per cent per annum during the Fourth Plan period. The measures envisaged included not only fresh taxation but also special efforts to mobilise savings, adjustments in prices charged by public undertakings etc. The matter is being studied further and the final estimates will be incorporated in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) and (c). The approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan proposed by the Planning Commission was considered by the National Development Council on May 17, and 18, 1968. The Chief Ministers generally recognised the need for additional resource mobilisation, although greater emphasis was laid on devising non-tax measures for this purpose. The matter will be examined further before finalising the formulation of the Fourth Plan.

उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्यूब वेल लगाने के लिए बिजली कनेक्शन

2554. श्री मोल्हु प्रसाद : क्या सिन्धु और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शानन लागू होने से पहले वहाँ की सरकारों ने अपने शासन काल में किसानों के लिए नलकूपों के लिए बिजली के लाइसेंस उदारतापूर्वक मंजूर किये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त उदार नीति जारी रखने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ?

सिन्धु तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली के कनेक्शन देने की उदार प्रक्रियाओं व शर्तों का चालू रखा गया है। 50 हासंपावर तक बिजली भार देने के लिए ज़िला बिजली ममितियों

को अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं। वे गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों/पम्पों के लिए अपेक्षित 5 हासंपावर तक के बिजली भार के लिए 2 फ्लांग तक और 5 हासंपावर से अधिक बिजली भार के लिए 3 फ्लांग तक मुफ्त लाईन की रियायतें भी दे सकती है। 10 एकड़ से अधिक क्षेत्र बिजली के उपभोक्ता को उपभोक्ता पेशगी स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 3 महीनों में कनेक्शन दे दिये जाते हैं। इस स्कीम के अधीन उपभोक्ताओं को अनुमित लागत जमा करानी पड़ती है जिसे 6 प्रतिशत मूद के साथ 10 छमाही किश्तों में वापस कर दिया जाता है। यदि 10 एकड़ तक क्षेत्र वाले उपभोक्ता सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अधीन अपनी पारी की प्रतीक्षा किए बिना पहले ही कनेक्शन चाहते हैं, वे भी इस स्कीम का लाभ उठा सकते हैं जिसके अधीन उनको 3 मास के भीतर निश्चित रूप से कनेक्शन दे दिया जाता है।

दिल्ली में विदेशियों की मूर्तियाँ

2555. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से हटाई गई विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को रखने के लिये 50 लाख रु० की लागत पर एक संग्रहालय का निर्माण किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये इतना अधिक व्यय करने और इन मूर्तियों को वापस इंग्लैण्ड न भेजने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। तथापि, कॉरॉनेशन भेमारियल के स्थान पर इन मूर्तियों की स्थापना के लिए पार्क को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है। सरकार के द्वारा 3.74 लाख रुपये की राशि की परि-योजना का प्रथम चरण स्वीकार कर लिया गया था तथा कार्य प्रायः पूरा होने वाला है।

(ख) इनमें किसी भी मूर्ति का इंगलैण्ड ले जाने के लिए कोई आपत्ति नहीं है बशर्ते कि कोई व्यक्ति संस्था ऐसा प्रस्ताव लेकर सामने आये।

संसद सदस्यों के लिए किराये पर बिया जाने वाला फर्नीचर

2556. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने, दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों को किराये पर दिये जाने वाले फर्नीचर से बहुत बड़े भाग को काम न आने योग्य घोषित किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसे बदलने के लिये उन्होंने नया फर्नीचर खरीदने का निर्णय किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उम फर्नीचर को पसन्द करने के लिये कोई समिति नियुक्त की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इरुबाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं, किन्तु केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा उन सदस्यों के लिए जिन्होंने आंशिक रूप से अथवा पूर्णतः न्यू स्केल फर्नीचर अथवा पुरानी मर्दों के स्थान पर नए फर्नीचर को मर्दों के लिए इच्छा की है, फर्नीचर उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है।

(ग) फर्नीचर की डिजाइन का चुनाव लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा की संयुक्त आवास समिति के द्वारा नियुक्त की गयी एक व्यक्तिय समिति के द्वारा किया गया है तथा नए फर्नीचर को उपलब्ध के लिए उसी पैटर्न का अनुसरण किया जा रहा है।

(घ) लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा के द्वारा नियुक्त एक व्यक्तिय समिति में संसद सदस्य श्री पील्लू मोदी थे।

इबिन अस्पताल (दिल्ली) में नर्सों की मृत्यु के कारणों की जांच

2557. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

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

(क) क्या हाल ही में इबिन अस्पताल नई दिल्ली, में हुई कुछ नर्सों की रहस्यमय मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में की जा रही विभागीय जांच पूरी हो चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी उप-पत्तियां क्या हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री व० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). जांच आयोग ने अभी अपना काम पूरा नहीं किया है।

श्री बीजू पटनायक द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा के लिये प्रार्थना

2558. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 13 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3882 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री बीजू पटनायक ने पारपत्र के जारी होने के समय और उसके नवीकरण के समय सरकार से विदेशी मुद्रा के लिये प्रार्थना की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की थी; और

(ग) उन्हें पारपत्र जारी करते समय और उसके नवीकरण के समय अलग-अलग कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई ?

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

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते

शान्ति बन, नई दिल्ली पर होने वाला व्यय

2559. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शान्ति बन में बनाये जा रहे स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्मारक पर किस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत धन व्यय किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त स्मारक का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा होने तक कितना धन व्यय किये जाने की संभावना है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) "104-दिल्ली कैपिटल आउटले"।

(ख) अभी तक स्वीकार किये गये निर्माण काय के पूरा होने पर 34.69 लाख रुपये व्यय होने की संभावना है।

राजघाट, नई दिल्ली में व्यय

2560. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजघाट पर बनायी जा रही महात्मा गांधी की समाधि पर व्यय किया जा रहा धन किस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिखाया जाता है; और

(ख) उस समाधि को पूरा करने के लिये कुल कितना धन नियत किया गया है?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) "104-दिल्ली कैपिटल आउट ले"।

(ख) 94.26 लाख रुपये, इसमें निर्माण कार्य का पूरा होने अथवा किया जाना शामिल है।

CONSTRUCTION OF SOMA SILA PROJECT IN NELLORE DISTRICT

2561. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted the proposal to the Central Government for the construction

of Soma Sila Project in Nellore District; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A project Report of the Somasila Project was received in the C.W. & P.C. in 1956. The estimated cost of the project was given as Rs. 17 crores. The Project was examined by the C.W. & P.C. and their comments on the hydrological aspects were sent to the State Government. The State Government informed the C.W. & P.C. that the project was being revised to effect greater economy. The revised project report is still awaited.

अलीगढ़ में कासिमपुर बिजलीघर में प्रदर्शन

2562. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ जिले में कासिमपुर बिजलीघर में कुछ राजनैतिक दल और इन के प्रभाव में कुछ व्यक्ति समय समय पर आंदोलन और प्रदर्शन करते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस के कारण उक्त बिजली घर की उत्पादन क्षमता पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन के रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कासिमपुर बिजलीघर में 1 से 18 जुलाई, 1968 तक हड़ताल हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग). इस हड़ताल का बिजली घर में उत्पन्न होने वाली बिजली पर कोई कुप्रभाव न पड़ा और यह बिजलीघर चलता रहा। उन कर्मकों को बचाने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई थी जिन्होंने हड़ताल में भाग नहीं लिया था।

MADRAS CHIEF MINISTER'S VIEWS ON FOOD SUBSIDY

2563. **SHRI NAMBIAR :**
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Madras Chief Minister's talk with Pressmen at Madurai on the 30th June, 1968 about food subsidy; and

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

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

(b) the Government of India have already made it clear that they will not be in a position to provide any financial assistance towards expenditure incurred by the State Governments on food subsidies.

कासिमपुर बिजलीघर मशीनरी में जापानी मशीनरी

2564. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला अलीगढ़ के कासिमपुर बिजली घर में लगाई गई विभिन्न देशों की मशीनों में से जापानी मशीनें सब से अच्छी सिद्ध हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत में ऐसे और अधिक जापानी मशीनें लगाने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जापानी फर्म द्वारा बनाया गया 30 मैगावाट का यूनिट जिसे 1963-64 में हर्दवागंज में लगाया गया था, संतोपजनक रूप से काम कर रहा है। बहुत से सेट जो अन्य देशों द्वारा बनाए गए हैं और देश में चल रहे हैं, वे भी ठीक ढंग से काम कर रहे हैं।

यह निर्णय किया गया है कि जहाँ तक संभव हो कोई और उत्पादन संयंत्र बाहर से न मंगाया जाए क्योंकि इन को बनाने के लिये आवश्यक क्षमता अब देश में उपलब्ध है।

VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT SCHEME IN FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

2566. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

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

(a) the total number of employees who left the job of Foreign Oil Companies under the 'Voluntary Retirement Scheme', after the appointment of Gokhale Commission;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the employees have been pressurised to accept voluntary retirement;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint regarding such voluntary retirements; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) The total number of employees who left the job of foreign oil companies under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, after the appointment of Gokhale Commission is 836.

(b) The Commission of Enquiry is to report on this.

(c) Government received a few individual complaints.

(d) These were forwarded to the Commission of Enquiry.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

2567. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of members of the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) by whom the Members and Chairman of this Board are nominated or elected and what is the remuneration including salaries and allowances paid to these members and Chairmen;

(c) the functions and duties of this Board as compared with those of the Social Welfare Department of the Central Government;

(d) the utility and importance of this Board in view of the Central Government having a separate Department; and

(e) the sources of receipts, other than the Central grants, to meet the expenses incurred by this Board?

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

(a) The Central Social Welfare Board consists of 30 members. The names of the members are furnished in the list laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1602/68]

(b) The Chairman is appointed by Government of India. Members representing States and Union Territories are nominated by Government of India on the recommendations of State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The representatives from Parliament are nominated by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Three experts in the field of Social Welfare are nominated by the Government of India. The remaining members are nominated by the concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India and the Planning Commission.

The Chairman is paid a salary of Rs. 2,500 p.m. and a compensatory allowance of Rs. 75/- p.m. and is entitled to travelling allowance on official duty under the normal rules. Other members do not get any salary or allowance except travelling allowance and daily allowance when they attend the meetings of the Board.

(c) and (d). The functions and duties of the Central Social Welfare Board are generally to assist in the improvement and development of social welfare activities. The Central Social Welfare Board and the Department of Social Welfare of Central Government have complementary roles in the field of social welfare. Social Welfare activities that can best be undertaken by the Voluntary Sector are implemented through the Central Social Welfare Board. Government implements certain selected schemes which are of an experimental or pilot nature.

(e) None except the grants from the Government of India.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये परिवार नियोजन के नियम

2568. श्री बसवन्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन के कोई नियम सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू किये गये हैं;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने विभागों में ये नियम लागू किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने भी अपने कर्मचारियों पर ये नियम लागू किये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो वे कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी, नहीं। फिर भी, कुछ प्रशासनिक आदेश जारी किए गए हैं जिनके अनुसार नसबन्दी आपरेशन कराने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को या लूप पहनने वाली महिला सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विशेष आकस्मिक छुट्टी प्रदान की जाती है। ये आदेश सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर समान रूप से लागू होते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। फिर भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपने कर्मचारियों के वास्ते आदेश जारी किए हैं। इन आदेशों का संक्षिप्त विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT-1603/68]

ADVISORY COMMITTEES/BOARDS UNDER I. & P. MINISTRY

2569. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other such organisations attached to his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each one of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one terms only and if not for how many terms a member can be renominated and what is the duration of a term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during the year 1967-68?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1604/68]

DELEGATIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

2570. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Delegations, Ministers, officials or other experts who went abroad on Government account at the instance of his Ministry during this year;

(b) the names of the countries they visited and the duration of their visits;

(c) the amount spent on each visit as also the foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the precise nature of advantage that accrued to Government as a result of each visit and agreements concluded with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES/BOARDS IN FINANCE MINISTRY

2571. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of various Advisory Committees, Boards or any other organisations connected with his Ministry, the names of their members and functions assigned to each of them;

(b) how many members in each Committee or Board are publicmen and how many of them are officials;

(c) whether nomination of members is for one term only and if not, for how many terms a member can be renominated and what is the duration of a term; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on these organisations during 1967-68?

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

CORRUPTION CASES IN W. H. & S. MINISTRY

2572. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases discovered during the period from the 1st April to 30th June, 1968 involving corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in the Ministry and the number of officials, class-wise, and non-officials involved;

(b) the number of cases in which the prosecution was launched and how many cases were referred to C.B.I.;

(c) how many cases were caught in 1967-68, how many of the cases resulted in conviction and against how many persons departmental action was taken giving details; and

(d) the steps which have been taken to prevent such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

नये सिक्कों और नोटों पर राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह का अंक

2575. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नये सिक्कों और नोटों पर तीन बम्बर शेरों वाला राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह 'सत्यमेव जयते' के बिना अंकित किया गया है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह तथा इन सिक्कों का परिचालन किन तारीखों से आरम्भ किया गया है:

(ग) राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह को हटाने के क्या कारण हैं, जबकि नये सिक्के राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह को स्वीकार किये जाने के बाद चालू किये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि ये नये सिक्के राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह स्वीकार किये जाने में पहले चालू किये गये थे तो तत्पश्चात् इनके अंकित चिन्हों में "सत्यमेव जयते" शामिल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) जो सिक्के और नोट इस समय चलन में हैं, उनमें अंकित चिन्ह राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह नहीं हैं, बल्कि भारत के स्वतंत्र होने से पहले नोटों और सिक्कों पर अंकित किये जाने वाले, बादशाह के शीर्ष स्थान पर सिक्कों पर अपनाये गये अशोक स्तम्भ के शीर्ष भाग का चित्र है।

(ख) राज्य चिन्ह को अदर्श-वाक्य (मोटो) के साथ अंकित करने की प्रणाली 30 मई, 1949 से अपनायी गयी थी। नोटों आदि पर अशोक स्तम्भ के शीर्ष भाग के चित्र को अंकित करने का फैसला अगस्त, 1948 में किया गया था।

(ग) और (घ). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में दिये गये उत्तर के कारण ये सवाल पैदा हैं: नहीं होते। फिर भी इस विषय पर विचार किया गया था और खासकर सिक्कों तथा नोटों पर उपलब्ध सीमित स्थान को देखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति बनाये रखने का फैसला किया गया था।

MEDICAL COLLEGE AT CHANDIGARH

2576. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to open a Medical College at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this behalf?

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

PLOTS FOR CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN CHANDIGARH

2577. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh has sent a proposal to Government regarding the allotment of plots to Housing Societies formed on cooperative basis; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

2578. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8047 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the investigation into the complaints of grant of advances against forged Railway Receipts regarding the Punjab National Bank Ltd., affairs has been completed;

(b) if so, what is the result of the investigations; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The matter is still under investigation.

INCREASE OF WORK IN THE INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

2579. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of work in the Indian Oil Corporation has recently increased tremendously;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the present Managing Director to cope with the increased work?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The volume of work in the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation has increased on account of the substantial increase in its turnover.

(c) The distribution facilities have been and continue to be strengthened to handle the increasing quantities of petroleum products available with the Indian Oil Corporation.

REDUCTION IN OUTSTANDINGS OF THE INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

2580. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6648 on the 8th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Managing Director of the Indian Oil Corporation has formulated a comprehensive scheme for further reducing the outstandings of the Indian Oil Corporation;

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

(c) the reasons for which the outstandings were not reduced during the time of the previous Managing Directors; and

(d) the incentive proposed to be given to the present Managing Director for lowering down the outstandings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : (a) and (b). The question of reducing the customers' outstandings had been constantly under the review of the Indian Oil Corporation. Its Management has and continues to take all possible measures to reduce the outstandings. Some of these are :—

(i) special teams of officers are deputed to specified areas where the outstandings are heavy;

(ii) with the increase in the DGS&D business, a Senior Officer has been deputed to streamline the procedures

connected with the collection of DGS&D outstandings;

(iii) DGS&D and other billing work has been mechanised, reducing the time-lag in the submission of bills;

(iv) a system of expeditious despatch of the statement of customer's outstandings to the field staff has been introduced;

(v) the position of Customers' outstandings is regularly analysed by each Branch Manager and Sales Officers are given clear targets of collection. This has helped in keeping the outstandings, particularly from private parties, under control; and

(vi) the top Management of the Marketing Division including the Chairman and the Board of Directors of the Corporation are keeping a constant watch in this matter.

(c) In the initial years, every Organisation has to face teething troubles and it takes time to streamline the methods and procedures. The major objective of the Corporation then was to achieve a higher volume of sale, against severe competition from the other established oil companies. In the process, extensive credit facilities had necessarily to be extended.

(d) This aspect, along with the others, are required to be attended to by the top management and the question of incentives should not arise. Nevertheless, note of specially good work done by individual officers can always be taken by the Chairman and the Board of Directors of the Indian Oil Corporation.

LOAN ASSISTANCE FOR TAWA PROJECT

2581. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2725 on the 4th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the decision to give 100 per cent earmarked loan assistance for Tawa project in Madhya Pradesh has since been taken; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The question of giving cent per cent earmarked assistance for the Tawa Project is linked with the question of approval of the revised project report and estimates, which is yet to be received from the State Government, and also the provision in the Plan for its execution.

SURVEY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS BY C. W. P. C. IN M.P.

2582. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of Irrigation and power projects surveyed so far by the Central Water and Power Commission in Madhya Pradesh during the three Plan periods and in 1967-68 and the years of their survey; and

(b) the surveys which have since been completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1605/68*]

ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION TO M. P. GOVERNMENT

2583. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1595 on the 23rd November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether additional allocation or loan assistance asked by the Madhya Pradesh Government for rural electrification has since been made;

(b) if so, the amount allocated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Because of constraint of the financial resources, additional financial assistance for rural electrification could not be given to any State during the year 1967-68.

"SEIZURE OF WRIST WATCHES BY THE CUSTOMS"

2584. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI ANBUCHAZHIAN :—
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs officials seized 11,000 wrist watches worth Rs. 13 lakhs from a house in the Gawan village of Thana District in Bombay on the 3rd June, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some foreigners were arrested;

(d) if so, the action taken against them and other culprits; and

(e) the procedure followed in disposing of these watches?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). During the night of 2nd-3rd June, 1968 the officers of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate searched a house in the village Gawan in Thana District and seized 11,667 wrist watches of Swiss make valued at about Rs. 12.2 lakhs.

(c) and (d). No arrests have been made so far. The case is under investigation.

(e) The present practice is to sell confiscated watches when they become ripe for disposal, to the Canteen Stores Department (India) and to the National Consumers Cooperative Federation Ltd. for sale to consumers direct.

"SEIZURE OF SILVER"

2585. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that silver worth rupees one lakh was seized by the Customs officials at a check post near Vapi on the 31st May, 1968;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some journalists were arrested in this case;

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested and action taken against them; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that some documents were seized from them giving the clue of a gang indulging in large scale smuggling with the foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 30th May, 1968 the Customs Officers seized silver worth about Rupees one lakh at a check-post near Vapi in the reasonable belief that the silver was meant for illicit export.

(b) No journalist has been arrested, but one person who is a journalist has been interrogated during investigations in this case.

(c) No person has been arrested so far. The matter is under investigation.

(d) The documents seized so far do not give any clue about any gang engaged in smuggling activities.

NARCOTICS RECOVERED IN BOMBAY

2586. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDHEY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Excise and Customs officials discovered one of the biggest hauls of narcotics by seizing 4300 lbs. of it from a truck in central Bombay on 20th June, 1968; and

(b) steps taken by Government against persons concerned?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 20th June, 1968 Officials of the Bombay Central Excise Collectorate assisted by the Bombay Police seized 4409 lbs. of ganja from a truck on Bellasis Road, Bombay.

(b) Two persons have been arrested and the case is under investigation.

"RECOVERY OF SILVER BARS AT PORBANDAR"

2587. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDHEY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Police at Porbandar (Gujarat) seized a sailing vessel on 8th June, 1968 and recovered silver bars worth about Rs. 45,000 from a place near which the vessel was stationed; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) On 8th June, 1968 Customs Officers at Porbandar seized a vessel which had run aground at a place near Porbandar and on search of the vessel and the nearby area recovered 88·118 Kgs. of silver in bars worth Rs. 51,385/-. Subsequently, as a result of search of the area a further quantity of silver weighing 521·835 Kgs. in 17 bars worth Rs. 2,80,614/- was recovered.

(b) The case is under investigation. Seven persons have been arrested in this connection and subsequently released on bail.

TAKING OVER OF SALAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT BY THE CENTRE

2588. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDAY :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to take over the Salal Hydro-electric Project on the Chenab river (Jammu-Kashmir);

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the total estimated amount of expenditure to be incurred on this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No decision on this subject has been taken yet.

(b) and (c). The project proposals for the Salal Project are being finalised.

PARTNERSHIP WITH BURMAH OIL COMPANY

2589. **SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDAY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Burmah Oil Company has expressed its willingness to continue its partnership with the Government of India in Oil India on the basis of a minority share in the enterprise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) :

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

GUJARAT AROMATIC PROJECT

2590. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for setting up the Gujarat Aromatic Project was signed between the Government of India and the Federal Republic of Germany recently; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof together with the estimated cost of the project and its estimated production capacity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) An agreement was signed between the Government of India and Messrs. Fried Krupp G.m.b.H. Chemieanlagenbau, a private company in the Federal Republic of Germany and not with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 22 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 7.5 crores and is expected to go into production by 1971-72. The project has been designed to produce annually, 21,000 tonnes of O-xylene, 17,000 tonnes of P-xylenes, 2,500 tonnes of mixed xylenes and to convert the p-xylenes into 24,000 tonnes of D.M.T. M/s. Fried Krupp Chemieanlagenbau will give technological and engineering design, supply imported equipment, and render assistance in engineering, erection and commissioning of the plants.

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

2592. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether any long-term arrangements of import of fertilizers have been made with some countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of countries; and

(c) whether Government have taken care to see that due to severe price fluctuation in Fertilizers in the international market, India does not suffer?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

STATEMENT REGARDING FOREIGN AID BY PLANNING COMMISSION MEMBER

2593. SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech made by Shri R. Venkataraman, Member, Planning Commission, in which he has remarked that "time has now come to give serious thoughts to foreign aid and that it is no longer wise to continue to borrow"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

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

(b) It has been stated in the Approach to the Fourth Five Year Plan document that "A major objective of the Fourth Plan is to move towards self-reliance as speedily as possible. A process of development sustained by continuous foreign aid (inclusive of food aid) can not be healthy. The attempt should therefore, be to reduce foreign aid net of interest and loan repayment to about half the present level by the last year of the Fourth Plan".

The statement made by the Member, Planning Commission underscores the objectives embodied in the Approach to the Fourth Plan.

PRICE OF FERTILIZER IMPORTED FROM U.S.A

2594. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) the price of the fertilizer imported from U.S.A. in India, year-wise, during the last five years and the price to be paid for imports during this year; and

(b) the reasons for increase in the price each year?

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

(a) A statement showing the prices of various types of fertilizers purchased from the U.S.A. from the year 1962 till 1st August, 1968 is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1606/68]

(b) The prices have been fluctuating from time to time on account of numerous factors depending upon international supply and demand position, specification of material, bagging etc.

**CONSTRUCTION OF AUROVILLE NEAR
PONDICHERRY**

2595. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9688 on the 6th May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding the estimated expenditure on construction of Auroville near Pondicherry and assistance given by Government has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The expenditure for the First phase of Development, 1968—73 of Auroville, is estimated at Rs. 41,72,50,000.

No assistance has so far been given by the Central Government in terms of cash or equipment for the purpose.

(c) Does not arise.

**SECOND PAY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION
FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYEES**

2596. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Pay Commission had recommended Selection Grade in the services for those categories which have less than 50 per cent promotion avenues;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the recommendation; and

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

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
MORARJI DESAI) :** (a) to (c). The Second Pay Commission recommended the creation of a Selection Grade for Lower Division Clerks in those non-Secretariat offices where the proportion of promotion posts is less than 50% of the posts of Lower Division Clerks. This recommendation of the Second Pay Commission was implemented in August, 1960, *vide* Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F. 12(5) Est(Spl)/60 dated 26th August, 1960 laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-1607/68]

PRODUCTION OF KEROSENE OIL

2597. **SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of Kerosene Oil in 1967-68;

(b) the gap between our requirements and the domestic production; and

(c) how the gap is proposed to be made up?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) :** (a) 21,57,000 tonnes.

(b) 4,49,000 tonnes.

(c) The gap is met by imports.

EXPANSION OF REFINERY BY BURMAH SHELL

2598. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :**
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

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

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Burmah Shell for the expansion of its Refinery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to relax the conditions for the expansion of private oil refineries; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messrs. Burmah Oil Company and Shell Petroleum Company jointly presented a proposal in December, 1967 for setting up a fertilizer plant near Bombay and for expanding the Burmah-Shell refinery at Bombay by 2 million tonnes per annum, with a view to producing the required naphtha for that project.

(c) and (d). The question is under examination.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES

2599. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial aid has been given to those states where there is still President's Rule for enhancing the salaries and allowances of their employees and teachers;

(b) if so, the amount given to each State; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not giving the financial aid?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The fact of President's Rule does not affect the policy followed by the Government of India in this regard.

STRIKE BY L.I.C. EMPLOYEES

2600. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation have decided to go on an indefinite strike as a protest against the automation and non-acceptance of their charter of demands;

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

(c) the reasons for the failure of the Corporation to have a negotiated settlement?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The All India Insurance Employees' Association, the recognised union for Class III and IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation, is reported to have recently conducted

a strike ballot for launching an indefinite strike in the Corporation. The results of the ballot and the Association's decision thereon are not yet known.

(b) Does not arise for the present.

(c) There has been no settlement so far because the Association has not put forward any concrete alternative proposals which could be managed within the limits of the additional annual outlay, which the Corporation could agree to, keeping in view the need to control its expense ratio within reasonable limits. The matter is now before the Conciliation Officer.

RETENTION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION BY RETIRED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

2601. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether retired Government servants who are re-employed in public undertakings/Corporations are allowed to retain their houses in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether some of them have been refused this concession; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

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

(a) to (c) . According to the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules retired Government servants occupying general pool residences are not entitled to retain the same on their re-employment in Public Sector Undertakings/Corporations. However, in some cases where after retirement the Government officers have taken important assignments, permission has been accorded for retention of accommodation. Such cases are reviewed periodically.

It has now been decided to review all such cases and take necessary action to get the residences vacated. The question of giving this concession to those Government servants who have been refused the same, therefore, does not arise.

CONTROLLING OF FLOODS OF BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER

2602. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to any of the proposals for controlling floods of the river Brahmaputra; and

(b) whether the proposal to dredge the river is found practicable?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) It is proposed to concentrate attention on raising and strengthening the existing embankments in Assam and organise proper flood warning and timely maintenance. It is also proposed to examine thoroughly the technical and economic feasibility of detention reservoirs.

(b) It is proposed to undertake experimental dredging of the Brahmaputra at a few places to see the feasibility of this as an anti-erosion measure. Dredging the river for flood control is considered to be impracticable.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TAX STRUCTURE

2603. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Bhoothalingam's final Report on rationalisation and simplification of the tax structure has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Government is currently studying the recommendations made by Shri S. Bhoothalingam in his Final Report on Rationalisation and Simplification of the Tax Structure. In this connection, comments of Commissioners of Income-tax, Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies on these recommendations have also been invited. Decision on the recommendations in Shri Bhoothalingam's Final Report will be taken by Government after a careful and thorough study of their implications and after considering the views of Hon'ble Members, expert bodies and members of the public.

However, some of the suggestions in the Final Report on Matters which were already engaging the attention of the Government and which did not involve any radical changes in the tax structure have been implemented through the Finance Act, 1968. These relate to discontinuance of the 'dividend tax' on domestic companies with reference to their excess distributions of equity dividends; prescription of standard deduction for expenditure on maintenance and wear and tear of conveyances owned by salaried taxpayers; and deduction, in the computation of the annual value of let-out house property, of the whole of the local taxes in respect of the property, in all cases.

MARKETING OF COOKING GAS IN DARJEELING DISTRICT

2604. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to market cooking gas in Darjeeling District;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider this proposition on priority basis in view of needs of hill people who are living under different conditions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir, the Indian Oil Corporation has no immediate plans for introducing 'Indane' gas in the Darjeeling District.

(c) The quantity of liquid petroleum gas available from Barauni Refinery is at present limited.

CALCUTTA HOSPITALS

2605. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint of serious nature from the public regarding the working of the Calcutta Hospitals;

(b) if so, the nature of such complaints; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to eliminate malpractices, mismanag (प (न) and indifferent attitude towards patients prevailing in the Calcutta hospitals?

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

SALE OF IMPORTED BITUMEN DRUM SHEETS BY I.O.C.

2606. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1360 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any permission was obtained by the Indian Oil Corporation from the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals to sell imported bitumen drum sheets unutilised by them;

(b) if so, the quantity for which permission to sell was given;

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table a copy of such communication authorising them to sell the same;

(d) whether these sheets were sold by the Indian Oil Corporation by inviting public tenders or through private negotiations;

(e) the names of the parties along with the prices quoted by them for purchase of the said steel sheets; and

(f) when and to whom the said sheets were sold, quantity sold to each party and the price at which it was sold?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2,000 M.T.

(c) Copies of the letters received by Indian Oil Corporation from the Deputy Iron & Steel Controller, Bombay, and the Iron & Steel Controller, Calcutta are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-1608/68.]

(d) The Sheets were sold by the Indian Oil Corporation through public tender and negotiations.

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(e)

Name of the Parties	Price quoted by them
	Rs. per M.T.
1. Ved Prakash & Co. Bombay.	1600
2. Bhoruka Drums & Allied Industries Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	1700
3. Standard Drum & Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay.	1710
4. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	1750
5. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation (A Government of India Undertaking, Calcutta).	At I.O.C.'s book value

(f) After getting clearance from the Deputy Iron & Steel Controller, Bombay, as per his letter dated 4th May, 1968 (copy attached), the steel was offered as under to the parties indicated :

1. Standard Drum & Barrel Mfg. Co. 1300 MT at Rs. 1710/- per MT.
2. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. 600 MT at Rs. 1750/- per MT.
3. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation. 100 MT at I.O.C.'S book value.

SUPPLY OF GAUGE STEEL SHEETS

2607. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1360 on the 22nd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Directorate General of Technical Development have ever made corresponding adjustments against quotas of fabricators in respect of supply of 18 and 24 guages steel sheets received by them from Oil companies directly;

(b) if so, the up-to-date details thereof;

(c) the specific reasons for giving indigenous or imported steel sheets to consumers who have got no fabricating plants; and

(d) whether the Indian Oil Corporation are eligible to place their order for barrels or drums on the firms who are not licensed for manufacturing same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a)

24G Sheets for bitumen drums :-The Directorate General of Technical Development do not make and have not made any allocation of 24-G sheets for fabrication of bitumen drums; hence the question of adjustment does not arise. The sheets are allocated to the oil industry by Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals in accordance with the requirements of the various units producing bitumen.

18-G Sheets for lube barrels :- The quota of 18-G sheets for steel processing Industries is allocated by the Directorate

General of Technical Development to the barrel fabricators. These are normally allocated in accordance with the assessed capacities of the fabricators. In cases where advance allocations are made to meet emergent situations, suitable adjustments are made in subsequent allotments.

(b) Adjustments of the short/excess allocations made during 1966-67 have been recommended by the Directorate General of Technical Development, details of which are as follows :-

Name of the firm	Actual share	Total allocation made	(Q. in Metric Tons) Quantity to be adjusted
1. M/s. Industrial Container Ltd., Calcutta.	4268	2528	1740 (short allocation)
2. M/s. Standard Drum and Barrels Mfg. Co., Bombay.	7854	7889	35 (excess allocation)
3. M/s. Steel Containers Ltd., Bombay.	4485	5294	809 (excess allocation)
4. M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engg. Co. (P) Ltd., Howrah.	3241	5966	2725 (excess allocation)

(c) Bitumen drums, made out of 24 Gauge Steel, have no other use except for packing bitumen, as and when refineries start producing this product. As such the present practice of giving the sheets to the oil industry is followed. This also ensures utilization of a scarce item for the purpose for which it is intended.

(d) It is for the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., to decide on whom to place orders for their requirements of barrels or drums; no question of eligibility arises in this case.

परिवार नियोजन का कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों को भूमि के आवंटन की शर्तें

2608. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक राज्य विशेष की सरकार ने इस आशय की घोषणा की है कि, मकान बनाने के लिये केवल उन्हीं

सरकारी कर्मचारियों, सैनिकों, स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सेनानियों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश से प्रभावित हुए स्वर्णकारों को ही सरकारी भूमि आवंटित की जायेगी, जो अपने परिवार को दो या तीन बच्चों तक सीमित रखेंगे और यदि पहले ही उनके तीन या तीन से अधिक बच्चे हैं, तो वे अपने बच्चों की संख्या और नहीं बढ़ायेंगे; और

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

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० भीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, एक राज्य सरकार ने घोषणा की है कि उन लोगों को, जिनमें समाज के विभिन्न वर्ग, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी, भूतपूर्व, सैनिक और सरकारी कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, अन्य बातों के अलावा, भूमि की मंजूरी से सम्बन्धित रियायत, उपलब्ध नहीं होगी, जो अपने परिवार को तीन जीवित बच्चों तक सीमित नहीं रखते (यदि उनके तीन से कम

बच्चे हैं) या मौजूदा परिवार को सीमित नहीं रखते (यदि उनके तीन से अधिक बच्चे हैं)।

(ख) यह मामला पूर्णतया राज्य सरकार के अधिकार में आता है।

SALE OF PROPERTY BY PAK NATIONALS

2609. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry issued a letter No. 3(50) E&P/61-575 dated the 7th June, 1961 addressed to all the State Governments asking them to enforce measures against such Pakistan Nationals who manage to sell their property in India illegally; and

(b) whether the Government of Bihar, in pursuance of the aforesaid letter, issued a circular No. II-R3-309/65-548 dated the 9th February, 1965 to all the district Registrars asking them that "whenever there is any sale of immovable property by a Muslim, the registering officer should bring the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947 to the notice of both the buyer and the seller" ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI MORARJI DESAI : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. These are confidential instructions issued with a view to safeguard against transfer of sale proceeds of immovable properties in an illegal manner.

BARUANI OIL REFINERY

2610. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sanctioned posts, category-wise, in Barauni Oil Refinery;

(b) how many of them are already filled up; and

(c) how many hours of overtime allowance was paid by Barauni Oil Refinery to its employees in the years 1966-67 and 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b) The number of posts sanctioned and

actually filled is given below :

Sl. No.	Scale of pay	Number of posts	
		sanctioned	Filled
1.	Rs. 1600 to Rs. 3000	6	6
2.	Rs. 1300 to Rs. 1600/1800	8	8
3.	Rs. 1100 to Rs. 1400	17	17
4.	Rs. 700 to Rs. 1250	43	41
5.	Rs. 400 to Rs. 950	135	128
6.	Minimum/Maximum not exceeding Rs. 375/625	1930*	1672

(*57 posts sanctioned for 2 months)

(c) During 1966-67—7,12,907 man-hours.
During 1967-68—9,05,300 man-hours.

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

2611. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Electronic Computers installed at different places in the country during 1967-68;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on their installation;

(c) the total number of employees working on these computers; and

(d) the names of places where these computers have been installed?

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

DEBT RELIEF BY AID INDIA CLUB

2612. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 20 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state the conditions attached in regard

to the sums being released by the Aid India Club for debt relief?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Of the amount of \$ 101.2 million, indicated as debt relief by the members of the Aid India Consortium for 1968-69, terms and conditions in respect of \$ 89.85 million have been already settled bilaterally. They are briefly indicated in the statement, laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1609/68.*]

SOVIET OFFER OF EQUIPMENT FOR FERTILIZER PLANTS

2613. **SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :**
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has offered to supply equipment to India for fertilizer plants ;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that equipment offered is meant for plants has on gas feed stock; and

(d) whether Government propose to change the design of the fertilizer plants to enable them to use the Russian equipment?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

EXECUTION OF GANDAK RIVER VALLEY PROJECT

2614. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the execution of the Gandak River Valley Project;

(b) the total outlay so far made;

(c) the Central assistance promised and already given to this project;

(d) whether the Government propose to accord top-priority to this Project in view of the backwardness of the North Bihar; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1610/68.*]

(b) The outlay on the Bihar portion of the project was of the order of about Rs. 41 crores upto the end of May, 1968. An expenditure of about Rs. 14.41 crores has been incurred by the U.P. State Government upto the 31st March, 1968.

(c) Upto the end of March, 1968, Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 24.88 crores as loan and Rs. 503 lakhs as grant has been released to the Bihar Government for expenditure on the Project. Against a provision of Rs. 1150 lakhs towards loan and Rs. 250 lakhs towards grant made for the current year an amount of Rs. 258 lakhs has so far been advanced to the Bihar State Government as a loan. An amount of Rs. 1075.33 lakhs has been released as loan to U.P. Government upto the end of March, 1968. Against the budget provision of Rs. 650 lakhs for 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 160 lakhs has so far been released to U.P. State Government.

(d) and (e) The State Governments and the Central Government are equally anxious to complete the project as early as possible. All out efforts are being made to achieve this.

M/s. AMINCHAND PYARELAL

2615. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 76 on the 3rd. November, 1966 and state :

(a) whether the total personal penalty of Rs. 2,28,000 has been recovered from M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not recovering the penalty from the party which produced forged cross border certificates?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI : (a) In two of the three cases, the entire personal penalty amounting to Rs. 1,28,000 has been recovered.

(b) In the third case the party has filed a writ petition which is pending with the High Court at Bombay.

M/s. ADVANCE INSURANCE COMPANY

2616. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 394 on the 3rd November, 1966 and State :

(a) whether the investigation into the affairs of the Advance Insurance Company has since been completed;

(b) if so, the conclusion of this investigation; and

(c) the action taken against the Company?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). On a writ petition filed by the Advance Insurance Company, the High Court has issued orders staying the investigations in the matter. The writ petition is pending.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

2617. **SHRI MADHU LIMYE** : Will the Minister of HEALTH FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he has issued a circular in regard to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences wherein instructions have been issued not to supply any information to Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the circular dated the 22nd March, 1968?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH. FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) In the letter dated 22-3-1968 addressed to the Director it was stressed that the employees of the Institute should seek redress of their grievances, if any, through authorised channels.

SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

2618. **SHRI R. K. SINHA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has decided that no new major industrial projects should be taken up in the Public Sector during 1968-69;

(b) whether this step would adversely affect the growth of economy; and

(c) whether it would also affect the national objective of providing a minimum of Rs. 100 per month per family of 5 by 1975?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Planning Commission has not decided that no new major industrial projects should be taken up in public sector during 1968-69. While bulk of the investment proposed for public sector projects in 1968-69 is no doubt for continuing schemes, some new projects in high priority fields like fertilizers are proposed to be taken up during 1968-69. These include the Trombay Fertilizers Project, Sindri Rationalisation Scheme, Cooperative Fertilizer Project, Kandla, etc.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

UNIT TRUST SCHEME

2619. **SHRI R. K. SINHA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total contributions received so far by the Unit Trust of India; and

(b) whether Government propose to invest the major part of it in Public Sector Undertakings?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The total sale of units by the Unit Trust of India, net of repurchases, stood at Rs. 41.13 crores as at the end of June, 1968.

(b) The Executive Committee of the Unit Trust determines the investment policy of the Trust and Government do not issue any instructions in this regard.

T. B. HOSPITAL MEHRAULI

2620. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 100 employees of the T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli resorted to a dharna recently before the Office of the Medical Superintendent to protest against the high handedness of a Staff Nurse;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such complaints of highhandedness have been made by the Staff of other hospitals also; and

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been ordered into the matter and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 94 employees of T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli went on strike on the 8th July 1968 and the strike lasted for two days

(b) No.

(c) Enquiry into the alleged high handedness of the staff Nurse has been conducted and evidence of the various persons concerned recorded. The record has been sent to the conciliation Officer who is examining the matter.

BANKS SERVICE CHARGES

2621. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bank Service charges have been increased by the Indian banks;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Reserve Bank of India to prescribe a ceiling rate for advances related to the borrowing rate of the banks and to reasonable staff expenses and profits?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) The Indian Bank's Association had circularised to its members a schedule of service charges

to be levied from the customers as from the 2nd May 1968 in relation to safe custody of articles, remittances and collection of inward and outward bills. It is understood that the intention behind the increase in the charges was to rationalise and standardise them. Subsequently, after discussions with the Reserve Bank they have discontinued the new rates from the 11th June, 1968, thereby restoring the position that was prevailing before the 2nd May, 1968.

(c) A ceiling of 9½ per cent per annum on the interest chargeable by the major Indian banks having aggregate demand and time liabilities of Rs. 50 crores or above and by the foreign banks is already in force. A further ceiling of 6 per cent per annum has also been laid on all types of export credit granted by all scheduled commercial banks, against which a subsidy of 1½ per cent per annum is payable by Government under the Export Credit (Interest Subsidy) Scheme, 1968.

CONTRABAND GOODS SEIZED IN GOA

2622. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact for the first time in 4 years the Customs authorities recently seized contraband goods worth over Rs. 15 lakhs in Goa;

(b) whether Government realize that for Goa, the Customs Department requires more staff than its present staff of 13 persons to stop smuggling activities;

(c) the reasons for Goa Customs authorities not having a single steam launch nor armed personnel nor even a strong room for storing seized goods;

(d) whether it is a fact that the seized goods are not auctioned publicly and sold to local cooperative societies, formed merely for picking up these goods; and

(e) the step Government propose to take to stop the smuggling?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (e) The information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha .

**NEW COMPLEX FERTILIZER DEVELOPED BY
TROMBAY FERTILIZER FACTORY**

2623. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the contents and components of the so-called "New Complex Fertilizer" developed by the Trombay Fertilizer Factory and the nature of miracles it is reported to have performed in the soil of Maharashtra;

(b) how the cost of this "New Complex" Fertilizer per tonne compares with the old simplex one and what difference it will make to the farmer in terms of produce and profits;

(c) whether the production of this "New Complex Fertilizer" will need another factory and if so, its possible cost, production potential per annum and other economic factors; and

(d) whether the adoption of this New fertilizers for production will make the old fertilizer factories obsolete and if not, the reasons for continuing them if a better and more effective fertilizer at probably lesser cost can be produced?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) to (d) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME

2624. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the old age pension scheme drawn up by the Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said scheme was shelved in 1967 and whether it is likely to be revived again and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount proposed to be earmarked for this scheme in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the number of states which pay pension to old and infirm destitutes?

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

(a) The Old Age Pension Scheme is still under consideration ;

(b) and (c) Does not arise; and

(d) Eight States and two Union Territories.

कृषि ऋण

2625. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए अभी तक पर्याप्त तथा समूचित ऋण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों को समय पर ऋण विशेष रूप से प्रत्यक्ष ऋण देने के लिये तथा उनकी बचत की राशि को उपयोग में लाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) और (ख) कृषि मन्बन्धी ऋण देने के लिए ऋण देने वाली सहकारी संस्थाओं को ही प्राथमिक अधिकरण माना गया है। कृषकों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले कुल ऋणों में कृषि सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं का भाग 1951-52 के 3.1 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 1961-62 में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत हो गया। अनुमान है कि यह प्रतिशत और भी बढ़ जायगा। सहकारी संस्थाओं को अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है ताकि वे और अधिक ऋण देने के कारबार को हाथ में ले सकें। कृषकों को समय पर ऋण देने और खेती के काम आने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई की निश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए फसल के आधार पर ऋण देने की प्रणाली पहले से ही कई राज्यों में चालू की जा चुकी है। इसके अलावा, वाणिज्यिक बैंकों पर अब इस बात के लिए जोर दिया गया है कि वे उत्पादन, विपणन और विकास के लिए कृषि-क्षेत्र को दी जाने वाली अपनी सहायता में वृद्धि करें। विभिन्न बैंक रिजर्व बैंक के मार्गदर्शन में आयोजित और समन्वित ढंग से अपनी शाखाओं का विस्तार करने का कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित करते रहे हैं जिसमें उन स्थानों में, जहां अब तक बैंकों की कोई शाखा नहीं है, शाखाएं खोलने पर जोर दिया

गया है, ताकि न केवल गांवों में बचत की रकमों का संग्रह किया जा सके बल्कि कृषि क्षेत्र को अतिरिक्त ऋण भी दिया जा सके। भारतीय बैंक संघ ने कृषकों को बड़े पैमाने पर ऋण देने के लिए, हाल ही में एक कृषि वित्त निगम की स्थापना की है। जिन राज्यों में सहकारी संस्थाएं कम हैं, उन में सरकार थोड़ी अवधि के ओर दरमियानी अवधि के कृषि सम्बन्धी ऋण देने के लिए कृषि ऋण निगम स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही है।

दिल्ली में भूमि के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

2626. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :

श्री धीरेश्वर कलिता :

श्री. रानेन सेन :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण संगठन द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस के अनुसार दिल्ली में भूमि के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है;

(ख) इस सर्वेक्षण के ओर क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) (क). राष्ट्रीय भवन-निर्माण संगठन ने कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया किन्तु आधिक विकास संस्थान दिल्ली को इस सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन करने का काम सौंपा था। इस संस्थान ने प्रतिवेदन का पहला मसौदा तैयार कर लिया है, किन्तु इसे अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्ष तो तभी उपलब्ध होंगे जब रिपोर्ट को अन्तिमरूप दे दिया जायेगा।

(ग) सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का प्रश्न तभी उठेगा जब रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जायेगी।

BARAUNI THERMAL POWER PROJECT, BIHAR

2627. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the installed capacity of the Barauni Thermal Power Project to enable it to meet the growing power needs of North Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to implement this proposal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) The sanctioned generating capacity for the Barauni Thermal Power Station comprises three sets of 15 MW each and 2 sets of 50 MW each. 3×15 MW sets have already been installed and the remaining 2×50 MW sets are under installation. Steps are being taken to expedite the work for the commissioning of the 2×50 MW units at Barauni and construction of 132 KV transmission lines from Barauni to Purnea, Muzaffarpur and Samastipur to Chapra. A 132 KV cable of 100 MVA is also being laid across the Ganga Bridge at Mokameh for providing a strong tie between North Bihar and South Bihar Power Systems.

SMUGGLING OF GANJA ETC. FROM NEPAL TO INDIA

2628. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Centre from the Government of Bihar to have consultations with the Government of Nepal for collaboration for the prevention of smuggling of contraband ganja and other goods from Nepal into India; and

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI

MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

DEVELOPMENT OF DARBHANGA TOWN

2629. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal for the development of Darbhanga Town (Bihar);

(b) whether the deepening, linking and remodelling of the, Harabi, Dighi and Ganasagar tanks formed part of this proposal;

(c) whether the Central Government has considered this proposal; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon and if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No proposal for the development of Darbhanga Town (Bihar) has been received.

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

SETTING UP OF FERTILIZER FACTORY AT UDAIPUR

2630. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals have been forwarded by the Government of Rajasthan to the Central Government to set up a fertilizer factory at Udaipur;

(b) if so, the details of the project envisaged; and

(c) whether the Central Government have given their sanction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

COMPLETION OF THE FIRST PHASE OF RAJASTHAN CANAL

2631. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that first phase of the work on Rajasthan Canal, which was scheduled to be completed by 1968-69, is much behind the schedule ;

(b) whether the target for the completion of the work has been redrawn;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the irrigation capacity of the completed work is not being used fully; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Due to constraint of resources, the work on the project has lagged behind the schedule, to some extent.

(b) Efforts are now being made to complete the first stage of the project by the year 1970-71.

(c) and (d) There is always a certain amount of lag behind the potential created and the utilisation on new projects. In 1967-68, the utilisation was about 2 lakhs acres against the potential of 2,73,000 acres created at the end of 1966-67. Some of the factors in the way are paucity of funds for the development of the area and non-perennial nature of supplies in the Rajasthan Canal at present.

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS FROM U.S.A. AND CANADA

2632. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of fertilizer in U.S.A., and Canada have tumbled down from where India gets her 60 per cent of supply of fertilizers due to heavy production ;

(b) whether in order to avail of the fall in prices Government propose to enter into long term contracts with these two countries for the supply of fertilizers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the US AID Authorities. The possibility of entering into long term contracts with Canadian firms is also under examination.

CENTRAL AID FOR PROHIBITION IN STATES

2633. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has agreed to bear fifty per cent of the loss of revenue that a State Government may suffer for the next five years as a result of introducing prohibition for the first time;

(b) the extent of Centre's burden to fulfil this commitment; and

(c) whether the Central aid would also be given to those States which had scrapped prohibition but would like to reintroduce it in view of the Centre's promise ?

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

(b) It is not possible to precisely estimate the Centre's liability on this account as it depends on the programme actually adopted by the States. If all those States where prohibition is not already in force introduce it, the Centre's liability in this regard is estimated to be Rs. 315 crores over five years.

(c) Yes, sir; but it will not be admissible to those State Governments who may henceforth scrap prohibition and then want to reintroduce it.

PRICE OF METHANOL

2634. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of methanol charged by the Fertilizer Corporation of India is higher than the prices prevailing in other countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The cost of methanol produced at Trombay is high because the plant has not achieved the rated capacity yet.

METHANOL

2635. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total volume of methanol produced in the country;

(b) the annual quantity of methanol imported from abroad; and

(c) the total demand for methanol ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) During the year 1967-68, 9620 tonnes of Methanol were produced in the country.

(b) During 1967-68, 4748 tonnes of Methanol were imported.

(c) The present demand of Methanol is about 20,000 tonnes annually.

MEHTANOL PLANT AT TROMBAY FERTILIZER PLANT

2636. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Methanol plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Trombay is working at half of its rated capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the annual loss and production in term of Rupees ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b) The methanol plant is at present working to about 60% of its rated capacity. The low production is due to design deficiencies and failure of the catalyst.

(c) During the year 1966-67 when the plant worked for six months only the loss suffered was Rs. 32.32 lakhs and during 1967-68 the loss suffered was Rs. 6.62 lakhs.

The plant produced 2416 tonnes of methanol during 1966-67 and 9620 tonnes during 1967-68, valued at Rs. 33.56 lakhs and Rs. 127.85 lakhs respectively.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PETRO-CHEMICAL PLANTS AGAINST POLLUTION OF AIR AND WATER

2637. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to all Petro-Chemical plants in the Public Sector pending enactment of Central legislation to observe precautionary measures against pollution of air and water in their vicinity due to the discharge of dangerous effluents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

EXPERTS COMMITTEE ON KOLAR GOLD FIELDS

2638. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert Committee has looked into the mining problems of the Kolar Goldfields, especially those of the northern fold of the Champion Reef; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee was appointed to examine the working conditions in the Northern Folds of the Champion Reef Mines from the point of view of ventilation and the problem of rockbursts and to devise ways and means of resuming mining operations.

(b) The Committee recommended a scheme of working on the east limb of the Northern folds. The scheme envisages production of 46,000 grammes of gold in about eighteen months of the commencement of operations, rising to an annual production of 5,00,000 grammes after a further 2½ years, ultimately realising 34 lakh grammes of gold from the area. This scheme has since been approved.

CLEARANCE OF JHUGGI IN DELHI

2639. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no jhuggi site in Delhi has been cleared during the last three months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to provide any additional amenities to the jhuggi dwellers; -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) No.

(b) Does not arise.

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

HOUSE BUILDING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN DELHI

2641. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of house-building co-operative societies in Delhi;

(b) the number of such house-building co-operative societies which have been allotted land so far;

(c) how many of these cooperative societies have completed development of the lands;

(d) whether it is a fact that the progress in this regard is very slow; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take to expedite the development of land in Delhi ?

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

UNIT TRUST SCHEME

2643. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total income earned by the Unit Trust of India during 1967-68;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any plans to encourage re-investments of the profits; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Rs. 3.67 crores. (b) and (c). The Unit Trust offers a re-investment plan to the unit holders, providing an automatic facility to reinvest the income distribution due on their unit holdings in further units, thus enabling them to build up their capital over a period of time. The Trust has also been considering a proposal to introduce new schemes like Savings-cum-Insurance Plan and Children's Gift Plan, the details of which are being worked out.

CONTROL ON DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

2645. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of the Damodar Valley Corporation has been stunted due to the dual and multiple control by State and the Centre;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider making it a fully autonomous body directly answerable to the Centre; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Damodar Valley Corporation, as constituted, is autonomous. Under section 48 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act 1948, the DVC in discharge of its functions shall be guided by such instructions on questions of policy as may be given to it by the Central Government. The question of the progress of the DVC Projects being hampered due to dual and multiple control does not, therefore, arise.

रक्त बैंक

2646. **श्री सीताराम केसरी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय

विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समय-समय पर समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में काम कर रहे रक्त बैंकों में अनेक अनियमितताएं विद्यमान हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि रक्त देने वाले व्यक्ति को केवल 25 रुपये दिये जाते हैं परन्तु उससे 30 रुपये की रसीद ली जाती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि रक्त बैंकों के अधिकारी रक्त को निर्धारित मूल्य से बहुत अधिक मूल्य पर बेचते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इन अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

FERTILIZER PROJECTS

2647. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to revise its policy under which all fertilizer projects were to be Naphtha-based in so-far as under the changed policy of about 70 per cent of the production annually would be naphtha-based leaving the remaining 30 per cent to be covered by other food-stocks like coal natural gas, electrolysis and imported liquid ammonia;

(b) if so, whether in view of this change, the coal-based Korba Fertilizer Project in Madhya Pradesh and the Fertilizer Factory at Kothagudam in the public sector have since been revived and if so, the steps taken for re-enacting these proposals; and

(c) the revised schedule for the implementation of the said two coal-based fertilizer projects?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) it has not been the policy of Government to base all fertilizer projects on naphtha to the exclusion of other food-stocks. Therefore, the question of change in policy does not arise.

(b) and (c). The proposal to establish coal-based fertilizer plants at Korba and Kothagudam is still under consideration.

FERTILIZER PROJECT DURING FOURTH PLAN

2648. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fertilizer projects based on natural gas and imported ammonia are proposed to be set up under the Fourth Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof

and whether they will be in public or private sector; and

(b) the tentative target of fertilizer production and consumption to be achieved by 1970-71 and 1975-76 and what will be the break-up of fertilizer production capacity to be installed in the private and co-operative sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Namrup Expansion for a capacity of 152,000 tonnes of nitrogen is based on natural gas. A proposal for establishment of a fertilizer factory in Maharashtra (Shiva Nhova) for a capacity of 90,000 tonnes of nitrogen based on imported ammonia has been approved, the former is in the public sector and the latter in the private sector.

(b)	1970-71 (tonnes)	1975-76 (tonnes)
<i>Production</i>		
(i) Nitrogenous fertilizers (in terms of N)	2.0 million	To be finalised
(ii) Phosphatic fertilizers (in terms of P ₂ O ₅)	1.0 million	To be finalised
<i>Consumption</i>		
(i) Nitrogenous fertilizers (in terms of N)	2.4 million	5.0 million tentative
(ii) Phosphatic fertilizers (In terms of P ₂ O ₅)	1.0 Million	2.50 million tentative

Against the capacity of 2.164 million tonnes that will be established by 1970-71 (existing plants and firm projects), 0.672 million tonnes will be in the private sector, and none in the co-operative sector. However, a capacity of 215,000 tonnes of nitrogen will be established in the co-operative sector by 1972-73.

CONSTRUCTION OF HALDIA REFINERY

2649. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to maximise the use of indigenous material and equipment in the construction of Haldia Refinery; and

(b) the estimated extent of imported material and equipment required to be used in this refinery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):

(a) The agreements with the French and Rumanian agencies for assistance in establishing the Haldia Refinery stipulate maximum utilisation of indigenous materials and equipment. The indigenous manufacturers have been asked to indicate their capacity for supplying various items of equipment for the refinery.

(b) This detail will be available only after the process design work for the refinery is completed, i.e., by end September, 1968.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

2650. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified by the end of 1967-68 in each State and the

number of unelectrified villages in each State at that time;

(b) the programme for rural electrification in each State during the year 1968-69; and

(c) the percentage of villages in each State which have so far been electrified and the State in which rural electrification is at the lowest ebb?

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

(a) to (c). Since 1966-67, the emphasis in rural electrification has been shifted towards energisation of irrigation pumping sets for increasing agricultural production. The position in respect of the number of electrified and unelectrified villages in each State is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1611/68.] Because of the emphasis on energisation of pumping sets, targets in 1968-69 have been set only in respect of energisation of pumping sets. These targets are indicated in column 7 of the statement attached. The progress of village electrification is below the all-India average in the States of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

MODIFICATION IN AGREEMENT RELATING TO COCHIN REFINERY

2651. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-member delegation of the Phillips Petroleum, an American Oil Company, visited New Delhi in June 1968 to discuss certain modifications in the agreement relating to the Cochin Refinery;

(b) if so, the proposed modifications in the agreement; and

(c) the results of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir, in June as well as in July 1968.

(b) and (c). The discussions are still not over.

REPERCUSSIONS ON INDIAN ECONOMY DUE TO CUT IN FOREIGN AID

2652. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has expressed concern over the possible decline of the aid to India in the current year; and

(b) if so, the likely effects on our economy and the steps proposed by Government in order to maintain the growth rate of economy?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The World Bank, as convener of the Aid India Consortium, is aware of and feels concerned over the possible decline of aid to India in the current year.

(b) Because of the aid available in the pipeline as at the beginning of the year, the new non project aid agreements signed for \$ 397.33 million since 1st April, 1968, and the further expected aid of \$ 161.64 million about which indications have already been received, there is no immediate adverse effect on our economy. Government are stressing efforts towards export promotion and import substitution and are carefully watching the situation.

INFLATION

2653. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that in order to check inflation, the value of currency equal to the value of sales of agricultural products which would be imported on long term credit in future would be withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the extent to which inflation is expected to be curbed during the next three years as a result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

पेट्रोलियम कोक कारखाना

2654. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेट्रोलियम कोक के लिये आयात लाइसेंस देने से 1963-64 के पश्चात्

देशी पेट्रोलियम कोक की खपत में निरंतर कमी हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप देश में पेट्रोलियम कोक कारखाना बन्द हो गया था;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस समय पेट्रोलियम कोक कारखाने में पूरी क्षमता से काम हो रहा है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या पेट्रोलियम के बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए पेट्रोलियम कोक के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं की जा सकती है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि करने का विचार है और इसका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है ;

(च) क्या सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम कोक के निर्यात की सम्भावनाओं का कभी पता लगाया है ; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इसके निर्यात की क्या सम्भावनाएं हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) और (ङ). कच्चे पेट्रोलियम कोक का उत्पादन दिगबोई, गोहाटी और बरौनी तेल शोधनशालाओं में स्थापित कोकिंग यूनिटों की क्षमता तक सीमित है ।

(च) और (छ). अब तक लघु निर्यात किया गया है । निकट भविष्य में पेट्रोलियम कोक का निर्यात करने के लिए कोई फालतू स्टॉक होने की आशा नहीं है ।

गोहाटी तेल शोधक कारखाने के कर्मचारियों को बिये गये क्वार्टर

2655. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोहाटी तेल शोधक कारखाने के कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक क्वार्टर दिये जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उच्च अधिकारियों के लिये बंगलों के निर्माण की लागत निम्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के 100 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की लागत से अधिक होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने समूचे देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों को मकान देने के बारे में यही नीति अपनाई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) 584

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सरकार ने अपने परिपत्र दिनांक 2-12-66 में देश में सरकारी क्षेत्रीय सारे उपक्रमों को एक निदेश जारी किया था जिस में विभिन्न वेतन-श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए निवास मान (Scales of accommodation) निर्धारित किये गये हैं ।

बांधों का निर्माण

2656. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी नदियों पर बांध बनाये हैं अथवा बना रही है जिस का पानी का कम से कम निकाम 1000 क्यूसेक्स से कम है तथा सभी त्रिजली घरों का पानी का तल 3000 फुट से कम है अथवा होगा ; और

(ख) हिमालय में गंगा नदी पर कई बांध बनाने के लिए सरकार ने निर्णय क्यों नहीं किया है जब कि वर्ष भर में 12,000 फुट की ऊंचाई से 10,000 क्यूसेक्स पानी उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद गंगा नदी पर कोई बांध नहीं बनाया गया है ?

सिखाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाब) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) गंगा नदी की दो मुख्य शाखाओं क्रमशः 'भागीरथी' और 'अलखनन्दा' पर बिजली विकास सम्बन्धी स्कीमों का अनु-संधान होता रहा है और अब भी हो रहा है। 210 मैगावाट की मनेरी-भाली परियोजना के पहले चरण को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है जिस में 35-35 मैगावाट के तीन यूनिटों का प्रतिष्ठापन परिकल्पित है।

आयातित तेल का विक्रय तथा लागत मूल्य
2658. श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या पेट्रोलियम

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) उत्पाद सी० आई० एफ० मूल्य (जनवरी से जून, 1968 तक)

1. विमानन गैसो-लीन 73 आन 310.82 रुपये प्रति किलो लिटर
2. विमानन लुब्री-कैप्टस और ग्रीजिज वास्तविक आयात के अनुसार विभिन्न ग्रेडों के लिए प्रति किलो 1192.66 रुपये से 10,544.26 रुपये तक है।
3. अन्य स्निग्ध तेल वास्तविक आयात के अनुसार विभिन्न ग्रेडों के लिए प्रति किलो 1238.93 रुपये से 1732.32 रुपये तक है।

(ख) और (ग). डाम्ले समिति और तेल मूल्यों पर कार्यकारी दल ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के मूल्यों का निरीक्षण किया और उन्होंने सिफारिश की कि लगाई गई पूंजी पर कुल आय 12 प्रतिशत तक सीमित होनी चाहिए;

और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा आयातित विभिन्न किस्मों के तेलों की लागत मूल्य सामान्यतया क्या है और उन्हें भारत में किन मूल्यों पर बेचा जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इन विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा कमाये जाने वाले भारी मुनाफों को कम करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

तेल कम्पनियों के संग्रह केन्द्रों पर (जिसमें उत्पादन शुल्क है परन्तु बिक्री कर आदि शामिल नहीं हैं) मूल अधिकतम विक्रय मूल्य।

रुपये/किलो लिटर

921.32 रुपये (कोचीन में) से 946.89 रुपये (कलकत्ता में) तक है।

आयातित ग्रेडों के मौजूदा बिक्रीय मूल्य (जिनमें उत्पादन कर शामिल हैं परन्तु बिक्री कर आदि असम्मिलित हैं)।

प्रति किलो 1850 रुपये से 14,920 रुपये तक है)

प्रति किलो 1520 रुपये से 3150 रुपये तक है।

जो सामान्य अपनाई गई टैरिफ आयोग द्वारा नीति के अनुरूप है। सरकार ने इन दोनों निकायों की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया है।

सामान्य पुंज से संसद् सदस्यों के लिये बंगलों का दिया जाना

2659. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के किन-किन संसद् सदस्यों तथा किन-किन निर्दलीय संसद् सदस्यों को सामान्य पुंज से किस-किस श्रेणी के बंगले अलाट किये गये हैं तथा वे किस-किस स्थान पर हैं; और

(ख) इस आवन्तन के नियम क्या हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रो (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सामान्य पूल के 71 बंगले/फ्लैट 72 संसद् सदस्यों को आवंटित किये गये हैं । संसद् सदस्यों के नाम, पार्टी जिसके कि वे सदस्य हैं तथा उन्हें आवंटित किये गये सामान्य पूल निवास स्थान के व्योरे का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया/ देखिये संख्या एल०टी०-1612/68]

सामान्य पूल निवास स्थान तदर्थ आधार पर कुछ श्रेणी के संसद् सदस्यों को आवंटित किया जाता है जैसे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के भूतपूर्व मंत्री, भूतपूर्व राजदूत, राज्यों के भूतपूर्व मुख्यमंत्री/मंत्री, मान्यताप्राप्त विरोधी दलों के नेता तथा लोक सभा अथवा राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष तथा दोनों आवास समितियों के अध्यक्षों के परामर्श से संसद्-कार्य मंत्री की स्वेच्छा पर अन्य संसद् सदस्य । सामान्य पूल निवास स्थान मूल नियम 45ए, के अन्तर्गत निवास स्थान के पूर्ण पूलित मानक किराये में से संसद् सदस्यों को ग्राह्य 25 प्रतिशत की रिबेट कम करके किराये पर आवंटित किया जाता है ।

EXPENSES OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

2660. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Committee to investigate into the cause of the present high

level of expenses of the Life Insurance Corporation and to recommend measures to bring it down to reasonable level has submitted its report;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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

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

AMOUNT OF P. L. 480 COUNTERPART FUND

2661. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) the total amount of PL 480 counterpart funds with the U.S. Embassy in India as on the 31st June, 1968;

(b) the amount withdrawn so far by the Embassy from these funds;

(c) the purpose for which this sum has been withdrawn;

(d) whether Government have made any proposals to the U.S. Government for putting this sum into some productive purposes in India;

(e) if so, the proposals made in this regard; and

(f) the reaction of U.S. Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). I. The total rupee funds which have accrued to the U.S. Government from the sale of agricultural commodities to India under PL-480 from 1956 till 30th June 1968 (called the PL 480 counterpart funds) amounted to Rs. 2054.86 crores.

II. Out of this amount, the U.S. Government has incurred the following expenditures from 1956 till 30th June 1968:-

(Rs. crores)

(i) Loans to Government of India	1,128.85
(ii) Grants to Government of India	332.72
(iii) "Cooley" loans to joint Indo-U.S. enterprises, in India in consultation with the Govt. of India	68.34

(iv) U.S. expenditures	158.68
TOTAL	1,688.59

III. On 30th June, 1968, the balance of undisbursed PL 480 counterpart funds available with the U.S. was Rs. 366.27 crores. These are earmarked for the following purposes:

(i) Loans to Government of India for financing projects of economic development in India	143.77
(ii) Grants to Government of India for financing projects of economic development in India	41.28
(iii) Cooley loans	64.51
(iv) U.S. expenditures	116.71
TOTAL	366.27

(d) to (f). The purposes for which the undisbursed funds would be used have been provided in the PL 480 Agreements and have been mentioned at III above. Hence the question of making any further proposals to the U.S. Government for putting them into productive purposes does not arise.

असामान्य नागरिकों का उत्पन्न होना

2662. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य मंत्री ने राष्ट्र को चेतावनी दी है कि 10 या 15 वर्ष बाद भारत में असामान्य व्यक्ति उत्पन्न होंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस चेतावनी का आधार क्या है, और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या निवारक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

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

(ख) कुपोषण और अल्प-पोषण केवल शारीरिक विकास पर ही कुप्रभाव नहीं डालते बल्कि ये मानसिक विकास में भी बाधक होते हैं। छोटे शिशु तथा स्कूल जाने की आयु से कम आयु वाले बच्चे अधिकांशतः कुपोषण तथा अल्पपोषण के शिकार होते हैं और 10 या 15 वर्षों के पश्चात् जब वे वयस्क हो जाते हैं तो उनमें से बहुतों में शारीरिक एवं मानसिक क्षमता का पूर्ण रूपेण विकास नहीं हो पाता ।

(ग) देश से कुपोषण की समस्या को समाप्त करने के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों द्वारा निम्नांकित कदम उठाए गये हैं:—

कुपोषण की समस्या को हल करने में सरकार के विभिन्न विभाग मिल जुल कर काम कर रहे हैं। इसके अन्तर्गत उन लोगों को जो सहज ही इस रोग के शिकार हो सकते हैं पूरक आहार देने के कार्यक्रम चलाना, पौष्टिक आहार तैयार करना तथा उसका वितरण करना, हर संभव उपाय से खाद्यान्न की उपज को बढ़ाना, पोषण सम्बन्धी शिक्षा देना और उसका प्रसार करना, व्यावहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रम चलाना तथा कुपोषण के प्रारम्भिक रोगियों की जांच एवं उपचार करना जैसे कार्य सम्मिलित हैं। बच्चों में पोषण का स्तर सुधारने के लिए निम्नांकित उपाय बरते गये हैं:—

1. विभिन्न एजन्सियों की सहायता से संचालित निम्नांकित कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से पूरक भोजन उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की गई है:—

(i) व्यावहारिक पोषण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भोजन की व्यवस्था करना ।

(ii) बाल बाड़ियों द्वारा भोजन की व्यवस्था करना ।

(iii) केबर भोजन-कार्यक्रम, और

(iv) यूनिसेफ बुग्घपान कार्यक्रम ।

2. माताओं को पोषण-सम्बन्धी शिक्षा देना जिससे वे अपने बच्चों को पोषिक भोजन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए साधारणतः उपलब्ध सस्ते भोजनों का प्रयोग कर सकें ।
3. प्रसूति एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के माध्यम से कुपोषण के प्राथमिक रोगियों का उपचार ।
4. बच्चों और दूसरे सहज प्रभावित होने वाले व्यक्तियों में प्रोटीन सम्बन्धी कुपोषण को समाप्त करने के लिए खाद्य विभाग ने कदम उठाये हैं और इसके लिए उसने बालाहार बहुदेशीय भोजन एवं स्तन पान छुड़ाने वाला भोजन जैसे अधिक प्रोटीन युक्त खाद्यों के निर्माण की प्रयोजनायें प्रारम्भ की हैं ।

VISIT OF ENGINEERS TO AFGHANISTAN

2664. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert team of Engineers have visited Afghanistan in June 1968 at the invitation of the Afghan Government; and

(b) if so, the object of the visit and outcome thereof?

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

(a) The Minister of Irrigation & Power accompanied by two engineers and one agricultural expert visited Afghanistan in June, 1968, at the invitation of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan.

(b) The object of the visit was to make a study of the economic development of Afghanistan and to explore the possibilities of mutual cooperation in the fields of irrigation, power and agriculture.

As a result of this visit, it is proposed to make available to the Government of Afghanistan the services of some engineers for investigation of selected projects and for designing of canals. The question of

providing them with the services of some agricultural experts is also under consideration.

नूनमती तेल शोधन कारखाने की पाइप लाइन में आग लगना

2666. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 7 अथवा 8 जुलाई, 1968 को नूनमती तेल शोधन कारखाने की मुख्य पाइप लाइन में पेट्रोल में आग लग गई थी तथा यह आग लगभग आधे मील तक फैल गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत दो दिनों से तेल के टैंक से अपशिष्ट तेल के बाहर बहते रहने के कारण आग के फैलने का खतरा हो गया था तथा निरोधक कार्यवाही करने के बावजूद भी आग लग गई; और

(ग) क्या गत वर्ष भी इसी प्रकार आग लग गई थी और यदि हां, तो क्या उसके कारणों की जांच की गई थी तथा किन निरोधक उपायों का सुझाव दिया गया था ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) जी नहीं । 8 जुलाई, 1968 को शोधनशाला से आधे मील की दूरी पर खुली नाली में, जो शोधनशाला और संलग्न क्षेत्रों का वर्षा आदि जल ले जाती है, आग लग गई थी ।

(ख) 8 जुलाई 1968 को सवेरे 6 बजे टैंक से मध्यवर्ती गैसोलीन की कुछ मात्रा बहती हुई देखी गई और तत्काल ही टैंक बदला गया ।

(ग) पिछले साल शोधनशाला की परि-सीमा के बाहर शुष्क घास में आग लगी थी । कोई जांच नहीं की गई थी क्योंकि आग का शोधनशाला के चालनों, कच्चे मालों और उत्पादों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था । ऐसी आग घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति से बचने के लिए निरोधक उपाय अपनाये गये थे ।

वायु तथा जल का दूषित होना

2667. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि धनी जनसंख्या वाले नगरों में कारखानों से निकलने वाले धुएं और अन्य हानिकारक गैसों के कारण वातावरण अधिक दूषित हो जाता है और मल तथा पेट्रोलियम और रासायनिक गन्दगी के नदियों में बहाए जाने से पानी भी अधिक दूषित हो जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वायु तथा जल के दूषण को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार वर्तमान कानून में आवश्यक संशोधन करने का है; और

(ग) क्या नए कानून के बनाए जाने तक वर्तमान कानून को कड़ाई से लागू करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) वायु के दूषण में वस्तुतः कोई वृद्धि हुई है अथवा नहीं इस तथ्य को जानने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं । किन्तु इस छान-बीन के नया होने के कारण इसके पूरा होने में काफी समय लगेगा । जहां तक जल-दूषण के रोकने का प्रश्न है, एक कानून बनाने का विचार है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

सिदरी तथा नांगल में स्कूल खोलना

2668. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नांगल तथा सिदरी में स्कूल बनाने पर किये गये खर्च में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं, जो सिन्दरी में आठ स्कूल खोले गये हैं, जिन में दो उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल हैं,

जबकि नांगल में पांच स्कूल खोले गये हैं, जिन में एक उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल तथा एक माडल स्कूल है और सिन्दरी में 8.97 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, जबकि नांगल में 10.69 लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिन्दरी में एक माडल स्कूल न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जहां कि इन स्कूलों में 5,600 छात्र पढ़ रहे हैं, जबकि नांगल में छात्रों की संख्या केवल 2,200 है; और

(ग) क्या सिन्दरी में भी एक माडल स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इवट्टी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती जिलों में तरकारी

2669. श्री मोहलू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वाराणसी से छपने वाले समाचार पत्र "आज" की 20 जून, 1968 के अंक में छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में बरहनी नगर तथा नेपाल में कृष्णनगर तस्कर व्यापार के मुख्य अड्डे बन गये हैं तथा शोरतगढ़, जिलाहृया, नौगढ़ जैसे अन्य स्थान भी तस्कर व्यापार के लिये बहुत कुख्यात हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बेसाई) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमाओं से होकर नेपाल से चोरी छिपे थोड़ा कुछ विदेशी माल देश में आता है । भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तैनात सभी निरोधक तथा गुप्तचर्या कर्मचारी दलों को सतर्क कर दिया गया है तथा निरोधक व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है ।

दस्कर व्यापार पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कुछ अन्य उपायों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

उर्वरक निगम, गोरखपुर

2670. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

(क) क्या उर्वरक निगम, गोरखपुर द्वारा जारी किये गये सार्वजनिक नोटिसों की एक-एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी जिसके द्वारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना के कारण विस्थापित किसानों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्यों में से विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर नियुक्ति करने के लिये जानकारी मांगी गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा सभाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) और (ख) : जी नहीं। प्रश्न उस सूचना से सम्बन्धित है जिसे लोक सभा बुलेटिन संख्या 2005-भाग-II दिनांक 18-11-1968 के अन्तर्गत, लोक सभा के सदस्य भारतीय तेल निगम से सीधा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

कम्पनियों द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान न किया जाना

2671. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से, नये आयकर उपबन्धों के लागू हो जाने के पश्चात् जिन भारतीय तथा विदेशी कम्पनियों ने स्रोत पर अपनी आय से आयकर का हिसाब लगाने के पश्चात् सात दिन के अन्दर उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार के खजाने में जमा नहीं कराया था, उनको क्या दण्ड दिया गया तथा उन लोगों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इन उपबन्धों के अनुसार कार्य कर के सात दिन के भीतर आयकर जमा कराया; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) में निर्दिष्ट कम्पनियों के पते क्या हैं।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) 1-4-1968 से 30-6-1968 तक की अवधि में स्रोत पर की गई कसौटी को सात दिन के अन्दर जमा न करने के कारण जिन देशी और विदेशी कम्पनियों पर दण्ड लगाया गया 'अथवा जिनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया गया, उनके नामों की सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना इकट्ठी करके सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) और (ग) यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसको इकट्ठा करने में बड़ा समय और श्रम लगेगा। भाग (क) में उल्लिखित कम्पनियों के पते भाग (क) के उत्तर के साथ मेज पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बोर्डों द्वारा की गई अनियमिततायें

2672. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला बोर्डों द्वारा माल की खरीद में हुई अनियमितताओं के बारे में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार से इस बीच में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

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

(ख) इस का ब्यौरा सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है ? [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-1613/68]

SMUGGLING OF OPIUM AND WOOL

2673. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that opium worth about Rs. 10 lakhs is being smuggled every year into India across the mountainous regions bordering Tibet and Nepal;

(b) whether Tibetan wool is also being smuggled into India in large quantities;

(c) whether in exchange for these commodities, Indian foodgrains and essential commodities are smuggled into Tibet; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop smuggling?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) As far as the Government are aware, there is no smuggling of opium into India from Nepal or Tibet.

(b) Smuggling of Tibetan wool into India on a small scale has been noticed.

(c) The Government has no reason to believe that Indian foodgrains and essential commodities are smuggled into Tibet on any appreciable scale.

(d) All preventive and intelligence formations on the border have been alerted and preventive arrangements intensified.

मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात राज्यों के बीच नर्मदा जल सम्बन्धी विवाद

2674. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सिंचाई और बिछुत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा जल के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार तथा गुजरात सरकार के अपने अपने विचार क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने अपने राज्य क्षेत्र में नर्मदा नदी पर एक बहुत बड़ा बांध निर्माण करने की योजना क्रियान्वित करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और बिछुत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री, (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) जिन मुख्य बातों पर समझौता नहीं हो सका, उन्हें तथा मध्य प्रदेश व गुजरात राज्य सरकारों के विचारों को नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(1) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 97.7 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए 360 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी की आवश्यकता है । गुजरात को 69.6 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए कुल 235 लाख एकड़ फुट पानी की आवश्यकता है ।

(2) मध्य प्रदेश में अन्य स्कीमों के साथ-साथ जलसिन्धी पर बांध बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव रखा है जिसको मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित करेंगे । गुजरात ने नवगांव पर एक ऊंचा बांध बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है जिससे जलसिन्धी स्थल जल-मग्न हो जाएगा ।

(3) गुजरात ने नवगांव से एक सिंचाई नहर बनाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है जिसका पूर्ण सप्लाई स्तर 300 होगा ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

किन्तु स्वीकृत नवगांव परियोजना के लिए कुछ प्रारम्भिक कार्य जैसे बस्ती की इमारतें, पहुंच सड़कें आदि बनाना पूर्ण हो चुके हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बीमारी के आधार पर क्वार्टरों का बिया जाना

2675. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके परिवार में बीमारी आदि के कारण सरकारी कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर

देने के मामले में किस आधार पर वरीयता दी जाती है;

(ख) वरीयता देने के मामले में अब तक किन किन नियमों का पालन किया गया है; और

(ग) गत वर्ष सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कितने सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये गये तथा किस आधार पर दिये गये।

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) पात्र सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आवंटन के मामले में प्राथमिकता गवर्नमेंट रेजिडेंसेस (जनरल पूल इन दिल्ली) रुल्स, 1963 के एस० आर० 317-बी-9 के अन्तर्गत उपबन्धों के अनुसार व्यक्तिगत अथवा उनके परिवार के सदस्य की गंभीर बीमारी के आधार पर दी जाती है। इस नियम के अन्तर्गत उपबन्ध इस प्रकार हैं :—

“अनुपूरक नियम-317-बी-9 के उपबन्धों के होते हुए यदि आवश्यक हो तो निर्धारित चिकित्सा प्राधिकारी के परामर्श से कर्मचारी को उसकी व्यक्तिगत अथवा उसके परिवार के सदस्य की गंभीर बीमारी के आधार पर संपदा निदेशक के द्वारा बगैर बारी के आवंटन किया जा सकता है। ऐसे मामलों में प्राथमिकता के लिए वह तारीख होगी जिस पर संपदा निदेशालय के द्वारा बगैर बारी के आवंटन के लिए कर्मचारी का आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ।”

जहां तक दिल्ली नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास का संबंध है, पिछले वर्ष के दौरान अर्थात् 1 जनवरी, 1967 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 562 क्वार्टर बीमारी के आधार पर बगैर बारी के आवंटित किये गये हैं।

पत्रकारों के लिये सरकारी मकान,

2676. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष कितने पत्रकारों को सरकारी मकान दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) मकान प्राप्त करने के लिये अब तक पत्रकारों से सरकार को कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) उनमें कितने पत्रकार मान्यता प्राप्त हैं तथा कितने गर मान्यता प्राप्त हैं।

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) इस वर्ष छः पत्रकारों को सामान्य पूल वास आवंटित किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) इस वर्ष के दौरान पत्रकारों तथा फोटोग्राफरों से 19 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा वे सभी मान्यता प्राप्त पत्रकार/फोटोग्राफर हैं।

नगरीय विकास

2677. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौन-कौन सी राज्य सरकारें नगरीय विकास के सम्बन्ध में नगरीय विकास विभाग की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का प्रयत्न कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसी राज्य सरकारें भी हैं, जिन्होंने उसकी सिफारिशों क्रियान्वित नहीं की हैं, और

(ग) दिल्ली के निकट उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हरियाणा के क्षेत्रों में बन रही अनधिकृत बस्तियों के सम्बन्ध में नगरीय विकास विभाग ने क्या रवैया अपनाया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन राज्य सरकारों को क्या आदेश जारी किये हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों ने क्या सिफारिशें भेजी हैं।

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री छ० सू० भूति) : (क) से (ख) इस विषय में सभी राज्य प्रयत्नशील हैं।

(ग) अनधिकृत वस्तियों की समस्या को हल करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है। भारत सरकार तो राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के नियमित विकास में दिलचस्पी रखती है। इस हेतु राज्यों के परामर्श से भूमि के उपयोग सम्बन्धी एक योजना बनाई जा रही है।

LOSS IN FERTILIZER CORPORATION'S UNITS

2678. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Units of Fertilizer Corporations are running in loss;

(b) if so, the estimated profits and losses of the principal units during 1967-68; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to improve the working of these units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India had three units in production during 1967-68 viz. Sindri, Nangal and Trombay. Of these Trombay only incurred loss.

(b) Sindri	Profit Rs. 23.50 lakhs
Nangal	Profit Rs. 328.70 lakhs
Trombay	Loss Rs. 181.18 lakhs

(c) Three Technical expert Committees were set up, during the year 1967-68 to conduct a systematic study of plants and suggest measures to improve the working of the plants. The recommendations made by the Committees are under implementation.

FAMILY PLANNING MOVEMENT

2679. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of Family Planning Movement on the country's population; and

(b) the further steps which Government are taking to carry this Programme deep into the rural areas ?

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

(a) The Family Planning Movement

has created wide awareness amongst the people regarding the need to have small sized families and larger numbers are increasingly having knowledge of the methods and practices of family planning. Appreciable reduction in birth-rate has been noted in some of the studies specially undertaken such as at Ghandhigram, Singur, Chetla, etc. for assessing the impact of the Family Planning Programme. In the absence of a survey on an all India level it is too early yet to give exact figures about the impact of the movement on the country's population. Some Demographers have, however, estimated that as a result of family planning measures so far taken, more than one million births were prevented during 1967-68.

(b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1614/68]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALES PROMOTION

2680. SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has decided to allow a 20 per cent, increase in amount of foreign exchange granted to persons and representatives of firms going abroad for sales promotion; and

(b) the methods and systems which obtain in the Exchange Control Department in the Reserve Bank of India to verify that travels undertaken on the ostensible ground of sales promotion are actually spent for that purpose only and how far foreign exchange spent on such sales promotion travels abroad have been reflected in the increased exports of the firm or company concerned?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. An increase in varying proportions has been agreed to.

(b) Exchange permits for foreign travel for export promotion visits are issued with the stipulation that the party submits, within two months of his return, a detailed report indicating the countries visited orders booked, supplies made etc.

PROFITS OF BANKS

2681. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the half year ending June, 1968, the commercial banks in the country had a decline in profits or entered into losses;

(b) if so, the average percentage of decline in profits as compared to the corresponding period last year and the year before;

(c) the main reasons for these losses and whether any of the small banks are facing prospects of closure and if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Government to this decline in the bank's profits?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (d). Information is not available as to profits or losses made by commercial banks during the half year ended the 30th June, 1968. Neither the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 nor the Companies Act, 1956 requires banks to prepare or publish half-yearly balance-sheets. Government is not aware that any bank is at present facing prospects of closure merely because it has made a loss in the half year ended the 30th June, 1968.

NATIONAL CREDIT POLICY

2682. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Credit Council at its meeting held in Delhi on the 24th July, 1968 decided on offer of priorities of investment and formulated the guidelines for national credit policy;

(b) if so, the decisions which were taken in this regard at the said meeting; and

(c) the action which has been taken and is being taken by Government in pursuance thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The National Credit Council at its meeting held in Delhi on the 24th July, 1968, has recommended that the banking system should give first priority of the anticipated credit needs of agriculture and small scale industries during 1968-69. As regards the

credit requirements of medium and large scale industries, the Council felt that every effort should be made through appropriate credit policies to secure the highest possible growth rate of industrial production in accordance with plan priorities.

(c) The Reserve Bank will follow the recommendations of the National Credit Council in formulating its policy and initiate appropriate measures to ensure that credit extended by the banking system is in conformity with the guidelines prescribed by the Council.

COMMISSIONING OF THIRD POWER UNIT OF CHANDRAPURA THERMAL POWER STATION

2683. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the third power units of the Chandrapura Thermal Power station has been commissioned;

(b) if so, how far the power producing capacity of the Damodar Valley Corporation has increased thereby;

(c) how the additional power would be supplied to the different States commissioned by the Damodar Valley Corporation; and

(d) the *per capita* availability of power in each of the States served by the Damodar Valley Corporation and how it will compare with the all-India *per capita* power supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir. The third power unit of the Chandrapura power station has been commissioned.

(b) Installed capacity of the Damodar Valley Corporation Power System has increased from 921 MW to 1961 MW.

(c) All the generating stations of the Damodar Valley Corporation are connected to a Grid operating in the States of West Bengal and Bihar and power from this Grid is being supplied in the above two States through a number of Grid Substations located at various places. The Chandrapura Thermal Power Station where the third unit has been commissioned is connected to the Grid and the power available from the third unit is being in-

jected into the Grid for distribution in the service area of the Corporation.

(d) *Per capita* availability of power at the end of 1968-69 in the States of West Bengal and Bihar, which are served by D.V.C. is about 135 kWh and 70 kWh respectively, as against the all India figure of about 86 kWh.

KANGRA TEA PLANTERS ASSOCIATION

2684 SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was made to him by the Kangra Tea Planters' Association during his tour recently;

(b) if so, whether it has been examined; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The representation is under consideration.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENTS

2685. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of business assessments involving an income of Rs. 25,000 or more pending on the 31st July, 1968 and the number of assessments below that amount till the same date which have been completed ; and

(b) the number of assessments of both the categories pending completion?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The required information is available only upto 31st May, 1968. The same is as under:-

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (i) No. of business assessments involving an income of Rs. 25,000/- or more pending on 31-5-1968 | 3,00,922 |
| (ii) No. of business assessment below Rs. 25,000/- completed during the period from 1-4-1968 to 31-5-1968 | 1,59,283 |
| (iii) No. of assessments of all categories pending completion as on 31-5-1968 | 45,73,362 |

COAL BASED FERTILIZER PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY

2686. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a firm Consulting Engineers has conducted a study regarding the setting up of coal-based fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) if so, the findings of their study and the recommendations made by them in this respect; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto and pros and cons of the coal-based fertilizers v/s ammonia and other types of fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA):

(a) M/s. Engineers India Ltd., have conducted a study for the setting up of a coal-based fertilizer plant in the country for the Maharashtra State Industrial and Investment Corporation.

(b) the study recommends the establishment of such a plant in the Nagpur-Chanda region of Maharashtra State having a capacity of 200,000 tonnes of Nitrogen.

(c) the proposal is being examined.

SMUGGLING BY FOREIGN AIR COMPANIES

2687. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign Air Companies in India indulge in smuggling at a large scale resulting in immense loss of foreign exchange to India as published in certain news papers;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the whole affair;

(c) the approximate loss that India sustains per year; and

(d) the proposed remedial measures to check this well-organised smuggling?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government has no information that foreign Air Companies indulge in smuggling of goods on a large scale.

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

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BIHAR

2688. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to give specific financial assistance to Bihar during the President's Rule for tiding over the economic difficulties;

(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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The fact of President's Rule does not affect the policy followed by the Government of India in regard to financial assistance to States.

FOREIGN AID FOR FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

2689. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that for getting aids and loans for the Fourth Five Year Plan, he is going abroad;

(b) if so, when and to which countries; and

(c) if not, how much of the estimated foreign aid for the Fourth Plan has been assured uptill now and for how much the negotiations are to be carried on?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the size and content of the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been decided, the exact requirements of aid for this period cannot be assessed at this stage. However, a sum of Rs. 250 crores has been indicated by the USSR for schemes envisaged for the Fourth Plan.

सरकारी उपक्रमों को हानि

2690. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के

उपक्रमों द्वारा उठाये गये घाटे तथा उनके पूंजी विनियोजन की तुलना में उनके परिणाम अच्छे न रहने के कारणों की जांच करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा अब तक इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ग) क्या वित्त मंत्रालय का विचार घाटे में चलने वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के मामलों को जंच करने के लिए कोई संसदीय जांच समिति स्थापित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह समिति कब तक स्थापित की जायगी और उसमें कितने सदस्य नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कामों की 1966-67 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 10 मई, 1968 को सभा की मेज पर रख दी गई थी यह वर्ष सब से हाल का ऐसा वर्ष है जिसके सम्बन्ध में सभी उपक्रमों के लेखे उपलब्ध हैं। कुछ उपक्रमों को अच्छा खासा नुनाफा हुआ है जबकि औरों को नहीं हुआ। सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने और उनके मुनाफे में वृद्धि करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार लगातार विचार करती रहती है और इस सम्बन्ध में, प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने भी कई सुझाव दिये हैं।

सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी संसदीय समिति ने सरकारी उपक्रमों के कामों का कई बार सामान्य तथा सर्वांगीण अध्ययन किया है और वह अब भी कर रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में, किसी नई संसदीय जांच समिति की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) यह मबाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

सम्बन्धित परियोजना

2691. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या विचार है और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्बल परियोजना पर अब तक कितना धन लगाया गया है और सरकार को उससे कितनी किस प्रकार आय प्राप्त होती है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना के परिणामस्वरूप बेघर तथा भूमिहीन होने वाले सैकड़ों ग्रामों के निवासियों को दी गई सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें कितना प्रतिफल दिया गया ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना से प्रभावित होने वाले लोगों तथा निवासियों को जल तथा बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के मामले में किस हद तक प्राथमिकता दी गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) चम्बल परियोजना पर (मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान दोनों में) अब तक लगभग 109 करोड़ रुपये की राशि लगाई जा चुकी है। इससे जल शुल्क, उन्नति कर और बिजली विक्र के रूप में प्रत्यक्ष लाभ होते हैं। सिंचाई के विकास तथा औद्योगीकरण के लिए बिजली के प्रबन्ध के परिणामस्वरूप कई अप्रत्यक्ष लाभ भी हैं।

(ख) दी गई सुविधाओं का व्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

मध्य प्रदेश

- (1) जिन लोगों को भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया था उनको 500 रुपये का पुनर्वास अनुदान दिया गया।
- (2) नवनिर्मित गांवों को मुख्य सड़कों से मिलाने के लिए अच्छे मौसम में चलने वाली सड़कें बनाई गईं।
- (3) स्कूलों, डिस्पेंसरियों तथा कुओं का प्रबन्ध किया गया।

राजस्थान

- (1) विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को नई बस्तियों में भूमि दी गई है।
- (2) नई बस्तियों को मुख्य सड़कों से मिलाने के लिए अच्छे मौसम में चलने वाली सम्पर्क सड़कें बनाई गईं। कई स्थानों पर पुल और काखवे भी बनाए गए।
- (3) स्कूलों, कुओं और पूजा स्थानों आदि जैसे सामुदायिक सेवाओं का प्रबन्ध किया गया।
- (4) बीजों के स्टोर सहकारी केन्द्र, औषधालय, चौपाल, कुएं, ऐनिकट बन्ध आदि सामान्य कल्याणकारी उपाय किए गए।
- (5) जिस विस्थापित परिवार के पास जलमग्न क्षेत्र में कोई भूमि या सम्पत्ति नहीं थी उन को 500 रुपये का पुनर्वास अनुदान तथा कृषि के लिए 5 बीघे भूमि दी गईं।

दिए गए मुआवजे की राशि

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार

चरण-1 लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये

राजस्थान सरकार

चरण-1 55.32 लाख रुपये

चरण-2 89.24 लाख रुपये (लगभग)

(ग) बसाये गए क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी के लिए कुओं के प्रबन्ध को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। जहां संभव हो सके वहां बिजली भी दी जाती है। कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों को बिजली देने के लिए और सर्वेक्षण किए जा रहे हैं।

राजस्थान में तेल की खोज

2692. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में की गई तेल की खोज के अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले हैं

तथा जैसलमेर और अन्य क्षेत्रों के रेगिस्तानी इलाकों में 'तेल गैस' के लिये किये गये खोज कार्य के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) राजस्थान में उर्वरक कारखानों को अब तक कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, ये लाइसेंस किन-किन कारखानों को दिये गये हैं, कितने लाइसेंसों का अब तक प्रयोग किया गया है तथा शेष लाइसेंसों का उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा सजावट कारखाना मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) : (क) जैसलमेर क्षेत्र में विमानन चुम्बीय, भूगर्भीय गुरुत्व-एवं चुम्बकीय सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरे किये गये हैं। शाहगढ़ के चूहूँ और दक्षिण के क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर प्रारम्भिक भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण भी पूरे किये गये हैं। भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षणों द्वारा चित्रित संरचनाओं में तेल और गैस की सम्भावनाओं का परीक्षण करने के लिए व्यधित किए गए एक कुएं में प्राकृतिक गैस पाई गई थी। इस क्षेत्र में कुछ और कुओं का व्यवधान करने का प्रस्ताव है।

बीकानेर जिले में भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण कार्य किया गया है और इस क्षेत्र में गुरुत्व एवं चुम्बकीय सर्वेक्षण कार्य प्रगति पर है। आगामी कार्य प्राप्त हुए परिणामों पर निर्भर होगा।

(ख) मैसर्स राजस्थान फटिलाइजर और कैमीकल्स लि० तथा (2) श्री राम फटिलाइजर्स के डी० सी० एम० ग्रुप को फटिलाइजर सन्यन्त्रों को लगाने के लिए लाइसेंस मंजूर किये गये थे। मैसर्स राजस्थान फटिलाइजरस और कैमीकल्स लि० को स्वीकृत लाइसेन्स का अप्रैल, 1967 में पुनरीक्षण किया गया था क्योंकि पार्टी ने सन्यन्त्र लगाने में कोई प्रगति नहीं की थी। डी० सी० एम. अपने स्वीकृत लाइसेन्स का इस्तेमाल कर रहा है।

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड डूबारी, उदयपुर (एक सरकारी संस्थान) के जिंक ट्रायक को

सुपरफास्फेट तैयार करने के लिए लाइसेन्स दिया गया है।

PLOT FOR MANIPUR HANDLOOMS SALE DEPARTMENT IN CONNAUGHT CIRCUS, NEW DELHI

2693. SHRI M. MEGHA CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have made any request for a specified plot of land in the Connaught Circus area, New Delhi for use as Manipur Handlooms Sale Depot; and

(b) if so, whether the plot has been placed at the disposal of the State Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur desired to have a plot opposite the I.A.C. office in Connaught Place or in any other good shopping area for the construction of their State Emporium. Emporia for State Governments are being constructed on Irwin Road and one of these plots is proposed to be allotted to the Government of Manipur.

पटना में अस्वच्छता की स्थिति

2694. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में पटना नगर सब से गन्दा नगर है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना नगर निगम पटना के नागरिकों को कम से कम सुविधाएं देता है हालांकि वह उनसे सब से अधिक कर बसूल करता है ;

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

(घ) पटना को एक साफ सुथरा नगर बनाने तथा उसका उचित विकास करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और उस पर कितना धन व्यय करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री) : (श्री बंसू मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ) सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

RE. EMPLOYMENT OF COL. R. D. AYYAR

2695. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have re-employed Col. R. D. Ayyar against the posts of G.G.H.S. and O.S.D. even after his having attained the retirement age and have thus ignored the recommendations of the Rao Committee's Report on Hospitals; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Col. R. D. Ayyar has not been re-employed against the post of D.G.H.S. He has been re-employed as Consultant in Surgery and O.S.D. after his retirement. The Rao Committee report does not mention anything about this matter and hence the question of ignoring its recommendations does not arise.

(b) Government are short of experienced surgeons. Also, after the termination of the services of the Hony. Surgeons attached to the Maulana Azad Medical College and Irwin Hospital, there was no outstanding surgeon to guide and supervise the work of post-graduate students in Surgery. Further an officer having considerable experience of hospital and general administration and enjoying respect of the medical profession was needed to guide and pursue the implementation of the recommendations of the Rao Committee. Col. Ayyar was considered the most suitable officer for the above jobs.

EDUCATIONAL DISPARITY AMONGST TRIBALS

2696. SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for great disparity in the percentage of education amongst the tribals in the various States; and

(b) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken to bring tribal education of all the States at par?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). The 35 million Scheduled Tribes of India belong to various tribal communities inhabiting different parts of the country, and at different levels of socio-economic attainment. Receptivity to education varies not only among the tribes, but also among various other communities who live in the rural areas of the country. Such disparities have their origin in factors such as tradition, geography, size and occupation of the family, attitudes of parents, reputation of the local school and teaching staff, the interest of voluntary agencies in rendering educational service, etc.

Several schemes have been implemented for promoting the education of Scheduled Tribes. These include the award of scholarships, freeships,* free distribution of books, equipments, clothes, facilities of hostels etc. Several residential schools for the backward adivasis have been opened and a few new ones are being opened, wherever necessary, subject to the availability of funds, Compulsory free primary education may soon wipe out any disparity in the percentage of education at the primary stage. Further development will depend upon the attitude of the people and other factors listed earlier.

"OWN YOUR HOUSE SCHEME" OF L.I.C.

2697. SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5391 on the 21st December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has by now decided about the towns to which "Own Your House Scheme" is to be extended; and

(b) if not, by what time this decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Extension of "Own Your Home" Scheme to more towns is under consideration of the L.I.C.

(b) In about a month.

REHABILITATION OF OUSTEE FAMILIES OF PONG DAM

2698. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oustee families of the Pong Dam that have so far been resettled in Rajasthan and in which places;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have been attacked and their crops looted by the Criminal Tribes inhabiting that area and the State Government have taken no action against them; and

(c) whether Government has received any representation from them and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) 216 oustee families from Pong Dam have so far been allotted land on Suratgarh Branch of Rajasthan Canal Project.

(b) and (c). Some complaints of robbing the oustees of their crops worth about Rs. 2,500/- by criminal tribes were received. The State Government took immediate action in the matter. The culprits were apprehended and the disputed crops recovered and restored to the rightful owners. Those found guilty on investigation, have been challaned for action in accordance with the law. A special police out-post has also been set up in the area to reassure the inhabitants.

INCREASE IN PRICES OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINES

2699. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to State.

(a) whether it is a fact that only some Companies, manufacturing solely Ayurvedic medicines, have been granted permission to increase the prices of their products, while it has been refused in the case of Ayurveddeya Arkashala Ltd., Satara; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) No. The applications of Ayurveddeya Arkashala Ltd. are under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

DEATH OF A WOMAN PATIENT IN WILLINGDON HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI

2700. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wife of one Shri Nebraj was admitted in the Willingdon Hospital for treatment on account of Mediastinal syndrome in the April, 1967 and she ultimately died through negligence on the part of the doctor and the Nurse in-charge;

(b) whether it is also a fact that complaint has been received from Shri Nebraj against the Doctor and Nurse-in-charge for misbehaviour, rudeness and callousness; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to ensure that such things may not happen in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) it is a fact that the wife of Shri Nebraj was admitted in the Willingdon Hospital for treatment on 3-4-1967. She died of Mediastinal growth (Mediastinal syndrome i.e. growth in the chest) on 17-4-1967. She did not die of any negligence on the part of the Doctor and the Nurse-in-charge.

(b) It is a fact that a complaint against the doctor and nurse-in-charge for misbehaviour, rudeness and callousness was received by the Medical Superintendent from Shri Nebraj.

(c) The complaint was investigated by the Medical Superintendent and the charge against the doctor and nurse-in-charge of misbehaviour, rudeness and callousness was not proved.

SEIZURE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY THE CUSTOMS

2701. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) how the smuggled gold and silver seized by the Customs authorities are accounted for; and

(b) the quantity and value of these metals separately, seized during 1967-68?

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

and silver are deposited in the Government of India Mint. Suitable record of all seized gold and silver is also kept.

(b) 5911.32 Kgs. of gold and 74,645 Kgs. of silver valued at about Rs. 4.98 crores (at the international rate) and Rs. 3.68 crores, respectively, were seized by the Customs & Central Excise authorities during 1967-68.

राष्ट्रीय सिंचाई नीति

2702. श्री ओंकर लाल बोरबा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीकी विशेषज्ञों का मत है कि भारत ने अभी तक कोई राष्ट्रीय सिंचाई नीति नहीं बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है।

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) अमरीकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था के सलाहकारों के एक दल ने भारत में भूमि तथा जल के प्रयोग से संबद्ध समस्याओं का तीन महीने अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् यह राय कायम की कि कृषि उत्पादन के पर्याप्त स्तर तक पहुँचने में भारत की कठिनाई का सर्वोच्च कारण यह है कि संसाधनों को उपयोग में लाकर उन से अधिकाधिक उपज पैदा करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई नीति नहीं बनाई गई है।

(ख) अमरीकी सलाहकारों द्वारा इस राय को कायम करने के कारण ये हैं कि उन्होंने इस देश में अपनाई गई सिंचाई गहनताओं को गलत समझा है। हमारे यहां उपलब्ध भूमि और जल को देख कर सामान्यतः विस्तृत रूप से सिंचाई की जाती है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि सिंचाई योग्य क्षेत्र को, जोकि 100 प्रतिशत धृत-क्षेत्र से कम होगा, पूरा अपेक्षित पानी दिया जाएगा। यह कहना कि इस गहनता का अर्थ कमान में आए सारे क्षेत्र पर पानी की पतली तह का बिछाना है,

ठीक नहीं है। इस के अतिरिक्त, क्योंकि भूमि के संसाधनों की अपेक्षा पानी की सप्लाई कम है, इस लिये सामान्यता इस बात को तर्जिह दी जाती है कि भूमि के प्रति यूनिट की अपेक्षा, जिस से भूमि के मालिक को ही लाभ पहुँचता है, पानी के प्रति यूनिट से, जिस से समाज को लाभ होता है, इष्टतम उपज पैदा करने का लक्ष्य रखा जाए। अमरीका के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ अमरीका में प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर जहाँ 10% से कम आबादी बड़े बड़े क्षेत्रों में कृषि पर लगी है, गहनतात्मक सिंचाई को ज्यादा अच्छा समझते हैं।

इस देश में योजना से पहले की बहुत सी स्कीमों नदी के पानी के प्रवाह को प्रयोग में लाने वाली व्यवर्तन संरचनाएं होती थीं। स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् अब जलाशय स्कीमों का आयोजन किया जा रहा है जिससे शरदऋतु में पानी की सप्लाई अधिक सुनिश्चित हो गई है और पानी की नियमित और पर्याप्त सप्लाई के सुनिश्चित हो जाने से फसल पद्धति में परिवर्तन आ गया है। अधिक पानी देने से सिंचाई की गहनता भी बढ़ गई है। रासायनिक खादों के प्रयोग से सिंचाई पद्धतियों में तब्दीली आ गई है जिन को नई परियोजनाएं बनाते समय ध्यान में रखा जाता है। बदलती हुई कृषि तकनीकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सिंचाई पद्धति को बदला जा रहा है। प्रस्तावित सिंचाई आयोग इस प्रश्न की भी जांच करेगा।

PRODUCTION OF JET FUEL AT COCHIN REFINERY

2703. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 813 on the 29th June, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to produce jet fuel at the Cochin Refinery has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

STRICTURES AGAINST THE CHAIRMAN OF OIL INDIA LTD. FOR MALPRACTICES IN THE GENERAL ELECTION

2704. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government attention has been drawn to the structures passed by the Assam and Nagaland High Court against the Chairman of the Oil India Limited declaring invalid his election to the Assam Legislative Assembly on ground of corruption; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of continuing him as the Chairman of the said public undertaking in the light of the judgement of the High Court and the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the judgement is being obtained for study before any view in the matter referred to is taken .

FLOATING OF LOAN BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

2705. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently floated a 4.25 per cent. loan (1975) for an aggregate amount of Rs. 135 crores;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of the loan and how for the loan was subscribed uptill the closing date; and

(c) how this loan will be utilised?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement showing the details and results of Central Government market borrowings during the current year, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st August, 1968. The total subscriptions

to 4½ per cent Loan, 1975, as per latest information, amounted to Rs. 142.11 crores of which Rs. 76.23 crores were in cash and the balance of Rs. 65.88 crores by conversion.

Statement

On the 15th April, 1968 the floatation of a 27-Year Loan viz., 5½% Loan, 1995, at par, for a sum of Rs. 175 crores, with a right to retain excess subscriptions upto 10%, was announced. Besides subscriptions in cash, conversion facilities were also offered to holders of 3½% National Plan Bonds-Fifth Series (3½% 1968) maturing during the year. The Subscription lists opened on the 11th May, 1968 and were closed on the same day on the loan being fully subscribed. The total realisations amounted to Rs. 178.56 crores, of which Rs. 60.81 crores were in cash and the balance of Rs. 117.75 crores were by conversion.

2. On the 5th July, 1968, the issue of a 7-Year Loan viz., 4½% Loan 1975, at par, for a sum of Rs. 135 crores, with a right to retain excess subscription upto 10%, was announced. Besides subscriptions in cash, conversion facilities were offered to holders of 3½% Loan, 1968 maturing during the year. The subscription lists opened on the 26th July, 1968 and were closed on the same day on the loan being fully subscribed. The total realisations amounted to Rs. 140.65 crores of which Rs. 74.78 crores were in cash and the balance of Rs. 65.87 crores were by conversion.

(c) The proceeds of the loans, after meeting the repayment obligations, will be utilised, along with other capital receipts, for purposes of investment as also relending for developmental outlays.

DONATION OF ONE-ROOM OR WING BY OIL INDIA LTD. TO A CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL IN GAUHATI

2706. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Oil India Ltd. has donated one-room wing for Satibari Christian Hospital at Gauhati;

(b) if so, the amount involved; and

(c) whether Government encourage donations of such huge amount to such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Oil India Ltd. has agreed to reimburse the Satiribari Christian Hospital at Gauhati the estimated cost (Rs. 11,450 approximately) of the repairs etc. of one room in the Hospital on the condition that Oil India Ltd. has prior right to that room for the treatment of its employees working at Gauhati.

(d) Does not arise .

INDIA SUPPLY MISSION LONDON

2707. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a reduction in staff strength of India Supply Mission at London;

(b) if so, the net saving as a result thereof; and

(c) whether the services of this Mission were utilised by Public Sector Industries in India or they are placing orders direct with private firms for the supply of material?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The saving already effected as a result of reduction in staff amounts to £51,000 per annum approximately. An additional saving of £37,000 per annum approximately is expected to materialise by a further reduction of establishment as recommended by the Delegation headed by Secretary, Department of Supply, which recently inspected India Supply Mission, London.

(c) The Public Sector Undertakings, being autonomous bodies, are free to make direct purchases. The India Supply Mission at London, however, make purchases on behalf of such of the Public Sector Undertakings as may like to utilise their services.

REGISTRATION OF COOPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETIES IN DELHI

2709. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped registration of Co-operative House Building Societies, in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) In what way Government propose to ensure that people of the low income group in the Capital particularly the Government employees are able to get residential plots at reasonable costs?

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

(b) As there has been a growth of spurious cooperative societies.

(c) Residential plots of size upto 125 sq. yds. are allotted at 'reserve rates' by 'draw of lots' to individuals in the Low Income Group. The allotment is confined to persons who do not own any other residential plot or house in Delhi and have been residing in Delhi continuously for the last five years.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO COOPERATIVE HOUSE BUILDING SOCIETIES IN DELHI

2710. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of house-building Co-operative Societies in Delhi with their names which have so far deposited the cost of land allotted to them with Government; and

(b) when they are likely to be offered the possession of the land?

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

DELAY IN ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS

2711. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to delay in assessing Income-tax Returns, some assesseees have the scope of migrating to foreign countries specially to Pakistan; and

(b) whether his Ministry has got the correct estimate of the amount involved and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The delay in making income-tax assessment does not alter the scope for migrating from India. On the other hand, there is a provision in the Income- Act, under which the Income-tax Officer may not permit an assessee who is in default to leave the country by refusing to grant him the tax clearance certificate, if the officer has reason to believe that the assessee is not likely to return to India.

(b) The question does not arise.

DUMBUR HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT, TRIPURA

2712. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dumbur Hydro-electricity Project of the Union Territories of Tripura was included in the Second and Third Five year Plans for implementation;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no material progress has so far been made in the implementation of the project;

(c) the actual progress made so far, and the total expenditure thereon;

(d) the reasons for the slow pace of execution of this project;

(e) when the project is likely to be completed; and

(f) the originally estimated cost of the project and how far the cost is likely to increase with the delay in the implementation of the project?

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

PRASAD) : (a) The Dumbur Hydro-Electric Project, which is also called the Gumti Project, was included in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Preliminary works such as the posting of staff; construction of project colony, award of civil works and placing of orders for supply of machinery and equipments have been completed. Approach road is nearing completion while the work on forebay power channel has been started. An expenditure of Rs. 56.18 lakhs has so far been incurred and the Tripura Administration has reported that work on the project is progressing according to schedule.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Project is expected to be completed in 1970-71.

(f) the original estimated cost of the project was Rs. 309.61 lakhs. No revised estimates have been submitted so far by the project authorities.

TRIPURA RIVERS POWER POTENTIAL

2714. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have been carried out since Independence for assessing the power potential of different rivers in Tripura;

(b) the result of investigations in respect of each river/streams and on which rivers hydro-electric projects were found feasible;

(c) in respect of which of these hydro-electric projects, detailed schemes and feasibility reports have been prepared and on which of them work has already commenced and the latest position in respect of each of the projects;

(d) which of the hydro-electric projects are to be taken up for implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan and how far each project will be completed during this Plan; and

(e) the proposed allocation for the said hydro-electric projects under the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):(a) and (b). Investigations o

hydro power projects have been carried in respect of 3 important rivers in Tripura viz; the Gumti, Khowai and Manu. The reconnaissance survey of numerous streams in Tripura was also carried out for development of small hydro-electric schemes. Only the Gumti Hydel Project has so far been found economically and technically feasible.

(c) A detailed project report has been prepared in respect of Gumti Hydro-electric Project which has been sanctioned for implementation. In respect of this project, work has been started; the project colony has been set up, the approach road is nearing completion and the Forebay Power Channel Works have also been started. Action for procurement of machinery has been taken. This project is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan.

(d) and (e). The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF POWER IN TRIPURA

2715. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present per capita availability of power in the Union territory of Tripura and how it compares with the per capita availability of power in the country and in each of the States/territories;

(b) the schemes for increasing the power production capacity for the State of Tripura for the current year and for the Fourth Five Year Plan and the financial allocations required therefor; and

(c) how the per capita availability of power in Tripura will compare with the corresponding all India figure and the State/territory-wise figures at the end of the current year and at the end of the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (c). A statement containing the requisite information for the year 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1615/68]. As the Fourth Five Year Plan has not been finalised, it is not possible to give an indication of the per capita availability of power at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) A Statement Containing the required information in respect of 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1615/68]. It is not possible to indicate the position for the Fourth Five Year Plan as it is in the process of finalisation.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES OF ORISSA

2716. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the name and location of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in Orissa which will irrigate one lakh acres in 1968-69?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The area under irrigation in Orissa at the end of 1968-69 by Major and Medium irrigation projects will be about 19 lakh acres. The schemewise details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1616/68]. The Hirakud Dam Project and the Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Project will each irrigate more than 1 lakh acres during 1968-69.

SIGNATURE OF RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR ON CURRENCY NOTES IN HINDI

2717. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision that signature of the Governor of the Reserve Bank on ten-rupee notes should be in Hindi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DEASI): (a) and (b). A new series of Bank Notes of the denomination of Rupees ten are being issued and the colour scheme and design of the notes is such as to enable the public to distinguish the ten rupee denomination easily from all other denominations. Opportunity has also been taken to have both Hindi and English renderings on the note, including the signature of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India.

प्रतिनियुक्ति पर अधिकारी

2718. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और स्वायत्तशासी निकायों में उनके मंत्रालय के कितने कर्मचारी और अधिकारी प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं;

(ख) उनके मूल पदों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन पदों के क्या नाम हैं जिन पर उन्हें प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजा गया है;

(ग) उनमें से ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो दो वर्षों से अधिक समय से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें उनके मूल पदों पर वापिस बुलाने का है, ताकि कर्मचारियों की तथाकथित कमी को पूरा किया जा सके; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

सरकारी अधिकारियों की प्रतिनियुक्तियां

2719. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारी तथा अधिकारी अन्य कार्यालयों में प्रतिनियुक्तियों पर भेजे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते पर एक बड़ी राशि व्यय की जाती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रतिनियुक्ति को साधारण स्थानान्तरण मानकर प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते को समाप्त करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब लागू किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार के कई कर्मचारी और अफसर अन्य कार्यालयों में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं और सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दरों पर प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता पाते हैं।

(ग) प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते की सामान्य योजना की इस समय व्यापक रूप में समीक्षा की जा रही है।

(घ) और (ङ). ये सवाल नहीं उठते।

गंगा नदी पर एक बांध बनाने की पाकिस्तानी योजना

2720. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिन्धु और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने हाडिग पुल के निकट गंगा नदी पर एक बांध बनाने की योजना बनाई है; और

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

सिन्धु तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) पाकिस्तान पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में हाडिग पुल के निकट पदमा नदी पर एक बराज बनाने का विचार रखता है।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने इस प्रस्तावित बराज के निर्माण के खिलाफ पाकिस्तान सरकार को एक विशेष पत्र भेजा है क्योंकि इसके बनने से भारत के बहुत से क्षेत्रों को अतीव क्षति पहुंचेगी।

नलकूपों के लिए बिजली की दरें

2721. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्योगों तथा कृषि के प्रयोगार्थ नलकूपों के सम्बन्ध में बिजली की राज्यवार दरें क्या-क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि को भी उद्योग मानने और बिजली के सम्बन्ध में किसानों को वही सुविधायें देने का है जो उद्योगों को दी जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बिजली बोर्डों/बिजली विभागों के सम्भरण क्षेत्रों में कृषि तथा उद्योगों के लिये दरों का राज्य-वार सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया ब्रेखिये संख्या LT 1617/68]

(ख) और (ग). जैसा कि 1-4-68 के लोक सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 986 के उत्तर में बताया गया है कृषि और उद्योगों के लिए बिजली सम्भरण की दरें अलग अलग श्रेणियों में रखी जाती हैं क्योंकि सम्भरण वोल्टता, न्यूनतम मांग, खपत तथा भार अनुपात उद्योगों के उपभोक्ताओं को कृषि उपभोक्ताओं की अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक होता है। साधारणतया कृषि के लिये बिजली 400 वोल्ट पर दी जाती है जिस के लिये बिजली की उच्च वोल्टता को मध्यम वोल्टता में ला कर वितरण करना पड़ता है जिस पर अधिक खर्च आ जाता है, जब कि भारी उद्योगों के लिये बिजली उच्च वोल्टता पर ही दी जाती है। कृषि की अपेक्षा उद्योगों के लिये भार अनुपात भी अधिक होता है। इन कारणों से भारी उद्योगों के लिये दरें कृषि की अपेक्षा कम होती हैं। लघु उद्योगों के मुकाबले में कृषि के लिये बिजली सम्भरण

की दरें अधिकतर राज्यों में या कम हैं या वही हैं।

AID TO STATES OF U.P. AND BIHAR

2722. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to allocate funds for certain important projects essential for increasing the food production in the State, which have been kept in abeyance due to lack of funds;

(b) the action taken by Government to provide funds to States for establishing such projects; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the quantum of aid given during 1967-68 to each State and the amount which was actually utilised?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). At the time of finalisation of their Annual Plans, the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar requested for adequate funds for financing their development programmes, including schemes for increasing food production. Within the total resources available and on the basis of the principles followed in the distribution of Central assistance to States, the maximum possible amounts have been allocated to these States.

(c) Does not arise.

HOUSING SCHEMES IN WEST BENGAL

2723. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money sanctioned by the Centre for West Bengal upto date on account of (1) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, (2) Slum Clearance Scheme, (3) Low Income Group Housing Scheme, (4) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, (5) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme and (6) Rural Housing Scheme;

(b) the total amount of money actually disbursed upto date for these purposes; and

(c) how many tenements or flats were scheduled to be constructed uptill now in West Bengal under each of the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. LT- 1618/68]

UNAUTHORISED CONSTRUCTION BY DELHI MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS

2724. **SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI** : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some Municipal Councillors have raised unauthorised constructions in Delhi as reported to in the Citizens Gazette of the 23rd June, 1968; and

(b) whether any of these unauthorised constructions have contravened the provisions of the Master Plan of Delhi ?

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

STRIKE IN MADRAS OIL REFINERY PROJECT

2725. **SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH** :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the Madras Oil Refinery Project have been on strike since May, 1968;

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

(c) steps taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) to (c). The Madras Refinery is still under construction. No workmen have been employed by the Refinery so far. Some of the workers of the contractors engaged on the construction of refinery had gone on strike in June 1968 to press various demands. The strike was later called off and the situation is normal now.

पटना के लिये जल की सप्लाई

2726. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना नगर की जन संख्या चार लाख से अधिक है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जल सप्लाई व्यवस्था संतोषजनक नहीं है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना नगर की अधिकतर वस्तियां विशेषकर नगर के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में गर्मी के दिनों में पानी की बहुत अधिक कमी रहती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पटना में जल संकट समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार, नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास, मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पटना में पानी जमा होना

2727. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारी वर्षा होने पर पटना नगर में राजेन्द्र नगर, लंगरटोली, मचुआटोली, सेदपुर, दरयापुर, बिहारीसांब लेन; गोविंद मिश्रा रोड, कदम कुआं, मन्दिरा, मुस्लानाहपुर तथा अन्य कई वस्तियों में पानी जमा होने की गम्भीर समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पिछले वर्ष भारी वर्षा होने के परिणामस्वरूप राजेन्द्र-नगर, लोहियानगर, चिरैयाटाण्ड, मन्दिर आदि वस्तियों की गलियों में बाढ़ आ गई थी और इन वस्तियों में अनेक मकानों में पानी भर गया था;

(ग) क्या अपर्याप्त जल-निकाम व्यवस्था के कारण पानी जमा होता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने नगर में जन-निकाम की बहतर व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

AID TO STATES OF BIHAR AND UTTAR
PRADESH

2728. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance provided to the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the first three Five Year Plans separately and the amount of aid surrendered on account of non-utilisation;

(b) whether the State Governments requested for allotment of more funds during the last five years; and

(c) if so, the amount asked for and the action taken by Government on the requests?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. No part of the assistance paid was surrendered on account of non-utilisation.

Statement

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES
DURING THE FIRST THREE FIVE
YEARS PLANS

State	Bihar	(Rs. in crores)
<i>Plan period</i>		
		Central assistance (actuals)
First Plan		55.00
Second Plan		84.00
<i>Uttar pradesh</i>		
First Plan		87.00

Second Plan	121.00
Third Plan	332.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Requests were received from the State Governments from time to time for additional assistance for Plan programmes. Many of these requests were for general assistance for the Plan and no specific amounts were asked for. However, specific requests were received for the following programmes/projects:

Uttar Pradesh.—Minor Irrigation (Rs. 5.50 crores), Rural Electrification (Rs. 6 crores) and Drinking Water Supply schemes (Rs. 4 crores).

Bihar.—Gandak Project (Rs. 5.25 crores), Kosi Project (Rs. 2 crores), Minor Irrigation (Rs. 1 crore) and Rural Electrification (Rs. 7.45 crores).

The various requests were examined and additional assistance was agreed to where justified, keeping in view the position regarding availability of resources.

The additional Central assistance agreed to be provided to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last five years is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1963-64	
<i>I. Bihar</i>	
1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	100.00
2. Kosi & Gandak Projects	60.00
	160.00
1964-65	
1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	158.00
2. Gandak Project	100.00
3. Rural electrification	20.00
	278.00
1965-66	
1. Agricultural programme (including Minor irrigation)	199.98
2. Kosi Project	50.00
3. Gandak Project	50.00
4. Rural electrification	75.00

5. Advance action on Fourth Plan Schemes (other than Agriculture)	73.48
	448.36

1966-67

1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	231.25
2. Gandak Project	95.00
3. Rural electrification	600.00
4. Major & Medium Irrigation	30.00
5. Water Supply	100.00
6. Additional assistance towards increased expenditure on Plan schemes as a result of devaluation	50.00
	1106.25

1967-68

Nil

II. Uttar Pradesh

1963-64

1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	150.00
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1964-65

1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	330.00
2. Special assistance for Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh	400.00
3. Rural electrification	35.00
	765.00

1965-66

1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	325.99
2. Special assistance for Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh	450.00
3. Rural electrification	225.00
4. Advance action on Fourth Plan schemes (other than Agriculture)	169.76
	1170.75

1966-67

1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	454.20
2. Rural electrification	600.00
3. Water Supply	200.00

4. Additional assistance towards increased expenditure on Plan schemes as a result of devaluation	131.00
	1385.20

1967-68

Nil

NON-STANDARDISATION OF ALLOPATHIC MEDICINES

2729. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the non-standardisation of certain allopathic medicines resulting in hazardous effects on health;

(b) if so, the names of those medicines and whether Government propose to standardise the same; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Government have received no such complaints.

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

MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN

2730. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is also a fact that Russian Doctor, Dr. O. F. Tarassov, has pointed out certain inadequacies in our medical practice after a long research in India to fight malnutrition among the children; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of the findings or suggestions made by Dr. O.F. Tarassov in connection with the steps taken to fight the problem of malnutrition among children in the country.

AID TO ANDHRA PRADESH

2731. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial aid given to the State of Andhra Pradesh, Plan-wise, during the first three Five Year Plans and the amount of aid left unutilised by the State;

(b) whether State Government asked for more funds during the last five years; and

(c) if so, the amount asked for and the action taken by Government on the request?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. No part of the assistance paid as left unutilised by the State Government.

*Statement***CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO ANDHRA PRADESH DURING THE FIRST THREE FIVE YEAR PLANS**

Plan	(Rs. in crores) Central assistance (Actuals)
First Plan	61.00
Second Plan	96.00
Third Plan	222.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Requests were received from the State Government from time to time for additional assistance for Plan programmes. Many of these requests were for general assistance for the Plan and no specific amounts were asked for. However, specific requests were received for the following programmes/projects :

Minor Irrigation (Rs. 7.5 crores)
Nagarjunasagar Project (Rs. 25 crores),
Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Rs. 3.75 crores) and Srisailem Project (Rs. 1.16 crores).

The various requests were examined and additional assistance was agreed to where justified, keeping in view the position regarding availability of resources.

The additional Central assistance agreed to be provided to Andhra Pradesh during the

last five years is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement***ADDITIONAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT DURING THE PERIOD 1963-64 to 1967-68**

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1963-64	
1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	300.00
2. Nagarjunasagar Project	50.00
3. Power projects	130.00
	<hr/>
	480.00
1964-65	
1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	205.50
2. Nagarjunasagar Project	400.00
3. Tungabhadra High Level Canal	125.00
4. Rural Electrification	20.00
	<hr/>
	750.50
1965-66	
1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	601.08
2. Nagarjunasagar Project	1000.00
3. Tungabhadra High Level Canal	160.00
4. Advance action on Fourth Plan schemes (other than Agriculture)	324.75
5. Rural Electrification	75.00
	<hr/>
	2161.43
1966-67	
1. Agricultural programmes (including Minor irrigation)	161.87
2. Nagarjunasagar Project	800.00
3. Rural Electrification	150.00
4. Additional assistance towards increased expenditure on Plan schemes as a result of devaluation	155.00
	<hr/>
	1266.87
1967-68	
	Nil

INDIGENOUS DRUGS FOR BIRTH CONTROL

2732. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain indigenous drugs extract of some plants or herbs are being utilised by female folk in certain villages of Assam for birth control as a permanent measure;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to study its effect and extend it throughout the country if favourable; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Reports to this effect have come to Government's notice.

(b) and (c). According to the available information, Director of Health Services, Assam, has been asked by the State Government to formulate a concrete proposal for research programme in indigenous plants for Family Planning for approval of the Government of India and the Indian Council of Medical Research. The question of extending the use of this drug throughout the country will be examined in the light of results achieved on completion of the proposed research.

**RECRUITMENT IN PUBLIC SECTOR
UNDERTAKINGS**

2733. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been worked out to induct Executive Officers of the requisite calibre and qualifications for management of public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b). In 1965, it was decided by Government that for appointments to top posts in Public Enterprises, suitable persons from all sources have to be located. As different sources of recruitment have to be tapped, it was decided

to provide for the maintenance of panels of suitable persons, so that the appointing authorities have a sufficiently wide range of choice at the time of selection. Pursuant to these decisions, and for the drawing up of comprehensive panels, various steps have been taken to draw upon the available managerial talent from all sources, including the private sector, for management of Public Enterprises. Certain recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their Report on "Public Sector Undertakings" in the area of 'personnel management' are also under consideration of Government.

स्टेट बैंक द्वारा हिन्दी में हस्ताक्षर किए गए
चैकों को स्वीकार न किया जाना

2734. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली का भारत का स्टेट बैंक उन चैकों को स्वीकार नहीं करता है जिनपर प्राप्त कर्ताओं के हस्ताक्षर हिन्दी में होते हैं और प्राप्तकर्ताओं से कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी के हस्ताक्षर बैंक के किसी अधिकारी द्वारा अंग्रेजी से लिखवाए जाने चाहिए ;

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

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) में (ख) : चूँकि स्टेट बैंक के बहीखाने अंग्रेजी में रखे जाते हैं इसलिए बैंक के कर्मचारी, चैक काटने वाले (ट्रॉजर) और रुपया पाने वाले द्वारा अंग्रेजी से भिन्न भाषा में किये गये हस्ताक्षरों का अंग्रेजी में लिप्यन्तरण कर देते हैं। हो सकता है कि कभी, जब सम्बद्ध कर्मचारी को हिन्दी का ज्ञान न हो, तब चैक प्रस्तुत करने वाले व्यक्ति को कहा गया हो कि वह हिन्दी जानने वाले किसी अन्य कर्मचारी के पास जाकर अपने हस्ताक्षरों को लिप्यन्तरित करवाये ताकि देर न हो और भुगतान जल्दी हो सके। लेकिन यह

प्रथा अब बन्द कर दी गयी है और हिन्दी में पृष्ठांकित चैकों को निपटाने के लिये प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

SHORTAGE OF KEROSENE OIL IN THE SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE MONGHYR DISTRICT

2725. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of kerosene oil in khagoria sub-division of Monghyr District;

(b) if so, the action taken to improve the supply;

(c) whether disparity prevails between the supply of kerosene oil between Khagoria and Begusarai sub-Divisions;

(d) if so, the quantity of oil allocated for khagoria and Begusarai sub-divisions during the last three months; and

(e) the reasons for such disparity?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) Shortage of Kerosene oil from some parts of Bihar including Khagoria has been reported during the recent months.

(b) Rail despatches of kerosene have been stepped up in consultation with the Railway Board. For road despatches, the State Government has been requested to step up movement. Adequate supplies of kerosene have been ensured at the rail and the road despatching points.

(c) The kerosene allocation for Bihar has been sub-divided by the State Government as between the various districts. There is no further breakdown of the district-wise allocation between the various subdivisions of the Districts. According to the information furnished by the oil companies, order for the despatch of only one tank wagon load of kerosene to Khagoria was pending with the oil companies as on 1st August, 1968. This is being cleared.

(d) During the last three months the kerosene oil supplied to Khagoria and Begusarai was 502 Kls. and 124 Kls. respectively.

(e) The disparity in kerosene oil supplies has been stated by the State Government to be due to difference in the population and the past consumption of the two sub-divisions.

EROSION OF LAND IN RAHIMPUR BY GANGA

2736. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the fast rate of erosion of Rahimpur (Khagoria Sub-Division) by Ganga;

(b) if so, the action taken to check it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Rahimpur village area is on the river side of the road and railway along the Ganga and was affected by floods during 1967. No report about any erosion at Rahimpur by the Ganga has been received at the Centre so far.

POWER GENERATION FROM TUNGABHADRA WATERS

2737. SHRI S. A. AGADI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand from Government of Andhra Pradesh for Tungabhadra waters for power generation; and

(b) if so, from where and how much quantity of water is proposed to be drawn for power generation by the Andhra Pradesh Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Andhra Pradesh Chief Engineer requested for extra water release from Right Side Power House, which is shared jointly by Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, owing to the serious shortage of coal in the Thermal Power Stations of Andhra Pradesh due to recent railway strike. Extra quantities of water were allowed from 19th July and the present withdrawal is 3200 cusecs against normal withdrawal of 2600 cusecs.

CONNAUGHT PLACE PARK, NEW DELHI

2738. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the widespread public indignation over the reduction of the Connaught Place park by the New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chairman of the Delhi Development Authority has remarked that the reduction of the Connaught Place Park is an unwise step; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect the interests of the citizens of the Capital in the preservation of Parks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Government has not received any representation from any person against the reduction of Connaught Place Park.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

PROMOTION OF G.D.M.O., GRADE II OFFICERS

2739. SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many G.D.M.O., Grade II officers have become eligible for promotion to G.D.M.O. Grade I since the publication of First List No. F.I.-4/67-CGS II, dated the 21st August, 1967;

(b) when Government propose to publish its next List of promotion of G.D.M.O. Grade II Officers who have completed 5 years of services in that Grade to the posts of Grade I officers; and

(c) whether Government also propose to fix a scheduled date for publishing such a list each year, and if so, on what date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 249 on date.

(b) As soon as the initial constitution of the G.D.O. Grade I of the Central Health Service is completed in all respects.

(c) It is not proposed to fix a date for issuing lists of G.D.O. Grade I officers each year.

राजस्थान में उठ.ऊ सिंचाई योजना

2740. श्री पद्मा लाल बारूपाल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर और लुन्करणसर तथा बीकानेर के बीच खारे पानी वाले क्षेत्र में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिये उम उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है जिसका उद्घाटन राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने 5 जुलाई, 1968 को किया था;

(ख) इस योजना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जायेगी तथा उसमें केन्द्र का अंश कितना होगा; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लुन्करणसर तहसील और बीकानेर के कितने-कितने गांव आयेंगे तथा पेय जल की व्यवस्था किये जाने के अतिरिक्त कितनी कृष्य भूमि पर सिंचाई की जायेगी।

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) इस स्कीम के 1971-72 तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) इस स्कीम की अनुमित लागत लगभग 7.7 करोड़ रुपये है। राज्य सरकार को राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये राज्य योजना में नियत राशियों तक शत-प्रति शत निर्धारित केन्द्रीय महायता दी जा रही है।

(ग) इस स्कीम के अधीन लुन्करणसर तहसील के 53 गांवों और बीकानेर तहसील के 16 गांवों के आने की सम्भावना है। कुल लगभग 1,26,000 एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई के अधीन लाने का विचार है।

EUTHANASIA

2741. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 230 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state.

(a) whether Government have information regarding the attitude towards legalising euthanasia in cases of incurable and agonising illness in different countries of the world; and

(b) 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). The question of legalising euthanasia has been discussed at various forums—in Medical Associations, by legal authorities and in some National Parliaments. The World Medical Association at their meeting in New York in 1950 considered this subject and voted to condemn any attempt at legalising euthanasia. They called on all national Medical Associations to condemn the practice of euthanasia under any circumstances.

In the United Kingdom, a Bill to legalise euthanasia came up before the House of Lords in 1936 but was not proceeded with. It is reported that a move is afoot re-introduce the Bill in the British Parliament. No details are available.

BANJARAS IN THE LISTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

2742. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain synonyms and sub-tribes of Banjaras have been shown in the list of Scheduled Castes of Rajasthan as 'Ejavarria' and in the list for Haryana, Punjab and Delhi Pradesh as 'Sirkiband';

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the Mysore and Orissa States, Banjaras and their synonyms have also been shown in the list of Scheduled tribes;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Banjaras in the States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and in Karanatak, are not shown in the list of Scheduled tribes; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) 'Bawaria' is included as a separate Scheduled Caste in parts of Rajasthan and 'Sirkiband' as a separate Scheduled Caste in the whole of Haryana, Punjab and Delhi.

(b) 'Banjara or Lambani' is a Scheduled Caste in the old Mysore area of Mysore State. 'Banjara or Banjari' is a Scheduled Tribe in the whole of Orissa.

(c) In Maharashtra and Madras the 'Banjaras' are not scheduled.

In Andhra Pradesh 'Sugalis (Lambadis)' are a Scheduled Tribe in the old Andhra Area. In Mysore 'Banjara or Lambani' is included as a Scheduled Caste for the old Mysore area.

(d) The tribal and other communities of India are in a state of transition; and their characteristics vary from State to State and area to area.

HARIJANS OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIEU

2743. SHRI J. H. PATEL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans of Goa, Daman and Diu have been notified scheduled castes; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to notify them as Scheduled Castes?

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

(a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 911 answered on the 19th February, 1968.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

2744. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री बंगलराया नायडू :

श्री अंबुवेजियान :

श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

श्री वि० ना० शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वीडन की एक

संस्था ने परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत की सहायता देने के लिये महत्वपूर्ण कार्यवाही की है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) भारत को परिवार नियोजन के लिए किन-किन देशों से सहायता मिलती है और प्रत्येक देश से प्रतिवर्ष कितने मूल्य की सहायता मिलती है; और

(ग) परिवार नियोजन पर कार्य आरम्भ होने के समय से सरकार समूचे देश में प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि व्यय कर रही है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां। भारत और स्वीडन सरकार के बीच हुए समझौते की एक प्रति जिस पर 1 जुलाई, 1968 को हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं, सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT—16/9/68]।

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में हुए समझौते। प्राप्त सहायता।

सोवियत रूस : निविघ्न गर्भपात की सुविधा के लिए एक "बैक्यूम एस्पिरेटर"।

जापान : निरोध और उपकरण की खरीद के लिए 4 लाख डालर के बराबर येन राशि का ऋण।

डेनमार्क : क्लीनिकल परीक्षण के लिये 10,000 एन्टीगन (डेनिश लूप)।

अमरीका की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी:—भारतीय परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए परामर्शदाताओं और अल्पावधि शिक्षावृत्तियों के अलावा लगभग 14 लाख 70 हजार डालर के मूल्य की सामग्री उपलब्ध करने के लिए सहमति दी।

स्वीडन : ऊपर (क) के अनुसार।

अमरीका की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी : परिवार नियोजन के विकास के लिए परियोजना

समझौतों के अन्तर्गत परामर्श सेवाओं और अल्पावधि शिक्षावृत्तियों के अलावा लगभग 43 लाख 85 हजार डालर के मूल्य की सामग्री उपलब्ध करने की सहमति दी है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक वाहनों के पुर्जों को दूसरे देशों से खरीदने के लिए 27 लाख डालर का एक ऋण समझौता भी हुआ है।

अमरीका की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी ने परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में उपयोग के लिए सार्वजनिक कानून 480,104 (एच) में से 8 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये भी उपलब्ध किए हैं।

(ग) जब से परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ है, तब से अब तक इस पर हुआ खर्च इस प्रकार है :

	(लाख रुपये)
पहली योजना	14.51
दूसरी योजना	215.58
तीसरी योजना	
1961-62	139.31
1962-63	277.25
1963-64	217.24
1964-65	652.36
1965-66	1199.79
कुल	2485.95

तीसरी योजना के बाद

1966-67	1337.64
1967-68	2653.01

ACCUMULATION OF GARBAGE IN CALCUTTA

2745. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta has become a city of huge accumulation of garbage;

(b) whether Government have gone into the causes of such accumulation and if so, their findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent any recurrence of such nuisance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). Government have been receiving reports for sometime regarding accumulation of garbage in the city of Calcutta. It has been found that the accumulation of garbage as due to the inadequacy of conservancy vehicles which again was due to their bad maintenance. As the conservancy services of the Corporation of Calcutta were unable to cope with the situation, an officer of the Government of West Bengal and an officer of the Calcutta State Transport Corporation have been deputed by the State Government to act as Special Deputy Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation from the later part of June, 1968. This has been done in consultation with the Corporation. As out of the Corporation's own lorries only about 150 were in running condition, the Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of conservancy services hired the requisite number of additional lorries. For loading these hired lorries and other incidental work, the services of 400 members of the National Volunteer Force and 200 members of the Mobile Civil Emergency Force and West Bengal Civil Emergency Force were specially requisitioned for a fortnight. The other Special Deputy Commissioner who has been placed in charge of Corporation workshops, railways, garages etc. has been taking steps for repairing of the damaged lorries, wagons and locomotives of the Corporation and their proper maintenance, so that the efficiency of the conservancy services may be improved.

Since the appointment of the Special Deputy Commissioners the position in regard to the removal of garbage has greatly improved.

The Special Deputy Commissioner in charge of conservancy services, has been instructed to plan his working programme in such a way so that the conservancy staff of the Corporation are utilised to the full and the clearance of the daily accumulation of garbage can be effectively done with the

regular conservancy staff, after the backlog has been cleared. The Corporation has also a proposal to purchase 50 new conservancy vehicles for removal of garbage.

SEIZURE BY THE CUSTOMS OF IMPORTED RADIO PARTS FROM SHOPS IN DELHI.

2746. SHRI N. K. SINGH :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of 50 Customs Officials raided some shops in Delhi on the 6th July, 1968 and seized imported radio parts and other components; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DEASAI (a) and (b) On 6th July, 1968 a team of 30 Customs officials raided 13 business premises in Chandni Chowk and Lajpat Rai Market in Delhi and seized radio parts and other goods of foreign origin worth about Rs. 64,000. A statement showing the premises raided and radio parts seized is laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library See No. LT-1620/68]. The cases are under investigation.

RIVER WATER PROJECTS

2747. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the river water projects undertaken in the country, State-wise after 1947;

(b) the names of those that have been completed; and

(c) whether they were financed by the States and the Centre within or outside the Plan aid or by foreign assistance with details of each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) The information, State-wise, is contained in the publication "India— Irrigation and Power Projects" issued by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power,

copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) All these Projects were financed from the State resources supplemented by Central assistance for the Plan as a whole. During 1968-69, however, additional assistance outside the Plan ceilings to the extent of Rs. 25 crores is proposed to be given to some selected major projects, details of which are given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [placed in Library. See No. LT-1621/68]. The projects financed by foreign assistance are listed in statement II.

IRRIGATED AREA UNDER MEDIUM AND MAJOR PROJECTS IN MADHYA PRADESH

2748. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR:
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR
SALVE:

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

(a) the State-wise area that would be irrigated at the end of 1968-69 under Major and Medium projects on rivers starting from Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total irrigated areas of Madhya Pradesh that would be under irrigation at the end of 1968-69 from major and medium projects; and

(c) whether any area of Madhya Pradesh is irrigated from any river originating in other State?

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

(a) The area likely to be irrigated in different States, at the end of 1968-69, by major and medium projects, on rivers starting from Madhya Pradesh, is as follows :

State	Area (lakh acres)
1. Madhya Pradesh	7.8
2. Rajasthan	3.5
3. Orissa	20.5
4. Uttar Pradesh	8.2
5. Bihar	11.1
6. Gujarat	2.2

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(b) The total irrigated area in Madhya Pradesh by the end of 1968-69 (including pre-Plan irrigation) would be about 19 lakh acres.

(c) The topography of Madhya Pradesh is such that a number of rivers have their source in the State and flow to the adjoining States. Only the river Sabari and Indravati have their source in an adjoining State and flow to Madhya Pradesh. There is no major or medium irrigation project on these two rivers in Madhya Pradesh.

CAPITATION FEE FOR ADMISSION TO SHOLAPUR MEDICAL COLLEGE

2749. SHRI SONAVANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sholapur Medical College charges a capitation fee of Rs. Seven thousand per student for admission to the first year course of the College;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved of the charging of the capitation fee;

(c) whether the College gets any grant-in-aid from Government and if so, the amount thereof, and

(d) whether there is any proposal to take over this college by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) According to the information available in this Ministry the Sholapur Medical College is charging a capitation fee of Rs. 7,020/- (Rupees seven thousand and twenty) per student for admission to the first year M.B.B.S. course at present.

(b) The Sholapur Medical College is a private institution and the approval of the Central Government is not required.

(c) No grant is currently given by the Central Government.

(d) The Central Government is not aware of any such move at present.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाबा में छोटी नहरों का निर्माण

2750. श्री जगद्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाल्वा गांव में भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए बावेरू सूए जिला बांदा उत्तर प्रदेश में कुलावा संख्या 61 और 62 से दो छोटी नहरों खोदने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दायें किनारे से आधी खुदी हुई छोटी नहर के कार्य को छोड़ देने के क्या कारण थे और इस नहर को कब पुनः खोदने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) कुलावा संख्या 61 और 62 के बायें किनारे से दूसरी छोटी नहर का 1½ मील की खुदाई का कार्य, जिस के बारे में भी सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका था. कब पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) नहर डिवीजन, बांदा के वर्तमान सिंचाई इंजीनियर ने उन अनेक जापनों के सम्बन्ध में जो इन दोनों छोटी नहरों की खुदाई के सम्बन्ध में एक संसद् सदस्य द्वारा दिये गए थे, उच्च अधिकारियों को क्या रिपोर्ट भेजी है ; और

(ङ) उस रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इन दोनों छोटी नहरों का खुदाई कार्य आरम्भ न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ङ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

INCLUSION OF RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS OF MAHARASHTRA IN FOURTH PLAN

2751. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a priority list regarding the River Valley Projects from the Government of Maharashtra to be included in Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, their names and whether the Upper Wardah River Valley Project has been included in the list and what priority has been accorded to it and

(c) whether the technical and other necessary Government sanctions have been given by the Central Government to the Upper Wardah project to enable the State Government to take up its construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Maharashtra State Government have not yet finalised their Fourth Plan and have not fixed any priority list of irrigation projects. A list of schemes recommended by an Irrigation Study Group of Maharashtra State has been received by the Planning Commission. This list includes Upper Wardah.

The question of clearance of Upper Wardah Project will be considered while the Fourth Plan is finalised.

MEMORANDUM FROM WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT ON FUNDS ALLOCATION

2752. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a Memorandum from the Government of West Bengal demanding that funds allocation to the States as made by the Finance Commission before the beginning of the Five Year Plan be periodically reviewed in order to assess the extent of irreducible rise in their Annual Expenditure;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State's Expenditure had exceeded by Rs. 150 crores over the total amount allotted to it by the Third Finance Commission;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the uncovered expenditure in West Bengal has been exceeded by 15 per cent from year to year; and

(d) if so, what is his reaction to the Memorandum from West Bengal on the subject?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No such Memorandum has been received.

(b) and (c) The Third Finance Commission's Report did not indicate the State's expenditure taken into account by them in their scheme of devolution of resources to the States. However, according to the information furnished by the State Government, there was a surplus non-Plan

revenue account during the period covered by the award of the Third Finance Commission (1962-63 to 1965-66) even after excluding the proceeds from additional taxation.

(d) Does not arise.

PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX AT MADHARPUR

2753. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the progress made in setting up a petro-chemical complex at Madharpur in Gujarat with foreign collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOAKA MEHTA) : There is a proposal to set up a petro-chemical complex in the vicinity of the Koyali refinery in Gujarat. It consists of an aromatics project and a naphtha cracker. In respect of the former the foreign collaboration agreements have been concluded. For the latter a detailed project report has been prepared and is under examination.

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में पानी तथा बिजली के बिल

2754. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने निर्णय किया है कि वह अपने उपभोक्ताओं से यह पता लगायेगी कि भविष्य में उन्हें पानी तथा बिजली के बिल अंग्रेजी में भेजे जायें या हिन्दी में ।

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने गत २० वर्षों में यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि अंग्रेजी में बिल प्राप्त करने से लोगों को कितनी कठिनाई हो रही थी ।

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब इस बारे में लोगों की इच्छा का पता लगाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से लोगों की इच्छा जानने तथा

उन्हें हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के दो वर्गों में बाँटने के बजाय द्विभाषी बिल बनाने के लिए कहेंगे ।

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

(ख) चूँकि अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व तक अंग्रेजी ही कमेटी के काम काज की भाषा थी अतः इसमें पहले ऐसा नहीं किया गया । अब कमेटी ने हिन्दी को अपने काम काज की भाषा मान लिया है ।

(ग) अब जबकि देवनागरी लिपि में लिखित हिन्दी नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका के कार्यालय की भाषा है, तब भी जनता के सुभोते के हेतु ऐसा निश्चय किया गया है कि अन्य चीजों के साथ-साथ जनता के काम आने वाले फार्मों में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों ही भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जायगा । कमेटी से पत्राचार करने वाले ऐसे व्यक्तियों को जो सूचनाएं, बिल तथा पत्राचार अंग्रेजी में करने का अनुरोध करेंगे, उन्हें सूचनाएं, बिल तथा पत्र अंग्रेजी में ही भेजे जायेंगे ।

(घ) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका का लेपिटनेन्ट गवर्नर द्वारा दिये गये निदेशों के अनुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों को बिल अंग्रेजी में ही भेजे जायेंगे जो अपने बिलों को अंग्रेजी में ही भेजने का विशेष अनुरोध करेंगे ।

मैसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

2755. श्री जि० ब० सिंह : क्या विस मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6701 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के लेखों के बारे में की जा रही जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है;

(घ) क्या जांच अधिकारियों को हृदायत देने का विचार है कि वे निर्धारित तारीख तक जांच-कार्य पूरा कर दें; और

(ङ) यह जांच-कार्य कितने व्यक्ति कर रहे हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1964-65 और 1965-66 के सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो चुकी है और सामान्य कार्यविधि की अपेक्षा के अनुसार निर्धारित के खिलाफ प्राप्त साक्ष्य उसके सामने इस हेतु से रखा गया है कि वह इसके सम्बन्ध में अपना स्पष्टीकरण पेश कर सके। जब तक निर्धारित से उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हो जाते और कर-निर्धारण अधिकारी उनकी जांच नहीं कर लेता, तब तक कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही को आवश्यक रूप से रोके रखना पड़ना है।

(ख) कर-निर्धारण अभी पूरे होने हैं, इस लिये व्योरे बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) निर्धारित के उत्तर प्राप्त होते ही और कर निर्धारण अधिकारी द्वारा उनकी जांच पूरी होते ही कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही पूरी कर दी जायगी। कर-निर्धारणों के तीन महीनों के अन्दर पूरे हो जाने की आशा है।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, दो वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो चुकी है। न्यायालयों के निर्णय के अनुसार यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसे मामलों में निर्धारित को आयकर अधिकारी के समक्ष अपना मामला प्रस्तुत करने के लिये पर्याप्त मौका दिया जाय और कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही को पूरी कर देने के लिये कोई एक खास तारीख नियत कर देना वांछनीय नहीं होगा।

लेकिन, आयकर अधिकारी को कर-निर्धारण यथा सम्भव शीघ्र पूरा करने को कहा गया है।

(ङ) एक।

मसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन म झुनझुनवाला परिवार के लोगों के हिस्से

2756. श्री जि० ब० सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6700 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झुनझुनवाला के उम संयुक्त हिन्दू परिवार के उन 16 सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन अंश है;

(ख) इस कम्पनी के अलावा ऐसी कौन-कौन सी कम्पनियां हैं जिन में उपर्युक्त 16 अंशधारियों के अंश हैं; और

(ग) अन्य कम्पनियों ने सरकार को गत तीन वर्षों में कितना आयकर दिया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) झुनझुनवाला परिवार के जिन 16 सदस्यों के पास मसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के शेयर हैं उनके नाम नीचे दिये अनुमार हैं :

श्री बनवारीलाल झुनझुनवाला

श्री बनवारीलाल झुनझुनवाला (हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार)

श्री चम्पालाल झुनझुनवाला (हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार)

श्री भगवती प्रसाद झुनझुनवाला (हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार)

श्री गायत्री देवी रामजी लाल

श्रीमती लछियादेवी पुरुषोत्तमलाल

श्रीमती गीनादेवी बनवारी लाल

श्रीमती चन्द्रकला देवी चम्पालाल
श्रीमती भानुमती देवी भगवतीप्रसाद
श्रीमती उषादेवी गिरधारीलाल
श्री बाबूलाल झुनझुनवाला
श्रीमती कुसुमदेवी बाबूलाल
मास्टर विजयकुमार बनवारी लाल
मास्टर विनयकुमार बनवारीलाल
मास्टर शशिकुमार चम्पालाल
मास्टर राजेन्द्रकुमार भगवती प्रसाद

(ख) और (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

2757. श्री जि० ब० सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6697 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति जांच कर रहे हैं और वे किस तारीख से जांच कर रहे हैं और क्या शीघ्र जांच पूरी करने के लिये सरकार का अधिक अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बसाई) : (क) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1964-65 और 1965-66 के सम्बन्ध में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है। जांच से उत्पन्न प्रश्नों पर निर्धारिता का उत्तर प्राप्त हो जाने पर निर्धारण की कार्यवाही पूरी की जायगी।

(ख) चूंकि निर्धारण की कार्यवाही अभी चल रही है, इसलिये जांच का विवरण प्रकट नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ग) जुलाई 1968 से लेकर अब तक केवल एक व्यक्ति ही जांच पड़ताल कर रहा है। इस मामले में जांच के लिये अधिक व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति का कोई खयाल नहीं है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिदश से आयातित कागज बनाने की मशीनें

2758. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6703 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को, जापान से कागज निर्माण करने वाली मशीनों के आयात से पूर्व उनकी टूटफूट आदि के सम्बन्ध में कोई गारन्टी दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या गारन्टी दी गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जापान से आयातित मशीनें बहुत पुरानी थी जब कि नई मशीनों के आयात के लिये अनुमति दी गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उस मामले में कोई जांच कराने का सरकार का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी बसाई) : (क) जापानी निर्यातक ने मैसर्स ओरिएण्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को कोई, गारंटी दी थी अथवा नहीं, इसका सरकार को पता नहीं है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार आयात की गयी मशीनरी नयी थी।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मैसर्स रामजी लाल झुनझुनवाला

2759. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 8 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न 6696 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मैसर्स रामजी लाल झुनझुनवाला फर्म के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच जांच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस जांच को जल्दी पूरा कराने के लिये सरकार का विचार कुछ और अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और अधिक अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति आवश्यक नहीं समझी गयी है।

मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा लिये गये ठेके

2760. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री ऊटाकमण्ड में मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा लिये गये ठेके के बारे में 22 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8106 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और अपेक्षित जानकारी कब तक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है, जो नीचे दिये अनुसार है :

उटकमंड में ठेका मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड ने ता० 27-2-62 को संयुक्त रूप से लिया था। इमारत पूरी होने को आ रही है। ठेके का सम्बन्ध सरकारी उपक्रम क्षेत्र—से केन्द्रीय सरकार से है। इन दोनों कम्पनियों के संचालकों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :
मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड

पुरषोत्तम लाल झुनझुनवाला
रामजी लाल झुनझुनवाला
माणकलाल प्रेम चन्द
एम० के हांडू
गिरधारीलाल झुनझुनवाला

ओरियन्टल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन

बनवारीलाल झुनझुनवाला
भगवतीप्रसाद झुनझुनवाला
चम्पालाल झुनझुनवाला
राधाकृष्ण बी० रूगंटा
आश्विनलाल आर० शाह
घासीराम जे० जालान

इन संचालकों ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में कुल आयकर 6,76,254 रुपये दिया है।

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड

2761. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री 22 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8108 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैसर्स ओरिएंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड द्वारा रूरकेला में संयुक्त रूप से लिये गये निर्माण कार्य के ठेके के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उपर्युक्त जानकारी कब तक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

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

(ख) दिनांक 22 अप्रैल, 1968 के प्रश्न सं० 8108 के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन की पूर्ति में विवरण पत्र की एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या L. T./622/68]

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड

2762. श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड द्वारा रांची में लिये गये भवन निर्माण के ठेके के सम्बन्ध में 22 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8107 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जानकारी इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उपर्युक्त जानकारी कब तक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

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

(ख) रांची में भवन निर्माण का ठेका मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन तथा मैसर्स मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड ने मिलकर जनवरी 1962 में लिया था और निर्माण का काम पूरा होने आ रहा है। पहली कम्पनी में 8 संचालक हैं और दूसरी में 5 हैं। उनके नाम हैं:

मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड

पुरषोत्तमलाल झुनझुनवाला
रामजीलाल झुनझुनवाला
गिरधारी लाल झुनझुनवाला
मैसर्स ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन :

बनवारीलाल झुनझुनवाला
भगवती प्रसाद झुनझुनवाला
चम्पालाल झुनझुनवाला
राधाकृष्ण बी० हंगटा
आश्विन लाल भार० शाह
सीराम जे० जालान

इन संचालकों ने कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के लिये नीचे लिखा आय-कर दिया है :

संचालक का नाम	कर-निर्धारण-वर्ष किया गया	तथा अदा कर
	1966-67	1967-68

मैकेन्जीज लिमिटेड

पुरषोत्तमलाल
झुनझुनवाला

7,472 7,437

रामजीलाल

झुनझुनवाला

6,082 5,222

माणकलाल

प्रेमचन्द

99,590 99,281

एस० के० हांडू

गिरधारी झुनझुनवाला

16,158 15,027

3,632 7,399

ओरियंटल टिम्बर ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लि० :

बनवारी लाल

झुनझुनवाला

6,298 5,475

भगवती प्रसाद

झुनझुनवाला

6,082 5,222

चम्पालाल झुन-

झुनवाला

6,298 5,715

1	2	3
मार० बी०		
रूंगटा कुछ नहीं कुछ नहीं		
आश्विनलाल आर० शाह 345		1,017
बासी राम जे० जालान कुछ नहीं कुछ नहीं		

(ग) सबाल ही नहीं उठता ।

EXPORT OF SILVER BY STATE BANK OF INDIA

2763. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the MINISTER of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India have purchased substantial quantities of silver for export on the Government of India account;

(b) the maximum and minimum prices of silver for the year 1967-68.

(c) the total quantities bought for export and the future programme in this respect; and

(d) the total export for the year 1967-68 by non-Government agencies of silver together with its value ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The State Bank of India has been authorised by the Government of India to buy and sell silver as its agent. In this capacity the Bank has purchased certain quantities of silver and exported some of it.

(b) The maximum and minimum spot prices of silver during 1967-68 in India (Bombay) were Rs. 565 and Rs. 346 per kilogram respectively. The maximum and minimum prices in the London Market during 1967 & 1968 were as under :

	(Per Kg.)	
1967	Rs. 530	Rs. 314
1968	Rs. 624	Rs. 460

(upto 27th July, 1968)

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(d) Nil, as export of silver, other than manufactures of silver, by private parties is not being allowed since October, 1966.

FOOD LABORATORIES

2764. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Laboratories in the country are generally ill-equipped and are unable to cope with the ever-increasing task of determining adulteration in foodstuffs; and

(b) if so, the action taken to rectify this shortcoming ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Equipment requiring routine analysis is generally available in all the food laboratories under State Governments/ Union Territories but equipment required for carrying out specialized tests is generally not available.

(b) A scheme for strengthening of food laboratories in the country by providing financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territories in the IV Five Year Plan period is under the consideration of Government .

T. B. HOSPITAL AT KHAGARIA

2765. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the building of T.B. Clinic/Hospital has been completed at Khagaria (District Monghyr) ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in opening of the hospital; and

(c) when the hospital will start functioning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

PRICES OF FERTILIZERS

2766. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been paying needlessly high price for the imported fertilizers as stated by the Secretary of his Ministry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

In view of the general downward trend in the prices of fertilizers and also by adopting a more rational method of purchases, study of market conditions, and availability of stocks etc., it has been possible to obtain really competitive prices.

PURCHASE OF 'V' CROSS ARMS

2767. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the purchase of 'V' cross Arms by the Bihar State Electricity Board by different Superintending Engineers; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms from which these Arms were purchased and the price of their purchase between the period from January 1960 to June, 1968?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

POST OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE

2768. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when the post of the Director-General for Backward Classes Welfare was created;

(b) the functions of the Director-General;

(c) how many Zonal Directors and Deputy Directors are working under the Director-General; and

(d) the duties and functions of the Zonal Directors and Deputy Directors ?

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

(a) The post of Director, Backward Classes Welfare, was created on 20th November, 1963. It was redesignated as Director General, Backward Classes Welfare on 15th June, 1967.

(b) The main functions of the Director General are:

(i) to assist in the formulation of the backward classes developmental programmes and policies.

(ii) to maintain liaison with the State Governments and Central Ministries concerned with Backward Classes development programmes.

(iii) to watch the progress of implementation of programmes in the field and help in removing bottlenecks; and

(iv) to assist the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in research projects; collection of data, evaluation, and enquiry into public complaints.

(c) There are five posts of Zonal Directors and nine of Deputy Directors.

(d) The duties and functions of the Zonal Directors and Deputy Directors are to assist the Director General in the discharge of duties and functions indicated under (b).

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

2769. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after the creation of the posts of the Director General and Zonal Directors for the welfare of the Backward Classes;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the Officers posted in the zones have no functions to perform as the Welfare schemes are implemented through the State Governments;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these posts are superfluous and only add to the overall administrative expenditure;

(d) whether it is also a fact that several schemes under the States could not be financed for want of funds; and

(e) if so, the necessity for maintaining an elaborate structure under the Director General and posting of a large number of senior officers at the Zonal headquarters ?

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

(a) The Commissioner deals with the functions assigned to him under article 338 of the Constitution.

(b) and (c). No ; their duties and functions have been clearly defined. Welfare Schemes are implemented not only by State Governments, but also by voluntary agencies with assistance from the Government of India. The Central and State Governments share a common responsibility for ensuring that special care is taken for the advancement of the Backward Classes. The Central Government also has a special interest in the proper implementation of centrally sponsored programmes, and in the evolution of new programmes. Besides, several complaints from the public have to be attended to.

(d) No ; within the limit of available resources, all important programmes have been maintained, and a few new schemes taken up.

(e) Does not arise.

MAJOR MEDIUM RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS OF MAHARASHTRA

2770. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine major and twenty-six medium River Valley Projects out of the list of such projects sent by Maharashtra Government have not so far been sanctioned;

(b) if so, names of these projects;

(c) the reasons in each case; and

(d) how long they are pending with the Central Government and when Government propose to dispose of these cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). All the Schemes of Maharashtra included in the Third Plan have been approved. Ten Major and 14 medium schemes have not been sanctioned so far. A statement indicating these major and medium irrigation schemes is attached. Out of the 14 medium irrigation schemes, the State Government have been advised to reconsider certain aspects of 6 schemes. The remaining 8 schemes have been received from the State Government during the last two months and are under scrutiny. As regard the major schemes, the question of their clearance will be considered while finalising the Fourth Plan of the State Government.

STATEMENT

MAJOR SCHEMES

1. Upper Tapi
2. Upper Wardha
3. Upper Penganga
4. Dudhganga
5. Kukadi
6. Haranyakeshi (Multi)
7. Kasari
8. Sahsrakund (Multi)
9. Pench Irrigation
10. Lendi

MEDIUM SCHEMES

1. Gadadgad
2. Bodhegaon
3. Karpara
4. Khandala
5. Dhamna
6. Giroli
7. Dongargaon
8. Kalyangirja
9. Daraswadi
10. Bhojapur
11. Chul Bund
12. Parditekmore
13. Chargaon
14. Takli

TRANSFER OF RESOURCES TO STATES

2771. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Chamber of Commerce has recently made

some suggestions to Government to review the problem of transfer of resources to the States;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether this issue is also being examined by the Fifth Finance Commission and, if so, whether the Commission has made any interim recommendations to Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In accordance with the terms of reference of the Finance Commission, the Commission is required, among other things, to make recommendations as to the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of shareable taxes and duties. The Commission is required to make an interim Report by the 30th September, 1968.

SURVEY OF CRUDE OIL IN ASSAM

2772. **SHRI R. BARUA** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been made about the probable find of crude oil in Assam;

(b) whether the Government of Assam have furnished or obtained any figure which runs counter to the estimate arrived at by his Ministry about the availability of crude oil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. On the basis of the exploration carried out so far, the probable find of crude oil in Assam by 1970-71 is expected to be about 4.5 million tonnes per annum.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BANK MANAGEMENT

2773. **SHRI R. BARUA** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working group headed by the Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India has recently suggested for the establishment of a National Institute of Bank Management in the country; and

(b) if so, what are their specific recommendations and whether Government have considered their feasibility?

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

(b) The Working Group has suggested a two tier training structure for officers of the commercial banks. The first tier will consist of a central agency, viz. the National Institute of Bank Management, to translate national policies relating to banking into meaningful training programmes and to function as the nucleus of all training and development activities in the banking sector. It will conduct research into the general problems of bank management with particular emphasis on research for new opportunities for developing the banking service. The second tier will consist of all other training institutions of commercial banks which provide training facilities for their junior officers. The Working Group has recommended that the activities of these training institutions should be strengthened and expanded to meet the training needs of a large number of junior officers. The proposed National Institute of Bank Management will also provide assistance and guidance to the individual banks for proper organisation and management of these institutions.

Government are in general agreement with these proposals. The question of implementing the proposal for the setting up of the National Institute of Bank Management is to be examined by a committee to be appointed by the Governor of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank will be taking further action to implement the recommendations.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR ASSAM

2774. **SHRI R. BARUA**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects which have been set up with Central assistance in Assam so far;

(b) whether State Government have approached for the allocation of some more projects with the Central Aid during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the demand of the State Government and the reaction of Government thereto

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Since Assam's Plan as a whole is being assisted by the

Centre, every project implemented under the Plan can be regarded as having been set up with Central assistance.

(b) and (c). The State Government's proposals for the new Fourth Five Year Plan have not yet been received. The question of inclusion of more projects in the Plan does not, therefore, arise.

DIESEL OIL

2775. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the CETANE NO. of the diesel oil that is produced in Gujarat, Gauhati and Barauni?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): The Cetane Number of the High Speed Diesel Oil produced in Gujarat, Gauhati and Barauni refineries is 50, 45 and 45 respectively.

EXPANSION OF A PRIVATE FIRM IN DELHI

2776. SHRI YASHPAL SONGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the *Patriot* of the 22nd July, 1968, under the caption 'New Delhi Report' where it has been alleged that a private firm was given permission by his Ministry for expansion, even without consulting the concerned Ministry;

(b) if so whether the report is correct; and

(c) the name of the firm and the reasons for giving the permission?

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

(b) No, Sir. All the requests from companies for expansion either in respect of industrial capacity or capital involving foreign collaboration are examined by or in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries.

(c) Does not arise.

गन्धक परियोजना से जल का सम्भरण

2777. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गन्धक परियोजना के प्रथम प्राथमिकता वाले खंड में,

कृषकों को जल का सम्भरण निर्धारित तिथि के अन्दर शुरू हो जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) द्वितीय प्राथमिकता वाले खंड में कृषकों को जल के सम्भरण की निर्धारित तिथि क्या है ;

(घ) द्वितीय प्राथमिकता वाले खण्ड में जल के सम्भरण पर कितना व्यय किया जाने का अनुमान है, और यह व्यय केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के बीच किस प्रकार बांटा जायेगा ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने अपनी जिम्मेवारी पूरी कर ली है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) तिहुँत नहर के दूसरी प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र में 1968-70 की खरीफ से अर्थात् जून, 1969 से सिंचाई आरम्भ करने का विचार है।

(घ) तिहुँत नहर के दूसरी प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र के लिए पानी की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के निमित्त कार्यों को पूरा करने हेतु बराज तथा तिहुँत नहर प्रणाली पर चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 800 लाख रुपये की राशि और अप्रैल, 1969 से जून, 1969 तक 250 लाख रुपये की एक और राशि व्यय करनी पड़ेगी।

व्यय का बोझ तो केवल राज्य सरकार ने ही उठाना है परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार उस व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए शतप्रतिशत निर्धारित ऋण देगी।

(ङ) गन्धक परियोजना के कार्यों पर व्यय करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य की योजना में निर्धारित राशियों तक शतप्रतिशत ऋण सहायता देना मान लिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नेपाल

को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली स्कीमों पर अनुदान के रूप में धन देना भी स्वीकार कर लिया है। चालू वर्ष में इस परियोजना के लिए 1400 लाख रुपये की राशि देने का विचार है जिस में नेपाल को लाभ पहुंचाने वाली स्कीमों के लिए 250 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं।

बिहार में बाघों के निर्माण और परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा

2778. श्री के० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने हाल में बिहार का दौरा किया था, और वहां उन्होंने सिकावहासा नदी के दोनों किनारों पर बांध बनाने तथा गण्डक परियोजना की क्रियान्विति के बारे में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां बागमती परियोजना के बारे में भी विचार विमर्श किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बागमती क्षेत्र में बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) बागमती में आई बाढ़ों से इस समय जो क्षेत्र जल-प्लावित हो जाते हैं, उन की सुरक्षा के लिये नेपाल सीमा तक वाए किनारे पर हायाघाट और दांग किनारे पर सुरमर-हाट के प्रतिस्त्रोत तटबन्धों के निर्माण के लिये प्रस्तावों पर विचार हो रहा है।

बूढ़ी गण्डक द्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 28 का कटाव

2779. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुजफ्फरपुर जिले (बिहार), में मोतीपुर के निकट बूढ़ी

गण्डक नदी द्वारा किये गये कटाव से राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 28, मोतीपुर शहर मिल तथा पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, मुजफ्फरपुर-नरकटियागंज लाइन को भारी खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मोतीपुर में बरियारपुर गांव के निकट बूढ़ी गण्डक नदी के कटाव को रोकने के लिए क्या आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है या नहीं करने का विचार है, तो इसके क्या कारण ह ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क)से(ग). बूढ़ी गण्डक मोतीपुर के निकट अपने बायें पट को काटती रही है। बाढ़ संरक्षण के लिये बना मूल तटबन्ध काट कर बह गया था और इस स्थल पर 1962, 1963, 1965 और 1967 में चार रिटायर्ड तट बन्ध बनाए जा चुके हैं।

मोतीपुर में बरियारपुर गांव के निकट कटाव को रोकने के लिए एक रिटायर्ड तटबन्ध और कुछ एक ठोकरें बनाने का काम जारी है और निम्नलिखित अन्य पग उठाने का भी विचार है :—

1. जमींदारी तटबन्धों को पक्का और चौड़ा करना।

2. एक बिल्कुल नया तटबन्ध बनाना।

3. चीनी कारखाने की वनप्रान नाली को पक्का करना तथा एक तटबन्ध का निर्माण।

सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में एक रोगी महिला की मृत्यु

2780. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री कामेश्वर प्रसाद शाह श्रीमती मालती देवी को जठर-आंत्र-गोध (गैस्ट्रो-एन्टेराइट्स) का इलाज कराने के लिए 2 जून, 1967 को सफदरजंग अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली में दाखिल किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसे रोगी-शय्या दिये जाने के पहले लगभग 15 घंटे तक भूमि पर बिठे बिस्तर पर लिटाये रखा गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 4 जून, 1967 को प्रातः 6।। बजे वार्ड नं० दो में उसकी मृत्यु हो गई ;

(घ) 2 जून से 4 जून तक उसका क्या क्या इलाज किया गया ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल से नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को भेजी गई रिपोर्ट में यह बताया गया था कि उसकी मृत्यु हृदय तथा सांस बन्द हो जाने (कार्डियो-रैस्पेरेटरी फेल्योर) के कारण हुई है जब कि 30 अप्रैल, 1968 को सफदरजंग के डा० गुरदेव सिंह के हस्ताक्षर से जारी किये गये प्रमाण पत्र में यह बताया गया है कि उसकी मृत्यु "पेट की झिल्ली शोथ" (पेरिटोनाइटिस) के कारण हुई ; और

(च) इन दोनों विवरणों में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा सम्बन्धित लापरवाह कर्मचारियों और डाक्टरों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरपालिका विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) श्री कामेश्वर प्रसाद शाह की पत्नी श्रीमती मालती देवी को 2 जून, 1967 को जठरांत्र-शोथ पीड़ित मानकर सफदरजंग अस्पताल में दाखिल किया गया था ।

(ख) उसे अगले दिन प्रातः काल तक फर्श पर विस्तर दिया गया था क्योंकि वार्ड में उस समय अत्यधिक आपाती दाखिलों के कारण बहुत ज्यादा भीड़ थी ।

(ग) उसकी मृत्यु 4 जून, 1967 को प्रातः 6।। बजे वार्ड नं० 2 में नहीं बल्कि वार्ड नं० 1 में हुई थी ।

(घ) एक विवरण जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या एल०टी० 1623/68] ।

(ङ) और (च) . रोगी की मृत्यु के पश्चात् शीघ्र ही दाह-संस्कार के लिए मृत्यु रिपोर्ट दे दी गई थी । उस समय जो हाउस सर्जन ड्यूटी पर था उसने संभवतः मृत्यु-रिपोर्ट में मृत्यु का कारण हृदय तथा सांस का बन्द हो जाना (कार्डियो-रैस्पेरेटरी फेल्योर) लिख दिया था (न कि टर्मिनल रोग का नाम या मृत्यु का कारण) । इन मृत्यु-रिपोर्टों को मृत्यु के पश्चात् शीघ्र ही जारी करने का चलन रोगी के मृतक शरीर को उसके सम्बन्धियों को अविलम्ब सौंपने के हेतु है क्योंकि उन्हें मृत्यु के पश्चात् शीघ्र ही मृतक शरीर के निपटान के लिए ऐसे प्रमाण-पत्र की आवश्यकता होती है ।

इसके बाद जब मृतक के पति ने 10-4-68 को मृत्यु-प्रमाण पत्र के लिए आवेदन किया तो उस डा० गुरदेव सिंह के हस्ताक्षर से जारी किया गया जिसमें टर्मिनल रोग का नाम-मृत्यु का कारण टाइफाइड फोड़े के छिद्रण से उत्पन्न पेट झिल्ली शोथ (पैरीटोनीस ड्यूटू परफोरेशन आव टाइफाइड अलसर) दिया गया जो रोगी के केस-शीट पर दर्ज लेख के अनुसार था । तो भी, 25-7-1968 को इस आशय का एक अस्पताली आदेश जारी किया गया कि रोगी के सम्बन्धियों तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को मृत्यु रिपोर्ट देते हुए चिकित्सा अधिकारी उसमें रोगी के केस-शीट पर लिखी हुई बीमारी के अनुसार ही मृत्यु का कारण अंकित करें ।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

2781. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों की निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई संख्या को ध्यान में रखते

हुए उन्हें छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए और अधिक राशि मंजूर करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इन विद्यार्थियों को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुहा) : (क) हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों, पोलिटेक्निक, इंजीनियरिंग तथा मेडिकल कॉलेजों, में भरती किए गए विद्यार्थियों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन, जैसे वृत्तिकाओं के अधिक दर, पहले से ही दिये जा रहे हैं । कई राज्य उत्पादन-एवं-प्रशिक्षण तथा क्रॉस-सेक्टर रक्षा रहे हैं । चौथी योजना के कार्यकारी दलों द्वारा तकनीकी-प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी नए विचारों पर विमर्श किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) न्तुर्त्य योजना का कार्यान्वयन आरम्भ होने पर व्योरेवार प्रस्ताव अपना रूप प्राप्त करेंगे । व्योरेवार प्रस्ताव पेश करने का अभी समय नहीं आया है ।

RESETTLEMENT OF EVACUEES OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS OF KERALA

2782. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any proposal for the resettlement of peasant who will have to be evicted during the implementation of the hydro-electric projects in that State ;

(b) if so, the nature of the Central assistance requested for by the State Government ; and

(c) Government's reaction to this proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). In the estimates of the Idikki hydro-electric project as sanctioned, there is a provision of Rs. 2.40 lakhs for rehabilitation of persons and families

displaced from the lands covered by the project. This project receives earmarked Central loan assistance. In the estimates of funds required in 1968-69 by the Kerala State Electricity Board, for this project, no special assistance has been requested for resettlement of families.

MEDICAL GRADUATES

2783. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 8836 on the 29th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding medical graduates has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, when it would be laid on the Table.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information available so far is given in the statement. The remaining information is being collected.

Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library - See No. LT-1624/68].

CLOSURE OF L.I.C. OFFICE AT MORVI IN GUJARAT

2784. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for closing down the Life Insurance Corporation Office at Morvi in Gujarat State ;

(b) the loss in employment and premium collection which will be to the Life Insurance Corporation ; and

(c) whether reopening of this office is being reconsidered ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Business from Morvi Sub-office did not justify the existence of a sub-office, at that centre. It has, therefore, been decided to convert it into a "Development Centre".

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

2785. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6729 on the 8th April, 1968, and state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has since intimated his decision/reaction to the suggestion for compiling and preparing his annual report statewise for the purpose of facilitating a purposeful discussion thereon in the state Legislatures;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c). No formal intimation to this effect has been received, but the Commissioner's reactions are expected to be evident when his next report is released.

MEDICAL COLLEGES IN WEST BENGAL

2786. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of seats available for admission to the Pre-medical/Medical courses during 1968-69 in the five Medical Colleges under the Control of the West Bengal Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of about 655 seats in these colleges, only 18 and 8 seats are reserved for Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes respectively ;

(c) if so, the reasons for restricting the reservation to such a low figure when there is provision for making reservation in such colleges at least at the rate of 12 per cent and 5 per cent respectively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to rectify immediately the restrictive policy of the college authorities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Pre-medical 633, M.B., B.S. 705

(b) Out of 633 seats in the Pre-medical course, 17 and 11 seats have been reserved

for the students belonging to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

(c) The reservation of seats for the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which was all along 3 in Government Medical Colleges has been reviewed by the State Government and increased to 28 having regard to the fact that a fair number of such students also get admission against open seats through general competition.

(d) Any change in the above arrangement is not considered possible this year as selection of students for admission is already in progress.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

2787. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who is only to evaluate and report on the constitutional safeguards for tribes has got a large office ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been divested of the supervisory functions after the creation of the post of the Director General for Backward Classes Welfare ;

(c) whether it is also fact that the Commissioner collects the data and information from the State Governments for his annual report ; and

(d) if so, how far the big organisation under the Commissioner is justified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The Commissioner's office, which is limited to the headquarters, consists of five Research Units and an administrative Section.

(b) After the re-organisation, the Commissioner deals mainly with the functions assigned to him by the Constitution.

(c) Yes, but he also collects data from other sources, conducts independent studies, and enquires into public complaints whenever the circumstances so require.

(d) The size of the Commissioner's establishment is commensurate with the duties he has to discharge.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCES FOR INVESTMENTS IN U.P.

2788. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantum of institutional finances sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank, State Finance Corporation, Agricultural Finance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation to the Uttar Pradesh Government for investment has been inadequate ;

(b) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have demanded more assistance and was denied its share ; and

(c) if so, how the Government contemplate to increase this quantum ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). None of the institutions referred to in the question, except the Life Insurance Corporation, provide financial assistance to a State Government for investment. Information relating to the Life Insurance Corporation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE SINCE INDEPENDENCE

2789. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance (in Rupees) given by various countries to India since the Independence ; and

(b) the outstandings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-1625/68*].

INSPECTORS IN CENTRAL EXCISE CUSTOMS COLLECTORATE, ALLAHABAD

2790. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many leave reserve posts of Inspectors in the Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Allahabad were sanctioned into permanent ones by his Ministry in the years 1956 and 1961 ;
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(b) how many of such sanctioned permanent posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates ;

(c) whether it is a fact that non-Scheduled Castes candidates were confirmed against these reserved posts ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for ignoring eligible Scheduled Castes candidates for confirmation against permanent posts reserved for them ?

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

MAHATMA GANDHI'S STATUE AT INDIA GATE, NEW DELHI

2792. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be Pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to put up a statue of Mahatma Gandhi at India Gate, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up any committee for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Committee consists of the following :

1. Engineer-in-Chief, CPWD
Chairman
2. Chief Architect, CPWD
Member
3. Shri Brij Krishan Chandiwala
Member
4. Shri D. K. Gupta, Secretary
Rajghat Samadhi Committee
Member
5. Shri H. Rahman, Senior
Architect, C.P.W.D.
Secretary Member

The work of the Committee will be :—

(i) to get in touch with some of the eminent sculptors in the country and to have an idea of the dimensions and cost of the proposed statue ;

(ii) to prepare the terms and conditions of a competition for this

work, inviting designs, etc., from sculptors in this country and abroad; and

(iii) to advise Government on other related matters.

SHOPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE PERSONS IN DELHI

2793. **SHRI RAMJI RAM** : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made some reservations of shops in Delhi for allotment to Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons to ameliorate their economic condition ;

(b) whether it is a fact that repeated representations for such reservations have been received by Government from a number of Members of Parliament ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

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

(b) Representations on the subject have been received from some M. Ps.

(c) The shops are allotted by call of tenders and not on the basis of persons belonging to a particular caste .

बम्बई में नाइलोन का पकड़ा जाना

2794. **श्री हुरुम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग, बम्बई के अधिकारियों ने मई, 1968 में एक छापा मारकर 8 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का नाइलोन बरामद किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). 23 मई, 1968 को महाराष्ट्र सरकार के छप्ता-चार विरोधी कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई में एक गोदाम पर छापा मारा और विदेश में बने नायलोन के कपड़ों की 38

पेटियां पकड़ी, जिनका मूल्य सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों के अनुसार लगभग 5.25 लाख रुपये होता है। इस मामले में आगे जांच-पड़ताल बम्बई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता-कार्यालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा की जा रही है। अभी तक एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया था जिसे बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया। इसके अलावा मई 1968 के महीने में सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने तथा पुलिस अधिकारियों ने बम्बई में सात अन्य मामलों में 3.24 लाख रुपये का नायलोन पकड़ा। सात व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे, जो बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिये गये। एक मामले का विभागीय न्याय-निर्णय किया जा रहा है और अन्य मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

COMMISSION OF SAFDARJANG AIRPORT INTO STADIUM

2795. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH** : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether requests have come for the conversion of the present site of Safdarjang Airport into a full-fledged stadium; and

(b) if so, whether any directive is proposed to be given to the Delhi Development Authority ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A proposal to shift the Safdarjang Aerodrome from its present site is under examination. In accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan for Delhi, the area is to be used for recreational purposes i. e. parks, play grounds and open spaces.

(b) No.

AID FROM EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

2796. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export-Import Bank has authorised a \$ 20 million credit to India to finance purchase of U. S. capital equipment and related services ;

- (b) if so, the terms of the credit ; and
(c) the items to be purchased.

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

(b) The credit will be repayable over a period of 15 years including a grace period of 3 years with 6% interest and a commitment fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

(c) Capital equipment, such as, earth-moving and construction equipment, mining and drilling equipment etc., initial spare parts and related services, as well as some quantity of components for the manufacture of diesel locomotives are likely to be purchased under this credit.

CIRCULATION OF COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTES IN U.P.

2797. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eastern Uttar Pradesh Districts of Moradabad, Rampur, Badaun, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur have been flooded with forged Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 currency notes ;

(b) whether inquiries have been made into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). Information furnished by the State Government reveals that the number of cases of detection of forged currency notes registered by the U. P. Police is as follows :—

Moradabad	3
Rampur	—
Badaun	1
Bareilly	2
Shahjahanpur	1

Of these, two cases of Moradabad have been closed as the accused could not be detected, in one case of Shahjahanpur prosecution has been launched, and the other four cases are under investigation.

SEIZURE OF SILVER IN BOMBAY

2798. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Revenue Intelligence Staff seized 194 ingots of silver in Bombay on the 11th June, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the estimated value of the silver so seized ;

(c) whether some arrests have been made in this regard ; and

(d) whether these smugglers are the members of an International smugglers gang ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). 194 silver ingots weighing approximately 5899 Kgs. valued approximately at Rs. 34.8 lakhs (at the market rate) were seized by the Central Revenue Intelligence staff in Bombay on the night of 9th/10th June, 1968, and not on the 11th June.

(c) 10 persons were arrested in this connection.

(d) The persons arrested are associated with an International smugglers gang.

U.S. AID FOR TROMBAY FERTILIZER PLANT

2799. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U. S. A. have granted a loan of Rs. 27 crores to India for expansion of fertilizer plant in Trombay ;

(b) if so, whether this will be given in the shape of machinery etc. or cash ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India will be free to purchase machinery from any place or there is any condition that the same would be purchased from U.S.A. only ;

(d) the estimated time by which the plant will be completed and the estimated increase in the fertilizer production ;

(e) the extent to which it will meet the country's demand ; and

(f) the mode of repayment of above loan ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The United States Agency for International Development has authorised a loan of \$ 36.9 million (equivalent to Rs. 27.7 crores) for the expansion of the Trombay Fertilizer Plant. The agreement for the loan is yet to be finalised and signed.

(b) and (c). The loan will be available to finance only the dollar costs of goods and

services of U.S. origin required for the Project.

(d) and (e). The expansion scheme is expected :

(i) to be completed by 1971-72, and

(ii) to produce 229,000 tonnes of Nitrogen and 124,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 .

(f) The loan will be repayable in dollars over 40 years including a grace period of 10 years. Interest will be at 2% per annum during the grace period and 2½% thereafter.

IMBALANCE IN U.P.'S SHARE OF PLAN INVESTMENTS

2800. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the first three plans, against a total investment of 1,838 crores of rupees in Central Industrial Projects, the share of Uttar Pradesh was only 3·8 per cent, while its population accounts for about 17 per cent of the country's population ; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to rectify the present imbalance ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). During the first three Plan periods, investment of about Rs. 1884 crores was incurred on various Central industrial projects. Out of this, an investment of Rs. 72 crores was made in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for 3·8% of the total investment.

Due to the very nature of the industries undertaken in the Central Sector, the choice for their location has been very limited. In many of these enterprises economic and technical considerations are overwhelmingly decisive in the matter of choosing appropriate locations and in practice only marginal deviations are feasible. Subject to these considerations however efforts are made to ensure an equitable dispersal of large scale projects. It may also be mentioned that development of medium scale industries and agro-based industries will have an enduring impact on the general level of living of the people in the concerned State, and provision of conditions to stimulate such development, requiring very often

only moderate investment, could be an effective instrument to regional development. The development of industrial areas at suitable focal points, promotional assistance through Industrial Development Corporations and financial assistance through State Financial Corporations are some of the measures which have already been initiated in this direction.

POWER GENERATION SCHEMES

2801. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last seventeen years, while Rs. 373 crores were invested by the Centre on certain power generation schemes taken up directly by the Central Government, not one of them was for Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). During the last seventeen years, an expenditure of about Rs. 215 crores has been incurred by the Central Government on the power generation schemes of the Damodar Valley Corporation, the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Nuclear Power Stations at Tarapur, Rana Pratap Sagar and Kalpakkam and the Central Thermal Station at Badarpur.

The planning of Central Power Stations is determined by the power requirements and natural resources of a Region as a whole. The Badarpur Central Power Station has been sanctioned in the context of the power demands *vis-a-vis* available generating capacity of the Northern Region as a whole.

ANTIBIOTICS PROJECT, RISHIKESH

2803. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Antibiotics Project at Rishikesh has not yet been able to manufacture anti-biotics for commercial purposes ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this slow progress in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

STOCKING OF AVIATION FUEL AT PORT BLAIR

2804. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to stock aviation fuel by the Indian Oil Corporation at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the need to stock aviation fuel has arisen in order to meet the requirements of the Indian Airlines aircrafts ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines have asked the Indian Oil Corporation to make arrangements for the supply of ATF (Aviation Turbine Fuel) as and when they start operating Viscount aircraft to and from Port Blair. The necessary arrangements will be made as soon as a firm date is intimated by the Indian Airlines.

(c) At present there is no regular off-take of aviation Turbine Fuel at Port Blair to justify its stocking by the Indian Oil Corporation.

OIL RESOURCES IN THE ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLANDS

2805. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the possibility of the oil resources in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been conducted; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to conduct deep sea drilling in the Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir, in a preliminary way.

(b) Not at present.

MISUSE OF GARAGES IN SUNDER NAGAR, NEW DELHI

2806. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 946 on the 16th November, 1967 regarding some garages in Sundernagar, New Delhi being used for commercial purposes, and state :

(a) the outcome of the prosecution initiated by the Corporation against the owner and occupier of the premises ;

(b) whether the premises have since been got vacated by the occupier ; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above is in the negative, the reasons for the delay in getting the premises vacated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The Corporation instituted 21 prosecution cases against the party. Six cases have since been decided by the court and a fine of Rs. 150/- imposed. The other 15 cases are pending.

(b) No.

(c) The lessee has been called upon to remove the breach of the lease terms. If he fails, action to re-enter the premises will be considered.

LEAVE FACILITIES TO WORK-CHARGED STAFF OF C.P.W.D.

2807. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of leave facilities provided to the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D.

(b) whether all these facilities are extended to the work-charged staff of the P.W.D., Government of Manipur ; and

(c) if not, the reason for denying the said leave facilities to the work-charged staff of Manipur P.W.D. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The details are given in the statement laid on the table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1662/68*]

(b) No.

(c) The question of extending the leave facilities of the workcharged staff of the Central P.W.D. to the workcharged staff

of Manipur P.W.D. is under consideration of this Ministry in consultation with the Government of Manipur.

KADANA DAM OVER MAHI RIVER

2808. SHRI HEERJI BHAI :

SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Kadana dam being constructed over Mahi river, is the result of an agreement between the Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat ;

(b) if so, whether Galiakot, the famous place of pilgrimage of Bohron in Dungapur District and tehsils Garhi and Bagidara of Rajasthan would also be affected thereby ; and

(c) if so, the arrangements made by both the State Governments to compensate the people of the affected areas thereby or to rehabilitate them in some other place and the details in regard thereto ?

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

(b) Galiakot shrine will not be affected by the construction of the dam but some areas in Garhi and Bagidara tehsils in Banswara District would be affected. About 3 villages will be completely submerged and 6 villages will be partially submerged.

(c) A provision of Rs. 1.51 crores has been made in the estimate for the Kadana Project towards compensation for lands and houses which will be submerged in both the States. This includes Rs. 18 lakhs towards rehabilitation of people affected.

माही नदी पर कडाना बांध

2809. श्री हीरजी भाई : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान तथा गुजरात के बीच हुए करार के अनुसार माही नदी पर बनाये जा रहे कडाना बांध से केवल राजस्थान क्षेत्र के ही लोग प्रभावित होंगे, जब कि इसका लाभ केवल गुजरात राज्य को प्राप्त होगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस क्षेत्र के जिन लोगों पर इस बांध का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा वे इस बारे में बहुत क्षुब्ध हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। कदना जलाशय का कुल पानी लगभग 16424 हैकटेयर (41059 एकड़) भूमि में फैलेगा जिस में से 46 प्रतिशत भूमि गुजरात की और 54 प्रतिशत राजस्थान की होगी।

दोनों राज्यों में हुए समझौते के अनुसार गुजरात राज्य में कदना बांध और राजस्थान राज्य में बंसवाड़ा बांध का निर्माण परिकल्पित है। कदना बांध परियोजना से केवल गुजरात को ही लाभ पहुंचेगा किन्तु राजस्थान में बंसवाड़ा बांध से जिस की कुछ लागत गुजरात भी वहन करेगा, राजस्थान और गुजरात दोनों राज्यों को लाभ होगा।

(ख) और (ग). कदना जलाशय से दोनों राज्यों में 15533 की आबादी के लगभग 166 गांव प्रभावित होंगे। दोनों राज्यों में जलमग्न होने वाले भूमि तथा मकानों के मुआबजे देने के लिये कदना परियोजना के अनुमान में 1.51 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। इस में प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिये 18 लाख रुपये भी शामिल हैं।

PURCHASES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

2810. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
ULAKA :

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

(a) the names of countries from which purchases were made by the Department of Supply during 1967-68 ; and

(b) the items purchased and the value thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :
(a) A statement showing the names of the countries from which purchases were made by the Department of Supply during 1967-68 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1627/68*]

(b) Preparation of an item-wise list would involve lot of time and labour which would not be commensurate with the result to be achieved. However, the total value of the purchases made during 1967-68 from the various countries on the basis of data collected so far has been indicated in the statement being placed in reply to part (a) of the Question.

PENSION/GRATUITY CASES

2811. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of the Central Government employees which were pending for final sanction of pension/gratuity as on the 31st May, 1968 ; and

(b) the approximate period for which these cases have been pending ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

VIOLATION OF GOLD CONTROL RULES

2812. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of Gold Control Rules violations detected during the last three months ; and

(b) the nature of violations and the action taken against the offenders ?

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

YOUNG GIRLS FROM KERALA SENT TO WEST GERMANY

2813. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5831 on the 1st April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding young girls from Kerala sent to West Germany has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The information has been collected. But some discrepancy in the details received from two different sources has been noticed. To reconcile this a reference has to be made to the sources supplying the information and it is likely to take some time.

THEFT OF FILES FROM CENTRAL EXCISE AND CUSTOMS OFFICE, DELHI

2814. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in February, 1968 a box containing some important files was stolen from the Central Excise and Customs Office, Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this connection and results thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to tighten the security arrangements in that office ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It is a fact that a box containing some files was stolen from the office of the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi, on the night of 20-2-1968.

(b) The theft was discovered on the 21st morning and the matter was immediately reported to the police by the Collector. The Superintendent of Police, Central District, Delhi, was also personally contacted and all facilities were extended to the Police to trace the missing trunk. Neither the police investigation, nor the departmental enquiries which were undertaken simultaneously, have, however, succeeded in

tracing the trunk till now. The police have been requested by the Collector to make a fresh attempt in the matter, if necessary, by taking the help of Criminal Investigation Department.

(c) The security arrangements in the Collector's office have been tightened. A copy of the instructions issued by the Collector in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1628/68*]

SCHOLARSHIPS TO MANIPUR STUDENTS

2814A. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many students of Manipur were given low income group scholarship for 1967-68 ;

(b) the amount spent for the same ;

(c) the range of income of the guardians against which the students were given this scholarship; and

(d) the range of income insisted upon by the Government of Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) 53355.

(b) Rs. 21,13,871.

(c) and (d). Below Rs. 2,000 per annum. 12-07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REVELATION MADE IN U.S. CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY RE. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION OF DEFENCE INTEREST TO U.S.A. FROM HIMALAYAN BORDER

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The revelation made in the United States Congressional testimony released on the 18th July, 1968 in Washington that the University of California Sociology Research Project in the Himalayan Border Region of India is financed by the Defence Department of the U.S. Government for collecting information of Defence interest for the U.S.A.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : According to the information which we have received from our Embassy in Washington, it appears that on May 28, 1968, in a testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee presided over by Senator Fulbright, Vice-Admiral Rickover made certain critical references to the Defence Department financing and conducting behavioural and social science research abroad. Senator Fulbright observed that he had received a letter from a Professor at the University of California also critical of Defence Department financing sociological research in India. The Professor from California has been identified as one Dr. Gerald D. Berroman. The Congressional hearing was made public on July 18, 1968.

From the testimony given by Admiral Rickover and the intervention of the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Fulbright, and from the letter written by Professor Berroman, it appears that a project was established at the University of California, Berkeley, in September, 1960 to coordinate and support research activities with a primary interest in the Himalayan area. During the first 6 years of its existence, a number of scholars have conducted field work in various parts of the Himalayan area.

Grants to support the field work and other research activities by scholars under the Project were received from various sources including the Institute of International Studies, the American Institute of Indian Studies, the Social Science Research Council and the National Science Foundation. However, for the period commencing 1967 and ending with 1970, the Advanced Research Project Agency provided funds for the Himalayan Border Countries to the extent of 60 per cent. It now transpires that this particular Agency is part of the Defence Department of the United States Government.

Under the Himalayan Border Countries Project of the California University, two research programmes were presented to the Government of India under the first programme, research was to be conducted by Professor J. Downs, Associate Professor of Anthropology of the University of Arizona in the language and culture of the Tibetan refugees living in and around

Mussoorie. The second programme, which was devoted to a study of an administrative-cum-religious centre in the Himalayas, was to be conducted by Professor Gerald Berreman who is Professor of Anthropology of California University.

Professor Berreman is already in India to attend a Seminar at the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies in Simla. Visas were authorised for Dr. Downs and his associate research workers on July 3, 1968. Dr. Downs and his family arrived in India on July 28, 1968.

Government do not in any way wish to discourage genuine and legitimate research by foreign scholars and have indeed encouraged such research, however they view with concern the revelations made in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In the light of these facts, Government are reviewing the advisability of permitting the continuance of the research programmes under the Himalayan Border Countries Project of California.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI
Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very unsatisfactory position and raises a number of questions. The first and foremost question that comes to the mind is whether the Government has any independent agency of its own to screen such proposals because from the United States and from other countries many such innocent looking research projects are sponsored. Only in the journal published here by the American information Office *Span* we read this month about the Institute of American Academy in Banaras and they are doing the innocent thing like archaeological research. Some do archaeological research, some do anthropological research and some do sociological research. May I know whether our Government have any independent agency to screen such projects? Here, Sir, three ministries are involved—the Education Ministry, the External Affairs Ministry and the Defence Ministry.

AN HON. MEMBER : Home Ministry also.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI
Yes, the Home Ministry also. Only the other day, on 2nd August, there was a question in this House about CIA activities. A book by Dr. Malder has been published in the United States and it has been broad-

cast all over India about CIA agencies and CIA activities, which institutes and which people are financed by CIA etc. The Home Ministry could very innocently say that they are trying to procure a copy of book. First our Members have to procure the news, then they have to send in notice of their question and only then the Government awakes to these things. This is an absolutely unsatisfactory position and threatens the security of the country. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government have any such agency. Secondly, I would like to know whether they will tell the American Government, in this instance as Senator Fulbright himself has said, that this makes all sociological and academical research sponsored by the United States in this country suspect, that this thing must stop once for all. Will the Government muster sufficient courage to tell the United States Government that this has got to stop?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As for the independent agency, it is true that we look into these cases with great care. The hon. Member did not mention Home Ministry. Home Ministry is primarily concerned with this. We go into these questions...

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI
The Home Ministry have not procured that book even though it is broadcast all the country.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am confining my answer to this particular question. So far as giving permission to people to move about is concerned, it is our definite policy not to allow people to go into this area and very careful scrutiny is exercised and in the past whosoever has been allowed has been allowed only for purely academic purposes, for research and study. We have seen some of the books that have been produced by some of these authors. They are very objective and books of scholastic interest. So, we have taken that care. But, since these new facts have come to light certainly we will examine this question. As to the question which the hon. Member has raised about research projects becoming suspect in the eyes of the world I think more than us it is the American reputation which is at stake and I think it is certainly... (*Interruptions*) Please hear me. If the hon. Member sees the testimony in

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]
the Senate, he will see that it is a professor who himself raised the point that research should not be connected with the defence department or government departments. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that if research projects are suspect with political or other motivation, they have no value and even the American Government will realise it. We will also make it known. As I said, we are examining all these questions in the light of the information that we have received.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, I think you should advise the Minister not to be so worried about American reputation as to his own reputation.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry, the hon. Member asked me a question whether the American Government is aware and so on. I was answering that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The news report which appeared here in our Indian papers regarding this particular project by the University of California says that the grant received from the Defence Department of the United States amounts to \$282,840 for a project which is to last for three years beginning from 15th June 1967. That means that if it has begun already it is of very recent origin, and most of the three years is still to go. Subsequent to the appearance of this news item, the United States Mission led by Mr. Katzenbach came here and Shri Bhagat had three or four days of very intimate *tete-a-tete* about which he refused to divulge anything in the House. I want to know, firstly, whether during these talks this question about the desirability or otherwise of this type of seemingly innocent academic research projects sponsored by American universities but financed by their Defence Department or by the CIA, or God knows what—because, they do not know anything; our government does not know anything; they have no means of knowing; they are not interested in knowing and they have no mechanism of knowing or finding it out; once this news item has appeared, he should have been alert about it—I want to know whether this question was at all raised by him with Mr. Katzenbach during these talks and, if not, why not. Secondly, since this makes this type of project suspect because until they reveal it to us there is no means for us to know it, I want to know

whether government is seriously considering banning all projects of this type which are sponsored by American universities unless they are in a position to know thoroughly what are its antecedents, who is financing it etc. Thirdly, about these two gentlemen who have already arrived in this country he has read out the names—in connection with this very project, will they kindly be asked to go back and their facilities withdrawn?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He has brought in the question of my talks. The CIA question was not raised. The question of this project was not raised.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why not? What were you doing? You are supposed to defend our interest when you talk to these people? Why did you not raise this at all?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Certainly, we will defend our interests. We have said that we have received these facts, we are examining these matters and, certainly, we will take it up. So, the hon. Member should not create the impression that we do not defend our interests. We are defending our interests.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : Do you know what our interests are?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : For this project, as I said, two scholars have come. One of them is Dr. Berreman, who himself has raised this. He is here and we will certainly talk with him. We will examine this project and if we find that it is not of a desirable nature, we will certainly ask them to wind it up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is no reply. Obviously, when they come here on some project to study fauna, flora or something like that, the only thing that they will show to Shri Bhagat is what they are doing in that connection. The real purpose of this project may be something which is secret and he has no independent agency as he told Shri Chaudhury just now, for finding that out.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member is drawing wrong conclusions, probably deliberately. I have never said that we have no independent agency. I have definitely said that at the moment two projects are under consideration and in the

light of this information we are going to look into it. If we do not find it in our national interest, we will ask them to wind it up.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI) : Dr. Berreman has himself refused to take part in the project assigned to him. At this moment he is in India not in connection with this project but to attend some seminar in Simla.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That makes it all the more suspect.

SHRIMATI INDRA GANDHI : We are not saying whether we do or do not suspect the programme. We shall look into it very carefully.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : This research project in the Himalayan border region appears to be link in the long chain of espionage centres in the country. Sometimes, we find, these centres are American centres, sometimes they are Russian centres and sometimes probably of some other countries. But the basic thing is that they are not innocuous or innocent centres of educational and sociological research but are camouflaged centres for espionage. Their ramifications also appear to be wide. Almost with monotonous regularity, we have some exposure or the other every month or every two months. What is the Government doing to develop or to set up, or if they have already got one, to activate a counter-intelligence department? It particularly concerns the Home Ministry and, I think, the Home Minister should have taken up this issue. In any case, they should activate it. That centre must have the latest instruments and electro-magnetic devices. The world has gone far ahead of what Shri Bhagat thinks and where he is. With all those devices, they should have effective counter-intelligence in this century. Why should this country be allowed to be a happy hunting ground for international espionage?

Secondly, in the border region, we must particularly be careful to ensure that foreigners who go there do not go for the seditious purpose of subversion or international espionage.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why should they go at all?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Yes, why should they at all be allowed in border areas?

Another important point is that there are certain Indian nationals who are also indulging in subversive activities. For them—I would repeat it; I have said in the past also—there should be severe deterrent penalties so that Indian nationals do not assist in such activities.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a part of it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : This all connected. It is a question of sabotaging our defence efforts.

Would Government, firstly, carefully examine the links that this Himalayan centre has established in the country and snap those links; secondly declare those persons who are indulging in these activities as *persona non grata* and expel them; and, thirdly, close down this centre? Finally what long-term measures is Government taking to ensure that espionage in this country is controlled?

MR. SPEAKER : The reply need not be so long.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am in agreement with the hon. Member that we must have our counter intelligence machinery and do whatever we can with our resources. Certainly, it is the primary duty of Government to prevent it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What about this project? What are you doing about it?

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : This is not the first time that instances of attempts on behalf of the American Government, either the Defence Department, or CIA or State Department, have been revealed in this House. Though our friend, Mr. Kothari, tried to introduce unsuccessfully that there was some other country also, may I know whether it is known to the Government of India that in this Himalayan region certain foreigners, mostly Americans, go there as bird-watchers, some as artists and painters enamoured with the landscape of Himalayas.

AN HON. MEMBER : Yogis also.

DR. RANEN SEN : ...and yogis also, not only as visitors but some of them get settled in the Himalayan border. There was an instance of one American lady who was over-staying in Darjeeling, in the Kalimpong area, and she was, all of a sudden, missing from that area and she was found in Madras.

AN HON. MEMBER : Americans were responsible.

DR. RANEN SEN : The Americans were responsible. About the friends who are always trying to equate Soviet Union with America, this House knows their colour and complexion. I need not go into that. What I meant to say is : Has it come to the notice of the Government that the intelligence system which is mostly engaged to find out the faults of the Communists instead of going into the activities of the foreign agents, mostly Americans and West German agencies operating in India in the form of tourists, bird-watchers, painters, artists, etc. and, if so, may I know what steps Government of India have taken, after all these revelations in Parliament, to stop this ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As far as the Himalayan region is concerned, it is recognised that it is a sensitive area. We do not allow foreigners to go there. In the inner region, no tourist, no foreigner, can go. Only in some cases, for making the studies, we have been permitting a very few people. About this also, we will examine it. We want to protect this area. There should not be espionage or other intelligence activities. We will do our best.

12.28. hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

UTTAR PRADESH ANTARIM ZILA PARISHAD (RE-ENACTMENT AND CONTINUANCE) ACT, 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : On behalf of Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Antarim Zila Parishad (Re-enactment and Continuance) Act, 1968

(President's Act No. 19 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1968 under sub-section(3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1588/68]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962, 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 section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 1315 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 987 dated the 25th May, 1968.

(ii) G.S.R. 1383 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1589/68]

2. A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 937 in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1968.

(ii) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1300 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1590/68]

3. A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. F. 4(28)/68-Fin. (E) (I) in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th June, 1968 under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi (Hindi and English Version).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1590/68]

ANNUAL REPORT OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION FOR 1966-67 AND AUDITED ACCOUNT THEREOF

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

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas

(Amtd.) Bill

Commission for the year 1966-67 together with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1591/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

SHRI D. ERING : On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table :—

1. A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities, Act, 1955 :—

(i) G.S.R. 1384 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1968 making certain amendment to G.S.R. 914 dated the 10th June, 1966.

(ii) The Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Starch Manufacture in Gujarat) Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1422 in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1968.

2. A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1396 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1968 making certain amendment to G.S.R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964 under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1592/68.]

12.29 HRS.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 31st July, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Border Security Force Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th July, 1968."

(ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 1st August, 1968, passed the enclosed motion concurring in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya

Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Union Territories (Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions) Bill, 1968. The names of the members nominated by the Rajya Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee are set out in the motion.

Motion

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the separation of judicial and executive functions in Union territories, and resolves that the following members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee :—

1. Shri P. Abraham
2. Shri M. Vero
3. Shri S. Krishna Mohan Singh
4. Shrimati Satyawati Dang
5. Kumari Shanta Vasisht
6. Shri I. K. Gujral
7. Shri Syed Ahmed
8. Shri Golap Barbora
9. Dr. Bhai Mahavir
10. Shri M. Ruthnaswamy
11. Shri A. P. Chatterjee."

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-FIRST REPORT**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :**
I beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1968."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 2nd August, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

12.30 HRS.

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take further consideration of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill. We have already taken 2 hours on the points of order and all that. The time allotted was 5 hours.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can that be deducted ?

Mr. SPEAKER : What I am saying is hat 2 hours time of the House has been taken. You take 5 hours. That is a different matter. I would like to know what amendments are moved.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से जानकारी चाहता हूँ। उस दिन मैंने नियम 305 के अन्तर्गत यहां पर प्रश्न उठाया था इसलिए कि मिनट आफ डिसेन्ट के दो पैराग्राफ जो नहीं छापे गए थे, उन को छापना जाय और बांटा जाय। नियम के अनुसार उस को गजट में भी छापना जरूरी है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको गजट में छापना गया या नहीं ?

Mr. SPEAKER : It has been gazetted also. Everything has been corrected now. Mr. Jha, are you moving your amendment ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो फिर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं नियम 65 के आधार पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। जब कोई बिल पेश किया जाता है तो उसके साथ उसकी अलग-अलग चीजों के बारे में जानकारी देनी चाहिये, उसमें एक एक्सप्लेनटरी स्टेटेमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़न्स होते हैं—

“... an explanatory Statement of Objects and Reasons which shall not contain arguments : provided that the Speaker may if he thinks fit, revise the Statement of Objects and Reasons.”

अब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल यहां पर पेश किया गया है, इसमें जो स्टेटेमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़न्स दिये गये हैं, उसे मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, यह काफ़ी लम्बा है, इसलिये इस को पूरा नहीं पढ़ूंगा...

Mr. SPEAKER : Objects and Reasons are given.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : आर्ग्यूमेंट्स नहीं देने चाहिये, लेकिन जो आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़न्स हैं, इस कानून का जो उद्देश्य है, वह

पूरी तरह से इसमें दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर कानून का कोई भी उद्देश्य इसमें नहीं दिया जाता है तो वे आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़न्स अधूरे रह जाते हैं। मेरी आपसे यह अर्ज है कि जब विधेयक को पेश किया जाता है...

Mr. SPEAKER : Are you not too late ? It has been introduced and it has come before the House for discussion. This should have been raised at the time of introduction.

श्री मधु लिनये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह दूसरा प्रश्न रख रहें हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : मैं दूसरी बात रख रहा हूँ। इस में क्लॉज 36 ए तथा डी को देखिये—यह इस कानून की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण क्लॉज है...

Mr. SPEAKER : He can oppose that when it comes.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत अहम प्रश्न है। मैं इस मामले में खोज कर के लाया हूँ और शकघर साहब की किताब लाया हूँ...

Mr. SPEAKER : On that account it is not going to be valid.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : इस में मेज़ पालियामेन्टरी प्रेक्टिस का जिक्र है। 1960 में इस सदन में श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी ने “एक्वायर्ड टैरिटर्रीज़ मर्जर बिल” के सिलसिले में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था—उस का जिक्र इस किताब में है। उसमें दिया गया है कि स्टेटेमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़न्स क्यों पूरे होने चाहिये, किस लिये उन को अधूरा नहीं रखा जा सकता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लॉज 36ए तथा डी इस कानून का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं, आप देखेंगे कि प्रदर्शन इत्यादि पर तो पाबन्दी है ही, लेकिन इस कानून के मुताबिक प्रदर्शन करने वाले लोगों को सजा भी मिल सकती है, 6 महीने के लिये उन को जेल भेजा जा सकता है और उन पर 1 हजार रुपया जुर्माना भी किया जा सकता है।

Mr. SPEAKER : What is the point of order that he wants to raise ?

श्री आर्चं करनेम्बीज : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि जब यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बलाज है, तो एम्ज एण्ड आब्जेक्ट्स में भी इसका जिक्र किया जाना आवश्यक है। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो यह अघूरा है। इस सिलसिले में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 1960 के उस फैसले की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। 1960 में जब श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था तो उस समय उनका एक ही मुद्दा था कि एम्ज एण्ड आब्जेक्ट्स में जो तारीख दी गई थी, वह गलत थी। 12 दिसम्बर, 1960 की तारीख दी गई थी, जब कि वह 15 दिसम्बर होनी चाहिए थी। पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू उस समय प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन्होंने यहां पर खड़े हो कर अपनी गलती को कुबूल किया, मैं उनके एक वाक्य को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

"I should be glad to vary that statement to make that little point clear by a few words here and there and change the date if you will permit me."

अध्यक्ष महोदय उस समय यह फैसला हुआ था कि वह एक टैकनीकल गलती थी, जिसके दुरुस्त करने की इजाजत देते हैं और उस के बाद पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उस गलती को दुरुस्त करने का काम किया था।

मैं इन सब बातों का जिक्र इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि यह एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है, यदि एम्ज एण्ड आब्जेक्ट्स में कोई अघूरा-पन रहता है, तो यह विधेयक ठीक ढंग से सदन के सामने नहीं आ सकता है, इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि उपप्रधान मंत्री द्वारा इस गलती का दुरुस्त किये बिना यह विधेयक यहां बहस के लिये नहीं आ सकता है।

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): On a point of order. The hon. Member, Shri Fernandes, has quoted rule 65. I draw your attention to this rule. It says: "Any member, other than a Minister...."

This is the point. It says:

"Any member, other than a Minister, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill....."

This Bill has been moved by a Minister and not by a private member.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member kindly sit down? It is the time of the House that is taken away. I do not mind; if a point of order is raised, I am obliged to hear it and the rules compel me to hear it and I will hear it if necessary for another two hours also. But whose time is wasted? After all, it is the time of the House that is spent. Anyway, Government will push through this Bill; they are not going to withdraw it because of the Opposition. I know that hon. Members in the Opposition want to oppose it tooth and nail. I could see that sitting in the Chair and I see both points of view. Government will push through and the Opposition will oppose it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I request you to kindly give me a minute? Our intention is not to indulge in filibustering. I hope you will not take the same attitude which the Finance Minister is taking. The point is that you have to protect the interests of the Members and the interests of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to protect the interests of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am a Member of the House and.....

MR. SPEAKER: But he is not the only Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know that the time of the House is precious. In this particular case two points of order were raised. One was by Shri Srinibas Misra. The first was overruled by the Deputy-Speaker who was in the Chair. The second was raised by Shri Srinibas Misra and the third was upheld by the Chair as a correct point of order.....

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री मिश्रा के दूसरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को कहीं डिस्पोज-आफ किया है ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The second part of it was not disposed of at all. A third point of order which was raised by Shri Madhu Limaye was upheld by the Chair....

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is just analysing the history of what happened in those two hours.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not a general point of order. This particular point of order is being raised under rule 65. The hon. lady Member Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee has said that this refers to any Member other than a Minister. Our main point is this that the Statement of Objects and Reasons must embody the salient features of the Bill.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Why does he want to explain the same thing? What Shri George Fernanades has said in Hindi, the hon. Member is repeating in English.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: I shall only read out one small extract from *The Practice and Procedure of Parliament*.

Mr. SPEAKER: Shri George Fernanades could himself have read that out (*Interruptions*). I am glad that Shri Molahu Prasad and Shri Sheo Narain are adding some humour to a tense situation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Sheo Narain is a good friend of ours, and we never consider him to be a mental case; he is sober. At page 422 of this book by Shri M.N. Kaul and Shri S. L. Shakhder this is what we find.

"It has been the uniform practice since 1862 to append to every Bill a Statement of Objects and Reasons briefly explaining the purpose of the proposed legislation. The statement is explanatory of the context and objects of a Bill and helps in understanding the necessity and the scope of the Bill but the courts cannot rely on it on constructing an Act for the reason that it refers to a Bill....."

Mr. SPEAKER: That is not relevant here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am only saying that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons such an extraneous thing has been brought in. It should have been brought in by amending the Criminal Procedure Code or the Indian Penal Code or the Industrial Disputes Act. This has been brought forward in this Bill purposely in connivance with the bank bosses to curb the activities and the fundamental rights of the employees. When such is the case, it should have been clearly stated in the Statement of Objects

and Reasons. I would only request you to kindly go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons. If you are convinced that the Statement of Objects and Reasons contains a reference to this, then I shall feel satisfied.

श्री एम० मुहम्मद इस्माइल (मंजेरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक परसनल एक्सप्ले-नेशन देना चाहता हूँ। 31 अगस्त को मेरे नाम से ऐसा हुआ था कि हाउस एडजार्न किया गया, इस के बारे में मैंशन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी में..... (ब्यवधान)...

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order. For personal explanation also the hon. Member must take my permission. Now, he must sit down.

श्री एम० मुहम्मद इस्माइल : तमाम एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन फेन हुआ है। इस में कम-से-कम यह होना चाहिए था..... (ब्यवधान).....

Mr. SPEAKER: Even for personal explanation he must write to me and send me the statement in advance.

श्री एम० मुहम्मद इस्माइल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुनिए.....

Mr. SPEAKER: Will he kindly sit down now? I have not allowed him.

श्री एम० मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मैंने शार्ट नोटिस भी दिया था, लेकिन आपने उस को भी नहीं लिया.....

Mr. SPEAKER: For personal explanation also, he must take my permission. He cannot just get up whenever he chooses as he did on that day when he rose and started speaking. If he wants to give personal explanation, he cannot just get up and speak whenever he chooses. There are some rules of the House which have to be followed. I have to follow those rules. All that I am saying is that the hon. Member may also follow the rules. That is all.

श्री एम० मुहम्मद इस्माइल : आप मुझे सुन लीजिए...

Mr. SPEAKER: He must sit down. He is again getting up. That is also against the rules.

He may write to me, if he wants to give a personal explanation, and send me the statement. I shall go through it and then perhaps I may allow him or I may request him not to make that statement if I feel that it is not necessary to make it; I cannot guarantee anything on that now. As regards the point of order raised by Shri George Fernandes, he could have raised it earlier when it was introduced.....

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : He was not given an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it was raised. Whatever it is, the explanations are given here. They may not be satisfactory to the hon. Members. But they have a right to oppose the Bill at every stage and on every clause. But to say that there is no explanation given is not correct.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We say that this particular clause.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to hear the hon. Member for a second time, a third time and a fourth time. I can hear an hon. Member only once, not for a second, third and fourth time.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आपने कभी कहा कि पहले उठ सकते थे, मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं कहूंगा, ये मुझ से पूछ रहे थे लेकिन एक एक की बात चल रही थी इसलिए मैं इनको बिटाल रहा था कि पहले इनका हो जाना चाहिए फिर आपका आयोग। फिर इनके खत्म होने पर ये उठे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा अभी कहाँ खत्म हुआ है ?

MR. SPEAKER : I accept what the hon. Member says. I know that he will not say anything which is 'galat'.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : एक प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर खत्म होने पर इनका प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर था इसलिए उस वक्त मौका नहीं मिला और अब उठे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई गलती नहीं की है।

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing wrong in that. But anyway, I would only say this. That point of order could have M33LSS/68—9

been raised earlier. But due to some difficulty, other points of order were raised. Even then, I would say that the explanatory note is there. It may not be satisfactory the clause may not be satisfactory and so on. I am not giving any judgment or taking any sides. Certainly, hon. Members can oppose it, and they may vote on every clause or something else may be done. What I say is that let us proceed with this Bill, and let hon. Members oppose the clauses as they come up.

Now, there are amendments to the consideration motion. The first is by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha.....

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी मेरा एक और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that that was accepted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है।

MR. SPEAKER : When did he raise it ? I think he did not raise it at all.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I have been standing, but I have not been called.

मेरा कहना यह है कि नियम 389 के अन्तर्गत आपका निर्देश नम्बर 89 इस प्रकार है :—

"The minute of dissent shall be given only after the draft report has been considered and adopted by the committee and it shall not be conditional in any respect."

तो इसका मतलब यह है कि रपट तैयार होने के पश्चात् हम लोग विरोध पत्र देते हैं। मैं इसपर नहीं कहूंगा कि विचार किया है या नहीं क्योंकि यह समझने के लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। मुझे पता नहीं मजदूर मन्त्री मौजूद हैं या नहीं। मेरे और मेरे साथियों के मिनट आफ डिसेन्ट में एक महत्वपूर्ण अनुच्छेद है जो काटा नहीं गया है, और वह है :

"It has been the convention hitherto that any legislation involving labour relations and trade union rights should first be discussed by the Tripartite Labour Conference. It was on this ground that the SVD Ministry in Uttar Pradesh was advised not to proceed

[SHRI MADHU LIMAYE]

with its Bill providing for the compulsory recognition of trade unions and ballot to settle the Union's rival claims. It is, therefore, regrettable that Sections seeking to put curbs on the trade union movement should be included in this Bill without obtaining clearance from the Tripartite Labour Conference as is being done in regard to other labour legislation.

यह उस समय उपस्थित नहीं हुआ था। मैं माननीय उप-प्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री से इतना जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भविष्य में उन्होंने यह फैसला किया है कि यह जो परम्परा है, यह जो कन्वैन्शन है उसको खत्म करना चाहते हैं। अगर आधिकारिक ढंग से यहां पर घोषणा हो जायगी तो डांगे साहब भी यहां बैठे हैं वे भी सोचेंगे कि इंडियन लेबर कान्फ्रेंस में हम लोग जायें या न जायें।

MR. SPEAKER: I think this was raised at the time of the Select Committee.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE: (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It was raised by other Members.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है लेकिन प्रश्न उचित अवश्य है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री इसके बारे में विचार करें। सामाजिक बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियन्त्रण के साथ-साथ इसके द्वारा बैंक कर्मचारियों के ऊपर भी नये नियन्त्रण थोपे जा रहे हैं जो कि उचित नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Deputy Prime Minister can say something, it is all right. Otherwise, there is no point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये: आप इसको प्वाइन्ट आफ प्रोप्रायटी ही कहिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई: मुझे कोई घोषणा नहीं करनी है।

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 16th December, 1968" (131)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 20th September, 1968." (132)

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Tiruvandrum): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1968." (133)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be re-committed to the Select Committee with instructions to—

- (i) consider whether the interests of two of the main parties affected, namely the employees and the shareholders of the banking companies have been suitably and sufficiently safeguarded by the provisions of the Bill, and if not, to make suitable changes therein;
- (ii) to consider or re-consider whether the provisions of proposed section 36 AE of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 are in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our Constitution and, if not, to delete it, and to report to the House by the first day of the next session." (134)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): What about other amendments?

MR. SPEAKER: The motion as well as these amendments are now before the House.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar): Mr. Speaker, the Motion which the Deputy Prime Minister has moved is that the Bill was reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration. I will concede that the Bill has come with considerable improvement from the Select Committee which, I am glad to say, did apply its mind to it, and the Deputy Prime Minister was accommodating,—at any rate; considerate, in looking at the objections we raised and in considering the amendments we proposed. Nevertheless, there are four major aspects of the Bill, four general matters, concerning which I think at this stage a few comments from me would be appropriate.

The Bill is concerned with four major matters. In the first place, it is concerned with reorienting the banking and credit policies of commercial banks; secondly, with reconstructing the management of banks in regard to the composition of their boards of directors, the appointment of whole-time executive chairman, the appointment of auditors of banks and placing restraint upon activities prejudicial to the working of the banks, that is to say, the particular provision to which considerable objection has been voiced here just recently; thirdly, the Bill is concerned with prohibition of loans and advances to certain categories of persons and certain categories of concerns, and finally, in many respects most importantly, it is concerned with nationalisation of banks by executive order under certain circumstances.

12.48 HRS.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

To begin with, on the question of banking and credit policies, the Deputy Prime Minister made a statement in this House last year preparatory to introducing the Bill in which he referred to certain persistent complaints against the banking system. I will venture to read one or two of the complaints to which he referred, namely:

"There have been persistent complaints that several priority sectors such as agriculture, small scale industries and exports have not been receiving their due share of banking credit and that the bulk of bank advances are diverted to industry, particularly large and medium-scale industries and big and established business houses.....The importance of sectors like agriculture, small-scale industries and exports cannot be overlooked".

Then he went on to say:

"It is important to ensure in the immediate future an equitable and purposeful distribution of some of credit, within the resources available, keeping in view the relative priorities of development needs".

Now, Sir, the point I wish to make is this: the Deputy Prime Minister was good enough in the course of discussions in the Select Committee, to say that all that he had done was merely to refer to these complaints. He had not said that those complaints

were justified. But the position remains that so far as this House is concerned, there is there an implication, if one reads that statement of last year, which remains uncontradicted as of today, in this House. When the Deputy Prime Minister was moving his Motion to take the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, into consideration, I was hoping that he would make a statement as to these implications that the banks were, in some ways, responsible for these shortcomings of banking policy, that he would contradict these adverse implications against banks, almost amounting to what logicians would say were *suggestio falsi*. But these adverse implications were not, I regret to say, contradicted by the Deputy Prime Minister, and I am, therefore, compelled to go on record as saying that it was not the banking system that was responsible for this; it was the policies of Government during the years following 1948 that were responsible for this state of affairs.

I do not wish to make statements on this without authority, and I will, therefore, take the liberty of reading from the evidence of the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Jha, before the Committee. When he was asked certain very important question by my hon. friend, Shri S. Kundu, a member of the Joint Committee, this is what he said:

"I think the Reserve Bank has always had a wide range of powers."

It was not for lack of power that the banking policy over the last 20 years has been what it was,—

"The purpose for which the powers are exercised was partly derived from statute itself and partly by the judgment which the Bank exercises on the state of the economy as it develops from time to time and partly also by an over-all assessment of the economic situation and of the national policy."

Going on, he explained how the banking policy had been developing over the last few years:

"In the initial stages the Bank was really concerned to ensure the safety of the depositors' money. Most of the directives and control measures dealt with it, and that was the guiding principle. Then

[Shri N. Dandeker]

came a stage when there was the accent on industrial development. This accent was not within the bank but in the country. So, the bank began to take steps to encourage the larger allocation of credits to industries with the result that a sizeable step-up took place—from one-third of the trade going to industry, it became two-third in a matter of about seven or eight years."

Sir, the point I wish to make is this. It was not the commercial banks that made the normal total banking and credit policies of this country. The credit policy and the banking policy of this country was made by the Reserve Bank of India, guided in its turn by the Central Government, in exercise of the tremendous powers vested both in the Central Government over the policies of the Reserve Bank and in the Reserve Bank over the policies of the commercial banks, both in the interests of depositors and in the public interest. Therefore, I do wish to go on record, specifically on the authority of Mr. Jha, to say regarding these complaints to which the Deputy Prime Minister referred in his statement last year and which he admitted in the Joint Committee, or rather, admitted is the wrong word, but which he agreed in the Joint Committee were not indeed complaints which he accepted, but he has not said so here. I, therefore, wish, Sir, to reiterate that it was not the banking system as such which was responsible for this, but the circumstances in the country were such that the Government, the Reserve Bank, and under their guidance the banking system followed the policy they did.

There is another point concerning banking policy that I want specifically to refer to, because over and over again in this discussion, apart from the general allegation that banking policy was wrongly oriented, there was also the specific allegation, in particular in relation to agriculture, that the banking system did nothing at all for agriculture. The first thing I want to say about that is this, that this was a matter of established policy,—a matter of policy accepted by Government, a matter of policy accepted by the Reserve Bank, a matter of policy, therefore, accepted by the commercial banks in this country. These were the recommendations upon which these policies

were founded. The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee in 1950 recommended that the proper field for agriculture credit was in the co-operative banking system and not with the commercial banks, the Rural Credit Survey of 1954 undertaken by the Reserve Bank came to the same conclusion, that it was not the function of the commercial banks to go in for agricultural credit but that it was properly the function of the co-operative credit structure; finally, there was the report in 1960 by the Committee on Co-operation presided over by that eminent cooperator Shri Vaikunt Lal Mehta which also made precisely those recommendations. And it was in pursuance of those recommendations that the commercial banks were kept out. I deliberately use the words "kept out" and not remained out; they were deliberately kept out of the agricultural credit structure, because that credit structure was intended to be the preserve of the cooperative societies. Let the Governor of the Reserve Bank speak from his evidence.

"So far, it was the firm policy,"—this is the evidence of Mr. Jha, Governor of the Reserve Bank—"to keep the agricultural scheme for co-operatives alone. The pumping of credit to agriculture went to the co-operatives", he went on, "for which the Reserve Bank made money available through the State and apex co-operative societies". He says further: "now that agriculture is entering into a new phase and new demands are coming up, the question of bank finance coming into the field has also been taken up."

Therefore, I wish to go on record as saying that it was not the fault of the commercial banks or of the Reserve Bank or anybody. It was in fact the established policy in this country that commercial banks should not engage in the field of agricultural banking which was to be exclusively preserved or reserved for the co-operative banking system.

SHRI RANGA: It was a wrong policy.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: That it was a wrong policy is now being realised. But that is not something for which the commercial banks can be blamed, nor indeed anyone else, I suppose because it is a matter of hind sight. I would not have been prepared to say nor for that matter would anybody else,—in 1960 or 1958 or 1962, that it was a wrong policy to have pursued, that

agricultural credit of all kinds—short or medium or long term—should come primarily from the co-operative society. All of us believed then that the co-operative banking and credit system was the proper source for agricultural finance.

Now, as the Governor of the Reserve Bank says, agriculture is entering into a new phase and is having a new dimension. The technological changes that have come about have also changed the character, volume and nature of financing required. Consequently, it is right that commercial banks should start looking forward to agricultural credit also as among the fields in which they should engage. But what I am suggesting is that it is improper by implication or by express statement to blame the commercial bank for not having gone into agricultural credit because it was precisely the field into which they were not supposed to go and from which they were excluded.

Next, about the reconstruction of the managerial structure of Banks, I do not want to go into details now. I appreciate that in the formulation of policy at the director level in banks, it is desirable that a body of experts should be available with experience and knowledge other than merely industrial and commercial. That is acceptable. But the main trouble, as I see it here, is that from a situation where there was no requirement at all—only people with experience of industry, finance and commerce were on the board of director,—the Bill proposes to take a sudden leap, from nothing to 51 per cent, as the proportion of the board of directors that ought to be constituted with special kind of knowledge and experience. My specific suggestion will be explained in detail at the time of moving my amendments. But I submit this jump is too sudden and quite unnecessary. We can go in that direction but without necessarily saying at what speed we should leap over in that direction.

There is another point. The Deputy Prime Minister in the course of his speech on the motion referred to the fear which I had expressed and in regard to which he was good enough to give an assurance which is embodied in the report of the Select Committee in para 23 of that report:

“During the course of discussion on subsection (6) of the proposed section 10B of

the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, empowering the Reserve Bank of India to remove an elected chairman of the board of directors of a banking company, if, in the opinion of the Reserve Bank of India, he is not a fit and proper person to hold the office of Chairman, the Committee were assured by the Government that there would be no victimization of the chairman merely because of his being a critic of the monetary and banking policies of the Reserve Bank of India or of the fiscal and economic policies of the Central Government or the Government of any State.”

When this assurance was given, I was content; I was the one who had moved an amendment to that particular clause seeking to embody into it precisely these words.

However, the Deputy Prime Minister was good enough to give that assurance to be recorded in the Select Committee Report. I was content. But then, subsequently, I have had a terrible shock. I have heard here statements made by the Home Minister, Mr. Chavan, that the solemn assurances given twenty years ago by the then Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, assurances which had been embodied in the Constitution regarding the privileges and privy purses of rulers, are to be thrown overboard. I now regret to have to say that while assurances of even highly-placed persons like Deputy Prime Ministers are perhaps acceptable during their lifetime, I have also to say that when they are off the scene, those assurances are not worth the paper on which they are written even if they are embodied in a law or the Constitution. Consequently, I have tabled an amendment which goes back to the position I had taken before the Select Committee, namely, about those assurances having to be embodied in the particular clause in the Bill.

Then, I come to the point that has been agitating my friends,—the new section 36AD.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will require some more time, I hope.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Yes, Sir.

13 HRS.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

**BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Danekar may continue his speech.

SHRIN. DANDEKER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was on the subject of the second major aspect of this Bill concerned with re-construction of the management of banks and I have already referred to the re-constitution of boards of directors, and the appointment of wholtime executive chairman. And I was on the subject of restraining certain activities prejudicial to the working of the bank, which brings me to the clause which has aroused a good deal of feeling, namely, the new section 36AD that is proposed to be inserted into the Banking Regulation Act.

I want to make just two observations about this. The first is that this measure which amends the Banking Regulation Act is specifically concerned with the regulation of banking as a whole, and the objective is to so increase and direct social control over banks that they may fulfil the objectives which the country has before it in terms of economic development. When there is special legislation in regard to the regulation of banks in all aspects of their management, an important aspect of the management and an important aspect of the working of the banks, which impinges upon the day-to-day working of banks, is this question of activities of the employees of banks in relation to, let us admit, matters which may otherwise be legitimate. I am not questioning that for the moment. Very often the dispute which give rise to the kind of activities sought to be prohibited by this Bill may well be legitimate. At any rate, I am prepared to proceed on that basis. But the question here is whether the particular types of activities sought to be prevented or prohibited by the new provision are the kind of activities which in relation to banking ought to be allowed or whether they are such as to infringe upon fundamental rights. That is one question. The second question is whether the Banking Regulation Act is a proper place for such regulatory provisions.

As to the first one, I have no doubt whatever that the activities which are sought to be prohibited within the very narrowly circumscribed compass of the definitions given in 36AD are not activities which are either legitimate trade union activities or, at any rate, they are not activities which constitute fundamental rights.

I have here a judgment of the Bombay High Court in a matter arising in fact out of such activities by the employees in a bank known as the Syndicate Bank Ltd. in which the High Court of Bombay upheld certain injunctions against them and certain prohibitory orders, one or two of them with slight modifications, made by a lower court. I would just read one or two of these to illustrate the fact that the High Court of Bombay did not regard these prohibitions as contravening in any way the Fundamental Rights. In fact, the question of fundamental rights specially debated in this case before the High Court. These are some of the injunctions that the High Court issued. The first is that there will be an interim injunction restraining the defendants either by themselves or through their agents from holding meetings, shouting slogans, uttering abuses, holding demonstrations etc. Within the premises of the plaintiff bank; the second is that there will be an interim injunction restraining the defendants and their agents or servants from shouting abusive or defamatory slogans against the plaintiff or any of its officers or customers within a radius of such and such distance, of the premises of the bank or the entrance to the bank; the third is that there will be an interim injunction restraining the defendants from publishing, circulating and distributing circulars, pamphlets etc. commenting upon credit-worthiness or the solvency of the bank or defaming the plaintiff bank and so on.

The point that I am making is that these particularly circumscribed and very clearly defined activities which it is sought by the provision in this Bill to prohibit within the premises or at the entrance of commercial banks are no: activities, the prohibition of which would constitute an infringement of fundamental rights.

The second question is whether this kind of thing is necessary in this particular Bill. I submit that it is because credit institutions by their very nature go to the very foundations

of the day-to-day working of the economy. It is not just that credit institutions are important in the totality of the economic development of the country. Credit institutions like commercial banks are concerned with honouring cheques, clearing cheques, honouring bills, clearing bills, purchasing bills, discounting bills, remitting moneys, receiving moneys, allowing people to withdraw their moneys and so on, and these are operations of a kind which are continuous day-to-day operations, and they are day-to-day operations of a kind that go to the very root of the operation of the economy. Consequently, on merits, I have no doubt whatsoever, and it is my submission to the House, that the regulatory provisions on that sort of the activities of the employees of a bank are necessary.

Thirdly, quite obviously, if you are going to have a special legislation to regulate the working of the banks as indeed is the case here, if you are going to have special legislation regarding the management of banks, the boards of directors of the banks, the policies which they will follow, the conditions to which the directors will be subject in regard to loans and so on, then I submit that this is in fact also the proper place, for regulating the activities of those persons—and not necessarily only the employees, who may obstruct the working of banks. The clause is so worded that it is not really confined only to the employees; it applies to every person doing any of these prohibited things. Supposing the depositors get so rowdy that they prevent people from coming in or going out of the bank, then this clause would apply to them also; any person obstructing the proper day-to-day working of the banks—regardless of whether he is an employee, regardless of whether he is a customer, regardless of whether he is a shareholder, regardless of whether he is a depositor,—must be prevented from obstructing the day-to-day working of the commercial banks. If that is the case, then the proper place for such legislation is in fact the Banking Regulation Act, which is concerned with controlling, guiding and directing the totality of the functioning of the banks.

That is the position in regard to this particular matter. I am not at this moment concerned with the specific sub-clauses

of the clause, but I am on the subject of the principles involved.

The third major feature of this Bill is concerned with loans and advances. On the whole there can be no doubt that not only should we restrict or indeed prohibit loans to directors who themselves participate in the policy-making of the bank, but we should also prohibit loans to concerns in which the directors have a substantial interest. In that form, I would have no objection to the proposition at all. But this Bill goes further. This is where I have very strong objections to the provisions and I have put in appropriate amendments in regard to these provisions, namely that a concern is here regarded as totally ineligible for any loans from the bank merely because the director of a bank happens to be a director of that concern, regardless of the extent of the interest that he has in that other concern. I think that that is going too far. It is to me acceptable that if a director has a substantial interest in the borrowing concern, whether as a shareholder or as a partner, or if he is indeed much more intimately connected with that concern as its managing agent or its employee or as its manager, then lending to such concern should be restricted or even prohibited. That, Sir, is an acceptable proposition. But to suggest that perfectly well-run concerns which happen to have on their board a director with no substantial stake in the concern but who is also a director of the bank should thereby become ineligible for borrowing from that particular bank is, it seems to me, going to a point at which absurdity comes in. I know that the answer would be 'why does he not resign from the bank?' Why does he not resign from the company? But these are, I submit, not relevant answers. The real question is whether the proposition is *per se* justified on merits.

Another part of this particular aspect of the Bill to which I take exception is in regard to the time-limitations involved. My exceptions are not in regard to the character of the proposals. The character of the proposals is this that where a loan or an advance to a particular concern is prohibited under the substantive provisions, then an existing loan and advance of the prohibited category must be liquidated within a given period of time. We accept that

[Shri N. Dandeker]

as a logical corollary of the first proposition. But the point is that it is not a trifling sum that is involved. In many such cases of which I am aware, the advances and loans and other facilities and accommodations runs into several lakhs of rupees. It is not meaningful to suggest that they should liquidate those loans and advances and settle the accounts within a period of twelve months; not unless one of two things is to be conceded; namely, that either you concede that it does not matter if there should result an upheaval in industry, because to you this Bill is far more important than the well being of the totality of the industry; or alternatively, that what is going to happen is a swopping of loans, that is, such loans from Bank A will move to Bank B, and loans from bank B will move to Bank C and so on, until the whole thing is apparently in conformity with the law. This kind of compulsion to do this sort of thing is a meaningless proposition.

I suggest that the period for liquidating these loans ought to be much longer. Indeed, I suggest that a more reasonable proposition would be, not that such loans should not continue, but that the amounts of such loans and advances should not increase and that any further borrowings by such concerns should be from some other banks. That kind of thing would be meaningful and acceptable.

Finally, Sir, I think the worst feature of this particular part of the Bill is the one that gives to the Reserve Bank power to extend time within which these concerns may liquidate their loans. I again appeal to the Deputy Prime Minister not to expose the Reserve Bank to this kind of situation. He is, aware, that in this House and more so in the other House, there have been allegations of close collaboration of an undesirable kind between Government and big industry. If the Reserve Bank is also to be exposed to such allegations merely because it thought on merits that time should be extended for liquidating certain loans,—if the Bank is to be exposed to light-hearted allegations of that kind, then I think it would be one of the worst things that could happen to a central banking institution,—an institution that controls money, that controls credit and that controls inflationary processes, that is an adviser to

Government, that has got to carry out the instructions of Government and so on. I would beg of the Finance Minister, regardless of whether he is going to allow one year for repayment of these loans or three years, that let him please not put the Reserve Banks into this awful position of being attacked on flimsy grounds by insinuations and allegations of favouritism and collusion.

My last word, Sir, is about nationalisation. There is a provision in this Bill which horrifies me, which enables the Government by executive orders to nationalise any bank for the most trifling breach of any directive of the Reserve Bank. If a bank commits a breach of Reserve Bank's directives "more than once", which means twice, and if it is "in the interest of banking policy," which means the same thing again although the word "and" is used, that the bank ought to be nationalised, then there are provisions in this Bill, Part II C of that particular clause 15, which enables, the nationalisation of that bank by executive orders. I cannot over-emphasize the point that in my opinion this is utterly unconstitutional—this is, of course, not a matter on which I am asking, you sir, to express an opinion; I am only stating a proposition.—I think provisions of this kind in a general Act, enabling by executive orders the nationalisation of banks is in my judgment not only improper but also unconstitutional. I am prepared to look at any specific proposition of nationalisation, whether it is of a bank or a cement company or textile mill, anything, then we can debate it on a specific legislation concerned with its nationalisation, debate it on merits whether it is desirable policy-wise, specific instance-wise in the particular facts of the case, in relation to the mode of compensation proposed, the nature of compensation proposed and so on; and then come to a decision. But this kind of blanket provision, sneaking in by the backdoor into a regulatory act for the purpose of nationalisation of banks by mere executive orders is, in my judgment both improper and unconstitutional and ought not to be there.

Subject to these observations, as I said earlier, the Bill has very considerably improved after its reference to the Joint Committee and I hope what I have said will induce the Deputy Prime Minister to make

appropriate concessions if he likes, or appropriate changes in his attitudes as a result of the arguments and suggestions that I have advanced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker I would like to say something regarding the distribution of time. Even if we do not take into account the time taken for points of orders and other things, we have just got five hours. Out of those five hours I would suggest three hours for general discussion and two hours for clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, as you have already seen, for the last few days this has evoked considerable controversy in this House itself. So, may I request you in all fairness to us that the time should be extended? It should be five hours for general discussion and two hours for clauses.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A large number of amendments have been moved.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): It is a very important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I fully realise the importance of this Bill. But the BAC, after considering all aspects, has allotted five hours for this. So, I will convey this to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the hon. Members want extension of time in view of the importance of the Bill. I have discretion to extend it only by half an hour.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I only want to state that the BAC has taken a unanimous decision and allotted five hours.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say something? It is not for us to say whether you should extend it or not. But when it is said that its importance is there, did the importance suddenly arise? When the BAC considered it, the importance was there, the position in the country was there, everything was there. No new factor has come in now. If we change the report of the BAC, there will be no sanctity attached to the BAC and we will not know how to transact business. That is my worry. I am not worried about anything else. We have already spent two hours or more on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I wish to place before you and the Deputy Prime Minister that this question was raised in the BAC. Previously, the time allotted was only three hours. We argued and argued and got it extended to five hours. Still we have said that it will not be sufficient. It will be seen from the proceedings of the BAC. This is a very important Bill. At that time we did not know that something has been omitted and it has to be restored. Nothing is going to be lost by discussing it for a little more time. This is not an ordinary Bill. Let us discuss it to our hearts content. Ultimately, you will get it passed; we know it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As I have said, so far as my discretion is concerned, I can exercise it just for half an hour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The House can take a decision. It is more than the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is true; the House is supreme.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: So, I beg to move.... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All arguments were there before the Business Advisory Committee and I would also convey the feeling expressed here, namely, that time should be extended, to the Speaker and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and it is for them to consider it.

How much time would the hon. Minister require for his reply to the general discussion? I want to finish it today.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As much time as you wish to give me. If you give me half an hour, I will finish my job; if you give me 15 minutes, I will do justice to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Dandekar, fortunately, being the first speaker got about 20 or 30 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I gave him a little latitude because he rarely speaks in the House and he speaks with some knowledge.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why I am insisting that here and now the House should take a decision on this is that if on the assumption of the total time being 5 hours you decide 3 hours for general discussion and 2 hours for clause-by-clause consideration, the time for the other speakers

will be hardly 15 minutes each and they will not be able to explain their point of view. Then, what will happen if time is extended later on? Will you give another opportunity to the same speakers?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The matter may be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee for further extension. So far as clause-by-clause consideration is concerned, my difficulty is that under the Rules I cannot just say, "Two minutes." These are important clauses and it may take a long time. So, that is very difficult. What I would suggest, therefore, is that we close the general discussion today at 5.30. I shall call the Deputy Prime Minister at 5 O'clock.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then you will have given about 4 hours for this. We started at 12.45. If I speak at 5 o'clock it means that you are giving me half an hour up to 5.30. So, 3½ hours now and 15 minutes in the morning means that you have given 3 hours and 45 minutes for this. I do not mind. You do whatever you do knowing it; but do not do it being dragged into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Prime Minister will reply at 5 o'clock.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह इतना इम्पॉर्टेंट बिल है, इसमें सब पार्टियों के लोग अच्छी तरह से अपनी राय रखना चाहते हैं। राय अलग-अलग भी हो सकती है। सरकार की कुछ राय हो सकती है, दूसरी पार्टियों की दूसरी राय हो सकती है। लेकिन राय रखने का मौका तो सदन के सामने पूरी तरह से आ जाना चाहिए खास तौर से इस बिल के बारे में और मुझे ताज्जुब है कि मन्त्री महोदय क्यों उस को जल्दी करना चाहते हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was referred to a Select Committee and all these points were pressed there. We should have some regulation.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष जी, ऐसा तो कई बार हुआ है कि बिजनेस ऐंडवाइजरी कमेटी ने कुछ पास किया और यहां आने के

बाद सदन के अगर सब सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि थोड़ा एक्सटेंड होना चाहिए.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already extended time for today to 3½ hours.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि यह तो एक दूसरे की भावना को समझ कर कोआपरेशन से चलना है। जवाब मन्त्री महोदय आज न दें, कल दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, he should reply to the debate, today. I am referring the question to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE: If you say about the Select Committee, what is happening in the Select Committee.....(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That we need not take into consideration.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, While discussing the Bill as it has come from the Select Committee, I would say, as Shri Dandekar has pointed out, that though this Bill has improved in many respects, and has created an impression that the functioning of the banks will be controlled in an overall manner, the control that will be exercised by the Government and the Reserve Bank is more or less a negative control, that is, what the banks cannot do under this Bill. That is the prime spirit of this Bill. The problem of social control was not only the negative problem. The very basis of the social control was, that the bank credit which should have been diverted into various channels for meeting the social objectives was not being diverted and that is why the need for such a Bill was felt.

Confining myself to the Report of the Select Committee, our job has become very difficult because we have to speak on the provisions of the Bill and as it has come from the Select Committee. The scope is so limited to discuss this matter here that we feel we will not be able to do justice to this problem. Mr. Dandekar who has spoken before me has highlighted many of the provisions of the Bill. Some of his suggestions

have been good; some of his suggestions have been very much coloured. But some of the points which Mr. Dandeker has raised really need serious consideration on the part of the Finance Minister.

For example, when he has provided about the membership,—that 51 per cent membership of the Board will be from the persons who have got special knowledge. The special knowledge and the practical experience, sometimes, are quite contradictory in terms. A person may have the practical experience but he may not have the special knowledge. Therefore, the term 'practical experience' is quite vague. What it can consist of I think, the Finance Minister should really give out what exactly is, in his mind and what does he mean by the practical experience because my apprehension is that, under this clause it will mean that any member of the Government, any retired personnel who has dealt with the finances of the Government, in any capacity, will also be considered to be a person with practical experience. Banking is an impersonal institution. There should be no personalised relationship and, therefore, we must provide the safeguard as it has already been a vicious circle that most of the Government officers find their way out to some of the leading companies in the private sector.

The other day, the hon. Member, Mr. Lobo Prabhu, remarked :

If the Government officers were not so competent, why have they been taken in the private sector. I have a very easy answer to provide to Mr. Lobo Prabhu because I feel that the amount of patronage that they can provide during their service is such that they can immediately take advantage and everybody would be too glad to offer them jobs. The links that they leave in New Delhi Secretariat is always quite an influencing factor which every businessman considers. That is why most of the civil servants have joined public sector or private sector and all of them are enjoying very high appointments in business circles.

I am afraid, even in regard to banks, if we do not categorise it, my feeling is that later on, the very officers will try to get into the Board and that is how it will never serve the purpose for which this Bill has been brought forward.

I belong to a ruling Party. But tomorrow it may happen that some other party may come. Nobody knows. Let us make it clear. When a Bill is enacted in this Parliament, it becomes an Act and it becomes a permanent feature of our statute. My feeling is that there should not be that tendency which should be encouraged by the Government that most of the time, politicians should be co-opted in the Board of Directors. After all, we develop an attitude. We function here in certain situation. We are guided and influenced by our constituents; we are guided by various other political pressures. I do not want that any such loopholes should be left under the provisions of this Bill that, later on, the politicians should take advantage of their influence here and everywhere and should get into the Bank. I am not really doubting the *bona fides* of any person. Suppose he represents certain interests. In democracy, in society, as the society is being organised, as we are spending years in parliamentary life, groups are being formed which we represent in Parliament. Suppose, today, a Director of the Bank under the circumstances in which he is placed starts working on the basis of the group or the interest that he represents, it will be very difficult for the Chairman of any Bank not to react to that kind of influential opinion which he will be compelled to accept. Therefore, I think, the Finance Minister should clarify this position a little more.

Then I come to the second point and that is about Part IIC, section 36 AE. Though it is good that the Reserve Bank should have the power to look into the lapses of the banks and also provide an opportunity to them to give an account of themselves as to why those lapses occurred, I do not agree with Mr. Dandeker because the abuses which have taken place in the past do not create a feeling in us that delay will serve the purpose because we know how these companies and banks operate. It has been provided in the Bill that enough time will be given to them to explain their conduct why the lapses occurred. I am sorry a time limit has not been specifically mentioned in the Bill and, therefore, any unlimited time can be given to them. If a long time is given and if the procedure takes long time, I feel that lot of things will be done underhand and the lapses which have been found out by the

Reserve Bank would be changed and they would take advantage of this delay. I, therefore, think that some time limit should have been provided for this also; if a time limit is provided, then this kind of loopholes will not be there in the Bill.

I now come to the point which was very pertinently raised by Mr. Dandekar and which I would also reiterate, and that is, the kind of interlocking system that is bound to be created under the set-up. We should have a safeguard to meet that situation. This has been happening in the past. After all, there is a list of industrial Directors of some big banks of India. If we take the Punjab National Bank, the Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, the United Commercial Bank and the Central Bank of India, we find that all those people are being repeated in one bank or another. Either they are Chairman of one company or Director of another bank. If a particular person is Chairman of one company and Director of another bank, that bank, of which he is the Director may not give loan to the company of which that particular gentleman is the Chairman. But it does not prohibit the other banks from giving him loan. Therefore, this problem is going to be a very serious problem. I would beg of the Finance Minister to look into this interlocking system. There are so many ways by which banks give finances—term-lending, underwriting new issues, guaranteeing of deferred credit and so on. All these criteria are very significant criteria to which we must pay attention because inter-locking may not occur in one: suppose it does not occur in term-lending, it may occur in deferred payment or underwriting of new issues. Therefore, there can be a reciprocal arrangement about taking advantage of the situation. I do not find any safeguard in this Bill to remove that. I would like to quote from the *Economic Times* which is not supposed to be a very leftist paper—it is quite a conservative paper. *The Economic Times* has commented:

"In practice the relationship (of banks with their industrial clients) is changing fast. Much of the short term working capital finance provided to industrial clients is in effect used as long term funds through rolling over, quite apart from the substantial incursions made by banks in the field of

term financing... a time has come for a reassessment of the more intimate and intricate relations between banker and their industrial clients whose mutual dependence has been increasing in recent years."

This Bill has not taken care completely of the mutual dependence of the industries with the banks. It is nearly a year, since the Finance Minister had discussions with the bankers. Yet, I find, a system has been evolved by which, persons who could not take directly advantage of a particular bank after the social control statement was made by the Finance Minister have been taking this kind of advantage. I would like to know of even one big concern, which was getting finances from the bank and which was getting all the underwriting facilities in the past, having been denied this kind of facility now and because of the social control of banks, are they now finding it difficult to uphold the objective of encouraging their own industry? No. I do not think the purpose underlying social control of banks has been worked out in terms of the actual behaviour of the industrialists.

Coming to sec. 36 AD, I agree with many Members, in the view they have put forward. I have had a discussion with the Finance Minister and I argued with him about this provision. Many members have taken objection to this provision. I join with them. I feel that though the spirit behind that could be appreciated, because it is a fact that a lot of turmoil is taking in this country and our whole industrial fibre is breaking down, so many vested interests have developed the entire industrial complex—and, it is not fair that we should allow vested interests either of the industrialists or labour to operate, nor should we allow the vested interests of anybody else to break the fibre of industry. I have lot of sympathy with the viewpoint that there should be some line drawn whereby we can really control discipline of labour. But this was not the occasion, really for this purpose. This has created a feeling that this Bill is discriminating against the industrial workers who happen to be employees of banks while other industrial workers are going to have their right intact with them. Most of the members who have appended minutes of dissent have taken objection to this provision, and I feel the Finance Minister should do something about it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Most of the members have not taken objection to it, only a minority.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Except for Shri Dandekar and Shri Kothari I think the others have objected to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Most of the members are dummies.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Only he is the real one!

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Then I would withdraw that. I do not want to enter into an argument on this. I shall say that 50 per cent have supported and 50 per cent of the members have taken objection to it. But I think there is a lot of sense in the objection which has been taken.

Now I will come to a point which this Bill has not taken care of. Though it is a fact that the board of directors will comprise agriculturists, members of co-operative societies and representatives of other dimensions and spheres of economic activity, as I said in the beginning, it is what we are going to do to ensure diversification of banking fund taking place that will really matter in this.

I would like to give certain figures I have collected from some reports. These concern the *per capita* deposits in banks. The banks say that they have done remarkably well. But taking into account their sphere of operation in the past, one is led to feel that they have not done remarkably well, because the environmental climate in which they were operating was very very encouraging to them. Take, for example, a city like Bombay. I do not think banks have much to do by way of canvassing business. People are conscious and go and make their deposits themselves. Let the banks move to the villages and then they will know what it is really to go into the gear of the financial institutions.

I would like to quote some figures. The *per capita* deposit in India is the lowest. It is only Rs. 47. In Britain it is Rs. 2,000, in Italy Rs. 1,800, in Japan Rs. 1,400, in Germany it is Rs. 2,500 and in the USA it is Rs. 6,000. Compared to these figures, our *per capita* deposit is only Rs 47. This also is confined to the cities.

Taking the figures for cities, in Bombay the amount is Rs. 442.83 crores, in Delhi Rs. 316.11 crores, in Calcutta Rs. 289.26 crores and in Madras Rs. 63.09 crores.

These are the figures of deposits available in banks. Similar calculations are made of Poona, Allahabad, Lucknow and some other cities.

But they are a handful compared to the entire area and population of this country. Therefore the credit that has gone to the banks that they have been operating with great efficiency and attracting deposits is not true. They have confined their activities to very safe areas.

Shri Dandekar said that it was not the function of the banks to give loans to agriculturists, but I would like to ask him a question. The total demand for agricultural credit according to the Reserve Bank Report is Rs. 1300-1500 crores, out of which the credit co-operatives provide only Rs. 300 crores, because they are not a very profit making institution since they have to do a pioneering type of work. Should we not do something for providing the balance credit requirement? In this Bill except for representation in the Credit Council and in Boards of Directors, there is no other guide-line which makes us feel that any positive step will be taken to provide agricultural credit and to increase agricultural finance. On the other hand, no limit has been fixed on their area of operation. Any office of the banks can be opened in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. They need not go to intensive areas. I suggest to the Finance Minister that if the Head Office of a bank is in Delhi, it should be asked to operate only in a limited area, say, Western U.P., Punjab and Haryana. That will make the banks go to the rural areas.

It is a mistaken idea that in rural areas finances are not available. Lots of finances are available. According to Government reports, the amount available in rural areas is Rs. 500 crores, and there is no agency there to collect that amount. I come from a village where I have got my farm. There is no railway station there and the nearest post office is two or three miles away. We do not have any facility to carry even rupees two thousand and keep it there over-night. One feels very afraid. The banks should go to such places and tap their resources.

Today, the Food and Agriculture Ministry has asked warehouses to be constructed on a large scale by private individuals. If the banks go and finance them and also mop up agricultural income, I think it will be a boon to society.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

It has been provided in this Bill that foreign banks operating in India will have to take a licence. I think it applies to new banks and also old banks which are operating in this country. Out of 6363 bank offices in the country, foreign banks have 105 offices, and their number is 13. At the end of 1966 their earnings amounted to Rs. 33 crores, their expenses were Rs. 27 crores, and their profit was rupees six crores. If you compare the expenses, of Indian and foreign banks, you will find that for the foreign banks it is nearly 12 to 13 times more than the Indian banks. I would like the Finance Minister to conduct an enquiry as to why this kind of expense ratio has been allowed in the case of foreign banks. Moreover, their profit ratio is also higher than that of Indian banks. Primarily it is due to their financing exclusive concerns. They choose the blue-eyed industry, and therefore naturally their profits are high. They have never gone in for financing middle class concerns or ordinary industries. They have always chosen the best industries in this country, particularly, those which have foreign collaboration. Something should be done about this.

Before concluding, I would submit that foreign banks are being asked to bring their funds; I am glad it has been provided. But the proportion or percentage has not been indicated in the Bill. I suggest to the Finance Minister that they should be compelled to bring at least twenty per cent of their deposits, their deposit liability, to finance Indian industries and the economy of this country, and not to give premium to the foreign concerns because most of the premium which they give to the foreign firms goes to foreigners. All the profits of Bata and Jenson and Nicholson and other foreign companies go to foreign countries. These profits must be utilised in India and not sent abroad.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस उद्देश्य से यह विधेयक सदन के सामने लाया गया है मोटे तौर से मैं उस के साथ सहमत हूँ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि कुछ साल पहले हमारे देश में जिन लोगों के हाथ में बैंक या उन्होंने अपनी पोजीशन का कुछ नाजायज कहीं न कहीं इस्तेमाल भी किया।

यह भी ठीक है कि जो पैसा बैंक के पास है उस का जितना सदुपयोग समाज के लिए होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो पाया। नीचे तक उस का उपयोग होना चाहिए। ऐसा भी नहीं होना चाहिए कि जो उस के डाइरेक्टर्स हैं वह अपनी ही कम्पनी के लिए, अपना ही कामकाज बढ़ाने के लिए सारा उस का उपयोग करें। खेती के लिए, किसानों के लिए वह पैसा आना चाहिये यह सारी बातें जोकि इस विधेयक में हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी उन से समहत हुए बगैर नहीं रह सकता है। लेकिन मेरा सवाल उपमन्त्री महोदय से एक है कि जो उद्देश्य आप ने इस विधेयक में बनाए हैं या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने अपने अलग से मनीफेस्टो में रखे थे क्या, आज रिजर्व बैंक के जो अधिकार हैं उन से वह पूरे नहीं होते जिसके कि कारण से आज यह नया विधेयक आपको लाना पड़ा है? मेरा कहना यह है कि जो आज भी रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकार हैं उन के जरिए से यह सारी बातें पूरी हो सकती हैं और यह सब चीजें रैगुलेट हो सकती हैं। एक नया विधेयक लाने की कोई विशेष आवश्यकता मेरे खयाल से नहीं थी। शायद सरकार का यह मतलब हो कि ज्यादा कंट्रोल करने से ज्यादा ताकत एक जगह जाने से कुछ ज्यादा लाभ होता हो। मैं इस सिद्धान्त का मानने वाला नहीं हूँ। अगर आप यह कहें कि जो बैंक है उस को इतना दबा दिया जाय कि उन का इन्फ्लैटिव खत्म हो जाए और वह काम नहीं कर सकें तो यह भी ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर यह समझा जाए कि सारे अधिकार रिजर्व बैंक को दे दो, बगैर कुछ कारण बताए आप चेअरमैन को भी हटा सकते हैं। अगर दो डाइरेक्शंस दे दिए जाएं और अगर वह न माने जाये तो वह बैंक सरकार ले लेगी इस तरह की स्वीपिंग पावर्स रिजर्व बैंक को देना, अनलिमिटेड पावर्स रिजर्व बैंक को देना मैं समझता हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक पर जरूरत से ज्यादा विश्वास करने वाली बात होगी। इस का मतलब तो यह है कि हम यह समझते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक के अधिकारी क्राऊन के तरीके से कोई गलती नहीं कर सकते।

जो कुछ वह करेंगे वह ठीक है तो ऐसा नहीं है। हमारे पिछड़े हुए देश में जिस तरह करप्शन की हालत है हम देखते हैं कि उस में जितना ज्यादा कन्ट्रोल होगा उतनी ही ज्यादा बेईमानी, फेबरेटिज्म और निपोटिज्म हमें दिखाई देगी। मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि ज्यादा कन्ट्रोल करने से कोई एफिशिएंसी आती है तो यह बात नहीं है। आप उस को रैगुलेट कीजिए और जो गले हुए पार्ट्स हों उन को बदलिए। इतना ही होना चाहिए इस से आगे नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह जो विधेयक आया है यह पोलिटिकल बिल है क्योंकि कांग्रेस की तरफ से एक मांग उठी कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। सरकार जो आज हुकूमत की कुर्सी पर है वह राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग को मना भी नहीं कर सकती और हां भी नहीं कर सकती। नतीजा यह है कि उन्होंने कोई बीच की चीज लाकर खड़ी कर दी है और यह मौजूदा विधेयक एक पोलिटिकल कम्प्रोमाइज जैसी चीज है।

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Demand for nationalisation was from the Opposition also ; not only Congress.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : हम ने कभी राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात नहीं कही।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : आप ने नहीं कही हो बाकी आपके साथियों ने कही है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : वह आप के साथी हैं, हमारे साथी नहीं हैं। हम ने कभी राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग नहीं की। यह पैसे की एक दूसरी तस्वीर है। एक तस्वीर उधर है और एक तस्वीर उधर है। मेरा कहना यह था कि आप ने यह पोलिटिकल कम्प्रोमाइज किया है और उस के कारण से यह एक अजीब सा विधेयक सदन के सामने आया है। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि आज भी जो बिल है उस के जरिए से जिस प्रकार से जो चीजें आप चाहते हैं वह रैगुलेट कर सकते हैं लेकिन यह सोशल कन्ट्रोल नहीं होगा यह पोलिटिकल कन्ट्रोल होगा। मैं माननीय वित्त मन्त्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ भी आप ने कन्ट्रोल देखा आप ने या तो प्रोवाइड कर दिया

है कि कोई डाइरैक्टर पैसे को मिस्यूज न करे और अपने कमाने के लिए पैसा न लिया जाए। बड़ी अच्छी बात है। मैं उस से सहमत हूँ लेकिन अगर आप के द्वारा इस विधेयक में रिजर्व बैंक के लिए ज्यादा अधिकार दे दिए गए तो यह जो पैसे वाले हैं यह उस कुर्सी के नजदीक जाना चाहेंगे और जो मन्त्री हैं या जो रिजर्व बैंक के चैयरमैन हैं या गवर्नर है उस को खुश करना चाहेंगे। आज मोरारजी भाई यहाँ पर हैं कल को दूसरे भी हो सकते हैं। क्या आपको यह मालूम नहीं कि कई बड़े-बड़े कुर्सी पर बैठने वाले मन्त्री जिनके कि अखबार चलते हैं, अखबार उन के घाटे में चलते हैं, उन को कोई पढता नहीं है और वह अखबार उनके मुश्किल से 5000 ही छपते हैं लेकिन उन के शोयर्स लाखों रुपए में बिकते हैं। अब यह लाखों के शोयर्स कौन खरीदता है? जाहिर है कि पैसे वाले खरीदते हैं। ऐसे पैसे वाले खरीदते हैं जिनके कि बारे में सरकार रोज गालियाँ देती है। उन को लाखों रुपये का कर्जा मिलता है और वह उन्हें इंग्लैंड से और बैंक्स से मिलता है। यह चीज भी इस बिल में कन्ट्रोल करनी चाहिए थी। किस तरीके से पोलिटिकल एलिमेंटज को, इन का नाजायज इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कन्ट्रोल किया जाय यह एक देखने की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से ज्यादा करप्शन का अगर हमारे देश में कोई कारण है उस के लिए जिम्मेदार है तो वह पोलिटिकल करप्शन है कि हम अपने स्वार्थ के लिए, हम अपने दल के स्वार्थ के लिए और कुछ सरमायेदारों का जिनका कि कुछ उल्लू सीधा होता है उन का साथ देते हैं और दूसरे सरमायेदारों को दबाते हैं। क्या यह मालूम नहीं है किसी को कि सरमायेदारों के भी दो घड़े हैं। जैसे कांग्रेस में दो घड़े हैं वैसे ही सरमायेदारों के भी दो घड़े हैं। एक घड़ा कांग्रेस के एक हिस्से का साथ देता है दूसरा घड़ा कांग्रेस के दूसरे घड़े का साथ देता है। सब से ज्यादा जरूरत अगर किसी चीज की है तो इस बात की है कि यह

[श्री कंबर गुप्त लाल :]

पोलीटिकल दबाव न पड़े। इस का इलाज इस बिल में होना चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज जो आप ने कही कि क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज गांवों के लोगों को, किसानों को होनी चाहिए। स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा क्रेडिट देनी चाहिए। अभी तक बैंक ने नहीं दिया है तो उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? क्या सरकार इसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है? पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो बैंक्स हैं, इस के अलावा पोस्ट आफिसेज हैं, उधार देने वाली कम्पनियां हैं, इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन है। यह सारा कुछ मिला करके उन के पास 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा रुपया उधार का है और उन का प्रभाव इम मार्केट में, फाइनेंशियल मार्केट में बहुत है

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Does the hon. Member mean that post-offices also should lend money? They do not lend money.

15 HRS.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सेविंग तो होती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसे मैं आप का उदाहरण देता हूँ कि इस के लिए एल० आई० सी० के पास 1000 करोड़ रुपया है। इस के अलावा इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन है, फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन है और इस तरीके से और भी बहुत सारे उद्योग हैं, उन सारों को मिला करके 50 प्रतिशत से ऊपर रुपया आप के पास है, सरकार के पास है। यह होने के बाद भी हालांकि आप का इन्फ्लुएंस फाइनेंशियल मीटर्स में बहुत ज्यादा है लेकिन आप ने क्या किया? क्या आप ने स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को या छोटे छोटे कारखानों को मदद दी, क्या आप ने किसानों को मदद दी? मैं तो कहूंगा कि नहीं दी। यह गलती बैंक वालों की नहीं है, यह गलती आप की सरकार की है, जिस के आप प्रतिनिधि हैं। आप ने समाजवाद का नारा लगाया, समाजवाद का नारा लगा कर बनाने चले ये गणेशजी लेकिन बन गया बन्दर। मोनोपोली कमिशन

की रिपोर्ट आप के सामने है, जहां पर कहा जाता है कि 45 प्रतिशत रुपया 170 विजिनेस हाउसेज का लगा हुआ है। यह आप की फेल्योर है। सरकार ने कभी गाइड नहीं किया, कभी ध्यान नहीं दिया कि किसानों को मदद देनी चाहिए और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को सहायता देनी चाहिए। आप ने हमेशा इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में बड़े बड़े लोगों का भला किया है, आप ने बैसिक इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ ध्यान दिया, कभी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। बजाए इस के प्रधान मन्त्री दूसरों को नमीहत दें, पहले वह अपने घर को तो ढूँढ़ें। आज गवर्नमेंट को प्रायोरिटीज फिक्स करनी चाहिए। आप को देखना चाहिए कि आप की पंच-वर्षीय योजना कितनी रिअल है और कितनी हवाई बातें करती है। अब तक आप ने केवल हवाई बातें की हैं, रिअलिटी की तरफ आप का ध्यान कभी नहीं गया। यही कारण है कि देश का घुरा हान है।

जो एग्जिस्टिंग कानून है उस में रिजर्व बैंक को यह अधिकार है कि वह किसी डाइरेक्टर को हटा सकता है, बोर्ड बना सकता है और किसी क्रेडिट के लिए बतला सकता है कि कितने दिनों में पे किया जाये। यह सब अधिकार है। लेकिन आप ने जो नया अधिकार दिलाया है उस में उस को बिल्कुल स्वीपिंग पावर्स दे दी हैं। स्वीपिंग पावर्स किस तरह की? एक तो आप ने कहा है जैसा श्री डांडेकर जी ने कहा, कि अगर दो डाइरेक्शन किसी बैंक ने नहीं माने तो उस को सरकार ले लेगी और एग्जिक््यूटिव आर्डर्स से ले लेगी। मुझे दुःख होता है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई के होते हुए इस प्रकार की बात आ रही है। अगर आप को उस को लेना है तो आप सीधे तरीके से सदन में आइए और कहिए इस ने यह गलती की है और हम उस को लेना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से हमें कोई इनकार नहीं होगा। लेकिन आप का परफार्मेंस क्या है? चाहे रिजर्व बैंक का परफार्मेंस हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर का परफार्मेंस हो, सरकार को जो कम्पल्सरी रुपया इन बैंकों को देना चाहिए,

अगर वह निकाल लिया जाये तो इन बैंकों में जितना डिपॉजिट हुआ है वह प्राइवेट बैंकों का आधा भी नहीं है। इस का मतलब है कि आप का परफॉर्मन्स बहुत खराब है, और इस को आप को ठीक करना चाहिए।

में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आप बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को, समाजवाद की इतनी बात कहने के बाद भी, डाइरेक्टर्स में क्यों नहीं रखना चाहते? आप कहते हैं कि 51 फीसदी में यह होंगे, तब, अगर उन में बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का एक प्रतिनिधि हो ताकि वह उन की बात का ध्यान रख सके। तो इस में आप को क्या मुसीबत आ जायेगी? लेकिन आप ने उस को नहीं रक्खा। 51 परसेंट में जो स्पेशलिस्ट होंगे वह कौन होंगे? आज हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में देखते हैं तो के० डी० मालवीय स्पेशलिस्ट हैं, जितने हारे हुए मिनिस्टर हैं वह स्पेशलिस्ट हैं। आगे जो मिनिस्टर हारेंगे उन के लिए भी आप ने प्राविजन कर लिया। अगर और नहीं तो बैंक में हो जायेंगे। यह बहुत गलत तरीका है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि सही मानों में सोशल कंट्रोल होना चाहिए, पोलिटिकल कंट्रोल नहीं होना चाहिए और आप को रिजर्व बैंक को स्वीपिंग पावर्स नहीं देनी चाहिए।

इसी तरह से एक चेअरमैन को बगैर बतलाए हुए कि उस का क्या कुसूर है डिस्मिस करने का अधिकार रिजर्व बैंक को दे दिया। यह चीज गलत है।

अब मैं एक क्लोज़ की तरफ आता हूँ जिस का जिक्र श्री दांडेकर ने किया था। 36 ए० डी० के बारे में मुझे एक अजीब चीज लगी कि लेबर के बारे में भी बात करने के लिए कोई बैंक में घुस नहीं सकता। श्री दांडेकर ने इस का समर्थन किया है, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं श्री दांडेकर का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप आज लेबर डिस्प्यूट्स के लिए बैठ कर रिफॉसिलिएशन से बात करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अगर आप का ऐटिट्यूड ऐसा है तो ट्रेडयूनियन राइट्स

पर कुठाराघात कर के, उन का गला दबा कर डंडे के जोर से कानून का सम्मान करवाने के लिए उन की भावनाओं को दबा नहीं सकते। यहां पर शास्त्री अवार्ड हुआ, यहां पर और कई अवार्ड हुए। तीनचार अवार्ड हुए हैं जोकि हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों की तरफ से आए हैं। लेबर के बारे में कई कानून बनाए गए हैं। लेकिन उन अवार्डों का कोई लाभ नहीं है अगर लेबर लीडर आप के सामने आ कर या आप के साथ बैठ कर बात नहीं कर सकते। अगर आप डंडे के जोर से काम करना चाहते हैं तो जो चीजें आप ने पहले की हैं उन के ऊपर पानी डालना चाहते हैं। यह बहुत गलत काम होगा। इस तरह का जो क्लोज़ है मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐन्टी पीपल और ऐन्टी लेबर है। इस तरह का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करना कि बैंक एम्प्लायोज के लिए एक अलग कानून आप ने बना दिया और दूसरी जगहों के लिए नहीं बनाया, यह निहायत गलत बात है। अगर सरकार को यह कानून बनाना ही था तो वह इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट में तरमीम करती और सारे लेबर लाज उस की यहां जहत में आते यहां का म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन उस में आता, सरकारी कर्मचारी हों, पब्लिक सैक्टर हों, प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो, सब उस में आते। इन सब के लिए यह कानून क्यों न हो? यह चीज बहुत तकलीफदेह है कि बैंकों के बारे में सरकार ने अलग से डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया है। यह क्यों किया गया इस का सरकार के पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। मेरी बाणी में जितना भी जोर है उससे मैं इस विधेयक की खालिफत करना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सामने बैठने वाले भी, अगर वह सही मानों में समाजवाद के पास भी जाना चाहते हैं तो, इस की मुखालिफत कर के बतला देंगे कि अगर सरकार कोई गलत बात करती है तो देश के हित में जो कुछ भी उन को करना पड़ेगा वह करेंगे।

मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह इस बात पर विचार करें कि जो यह पालिसी है बहुत ज्यादा कंट्रोल करने की, जिस में प्रोत्साहन मिले लोगों को कि वह कर्ज की आय

[श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त]

का इस्तेमाल करें और देश में करप्शन हो तथा लोगों की आदत खराब हो, वह बहुत गलत बात है। आज तो वह पावर में हैं, हो सकता है कल दूसरे लोग पावर में आ जायें। वह उन लोगों की भी आदत डम तरह की डालें, यह गलत होगा। क्योंकि आज सरकार जो परम्परा बना लेगी वही परम्परा आगे भी चलेगी अंग्रेज भी इतना पैसा खर्च करने के बाद भी यहां नहीं रहे, अगर आप ने ठीक परम्परा नहीं डाली और कुछ सरमायेदारों को अपनी तरफ ले भी लिया तो भी उन के महारे आप जिन्दा नहीं रहेंगे। हो सकता है कि आप दो चार या पांच साल रह जायें, लेकिन अगर दूसरी आने वाली सरकार भी ऐसा ही करे तो वह लाभदायक नहीं होगा देश के लिए।

अन्त में मैं और अधिक समय न लेता हुआ एक प्रार्थना यह करूंगा कि आप लेबर के बारे में जो कुछ भी इस में लायें उस को वापस ले लीजिए। माथ ही जो स्वीपिंग पावर्स आप ने रिजर्व बैंक को दी हैं, जैसे कि वह भगवान है, जो रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर हैं वह गलती कर ही नहीं सकते हैं, वह करप्ट नहीं हो सकते हैं, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर में कभी लालच नहीं आ सकता कर्ज के मामले में, यह गलत बात है। वह भी नाजायज इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं अपनी पावर का। इसलिये वह अपने पास डिस्क्रिमिनेशन रखें, रिजर्व बैंक के पास भी पावर आफ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन न रहे। जितनी पावर समाज वाद के लिए जरूरी है वही रहनी चाहिए। जितना कन्ट्रोल होना चाहिए उस से ज्यादा इस बिल में है, इसलिए बिल की भावना का समर्थन करते हुए भी मैं बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this amending Bill is an important step in the scheme of social control of banks. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said that a number of steps, both administrative and legislative, are proposed to be taken to secure this objective by extending

effective social control over banks. This amendment in the Banking Regulation Act seeks to incorporate suitable provisions to achieve this objective.

I will go a little to the background. Why did it become necessary to bring this amending Bills. For some time there was public concern expressed about the functioning of banks in the country. Then there was a demand both in Parliament and outside that to promote economic growth and Planned development as also to take a forward step towards the achievement of socialist society banks should be nationalised.

The reasons behind this demand for the nationalisation of banks were firstly that there was complaint of concentration of wealth and economic power in the hands of a few and secondly that steps should be taken for equitable distribution of available credit. Then, it was also felt that the flow of credit should be stopped for antisocial purposes such as hoarding, speculation in shares, in evading taxes and so on. Also, there was a general complaint that sufficient funds were not going to the rural sector, for small industries, to the new entrepreneurs, particularly new technical people who wanted to set up modern industries. There was also a criticism that the utilisation of our savings was not according to the plan priorities. Therefore, the plan was not working as it should. There was also a demand that there should be more active mobilisation of people's savings particularly in the rural sector, since a new change has come in the whole of the rural economy.

Now, in order to achieve these objectives was it necessary to have nationalisation? That is the important question. On the one side, we are criticised by the Leftists that we have not gone far enough. On the other side we find that the previous speaker has just now charged us by saying that the entire scheme is a political scheme. But I would now like to analyse whether nationalisation of the banks would have met the objectives that we have before us.

Fiscal and credit policy can serve only one part of the objective. By credit and fiscal policy alone we cannot serve the objectives that I have just defined. In order to achieve this objective, we need support from other areas of policy. Now, what are

the other areas of policy? First of all, there should be a proper setting down of plan priorities. The industrial licensing policy should be proper and properly implemented. There should be dynamism in extending services to the rural areas. Above all, not the least, there should be quick, efficient and proper implementation of policy. You can lay down the policy but if it is not properly implemented then it has no value.

Now, let us take the main arguments for nationalisation. The main arguments are that the industrial houses have a preponderating influence on the Boards of Banks and they are able to corner most of the credit from the banks, and, therefore, this must be checked. Let us see whether this is correct or not. An analysis of loan accounts of commercial Bank has shown that in 1967, 7-18 lakhs accounts took loans under Rs. 10,000 and this amounted to 3-6 per cent of the total credit; on the other hand, in the case of 562 accounts when the loanees got loans of Rs. 1 crore each and this totalled to Rs. 635.4 crores or so, or roughly 25 per cent of the total credit. Therefore, there is no denying that there is concentration of wealth in a particular type of hand. Is this concentration due only to the fact that the directors are so influential that they are able to take away the credit? Or are there any other causes? Of course, Shri N. Dandekar just speaking before me said that directors should not be blamed. But it is no doubt a fact that the directors do exercise a great deal of influence. But apart from that, there is also another cause, namely the policy of the banks. The policy of the banks has on the whole been very conservative. They are reluctant to adopt a liberal policy. Therefore, much of the credit has gone to people whose security can be assured. Therefore, they have mainly taken safety of security into consideration. That is why what Shri N. Dandekar has said contains a certain amount of truth; it is not the whole truth, it is only partial truth. The policy of the banks needs to be changed. The directors alone are therefore, not responsible for this, but the directors do have to accept a big share of responsibility.

Then, let us take the question of rural credit. Enough credit has not gone to the rural areas as well as to small industries. Indeed, insufficiency of funds to this sector

is also due to one of the reasons that I have just mentioned. Banks are more keen to see that the loans are properly secured. Wherever they feel a slight doubt about the security they do not release the loans. Therefore, here also the policy needs to be liberalised.

Then, there has also been a certain amount of contradiction in our thinking. On the one hand, commission after commission has said that for agricultural credit, co-operative banks should be responsible, to which point Shri N. Dandekar also has made a reference. While on the other hand we have been accusing the commercial banks that they have not been doing their bit, in this regard. Therefore, some re-thinking in the outlook of the banking people is a necessity. I would just quote a few lines from the Monopolies Inquiry Commission regarding this. They have said:

"It is sometimes suggested that big business also gets an unfair advantage in securing advances quickly and on convenient terms by reason of having their own men in the board of directors of banks. It appears to us reasonable to think that big business would ordinarily be able to get an advance from any bank easily and on convenient terms by reason of better security he can offer, even if he has none of his men on the bank.

Therefore, there is a certain amount of truth in the criticism that change in Bank policy is necessary. Therefore, to accuse the directors alone is not being quite fair.

Then, with regard to mobilising the resources of the rural sector or tapping the resources of the rural sector, sufficient work has not been done. There is a great change in the economy of the rural sector, but the banks have not gone forward to mop up the resources. In this regard, whatever little has been done by the State Bank by way of either giving resources or mobilising resources in these sectors has been due to the subsidies from the Integration and Development fund. The State Bank has now any number of branches; they have enough branches which are near the rural areas. In those branches, what positive steps have been taken in order to give credit to the rural areas or to mop up their resources? Therefore, it is necessary that a little change in the

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

outlook of the banking people is necessary and in the method of operation.

With regard to plan priorities, it is true that the banks have not taken into consideration the plan priorities. Is that due to the fault of the banks? Or is that due to the fact that this outlook was not before them? What guidelines were given to them so that banking could be linked with the priorities? Here also, re-thinking is necessary. Then, whatever directions were given by the Reserve Bank were mainly for the avoidance of speculative credit. Therefore, it is necessary for a proper directive to decide distribution of credit to different sectors. Therefore, I feel that there is need for a radical transformation in the decision-making process of the bank management to ensure firstly that no undue influence is exercised by the members of the board of directors and secondly to bring about a well thought-out phased programme of reorganisation that is, structural, operational and qualitative reorganisation in the functioning of the banking system in this country.

One positive step recently taken by our Government to bring about social control, to further the social control scheme was the creation of the National Credit Council. It is a young organisation and as yet perhaps it is not so effective. But it is a very good forum where big industry small industry, agriculturists, co-operators could all sit together and decide the course of action and discuss the policies. Here too, the relative roles of the co-operative banks and the commercial banks can be thrashed out and clarified. But these institutions are such that overnight you cannot find a change. It will take some time before we can assess whether this change is salutary, and whether this change is going to give some help in the particular sectors about which we are anxious.

Now, I come to the text of the Bill. I do not want to go into details, because the time at my disposal is short. The most important provisions are in clause 3. These are intended to prevent the industrialists from occupying a majority position on the board of directors. I think a beginning has been made in this direction, and how effective it will be will

be seen later. Already, many of the banks have changed the composition of board of directors. I feel that it is a healthy sign. It is necessary that different interests should come on the Boards and be given their due place.

As regards the provision for a full-time chairman, a great deal of discussion took place on this point in the Select Committee. In this country we have a tradition that accountants, auditors are independent, fair and courageous. They can function independently. I therefore feel that it is necessary that professional banking personnel should also be there. If we could have as heads of banks professional bankers who can be independent, who are fair and who take a decision on their own, and who cannot be pressurised, it will bring about better working of the Banks.

The other important provisions of the Bill are in regard to the prohibition of loans and advances to directors and their concerns. Much has been said by Shri N. Dandekar here. I feel a good beginning has been made because it is not proper that the directors should loan themselves out of their own concerns.

Then, I come to the provision relating to the acquisition of Banks.

A lot of discussion, mostly heated, has taken place and the government is being accused that by backdoor methods nationalisation of banks is sought to be brought in. Shri Dandekar in his speech said that for trivial reasons the banks can be taken over. I would like to point out to him that this matter was discussed further in the Joint Committee and after discussion certain changes were made. Now the section reads:

"...has, on more than one occasion, failed to comply with the directions given to it in writing under section 21 or section 35A. In so far as such directions relate to banking policy,..."

For trivial reasons the Reserve Bank cannot take over a bank; nor can it be by a verbal or telephonic order. The directives have to be issued in writing and they should relate to policy. Still, if the bank refuses to comply with them, then alone can the Reserve Bank step in. I think the positive and purposeful role that we have given to the Reserve Bank will make it unnecessary

for the Government to take this drastic step. After all, this is an emergency step. I do feel that if the scheme that we have envisaged works properly, then this provision will become very redundant and it will not be necessary for the government to take over banks, which has been objected to by some of the hon. Members here.

The Joint Committee has made certain important changes in the Bill. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Deputy Prime Minister for the attitude he has adopted throughout the discussion in the Joint Committee. There were two diametrically opposed views—on the one side people who do not want any change and, on the other side, people who want drastic changes. It was a very difficult task. The Deputy Prime Minister chartered his course very carefully. He was all the time very patient, very anxious to accommodate the viewpoints to the extent possible. With goodwill the work went on and many of the changes that were incorporated were salutary and good and they satisfied a very large section of the members who were present in the Committee. One of the good things that we did was that we redefined 'banking' where emphasis has been given to the interests of the depositors. I have already referred to the prohibition that has been imposed on loans and advances to the directors of the bank.

Then I come to section 36AD which has caused so much of heart-burning. I have myself appended a note of dissent in this regard. Why did I do so? Because I have background as a labour worker and I feel it is right for the labour department to go into all the ramifications of a legislation pertaining to labour relations. But if in different Bills we bring in such sections, it may in the ultimate analysis produce conflicting and contradictory labour provisions and it may later be very difficult to enforce them. Therefore, for administrative reasons I do not want this section to be here. But, as far as the anxiety of the Deputy Prime Minister to have such a provision is concerned, I share it. Banking is a public service institution which also holds a pivotal position in the development of our country and in our economy. We cannot afford to have trouble in this sector. We are bound to give to the public a certain standard of

service. I am glad that some of the very undesirable aspects of this clause were removed and, as it is presented today, there is very little to object to. My objection is only from the point of view of the principle that no labour law should come in the text of any other law. It should come only through a labour legislation.

Here I would like to say one word to my leftist friends about labour relations.

I would like to tell the labour also that too much of trouble does not help any one. We have seen what happened very recently in Bengal when labour was given too much of a free hand through *gheraos*. Innumerable industries in Calcutta were closed as a result of which 2 lakhs people are unemployed. Therefore, particularly in banks, employees also must realise their responsibility. They must fight for their rights, no doubt, but in a proper way. They must fight for their rights through collective negotiation and by peaceful methods. They must avoid all kind of violent activities. We are seeing that by loosening of discipline labour situation in India is deteriorating. Labour in India does not function freely and impartially. Labour functions through political parties. If the labour did not function through political parties, I would have had nothing to say. But more than once it happens that a labour issue is raised to serve a particular political purpose. Very often the interests of labour is overlooked when work is done through political parties.

I would still say that it is not proper to have this clause here and it is better that it comes through an industrial relations Act, but at the same time the anxiety of the Deputy Prime Minister to give peace, security and proper service to the people should be shared by all irrespective of party lines we should all try to help him in this regard. It is very difficult to steer a middle course where there are two extreme sections. We are being accused by the two extreme sections. Just now the previous speaker accused us of political motives and, I am sure, when the leftist friends get up they will also do it. When we are accused by both sides, I am inclined to think that we are right because when you function rightly you cannot satisfy, the extreme sections.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the name of social control the only thing which is sought to be controlled through this Bill is the trade union rights of the employees, nothing else. The Finance Minister over the last year or more in various statements which he has been making in public and also at meetings with his own party members, was trying to explain that the demand which had arisen on a very wide scale for nationalisation of banks was unfounded and misconceived and that the purpose which was sought to be achieved through nationalisation would actually be achieved much more effectively through the Bill that he was going to bring for what he described as social control over banks. Now we have this Bill before us as it has finally emerged from the Select Committee.

Some hon. Members here have argued as though the question is whether the powers which already existed with the Government or with the Reserve Bank were adequate or not to regulate the functioning of banks. By that criterion they have sought to support or oppose this Bill. But I would just like to remind you that those people who have been advocates of nationalisation, I do not think are all leftists by any means or members of leftist parties. I remember, the first Private Member's Resolution advocating nationalisation of banks was moved in this House not by any Member of the Opposition but by a Member of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister's party.

What is it that they have in mind? There are certain directives of policy laid down, directive principles in the Constitution which enjoin upon the Government and the State to take such measures as will prevent the concentration of wealth and concentration of economic power in a few hands. Apart from that, the whole history of our last 15 or 20 years of economic development has shown that unless certain things are done, it will be impossible for this country, placed as it is and with its underdeveloped economy, to advance towards the goal which the nation has set itself and which this Parliament has set itself. Those things were that the link between a few big monopoly houses and the private commercial banks should be broken. Secondly, further concentration of economic power achieved through the mechanism of private commercial banks should be curbed.

Thirdly, the price 'line should be held and speculation in the markets should be controlled and checked.

Fourthly, the domestic resources available in the country should be mobilised, as far as possible, in the interest of planned development of the economy. I do not know whether the Government or the hon. Deputy Prime Minister still adheres to these objectives. Whether he adheres to these objectives or not, I do not know. Whether he wants to hold the price-line or not, whether he wants to mobilise resources to the maximum extent possible within the country for the purpose of planned development or not, whether he wants to suppress speculation on a large-scale that is going on in the markets of this country, particularly, in the foodgrains market, whether he wants to curb further concentration of economic power effectively, that is for him, to say. It is by this touchstone that we are judging this Bill and by the application of that test, the only conclusion to which we can come is that the Bill is nothing but a gigantic hoax which has been perpetrated on the people of the country in the name of social control which is shown to be something even more effective than nationalisation. Therefore, I want to make it quite clear that we hold to our view that nothing but nationalisation of the private commercial banks can achieve the objectives which were laid down both in the Constitution as well as in the economic policy resolution accepted by this House and also agitated for by so many different sections of opinion in the country irrespective of party affiliations.

First of all, I would like to point to you that this Bill, as it has emerged, is, after all, inspired by whom. May I take the liberty of reading to you the first half a dozen lines of the memorandum which was submitted to the Select Committee of which I happened to be a member on behalf of the Indian Banks Association? These are the people whom one is trying to control. Control is to be over these people who run the Indian Banks Association, that is, the big private bankers of this country. In their memorandum to the Select Committee, they open by saying:

"We have the honour to observe that most of the provisions....."

—This is addressed to Shri Morarji Desai—

“...of the Banking Laws Amendment Bill, 1967 introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd December are in conformity with the conclusions arrived at in the informal meetings of the representatives of our Association with you.”

So, the cat is out of the bag. I am quoting from the Indian Banks Association memorandum addressed to you. In the very first six lines, they are saying that you and we sat together in a series of informal meetings, we made certain suggestions and you have pleased us very much by drafting a bill, the provisions of which are in conformity with the conclusions arrived at in those meetings. This Bill is the off-spring of Shri Morarji Desai and the Indian Banks Association.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that it is their version? That is not true.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North East): How can you say? It is in the document presented to you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is their document, not mine.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: You are protesting too much and in the process getting-confounded.

15.34 Hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That applies to the hon. Member, not to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If he wishes to deny the parentage of this Bill or the parentage of the Indian Banks Association memorandum, he can do so when he replies.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Why should I deny? That it is done in collaboration with those people, is a lie.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not very much germane to the arguments.

Please go on. You must have got many other points.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am appealing to him, through you, Sir, that he should not go on interrupting me. He should not get excited. Why is he getting

provoked? I have hardly begun. You also don't interrupt me. I have just quoted the first six lines of their memorandum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only helping you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Anyway, this makes quite clear what has been happening. A series of meetings have been going on even after this Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): What is the date of the memorandum?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: 5th February, 1968. You were also a member of the Select Committee. You should read the papers given.

I only indicate one or two of the things to show why I am saying that this Bill is really a hoax. For example, there is a provision for control over loans and advances to Directors and their concerns. Of course, I have got a chart here, a statement, which has been laid on the Table only this morning in reply to a question by my friend, Mr. Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary, giving information and figures regarding the total amount of loans, including temporary advances granted, during the year to the companies or firms in which the Directors of banks are interested. I cannot quote all these because I have no time, but the figures are going up from 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967—from Rs. 228 crores in 1963 to Rs. 378 crores in 1967. These are the amounts which are being given as loans and advances to companies or firms in which the Directors of banks are interested. These are his own figures, and there are many other interesting figures about loans given to Directors, Managers, officers and so on. What I mean to say is this. Certainly the objective of the Bill should be to put some check, some control, on this; that should be the whole object, but the way the provisions of the Bill have emerged, there are 1001 loopholes and everybody knows how easy it is to evade. One point, strangely enough, was mentioned by Mr. Dandekar himself because he is feeling it a bit inconvenient as the Director of the Punjab National Bank; he will have to come to some other bank, some brother bank, to get a loan from there for one of the firms in which he is interested; he cannot get it any more from the Punjab National Bank itself; a certain amount of inconvenience is caused now.

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

But I want to point out this: is this an effective prohibition? All that it will lead to is that there will be more co-ordination and co-operation between different banks and different Directors on different Boards—I will loan you from my bank and you loan me from your bank. The result is going to be not less concentration but more cartelisation and more concentration among the various big banks and their Directors, each arranging to mutually accommodate the other. What kind of control is this, I do not know.

Then there is a very simple thing which you can understand; for example, one of the memoranda we received in the Select Committee has this to say:

“The controlling interest of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. is held by Set Shanti Prasad Group. He has his company in the name of Rohtas Industries and one of his sons is a Director in the Punjab National Bank Ltd. In order to make his Rohtak Industries eligible for loan from the Punjab National Bank Ltd. he would see that his son, who is a Director in the Punjab National Bank Ltd., is not made a Director in the Rohtas Industries..”

That is all. The result will be that the Rohtas Industries, though they are managed and controlled by the same group, will be able to get the loan from the Punjab National Bank. What is the difficulty, I do not know. It is such a simple matter to see that these provisions are not worth the paper they are written on as far as control goes.

There are so many types of loans—loans given on clean credit. There were examples given; I think, in 1964, the *Indian Express* was given a loan of Rs. 1.5 crores on hypothecation of newsprint paper and later on it was found that that stock of newsprint did not exist at all; there was no stock, but on the basis of that stock because he is a good creditor, got a clean credit of Rs. 1.5 crores. This practice is going on and there is no way of stopping that in this Bill.

Then there are advances against foodgrains. I just went to the Library to see the figures. On an average, about Rs. 35

to 40 crores every year are advanced by banks for trade in foodgrains alone. In the bad year of 1966, when there was a bad harvest and when there was shortage—when there is shortage, there is more speculation and more attempt to corner the scarce grains and push up the prices,—in the year ending the 31st March, 1966, advances against foodgrains by the private banks went up to over Rs. 70 crores. This is used for speculative purposes, for keeping the price line high. There is no way of controlling it under this Bill.

Only three days ago we saw in the papers a news that a big block of shares held by the LIC in the IISCO has been concerned by the same Goenka group. How it has been cornered? You will find that the shareholders who did the transaction have, first of all, been given a big loan by a certain bank, and they have managed to work this deal. It is not just a question of shibboleth, repeating what has been said by somebody. That is why I say it is impossible to get over these things unless we nationalise the banks. It is useless to tinker with the problem like this.

Then you know what amendments have been made. The original Bill has been worsened, I will say, in some respects by the Select Committee itself. Take, for example, the new definition of ‘small-scale industrial concern.’ So many tears are being shed for small scale industry here and it is said that they should be given credit. But what has been done? The definition has been altered in such a way that I do not know what small-scale industry this is going to be. In the new definition, a ‘small-scale industrial concern’ has been defined as a concern which has an investment of upto Rs. 20 lakhs in machinery alone. Only such concerns as conform to this definition will be entitled to credit facilities under the new Bill.

Then there is the question of substantial interest. There was a definition as to what would be taken to mean controlling interest. There also it has been amended under the pressure of friends like Shri Dandeker. ‘Substantial interest’ has been re-defined as control on the amount of paid up capital of Rs. 5 lakhs or 10 per cent, whichever is less. Formerly, it was Rs. 5 lakhs and 5 per cent; now it is Rs. 5 lakhs and 10 per cent.

I have no time to explain these things in detail, that there is no way here of controlling the actual people who are holding the banking industry in their grip and manipulating it and running it for their own purposes.

As for the proposal to have whole-time Chairman, I charge the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister with this that during this intervening period, when the Bill was drafted and was being discussed in the country and so on and during the time that would lapse before it became legislation, he has utilised it to advise these banks to see to it quickly that they forestall the Act by appointing in most cases their old, existing General Managers as whole-time Chairmen. This has been done in a whole series of banks. Those very gentlemen who had been General Managers of these banks for years together have now, suddenly, overnight, been appointed as full-time Chairman. I want to know whether they can be counted upon by this country to bring to light the malpractices or any other corrupt practices which these banks have been indulging in. Will they not be interested in suppressing facts, in hiding them? People with proper ability should have been brought from outside, but the same old people have been put in the saddle.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : From America, Russia ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : हिन्दुस्तान में हैं, रशिया से क्यों लायें।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : नाम तो बताइयें ?

श्री इन्दजीत गुप्ता : रशिया में जायेंगे तो दूसरी चीजें भी करें, तब यह बात सुनेंगे।

Now I come to sec. 36AD—As far as the other control measures are concerned, I repeat that they are nothing but an eye-wash and a big hoax on this country, and no amount of such measures can be a substitute for nationalisation. Some friends have rightly alluded to the powers of the Reserve Bank of India, because the Bank has had vast powers all this time. It is not for lack of power that the Reserve Bank has not been able to check or control or catch these people who have been indulging in malpractices and embezzlements of government bonds and securities—

there is a big case going on at the moment, the Finance Minister knows about it; the Bank has plenty of powers but these powers have never been used. Shri Dandekar is sacred stiff of the fact that a Part has been introduced, Part IIC, which he calls nationalisation by the back-door, because the Government is taking power to take over Bank which goes on flouting the directives of the Reserve Bank. I can understand his apprehension, but I can assure him, even if Mr. Desai cannot, that that power will remain on paper and will never be used. That is proved by the whole experience and history of all these years.

Finally about Clause 36-AD, I am grateful to the friends who have raised their voice of protest, opposition and criticisms against this Clause from various points of view, but I must point out one thing. First of all, as somebody has correctly said this particular Clause should not really, in all conscience, have anything to do with a Bill of this type which is meant, as stated in the Statement of Objections and Reasons, to weaken the links between monopoly houses and banks, and to provide credit facility to sectors which have been deprived or neglected so far. How in that Bill this thing can come in, I would like to know. I may tell the Government that the entire organised trade union movement of this country does not regard this as a matter between the bank employees and the banks, between the bank employees and the Finance Minister. This is the thin end of the wedge which is sought to be brought in for the first time. For example, there is the Major Port Trust Act in this country for the administration and control of the ports. Tomorrow, the Minister of Transport can come forward and say that he wants to put in a Section in that Act that in all Ports and Docks employees must be controlled in this way, that they cannot go on strike or hold demonstrations. Is there anything to prevent it once this goes through? The Industries (Development and Regulations) Act is an omnibus Act for the regulation of all industries in this country. What is there to prevent a new Section being inserted by the Government in that Act tomorrow saying that in all industrial premises throughout the country this kind of regulation will apply? It is fantastic. Therefore, I would

[Shri In'rajit Gupta]

like to know what the view of the hon. Labour Minister is on this. I am unable to get any clear reply from him, because there is the tripartite Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee of that Conference which meet every year and there certain solemn covenants and conventions have been entered into that no new major legislation will be introduced affecting employer-employee relationship unless it is first discussed there and processed through that body. He somersaults over that and brings it here. What does the Labour Minister say about that? I do not think he can possibly approve of this kind of thing. So this is a very dangerous precedent for suppressing the legal rights of the employees everywhere.

For example, he told us in the Select Committee that he was the last man who would interfere with the rights of employees to strike, but if you read the wording of this Section, it means that if a strike takes place within the premises of a bank, even a pen-down strike which is very common now, or a sit-down strike, it will come within the mischief of this Section, though the Supreme Court has held that such strikes are legitimate. Let him think over the legal implications of it too. I hope he will.

Then it bans peaceful picketing. In respect of strike outside the bank also, it prevents them from carrying on peaceful picketing which is a long established right which the employees will not give up.

Let Mr. Desai know, I do not know if he knows,—I did not know till a few days ago—that even in a country like the Philippines, a great democracy, I think, under the umbrella of the United States,—he goes sometimes to Manila, I find in the papers, I have never had the good luck to go there—there is a law which says that anybody, including a police officer, who assists or encourages black legs to go into the premises of a strike-bound establishment in order to break the strike will be penalised and punished, and the police officer is liable to be demoted and dismissed.

Where are we, I do not know. Somebody has just now correctly raised the question that this is flagrant case of discrimination against one particular Section of employees only.

In his introductory remarks the other day—I was horrified listening to him—he said that the existing standing orders of the banks were not enough. By a bilateral agreement between the employees and the employers, the agreement on standing orders was entered into for three years and was given legislative sanction and registered under the relevant Act also. Under those orders any bank employees who is guilty of misconduct—all are defined there—can be punished to the extent of losing his job; he can be dismissed. But the Finance Minister now comes and says: this is not enough; he must be put in jail. He has now introduced a new criminal offence. It is a bunch of criminals—who are called bank employees—who run the affairs of the bank in this country; that is how he views them. Not content with making them lose their jobs, he wants them to be prosecuted and put in jail also.

A spokesman of the Indian Banks Association appeared before the Select Committee. I do not want to name him; a whole lot of them came. I asked him this question: would you like to see one of your employees prosecuted and put in jail according to this new Bill? he replied: I cannot speak for all my colleagues, but speaking for myself, I should feel ashamed of myself if one of my employees is charged under this provision. This is a fantastic state of affairs.

In the memorandum of the same association, they congratulate the Minister for having accepted their suggestions. With respect to section 36 AD, they say there: please modify it suitably so as to simplify the procedure for taking disciplinary action without the necessity of obtaining a certificate from the Reserve Bank. This was promptly done in the Select Committee. Anybody can go and prosecute them and put them in jail. Of course there is no punishment for all those people who have been embezzling money and indulging in malpractices and cheating depositors. Not one of them has seen the inside of a jail yet. But the bank employees are threatened with prosecution and imprisonment, in addition to losing their jobs. I still plead with him, even at this stage, not to ride the high horse, not to stand on false prestige, because he has pledged to get through this legislation, and to get it through his majority. Let him reconsider it.

There is a brief reference in section 54 AA to Reserve Bank employees. It gives power to the Reserve Bank authorities to transfer the Reserve Bank employees to any other place they like without giving them the right to deputation allowance. If they are sent on deputation to any other establishment, they are told that they will not get any deputation allowance and that they will not get anything more than what they have been getting at the present time. This is a gross injustice. He should reconsider this.

We cannot support this Bill in its present form. It is an absolute travesty and mockery of nationalisation. I was surprised to find that hon. Members from his party who had clamoured for nationalisation are now congratulating him for this Bill which is a complete fraud.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, मेरे सामने बेंच वाले विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है। लोक सभा में यह विल न आये, इसके लिए दो रोज तक वे प्रयत्न करने रहे, छोटी छोटी टेक्निकल अड़चनें लगाकर, लेकिन वे इस कार्य में सफल नहीं हुए। बात यह है कि इस बिल को अराजनीतिक तौर पर प्रयोग किया जाए, अपनी मियामी माख बनाने के लिए इस विल का इस्तेमाल किया जाए तो वह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। अभी मेरे एक फाजिल दोस्त ने कहा लेबर के बारे में तो मैं भी लेबर में काम करता हूँ और लेबर का हित चिन्तक हूँ। किसानों से और लेबर से मेरा गहरा संबन्ध है। आपने देखा होगा कि हाउस में, जो मेरे मन की बात होती है, उसको कह देना हूँ। विरोधी दल की ओर से जो अमेन्डमेंट्स आये हैं, उनको मैंने पढ़ा है। साथ ही साथ सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और डिसेंटिंग नोट्स भी मैंने पढ़े हैं। मैं स्वयं चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया जाये। मही हल बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन में ही है, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। लेकिन अगर अपने विश्वास पर ही कोई यह समझ ले कि यही हल हो सकता है, तो उससे हल नहीं निकल सकता है। हल तो वह है जोकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों

को मंजूर हो, जोकि सभी को लेकर चले, जबकि सभी बातों को देखकर देश के हित को सामने रहते हुए कोई बात की जाय। मैं हमेशा से इस बात का हामी रहा हूँ कि बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया जाय और अब तक भी हामी हूँ। उसके बगैर कोई रास्ता भी नहीं है क्योंकि पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में सारी की सारी दौलत है।

सभापति जी, अगर हम बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करने हैं तो हमें सौ करोड़ रुपया बतौर कर्पोरेशन देना पड़ेगा। इसके बाद भी इस बात की गारन्टी नहीं होगी कि जो काम इस वक्त चल रहा है इसमें वह बहुत बेहतर हो जायेगा। आज मेरे दोस्त जो नेशनलाइजेशन की बात करते हैं वे पहले हर रोज कहा करते थे कि हमें विश्वास है कि पब्लिक अन्डर-टर्किंग में हम देश का भला कर सकते हैं, सोशलिज्म को ला सकते हैं लेकिन अब वही लोग पब्लिक अन्डरटर्किंग के लिये गालियाँ निकालते हैं, हर रोज उनकी बुगई करते हैं। तो फिर इस बात का क्या भरोसा है कि नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंकों के बारे में भी वैसा ही नहीं कहेंगे। यही कहेंगे कि पहले ठीक था अब बुग है। इसलिए माननीय उप प्रधान मन्त्री जी, नेशनलाइजेशन की बात को पीछे रखकर पहले जो सोशल कन्ट्रोल की बात लाये हैं, उसके लिए हम उनके मश्कूर हैं। बहुत सी बातें जिनको शायद वे नहीं भी चाहते थे उनको भी उन्होंने कम्प्रोमाइज करने के लिये मंजूर किया है क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी यह चाहती थी। नेशनलाइजेशन की तरफ जाने के लिये बैंकों के सोशल कन्ट्रोल का यह हमारा पहला कदम है। अगर बैंक और पूंजीपति किसी प्रकार कोई बात नहीं मानते हैं तो उनसे निपटने के लिए उन्होंने इस बिल में सब कुछ रखा है। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता सारी चीजें हो सकेंगी।

सभापति जी, मेरे एक दोस्त ने कुछ लोगों का हवाला दिया था, मैं उनसे इस बात में इत्तफाक करना हूँ कि हमारे देहात के लोगों

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

का, छोटे छोटे लोगों का जो सारा रुपया है उस रुपए को इकट्ठा करके नाजायज़ इस्तेमाल किया जाता है लेकिन उसका सारा इन्तजाम इस बिल में कर दिया गया है। उप प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने चेयरमैन के बारे में और डायरेक्टर्स के बारे में बहुत कुछ रखा है जैसे चेयरमैन फुल टाइम हो और डाइरेक्टर एक जगह से दूसरी जगह न हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कमेटीज में अगर लेबर का भी कोई नुमाइन्दा रखा जाये तो बेहतर रहेगा।

अब मैं क्लाज 36 ए डी पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरे एक कम्युनिस्ट दोस्त ने कहा है, मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि क्यूबा और यूगोस्लाविया जोकि सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज हैं उनके यहां जो कानून हैं उसमें भी यह प्राविजन है कि लेबर को सजा दी जाती है। मैं आपके द्वारा यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बैंकिंग इन्डस्ट्री और सोडा वाटर इन्डस्ट्री, ये दोनों इन्डस्ट्रीज एक नहीं हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता : यूगोस्लाविया में शांति प्रसाद जैन नहीं हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जितना आप वहां के बारे में जानते हैं उतना मैं भी जानता हूँ, उससे कम नहीं।

16 hrs.

खैर, मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्री और बैंकिंग इंडस्ट्री है वह अलग अलग है। बैंकिंग इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर जनता का सीधा सम्बन्ध है, जनता वहां रोज आती जाती है। उसे वहां पैसा जमा करना होता है और वहां से पैसा निकालना होता है। इस के विपरीत इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर या सोडावाटर आदि इंडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर आम जनता को जाने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती है। अगर कोई वहां पर पैसा लेकर जाता भी है तो कोई 20,000 लेकर जाता है, कोई 50,000 लेकर जाता है

तो कोई 1 लाख रुपये लेकर जाता है। लेकिन बैंकिंग इंडस्ट्री का सीधा सम्बन्ध जनता से होता है और इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वहां ठीक से कामकाज चले और गड़बड़ आदि की नीबत न आये क्योंकि जनता का उस से अहित होता है।

ऐसी बात नहीं है कि केवल कर्मचारी लोग ही वहां पर गड़बड़ कर सकते हैं। उस गड़बड़ करने में गुंडे और बदमाश भी शामिल हो सकते हैं। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि जो अमन पसन्द नागरिक हैं और जो उन बैंकों में अपनी सेविंग रखते हैं, सम्पत्ति आदि रखते हैं वह उन की बैंकों में सेफ रहे। लेकिन इस तरीके से बैंकों में अगर डाके पड़ते रहे, गड़बड़ होती रहे, बैंक की प्रीमिसेज के अन्दर इस तरह की गड़बड़ करने की इजाजत हम दे दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जनता के साथ अन्याय करना होगा और उन लोगों के साथ अन्याय करना होगा जोकि अपनी दौलत व जायदाद को बैंकों में इसलिए जमा रखते हैं ताकि वह वहां पर सुरक्षित रह सके। लेकिन इस का मतलब यह कदापि न समझ लिया जाय कि मैं लेबर तहरीक के खिलाफ हूँ या मैं मजदूरों के जायज़ हकूक व मांगों के खिलाफ हूँ। मैं तो शुरू से लेबर तहरीक का हामी रहा हूँ लेकिन मेरा यह मत है कि उन्हें इस तरह की गड़बड़ करने वाली हरकतों से बाज रहना चाहिए। उचित यह होगा कि वह अपनी मांगों को मनवाने के लिए एक कायदे से लेबर मिनिस्टर को बीच में डाल कर मालिकों से बातचीत करें और मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर ईमानदारी के साथ आपस में बातचीत चलाई जाय तो उन का मसला शांति से हल हो सकता है और बैंकों के काम में कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी।

उन का यह मसला मुझे यक़ीन है कि बातचीत से हल हो सकता है अगर उन का दिल बेईमान नहीं है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ सियासी जमातें अपना राजनैतिक उल्लू सीधा करने के लिए अर्थात् पोलिटिकल पावर गेन करने के लिए उन के

बीच में एक गड़बड़ पैदा करने की कोशिश करती रहती है। इन सियासी पार्टियों को और उन के नेताओं को तो अपनी लीडर-शिप की चिन्ता है इसलिए वह इस 36 ए० डी० की पुरजोर मुखांलफत कर रहे हैं ताकि बैंक प्रीमिसेज के अन्दर उन्हें गड़बड़ करने का मौका दिया जाय। लेकिन देश का भला इसी में है, राष्ट्र का ला इसी में है कि जनता को हम पूरी गारन्टी इस बात की दें कि जो वह अपना पैसा आदि बैंकों में जमा करती है वह बिलकुल सुरक्षित रहेगा और जनता जो अपना पैसा जमा कराने जाती है या बैंक से पैसा निकालने जाती है वह सुरक्षित रहेगा। उस की हिफाजत का इज्जताम होना चाहिए। इस दृष्टि से मैं इस 36 ए० डी० जिस रूप से इस बिल में रक्खी गई है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, यहां पर कुछ विरोधी दल के भाइयों ने यह बात कही है कि यह बैंकिंग का जो नया संशोधन लाये हैं यह हारे हुए कांग्रेसियों को फ़ायदा पहुंचाने के लिए लाया गया है। उन को मुलाजमत देने के लिए यह एक इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज सरीखा है। अब यह एक उसूल की बात है कि जो साहूकार या पूंजीपति लोग हैं उन की सिवाय पैसे के और किसी चीज में दिलचस्पी नहीं रहती है। पूंजीपति और साहूकार लोगों की कोई पार्टी नहीं है कोई उन की सियासी जमाअत नहीं है। उस को सिर्फ एक चीज में दिलचस्पी है कि उस को पैसा मिलना चाहिए। उस का धर्म पैसा है। उसके सामने न कांग्रेस पार्टी है, न सोशलिस्ट पार्टी है, न स्वतंत्र पार्टी है और न ही जनसंघ पार्टी है। जब भी वह चाहता है अपना धर्म बदल लेता है और पार्टियां बदल लेता है। इसलिए मैं अपने दोस्तों को कहूंगा कि आज वह कांग्रेस वालों पर इलजाम लगा रहे हैं लेकिन वह खुद अपने गिरहबान में मुंह डाल कर देखें कि खुद उन की छत्र-छाया में कितने पूंजीपति रह रहे हैं? मेरे वह दोस्त जोकि यहां पर सोशलज्म का नारा

लगाते हैं वह पदों के पीछे उन पूंजीपतियों की रक्षा करते हैं और यह पूंजीपति रात को और दिन को उन की छत्रछाया में काम करते हैं और पनपते रहते हैं। बैंकों के लिए यह जो कानून बनाया जा रहा है और संशोधन किया जा रहा है उस के पीछे कांग्रेस पार्टी का कोई भी निहित उद्देश्य नहीं है। कांग्रेस पार्टी जोकि बरसरे इक्तदार है वह जानती है कि देश का भला इसी में है कि बैंकिंग के कानून में संशोधन किया जाय और देश के मफ़ाद के खातिर अगर इस के लिए उस को थोड़ी बहुत बदनामी भी मिलती है, थोड़ा बहुत उस का विरोध भी होता है तो भी कांग्रेस पार्टी को इस बात की परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिए। जिस चीज में देश की भलाई हो, जनता की भलाई हो, हम कांग्रेस वाले उसे करने में कभी पीछे नहीं हटेंगे।

मैं पुनः इस चीज को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि 36 ए० डी० लेबर के खिलाफ नहीं है। यह मजदूरों को अनुशासन सिखाती है। अगर मजदूरों को, कर्मचारियों को अपनी मांगे मनवानी है, अपने जायज हुक्क को हासिल करना है तो उन्हें वह बातचीत से और एक तरीके के साथ मनवायें। लेकिन मजदूर जो किन्हीं पार्टियों के बहकावे में आकर एजिटेशन और हड़ताल आदि का रास्ता अपनाते हैं तो उस से मजदूर न तो अपना भला करते हैं न ही देश व समाज का भला करते हैं। बंगाल के अन्दर आप ने देखा होगा कि कुछ दिनों के अन्दर, कुछ महीनों के अन्दर, मैं वहां बंगाल में गया था, आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि वहां पर जगह जगह लोग हड़ताल आदि कर रहे थे और फलस्वरूप कारखाने बंद थे। उस समय मेरे इन उधर के भाइयों की वहां पर हुकूमत थी और हम ने देखा कि जिन लोगों को यह मेरे दोस्त गड़बड़ और हड़ताल आदि करने के लिए उकसाते थे उन्होंने उन का पीछा नहीं छोड़ा और उन के लूटने का वह सिलसिला शुरू हुआ और हालत यहां तक उन के लिए मुश्किल बनी कि मेरे उन दोस्तों को वजारत छोड़ कर बाहर जाना पड़ा।

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

मैं जानता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मजदूरों, किसानों का ताल्लुक है, जहाँ तक उन के हितों का सवाल है कांग्रेस पार्टी कभी उस से पीछे नहीं है लेकिन यह जरूर है कि अगर कोई सियासी पार्टियां मजदूर और किसान का नारा देकर गलत बात को कराना चाहें तो हम उनके बहकावे में नहीं आने वाले हैं। मैं अपने विरोधी दल के दोस्तों से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह इस हकीकत को देखें, असलियत को देखें और कम से कम जो मोसलिस्ट लोग हैं उन से मैं कहूंगा कि अगर वह राष्ट्रीयकरण को मानते हैं तो उन्हें यह सोशल कंट्रोल जोकि हम करने जा रहे हैं उस को पहला कदम उस दिशा में समझ कर हम की शिमायत करनी चाहिए। इसी तरह मैं अपने दोस्त श्री दांडेकर से भी कहूंगा कि अगर वह चाहते हैं कि सब के साथ समाप हो, धन का समुचित बंटवारा हो और कुछ हाथों में धन का संचय होने देना नहीं चाहते हैं तो उन्हें इस एमेंडमेंट बिल का समर्थन करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह सही दिशा में एक कदम है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संशोधन बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party I take this opportunity to congratulate Shri Morarji Desai for coming publicly declaring himself that he is with the monopolists of this country because the Congress has been always trying to speak about socialism and trying to mislead the people. I remember the AICC Conference held at Ernakulam before this election. The question of nationalisation came before that Conference and some good Congressmen, among the delegates, took up the issue.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are there good Congressmen?

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: There are some. Some honest members got up and said that nationalisation must be there. There, the slogan of social control was invented saying that this was bigger than nationalisation. We were all surprised

to hear that during the elections every day they were speaking about social control and all those things. We were all anxiously awaiting to see what the social control was. Now the "cat is out of the bag". It is nothing but a creation of Birlas, Tatas or some other big monopoly house.

I want to draw the attention of this House to one main factor about this question of control. Although Shri Dandekar is so much anxious to oppose it, actually there is no control in it, nothing more than what already exist in the hands of the Reserve Bank of India. By putting one individual as a full time Chairman and changing the industrialists to the other side there is not much of a change. He can put a stooge. Even before this Bill is passed and it becomes an Act, already the situation has reached that stage that in almost all the banks the General Managers working as whole-timers have been elevated as Chairman. These General Managers were all related in one way or another with these groups of bankers. Take, for example, the Dena Bank. There, Shri Praveen Chandra Gandhi who was previously the Managing Director has now been put as Chairman. He is a nephew of Devakaran Nanjee whose family is controlling that bank. Take the case of the Bank of Baroda. Shri Choksy was the General Manager. Now he has been put as Chairman. He is related to Shri Tulsi-das Khilachand, the famous Khilachand to whom Shri Morarji Desai's son is related. I do not know. (Interruptions) That question came up here. I was referring to the business connection of Mr. Kanthilal with him.

I have given only two examples though I have more with me. Even before this Bill has become an Act, they have begun to implement their scheme. That shows that they are not worried about this kind of control. They are only worried about the Trade Union activities of the bank employees. To deal with that our hon. Finance Minister has come with his blessing and assured them "I am prepared to put all these people into jail, if you want it". What else does this provision mean? If a bank employee agitates for his legitimate right, if he follows a pen-down strike, he can be put behind the bars.

Although this Bill is supposed to be for social control of banks, this is the only

punitive section in the Bill. Section 36 AD says that the workers can be punished, put into jail or fined. There is no other section in the Bill to punish erring Managing Directors or Chairmen. They can only be removed.

Although Shri Dandekar was waxing eloquent that under a particular section the banks can be taken over, such power of control exists with the Reserve Bank even now. The Reserve Bank can appoint observers and if they find anything wrong in the affairs of the bank, it can move for winding up of the bank. So, although Shri Desai wants to give a camouflage by saying that he is going to control the capitalists of this country, if one goes through the Bill carefully, one will find, as correctly stated just now by comrade Shri Indrajit Gupta, instead of controlling them this had the effect of uniting all the big industrial houses and trying to create a monopoly, in this country. I will say that he is creating a very despotic system in the economic field by his action.

At a time when new ideas and theories of socialism are being built up in this country, at a time when even Young Turks in the Congress are trying to usher in nationalisation Shri Desai is coming up and saying that the interests of the workers must be curbed, their rights to pen-down strike and demonstration within the premises should be curbed. Whatever rights have been achieved by the working class in this country by struggle and suffering all these years, the Finance Minister wants to take away all these rights by such a legislation. Yet, at the same time, the Bill does not make any effort to have any type of control over the big monopoly houses in the country.

That is why I said in the beginning that I will congratulate Shri Desai for his coming forward with courage and saying that he is against socialism and nationalisation and that he is in favour of Birlas, Bajorias and similar monopoly houses. By the introduction of this Bill he has declared before the people "if the workers agitate for their rights or make demonstrations, I will, put them in jail or fine them." By his action he has given conclusive proof (if it is necessary) that he and the Congress organisation, which he represents, stand for big monopoly.

If there is any Congressman who feels that nationalisation of banks must be effected, he has no place in the organisation. Morarji has made that position clear. That is why I congratulate him. We were saying all the time that the Congress stands for the big monopolies of Birlas, Tatas and Bajorias; that they are not standing for the ordinary working class, the poor classes, the middle class, the bank employees, the insurance employees and others. We were saying all these things but now we can give the proof for it.

Shri Morarji Desai has brought forward such a Bills and he is going to get it passed because he has got a brutal majority in this House. If the whip is not used, I do not know whether it will be passed at all but the whip will be used and naturally it will be passed. By passing it he wants to control banks! How? By curbing the trade union movement and the bank employees. He is trying to inflict a crushing blow on the working class of this country.

This legislation is now against the bank employees alone. But tomorrow it may be applied to other employees also. The may take this kind of action against the Central Government employees tomorrow. They are agitating for their demands and I understand that some eight persons have now been put under suspension for demonstrating before Shri Chavan's house. If they are not given this trade union right, what democracy you are preaching I cannot understand. Democracy for the Birlas, Tatas and Bajorias to exploit the people? If you are really for democracy and for the people's right, you must give these trade union rights to these people. They must be given the right to organise.

I want to make one more point. Take for example Shri H. V. R. Iengar, who was the Governor of the Reserve Bank. What is his position now after retirement? He is a big shot in a private concern. If you are not going to control that, tomorrow Shri Jha, now the Governor of Reserve Bank, will get into that type of job. If the right of all the big bureaucrats, who are controlling the Reserve Bank and all those things, to go to the private sector or the public sector is not curbed, you are not going to control the banks. If X or Y, who is now the Governor, after retirement is

[Shri Viswanatha Menon]

anxious to get a job in a private sector company, naturally he will not interfere even if there is some corruption in the bank. That situation is there. I am sure, Shri Morarji Desai knows all these things but he does not want to curb all these things. He wants the big monopolists to flourish in this country. Various commissions appointed by the Government have come out saying that big monopoly is developing and must be curbed. But he wants to put a camouflage by saying that the Congress Government is against the interests of big monopolies and has put such a loose, anti-people, anti-labour legislation before the House.

My humble submission is that if there is any Congressman, who has got some conscience, who really believes in democratic principles, who wants the common man to come up, I request him to vote against this Bill. This Bill is against the interests of the common man. We must understand that point. I request my Congress friends to go by their conscience and vote against this Bill and teach a lesson to our Finance Minister that his ways will not be tolerated in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request hon. Members to confine their remarks to ten minutes now. There are a large number of Members still who want to take part in the discussion and the Finance Minister has to reply to the debate at 5 o'clock.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, I must confess that the Bill as it has merged out of the Select Committee has fallen short of our expectations. The most miserly control on banks that was given to the community for social purposes was withdrawn through the process of the Select Committee proceedings.

So far as social control is concerned, it is certainly a bad substitute for nationalisation. We have seen that in the evidence tendered by the banks' association, the big Banking interests had been very glad to tell us in the Select Committee that the Bill was a very good one and that they taken steps to that had to forestall the provisions of the Bill as they had already lifted up the general managers of these banks to the posts of Chairmen You will be surprised to

know that all the seven Banks with such a power of General Managers converting themselves into Chairman, belong to one community, except one, and they become Chairman of the seven big Banks of India. These are the General Managers who have been always helping the Board of Directors to do everything wrong to serve the interests of big business and big industrialists in this country leading to the growth of monopolies.

What is the purpose of social control by making such a provision which can convert certain General Managers into Chairmen, thereby making them the stooges in the hands of big businessmen? The provisions have been made for the purpose of controlling loans and advances to companies in which Directors of one Bank might have interest. It has been amply explained by some hon. Member of the Opposition that certain other Banks would be quite eligible to advance such loans and advances even to companies in which Directors of the above Bank might have interest.

Sir, a person like me who has got the misfortune of working in the trade union movement cannot possibly render unqualified support to clause 36 A.D. I must confess that frankly. I am prepared to strike a deal here and now with the Deputy Prime Minister. If he is prepared to withdraw this Bill and introduce the Banks Nationalisation Bill immediately, we are prepared to accept even this restriction on the representatives and members of the trade unions serving the interests of banking institutions. At least, it will be a solace that the bank institutions will be in the public sector to serve the interests of the community, particularly, the weaker and vulnerable sections of the people. If he is prepared to do that, we are prepared to accept clause 36 A.D. as it is in the present Bill.

Sir, if we go into the details of the provisions of the Bill, we find that this Bill has given stronger control to big business houses and big industries in the country. We have always been saying in this House that we should not allow monopoly interest to grow to allow them to catch hold of every sphere of our economic activity and to suppress and oppress the common man in this country.

It has to be remembered also that on 2nd February, 1960, a National Credit Council was formed—it was published in the newspapers—consisting of big industrialists and big businessmen. I think, our Deputy Prime Minister will bear with me if I say that that had been a crude distortion of the concept of social control of banking institutions. How can you think of having social control on banks with big industrialists and big business houses controlling the question of credit facilities to be extended to all the sections of the people in the country? I feel that if we go deep into the matter, there has been some design somewhere to frustrate all our attempts to bring about bank nationalisation in the near future. We are committed to bank nationalisation as a Party. As we are committed to bank nationalisation as a Party, I think, it would not be proper for the Deputy Prime Minister to bring forward this Bill and to hustle it through. It would be a wise policy if the Deputy Prime Minister agrees to elicit public opinion in favour of the provisions of this Bill. He must remember that millions of people are involved in the process. The millions of poor and middle-class depositors in terests are at stake and they are in danger of running very great risk which we cannot properly visualise now.

I am sorry to say that even in the Select Committee, the banking policy has been re-defined in such a way that it has made confusion worse confounded. The banking policy must be on the basis of the depositor's interests. The depositors' interest is represented by millions of poor and working class people. Again in the Bill—I am surprised to see this—the 'small scale industries' have been defined to be such bodies which can invest in machineries Rs. 20 lakhs. The small scale industries are really struggling hard to exist and they do not get the credit facilities from the socially controlled banks as propounded by our Deputy Prime Minister.

I am strongly of the opinion that this kind of social control will be a negation of what we have stood for, for the interest of the country, in the matter of bringing in bank nationalisation for the purpose of serving the interests of the poorer sections and the vulnerable sections of our industry and business.

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Therefore, it is essential that there should be a re-thinking. It is not yet too late. I feel that the Deputy Prime Minister has got the right, according to rules, to withdraw this Bill and circulate it for eliciting public opinion; we should have the biggest support, largest support, for this Bill which will affect the very foundation of our economy. We are professing that we shall introduce a socialistic economy and socialism in the country. I would, therefore, again appeal to our Deputy Prime Minister. I know, he is very rigid in certain attitude. Rigidity of approach of national questions sometimes leads to complicated results. I would ask him whether he ever thinks that rigidity of approach in a democratic set-up is an anachronism which may result in disastrous consequences so far as our national aspirations are concerned. I would appeal to our Deputy Prime Minister to see if he can reconsider the whole position and try to do something so that the fears in the minds of the employees may go. The employees should be given a place of dignity, honour and power in the banking institutions, but there is no provision whatsoever in this regard in this Bill. But, all the same, the banking magnates and big business and big industries are safe in the hands of our Deputy Prime Minister because of the new method of social control which he has proposes to introduce through National Credit Council which is composed of the representatives of the big industries and big business in this country.

With these few words, I once again appeal to our Deputy Prime Minister to see if anything can be done to reduce the rigorous on the employees, especially about the punishment that has been prescribed in the provisions of this Bill; that can be revised by an amendment moved by the Deputy Prime Minister so that at least the punishment may go, if not anything else.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

श्री देबेन सेन (आसनसोल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। श्री दांडेकर जी ने बताया है कि इस बिल के जरिये थू दी बैंकडॉर नेशनलाइजेशन आफ बैंक्स किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह नेशनलाइजेशन आफ बैंक का एक तमाशा किया गया है और थू दी बैंकडॉर ऐसा एक

[श्री बेबेन सेन]

प्राविजन इस में रखा गया है 36(ए) (डी) जिससे समूचा मजदूर आन्दोलन ही उठा कर बहार कर दिया गया है, मजदूरों के हकों पर कुठाराघात किया गया है और मजदूर आन्दोलन को छिन्न भिन्न करने की कोशिश की गई है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सैंक्शन के जरिये सरकार की मजदूर सम्बन्धी नीति में शिफ्ट आया है। हमारे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की नीति यह रही है कि मजदूरों की तादाद न बढ़ने पाए, उनकी वेजिज़ फ़ीज़ की जाएं। डिवल्युएशन करते समय चौदह प्वाइंटस का एलान किया गया था और उन में से एक मुख्य प्वाइंट यह था कि वेज फ़ीज़ हो।

इसके बाद एक और हथियार का मजदूरों के खिलाफ इन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया और वह आटोमेशन का हथियार था जिस का मतलब यह था कि मजदूरों की तादाद न बढ़े। उनका उद्देश्य यह था कि न केवल मजदूरों की तादाद में वृद्धि हो बल्कि उनकी तादाद भी घीरे घीरे कम हो। अब जो बिल आया है उसका मतलब यह है कि मजदूर संगठन टूट जाए। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत खतरनाक बिल है और मैं कहता हूँ कि इसी सेशन में एक और बिल आने वाला है सेंट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल सिन्डिकेट फ़ोर्स बिल। उस कानून के मुताबिक हर एक कारखाने में एक सिन्डिकेट फ़ोर्स मूतईयन होगी, जो बिना किसी वारंट के ऐरेस्ट और सर्च कर सकेगा। डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ज़माने में ये नई नई पालिसीज़ हमारे मजदूरों पर लादी जा रही हैं, जिन का हमें विरोध करना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों के लिए कोई चैन नहीं है। उन्हें अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए लड़ना ही पड़ेगा हमारे अधिकारों पर हमले पर हमले किये जा रहे हैं। अभी जर्नलिस्ट्स पर लाठी-चाज़ हुआ और कई एक को डिसमिस किया गया। हम लोग इस स्थिति को बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस बिल के जरिये से बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण नहीं होने वाला है। क्यों? मैं उस की एक नज़ीर देता हूँ। पुराने कानून के मुताबिक बैंक का चेयरमैन करीब करीब स्वाधीन था। लेकिन सिलेक्ट कमेटी में यह तब्दीली हुई अण्डर 103(1) कि उस को बैंक के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की इस्ट्रक्शन्स और डायरेक्टिवज़ को मान कर काम करना पड़ेगा। हर एक बैंक के डायरेक्टर्स धनियों के होते हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि धनियों के डायरेक्टर्स की बात को मान कर चेयरमैन को काम करना पड़ेगा। वित्त मंत्री ने बताया है कि इस बिल का सब से महत्वपूर्ण क्लॉज़ 3 है, जो बोर्ड के निर्माण और अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति के बारे में है। अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति इस ढंग से होगी कि उस पर बैंक के डायरेक्टर्स का कंट्रोल होगा और डायरेक्टर्स धनियों के आदमी होंगे।

बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में 51 परसेंट सदस्य तो नये कानून के मुताबिक रखे जायेंगे और 49 परसेंट पुराने कानून के मुताबिक, जिन में धनियों के आने में क्या बाधा है? नये डायरेक्टर्स के बारे में कहा गया है कि उन में एग्रीकल्चर और रूरल इकानोमी के प्रतिनिधि आयेंगे। अब तो बिड़ला के भी बहुत एग्रीकल्चरल फ़ार्म हैं। इस लिए एग्रीकल्चर के प्रतिनिधियों में भी बिड़ला या उन जैसे लोग रहेंगे। इसी तरह चूँकि बनियों के बहुत से को-आपरेटिव्स हैं, इस लिए को-आपरेशन के प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में भी धनी लोग आ जायेंगे। तो फिर किस ढंग से बैंकों पर सामाजिक नियंत्रण होगा और किस ढंग से बैंकों पर से इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिज़ का लिंक और प्रभाव हटेगा, यह बात वित्त मंत्री उस सदन को बतायें।

जहां तक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री का सम्बन्ध है, पहले यह डेफ़िनीशन थी कि पंद्रह लाख रुपये से ज्यादा जिस का कैपिटल है, वह स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री नहीं समझी जायेगी।

सिलेक्ट कमेटी में उस को बढ़ा कर बीस लाख रुपया कर दिया गया है।

सबस्टेंशाल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट की डेफिनीशन भी बहुत विचित्र है। पहले यह व्यवस्था थी कि समुचे कॅपिटल में जिस का शेयर पांच परसेंट तक है, वह सबस्टेंशाल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट कहा जायेगा। लेकिन अब इस को बदल कर अब कहा गया है कि जिस का शेयर दस परसेंट से ऊपर होगा वह सबस्टेंशाल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट समझा जायेगा।

लेकिन अगर दस परसेंट तक होगा तो वह नहीं होगा। यह तो स्पष्ट है कि इस बिल के जरिये से बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं होता है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री हमें बतायें कि इस के द्वारा बैंकों पर से धनियों का प्रभाव कैसे घटेगा।

मौजूदा हालत में करीब 5,100 करोड़ रुपया देश में चालू है, जिस में से 3400 करोड़ रुपया शिडयूल्ड बैंक्स में डिपाजिटस के रूप में है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि लगभग 75 परसेंट डिपाजिटस पर बिड़ला, जैन, टाटा और सिंहानिया आदि चार पांच इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिज का कंट्रोल है। बैंकों से जो कर्जा दिया गया है, उस का 76 परसेंट भाग तेरह बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिज को दिया गया है।

इन सब बातों को देख कर हमें यह नहीं लगता है कि इस बिल के जरिये बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन होने वाला है या उन पर से धनियों का कंट्रोल घटने वाला है। अगर बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन न होता, लेकिन उन पर से धनियों का कंट्रोल ही घट जाता, तब भी हम इस बिल के औचित्य को समझ सकते थे।

चांग-काई-शेक के जमाने में तीन संग फ्लेमिलीज का चाइना की इकनोमी पर कंट्रोल था। उस का परिणाम क्या हुआ, यह सब को मालूम है और इतिहास उस का गवाह है। कांग्रेस के जमाने में इस देश की हालत में वैसे ही है। हमारी समूची इकनोमी को, बैंकों

को, पेपर आदि हमारी सब इंडस्ट्रीज को पांच सात इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिज कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं।

इस स्थिति में हम अपने हकों की रक्षा के लिए लड़ेंगे और सरकार को भी चैन नहीं लेने देंगे। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों की स्ट्राइक होगी, पेन-डाउन स्ट्राइक होगी, प्रोटेस्ट होगा, डिमांस्ट्रेशन होंगे। 12 सितम्बर को रेलवेज और डिफेंस एम्पलाईज समुचे हिन्दुस्तान में आम हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह कोलफील्डज में काम करने वाले चार लाख मजदूर भी 15 सितम्बर को हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं। हम इस कानून को चुपचाप बर्दाशत नहीं करेंगे। हम इस के विरुद्ध लड़ते लड़ते भरेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): Before I deal with some of the points raised by some of the Members, I would like to deal with Clause 15 adding a new provision Section 36-AD.

In spite of the fact that the Select Committee has made a lot of improvement and there has been more or less general agreement—the majority have agreed to the Clause as amended by the Select Committee—I find that some of the members here have still raised some objection. I feel that the difference between a banking institution, which is a credit institution, and an ordinary commercial house has not been taken into account.

I would like the House to understand the object behind this Section. Banks are primarily service institutions and have to function as efficient and disciplined units. They have many responsibilities to discharge towards the public and their constituents who are borrowers, depositors etc., and also certain obligations under the Act to keep the bank open. They are not allowed to close the banks unless there is a holiday declared under the Negotiable Instruments Act. If intimidation or deliberate obstruction is allowed to be practised, the implications are more serious in the case of banks than the adoption of similar practices in individual commercial establishments

Shri Himatsingka]

where particular units only will be affected, whereas in the case of banks the repercussions are far reaching and very grave indeed. Government have a responsibility to ensure that they are allowed to function. Therefore, I feel that the Clause does not prohibit any lawful strike or legitimate methods of ventilating grievances. As a matter of fact, if you read the Clause carefully you will find that it is not confined to the activities of the employees. It covers even persons who obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office or place of business of a banking company. Therefore, it is not directed against any lawful strikes or any lawful trade union activity. It wants to prevent any forcible obstruction in the working of a credit institution. The effect of such obstruction will be very wide and will affect a large number of persons and might also create a lot of difficulties. There may be persons who want to withdraw money. If there is any kind of trouble created by persons, you can imagine the difficulties that will arise. If you are going to have social control, you have to see that the depositors and other persons who want to withdraw money are protected from injury. I cannot understand the objection to this provision. Tripartite agreements are arrived at between the employers and the employees and cover cases of gross or minor misconduct. The clause wants to prohibit a person from obstructing the proper functioning of the banks. Therefore, this provision which makes certain activities a criminal offence is absolutely necessary. Bank awards are in force for a limited period of time; after they have run their course, they cannot be enforced. This is a salutary provision which will be in the Act for all times to come and will apply to all these credit institutions. This distinction should have been kept in view while criticising the provisions. There is nothing to object so far as this clause is concerned.

Some hon. Members say that the directors took advantage of their position or there was no guideline for advances to agriculturists or small-scale industries. They forget the banking policy to be adopted on the basis of directions from time to time by the Reserve Bank having regard to the interest of the depositors and other persons.

16.44 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

To say that social control cannot be achieved because there is no specific provision for advances to small-scale industries or agriculture is not a justified criticism. Similarly, Members commented upon the provision to raise from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs in the case of small-scale industries. I cannot understand their objection. As the amount has been raised, better opportunities had been given to the bank to go and help the industries which would otherwise have been excluded from help. The scope had been widened, not curtailed and the objection arises from a misunderstanding of the scope of the changes introduced by the Bill.

Then, another fact mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta is that the memorandum of banks association shows that the Bill has been framed after discussion with the bankers. But I feel that he has forgotten the dates. The Bill was introduced in the House on the 7th December, 1967 whereas this memorandum was filed on the 5th February; therefore, this discussion, whatever might have taken place, took place after the Bill had been introduced.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The memorandum refers to the discussion held much earlier. I will show it to you if you want.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I do not think it refers to it. The Bill was introduced much earlier, and therefore, even if it refers to certain discussions, it must be the discussions after the Bill was introduced.

Then, so far as the question of nationalisation is concerned, as you know, the State Bank and a number of other subsidiary state banks handle more or less over 40 per cent of the deposits, and taking the post-office deposits, the savings bank deposits and the postal deposits into consideration, I think that about 50 per cent of the deposits are with the State banks in all. The area of the commercial banks has not been in any way different from the banks which are under State control, because, as Shri Dandekar explained, the policy before the introduction of this Bill has been that these commercial banks and industrial banks were not expected to lend any money to the agriculturists. In fact, they were asked not to go

near them and the co-operatives were expected to do that.

Another thing is, if banks have to advance money and lend money, who are the persons who will take the money? Those who are in industry: take for instance Tatas or Indian Iron. They need crores of rupees for running their Steel mills effectively. Naturally, the advance to such persons will be much larger than to a person who has a small industry, say, upto Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs or Rs. 4 lakhs. But let us judge the activities of the directors and others who have been running banks for the last 25 years; and not one single rupee advanced to companies in which they were directors has been lost at any time. Therefore, to say that they have taken advantage of their position is not justified. The very fact that they have advanced money in furtherance of the objectives in the Plan, shows that they have been helping in the industrialisation in accordance with the priorities fixed in the different Plans. Therefore, nothing wrong has been done. In fact, they have been helping in the carrying out of the policies of the Government.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): What about the agriculturists?

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: As a matter of fact, I have said that up till today, they were not expected to go to the agriculturists; they were asked not to go to them, as the co-operatives were expected to lend money to the agriculturists. So, they were not allowed to do so. That was the Reserve Bank's directions. If my friend had read the various reports of the various committees he will agree that they were not expected to lend money to the agriculturists. That work was left to the co-operative banks which unfortunately have not functioned very properly in that direction. And that is why the needs also have arisen. Moreover, previously, the agriculturists did not require so much funds as they now do, because they now need fertilisers, good seeds, good implements and so on. (Interruption) Therefore, I feel that the criticism that has been levelled against the Bill in general is misdirected. The Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee should be wholeheartedly supported, and I do so with these remarks.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Sir, although the name of the Bill is Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, the purpose as expressed by the Deputy Prime Minister, who is its sponsor, is social control. Social control may mean so many things. Is it control from a socialistic standpoint or is it really social control i.e. society's control? If this Bill is meant to control society, he should have also brought in certain clauses in the Bill controlling family planning, education, etc. Otherwise, we do not find any justification for section clause 36 AD in this Bill. Perhaps he means that through this Bill he wants to control society. Henceforward, we have to apprehend that in every Finance Act, the Deputy Prime Minister will reiterate section 36 AD, family planning and educational policies also. Otherwise, his is really a reflection on the drafting of the law department and the drafting procedure.

Is it necessary or relevant in such a Bill to bring in section 36 AD? First of all, this section is being justified by the Swatantra spokesman, saying, because bank is controlled, therefore labour also will be controlled. Of course, it has been vehemently criticised by some members of the Congress Party also. Section 3 AD does not bring in anything new, except the last sub-clause (c). Regarding sub-clause (a) which reads:

"obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office..." etc.,

I will refer the Deputy Prime Minister to the Criminal Laws Amendment Act. There even loitering before business premises has been made punishable. Similarly the offence contained in (b), i.e. "hold, within the office or place of business of any banking company, any demonstration..." etc. is also punishable under the penal laws of the country. What is new is (c), which reads:

"act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors in the banking company".

But does this not take away the rights of the depositors? Depositors have every right to say that the bank is transacting business in a bad manner and therefore, we will not deposit any money there. That will undermine the confidence of the depositors in the bank and the Deputy Prime Minister wants that to be punishable. I am a depositor

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

and I am asking other depositors not to deposit money in the bank because it is transacting business in an uneconomic way. This is a legal step which could be taken by every depositor and every member of the public on the ground of their own self-interest. But this is now being made punishable under (c). This is the only new sub-clause which he has tried to add.

I endorse the view of Mr. Indrajit Gupta that the whole Bill is a hoax, because except (c), nothing new is there. The only other thing that is new is that a Chairman can be appointed by the Reserve Bank in respect of a Bank, although he holds no qualifying share. The Deputy Prime Minister is sure in his mind that this will be declared unconstitutional. What else is there ?

There are some additions of which he was boasting the other day while introducing the Bill. They are regarding abolition of managing directors and appointment of Chairmen. The Reserve Bank is given the right to appoint Chairman and to appoint directors. Whom shall, they appoint ? They can appoint anybody? Ultimately, that appointment will be by the Finance Ministry because the Finance Minister is the head of the Reserve Bank of India. Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Reserve Bank of India Act gave these powers to the Reserve Bank previously. How has that been acted upon ? Even now, we know, about 70 per cent of the country's credit is still in the hands of unauthorised moneylenders. All these years the Reserve Bank has not been able to formulate a policy which will attract more depositors and more credit facilities in the banks. Although there is the State Bank of India in the public sector, still nothing much has been done. The Reserve Bank's powers in this respect were that some people were to be engaged to watch the proceedings, some directors could be changed and they could give directions. The Reserve Bank could do everything. Even then these powers have not been utilised as was conceived at that time. Giving the same powers to the Reserve Bank with the addition of 10(c) will not help matters because everybody knows that he is conscious and he must have been conscious, even though he might deny it now, that this additional power would be declared unconstitutional because in this

form we can direct or regulate some private person's property. We can regulate it by law. Some private person may be asked to use his property in a certain way.

Sir, all these commercial banks have got some internal democracy. They have through elections. They manage their property through persons elected by them. What is being sought to be done is an attempt to manage their property by our men. That means they have not got the right to manage their own property. He is conscious of that. Even then the hon. Deputy Prime Minister wants the country to believe that this is better than nationalisation. Nationalisation would be just the thing that would serve the nation and not this. This is really a hoax because the only purpose of nationalisation which is here in 10(c) and 10(d) will not serve the purpose.

There is one more fact which you have to examine. In 10 (A) the qualification of directors is given. Who are the persons qualified to be directors ? It is said :

- “(2) Not less than fifty-one per cent of the total number of members of the Board of directors of a banking company shall consist of persons, who—
- (a) shall have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of one or more of the following matters, namely :
 - (i) accountancy,
 - (ii) agriculture and rural economy,
 - (iii) banking,
 - (iv) co-operation,
 - (v) economics,
 - (vi) finance,
 - (vii) law,
 - (viii) small-scale industry,
 - (ix) any other matter the special knowledge of, and practical experience in, which would, in the opinion of the Reserve Bank, be useful to the banking company.”

So the opinion of the Reserve Bank would be required. You have seen so many banks small and big. Now there are hun-

dreds of banks. Out of them there are some foreign banks also. If there are no persons with special knowledge in these who will be elected as directors? So the Reserve Bank will come in saying that such and such a person in their opinion is fit to be a director. Is it therefore necessary that all such persons who have qualified knowledge in this department should be depositors or shareholders in these banks?

After saying that every Chairman of the Board of Directors of a banking company shall be a person who has special knowledge and practical experience of the things I have mentioned, the proviso says that a person shall be disqualified from being a Chairman if he is engaged in any other business or vocation. So, the Deputy Prime Minister expects that only unemployed persons will become Chairman. That is what his Bill is expecting. Necessarily who will come in? The Reserve Bank will be asked to nominate and whom will it pick up? Under the direction of the Deputy Prime Minister, defeated Congressmen will be picked up. Many examples have been cited in this House today to show how they have been picked up as Chairman, or director resulting in inter-locking of capital.

17 hrs.

SHRI C. M. KEDARIA (Mandvi): What is being done where your party is ruling?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: My party is not ruling anywhere. Unfortunately, the hon. Member is misinformed.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What about Orissa?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Not even in Orissa. He is misinformed. Jana Congress, which is Shri Dandekar's party, is ruling there. We are not in a leaky boat like you. We are not floating yet.

Coming to the other question, I again say that it is a hoax. Whatever has been attempted to be done by this Bill could have been done by bringing in one small amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act. As has been stated by many hon. Members, it is not worth the paper on which it is printed. It has taken so much time of the House and perhaps the hon. Finance Minister can tell us how much it has cost

the exchequer. Only a simple amendment, giving power to the Reserve Bank to recommend acquisition of the bank or change the director or Chairman is necessary. What else? All other things are simple camouflage to cover up the real intentions.

The real intention has come out from what has been stated just now by the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta. Although the Deputy Prime Minister has stoutly denied it, the Banking Association say that there was some consultation with them. During that period the banking employees were agitating. So, there must have been some understanding—I will satisfy the bankers who accept my views and I will suppress the bank employees. That shows that the only thing which is behind this is the hoax of suppressing the bank employees to satisfy the bankers and to bring in such provisions against the bankers which will ultimately be declared unconstitutional.

One more point and I am finished. In the preliminary statement on social control of banks the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has given certain assurances to this Houses by saying:

"I would welcome at that stage any constructive suggestions which they would have occasion to make after studying the Bill."

This assurance gives us some hope. He has given us this assurance that if we are making some constructive suggestions he will accept them. With this assurance in view, we have brought in certain amendments. Let us hope he will see reason and will not be guided by flash of intuition. I do not know what the result is going to be but let us have hope until the Bill is put in the statute book.

17-05 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

With that hope we expect that he would accept some of the amendments at least to satisfy the bank employees and to look to the needs of the country.

His other assurance is that this covers a short term measure. This being a short term measure, according to him, let us hope

[Shri Srinibas Misra]
that after a year or two he will also introduce another Bill to nationalise the banks.

SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his statement our Finance Minister has stated in this House :

"Our fundamental aim within the framework of democratic socialism is to regulate our social and economic life so as to attain the optimum growth rate of our economy and to prevent, at the same time, any monopolistic trend, concentration of economic of power and misdirection resources."

This Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill has brought nothing but unrest in the minds of the people of this country. As far as my knowledge goes, our Finance Minister has tried somewhat to impress upon the people that he is for democratic socialism, but in this Bill we have seen nothing of that kind.

As far as the appointment of directors is concerned, he has mentioned on page 3, line 34, of this Bill :

"shall have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of one or more of the following matters."

I can understand practical experience but I do not know what he means by "special knowledge"; probably, knowledgeable people from outside or from within his party.

Again, it says :

"Every chairman of the Board of directors of a banking company shall be a person who has special knowledge and practical experience of—

the working of a banking company, or of the State Bank of India or any subsidiary bank or a financial institution, or

financial, economic or business administration :"

That means that a broker or even a shopkeeper can become a director or Chairman of the Board of Directors of a bank. Even now all the scheduled banks have appointed the general managers as chairmen.

Our Finance Minister has stated that the resources have not been distributed properly and he wants that the resources of banks should be distributed to agriculture and small-scale industry also. The total advances of banks up to the end of March in 1967 were Rs. 2,360.70 crores, out of which 64 per cent was given to industry, 24 per cent to commerce, financial advances formed 3.3 per cent, personal advances 4.8 per cent, professional advances 0.6 per cent, advances to agriculturists 0.2 per cent and other advances 2.7 per cent. This is in the case of scheduled banks.

Our Finance Minister may come forward and say that this has not happened in the State Bank. I can say something about the State Bank also. It functions under the directives of our Finance Ministry though it is an autonomous body. The *State Bank of India Monthly Review*, February 1968, issued by the State Bank of India says on page 49 :

"Other Assistance to Agriculture : The Bank has also been providing credit to individual agriculturists for agricultural operations. It has also been extending assistance to plantations. At the end of 1967, credit limits sanctioned for these and other allied agricultural activities amounted to Rs. 6.6 crores."

This is the position about the State Bank of India affairs. At the same time, the State Bank of India makes more and more advances to individuals than the other Banks. This is from the speech made by the Chairman of the State Bank to the Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders on 18th March, 1968. I quote :

"There is one other aspect of our advances portfolio which often comes up in public discussion, viz., advances to concerns in which the Bank's Directors are interested. For facility, supplementary information embodying an analysis of such advances has been appended in the Annual Report. It will be observed that, out of a total of Rs. 100.86 crores of such advances, Rs. 20.25 crores were to companies in which the Bank's Directors/Local Board Members were directors as nominees of Government or Government controlled corporations. Also, as much as Rs. 90.94 crores were to companies in which the Bank's

Directors/Local Board Members were interested either only as directors (holding no shares) or as directors or members holding not more than 2 per cent of the paid-up share capital of the companies."

Even if this Bill is passed, all these Banks are going to function on the lines of the State Bank of India. Even in respect of the State Bank of India, out of its total advances, 16.8 per cent advances were given to individuals. The total advances of State Bank of India in 1968 were Rs. 665.9 crores out of which Rs. 11.19 crores were given to individuals and big industries. But at the same time the State Bank of India is doing something for small-scale industries. But I have no time to explain all these things.

Coming to clause 36 AD, I must say one thing here. It says :

"(1) No person shall—

- (a) obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving any office or place of business of a banking company or from carrying on any business there,"

It seriously curbs the fundamental trade union right. My contention is this. Our Finance Minister has always been against labour interests. Even in 1960, he was against our Bank employees. The State Bank of India Employees Federation had launched an agitation in 1960. The hon. Member, Shri S. M. Joshi, happened to be the President of the Federation and I happened to be an employee of that institution. We went on strike for 22 days but, even after that, we could not achieve our objective. He imposed on us a national tribunal. But the employees wanted arbitration. In the same manner, he is imposing now 36 AD. Sir, we are living in 1968 AD but he wants to go back to 36 AD. Kindly consider this case. This is a case which affects the interests of the employees. I would request the hon. Finance Minister on behalf of my Party to delete 36 AD as well as 54 AA affecting the Reserve Bank of India employees.

MR. SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee allotted 5 hours for this Bill. But we spent 2 hours on legal battles. Even apart from that, we should complete it within 5 hours. That means 7 hours. We

have already taken the whole of today, about 4 hours. Tomorrow, at least within a hour or two, we have to finish it. Now, from the list of speakers, I find half a dozen Congress Members have spoken and Opposition Members from this side have spoken, but not one from the centre has spoken. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar. After one of them has spoken, I would request the Deputy Prime Minister to reply. Tomorrow we should be able to finish in an hour or two. (Interruptions) We should try to finish quickly, but we cannot help, if it drags on tomorrow...(Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : How can the finance Minister finish his reply before 5.30 P.M. ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see. If necessary, we can take up the half-an-hour discussion ten minutes later.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : This is a matter which, rightly or wrongly, is agitating the whole country, and in the interest of the debate, surely the House has a right to listen to the Finance Minister....

MR. SPEAKER I know, there is no doubt about it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am waiting to hear the Finance Minister. If speaks only for five minutes....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I am not going to hustle him. If he wants ten or fifteen minutes more, I will certainly give him. If necessary, we can take up the half-an-hour discussion at 5.40 or something like that. I am certainly not going to hustle him.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : He can think over the matter in the night and reply tomorrow. He may change his mind.

MR. SPEAKER : All these days he has not thought about it and only in the night he will think over it ! (Interruptions) Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (गुडगांव) : स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप के जरिए श्री मोरारजी भाई देसाई को कहना चाहता हूँ :

"तेरे वायदे पर जिये हम तो यह जान झूठ जाना कि खुशी से मर न जाते अगर ऐतबार होता।"

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

आज मोरारजी भाई देसाई गांधी जी के मानने वालों में से शायद चंद आदमियों में से एक हैं। यह आये हैं कहने के लिए कि हम बैंकों पर सोशल कंट्रोल करने जा रहे हैं ताकि बैंकों की बुराइयां कम हों और किसान भाई जोकि आज तक इग्नोर हुए हैं उन की कुछ मदद हो।

सन् 1961 में श्री मोरारजी भाई और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस में भी यह मामला लाया गया कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में करोड़ों रुपये का इन्वेजमेंट हुआ है। सिर्फ राजस्थान और उत्तरप्रदेश में लाखों रुपया ख़ाया गया है। साथ-साथ इन के नोटिस में यह भी लाया गया कि डाइरेक्टर्स और डाइरेक्टर्स के चहेते जो हैं वह बहुत बुरी तरह से पबलिक फंड को गरीबों के सरमाये को जोकि उन्होंने डिपाजिट करवाया है उस का वह बड़ा नाजायज़ इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। मोरारजी भाई ने उस पर क्या किया वह खुद ही बतलायेंगे लेकिन जिस ने शिकायत की थी उस को कहा कि तुम रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर से मिलो जिसको कि बैंकों का खुदाबन्द बनाना चाहते हैं। उस ने मिलने से इंकार कर दिया। सन 1963 तक उस की खतो-कितावत चलती रही। जब उन से बात न बनी तो मेरे पास आये। मैंने उसी वक्त फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर दोनों को लिखा कि यह यह बददयानतियां पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में हुई हैं और इस बैंक पर फोरी ऐक्शन होना चाहिए। स्पीकर साहब, मैं क्या बतलाऊं, हाउस में कई बार राज्य सभा में मैंने सवाल किये। जबाब दिया गया कि कुछ नहीं है, कोई हैकी पेंकी नहीं है। वहां पर श्री कमलनयन बजाज हैं। वह एक बहुत बड़े वुजुर्ग के बेटे हैं और बजाज खुद वह एक जिम्मेदार हस्ती हैं और जैसा मैंने कहा कह दिया गया कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। जब मैं उस वक्त के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी से मिला और

जब उन्होंने मुझे जवाब दिया कि कुछ नहीं है तो मैंने कहा कि रिजर्व बैंक के दो अधिकारियों ने 750 पेज की और दो अफसरों ने 250 पेज की रिपोर्ट की है। जरा आप उन पर निगाह करिये कि आया वह सी वी आई के पास मामला भेजे जाने के मुस्तहक है या नहीं? उस के बाद जब मैं उन से फिर मिला तो श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा कि आप सच कहते हो यह जाने के काबिल है लेकिन तो भी उन के पास यह मामला नहीं गया। इस पर मैंने मन्नवर होकर आई ओपेनर के नाम से एक पैम्फ्लेट शायी किया जिसे कि पार्लियामेंट के सब मੈम्बरों और तमाम मिनिस्टर्स को मैंने भेजा और वह इसलिए भेजा ताकि वह देख पायें कि इस वक्त क्या बात हो रही है। यह मैंने एक बैंक की मिसाल दी है। अभी दूसरे बैंकों को छोड़ा नहीं था। सन् 1965 में जब सी वी आई के यह मामला सुपुद कर दिया गया और नन्दा साहब के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर की ऐडवाइस से एक बहुत सीरियस इलज़ाम लगा कर एफ आई आर दाखिल कर दी गई। कहां 1961 और कहां 1965 और 1968 में जा कर तीन साल के बाद सी वी आई ने दो बड़े अफसरों और तीन श्रोकरो के खिलाफ एम्बेजेलमेंट के केस जारी किये उसी वक्त मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब, होम मिनिस्टर साहब और श्री मोरारजी देसाई की तबज्जह इस तरफ खींची क्योंकि वह अपने को गांधीवादी कहते हैं, कि सर्वेंट और मालिक में इस्त्याज क्यों वह उन अफसरों ने किया जब डाइरेक्टर वहां मौजूद थे, चाहे वह कमलनयन बजाज? ही क्यों न हों। जब डाइरेक्टर मौजूद थे सब डाइरेक्टरों के खिलाफ क्यों केस नहीं चलाये गये? अगर आप गांधी भक्त हैं तो आप को चलाना चाहिये था क्योंकि डाइरेक्टर जिम्मेदार है। मैंने यह भी कहा कि इतना ही नहीं, रिजर्व बैंक ने अपने आम्बेजर् बाकायदा रखे डे टू डे वॉकिंग देखने के लिये जब इस तरह की बेईमानियां हो रही थीं। और जब

इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपयों के डाइरेक्टर मजे ले रहे थे और गवन हो रहे थे और शेअर्स में इतना अन्धेर हो रहा था तब मैं ने कहा था कि जो रिजर्व बैंक के आफिसर्स हैं आप उन को क्यों काबु में नहीं लाते जिन की मौजूदगी में यह हुआ ? मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि कुछ करने से पहले मैं रिजर्व बैंक के, गवर्नर से भी मिला . .

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : On a point of order. The matter being discussed by the hon. Member is *sub judice*, Therefore, it cannot be raised on the floor of the House

MR. SPEAKER : Let him be careful in his reference to it.

श्री अब्दुल गनी वार : मैं तो सिर्फ यही कह रहा था कि जब आप वकों पर शोसल कंट्रोल करने जा रहे हैं तो आया कंट्रोल करना आप का मकसद भी है। मैं ने तो सिर्फ एक मिसाल दी ! मैं रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर से भी मिला और उन से भी मैं ने कहा कि वह गवर्नमेंट के हाथ मजबूत करें और जो बदवयानतियां हो रही ह, उन को रोकें। यह एक मिसाल है।

दूसरी मिसाल जो मैं ने दी वह यह कि लक्ष्मी कामशंल बैंक में किसी शख्स ने 83 लाख ६० बेनामी नाम से जमा कराये, और वह इस लिये कि वह इनकम टैक्स से बच सके और नाजायज सूद का फायदा उठा सकें। एक ही दस्तखत से बारह रसीदें दी गई हैं। आज यह छोटे मुलाजमीन जो बैंक के हैं उन के ऊपर गुस्सा हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने ही मुझ को बतलाया है। मैं कोई फरिश्ता नहीं, कोई खुदा नहीं जिस को सब कुछ पता होता है, मैं कोई ज्योतिषी नहीं कि ज्योतिष से सब कुछ पता कर लूं। मुझे बतलाने वाले वही मुलाजमीन हैं जिन को कहा जा रहा है कि कैद करने जा रहे हैं, जिन पर दस दस हजार रुपया जुर्माना करने जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि वही जानकर हैं कि बैंक में क्या क्या अन्धेर गर्हीं होती है। जो बात मैं ने कही थी वह आज आठ बरस बाद आती है तो वह समझते हैं कि बड़ी बहादुरी का काम कर दिया जिस में दो

अफसरों के खिलाफ और दो वर्करों के खिलाफ मुकदमे चला दिये। क्या इसी तरह से यह चाहते हैं कि बैंकों पर कंट्रोल हो। अगर यह चाहते हैं कि बैंकों पर कंट्रोल हो, तो काश मुझ पर हार्ट अटैक न हुआ होता और जो दूसरी तीन बैंकों की रिपोर्टें तैयार की थीं उन को मैं शायद कर पाता।

मैं सच कहता हूं कि इस वक्त जो श्री मोरारजी देसाई हैं उन का बिल्कुल यह मतलब नहीं है कि वह किसान का भला करने जा रहे हैं। श्री रणधीर सिंह बड़े खुश हो रहे हैं कि शायद इस बिल के पास होते ही किसान के लिये ट्रैक्टरों का तूफान आ जायेगा और बड़ा सामान हो जायेगा।

मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि श्री चटर्जी ने कहा कि बाकी सब जगहों पर गुजराती भाई हैं। अब खुदा जिन को अकल देता है वह हो जाते हैं। कौन जाने आगे कौन हो जायगा या पीछे कौन हो जायेगा। लेकिन अगर गुजरात वाले भाई जो हैं वह बड़े-बड़े बैंकों में हो गये तो मुझ को कोई तकलीफ नहीं। मुझे इस से भी कोई तकलीफ नहीं कि जैसा श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि वह लोग श्री मोरारजी देसाई से मिले। क्या उन के मिलने में कोई जुम है ? बैंक वाले उन से क्यों न मिले। उन को अपना हक हासिल है कि अपनी बात कहें और उन के जेहन में यह बात बिठलाने की कोशिश करें कि बैंकों में डिफिकल्टीज है। अगर वह इस तरह से मिले हैं तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई के लिये भी कोई शर्म की बात नहीं है और उन भाइयों के लिये भी शर्म की बात नहीं है। लेकिन अगर हुआ वही है तो आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी को रिपोर्ट को पढ़ देखिए। उस में कहीं आप को नहीं मिलेगा कि बैंक वाले अपने फायदे के लिये अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल नाम की फर्म को, जो एक बार नहीं दो बार ब्लैक लिस्ट हुई, करोड़ों रुपये देते चले गये और कोई-रोकने वाला नहीं था। आज कौन रोकेगा उन्हें ? जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्टें

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

हमारे सामने है उस में कहीं मुझे ऐसा दिखलाई नहीं पड़ता कि उन पर कंट्रोल हो जायेगा अपना और जो लोग ब्लैक लिस्टेड हैं, जो मुल्क की दीलत को आज छीन रहे ह, उन पर किसी किस्म की कोई सख्ती हो पायेगी और वह रुपया नहीं ले पायेगे।

यहां इंडियन एक्सप्रेस का जिक्र किया गया। अगर आप मेरी किताब देखेंगे तो आप को मालूम होगा। उन को क्या पता चलेगा क्योंकि जो विवियन वॉस की रिपोर्ट को शीरा मादर समझ कर पी गये वह मेरी किताब "आई ओपेनर" को क्या समझेंगे? गोयनका साहब ने मुझ पर केस चलाया कि मैं ने झूठा इल्जाम लगाया है? मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं क्योंकि भगवान ने चाहा तो मैं आप की दुआ से जीतूंगा और साबित करूंगा। साथ ही श्री मोरारजी देसाई की जवान से भी निकलवाऊंगा कि करोड़ों रुपये जो लिये गये वह किन के शेरॉस के थे और किस जगह लगाये गये। जिस बात के लिये रुपया था वह कुछ नहीं हुआ। अगर एक गोयनका होते, अगर एक टटा होते, एक विडला होते या एक सिघानिया होते तो मैं मान सकता था, लेकिन यहां तो जहां से ईंट उठाइये वहीं आप को सिघानिया मिलेंगे और वहीं आप को वह लोग मिलेंगे जिन्होंने बैंकों को अपनी इजारेदारी समझा, और समझ कर उस का फायदा उठाया। मैं इल्जाम नहीं लगाता कि यह जितनी कोशिशें हो रही है या जितने जाल बिछाये जा रहे हैं या जितने कारपोरेशन बनाये जा रहे हैं वह सिर्फ इस लिये बनाये जा रहे हैं कि बैंकडोर से, चोर दरवाजे से अपने आदमियों को बड़ी-बड़ी तन्खवाहें दिलाई जायें, बड़ी-बड़ी जगहों पर रखवा जाये, मैं इस लिये भी इल्जाम नहीं लगाता कि यह चोर दरवाजे से अपना इन्फ्लुएंस चढ़ाना चाहते हैं और बैंक वालों को आगे चढ़ा कर अपना मतलब निकालना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो बिल आ रहा है उस में इस को देखने वाली कोई बात नहीं है कि क्या

कुछ होने वाला है।

इस बिल में एक ही बात है कि जो एम्प्लायी हैं उनको फांसी लगाई जाये। उन को कोई हक नहीं है। गांधी जी ने हक दिया। गांधीजी ने खुद नमक सत्याग्रह किया, गांधीजी ने हमें सत्याग्रह सिखलाया, गांधीजी ने हम को नान-वायोलेंट एजिटेशन करने का हक दिया, लेकिन श्री मोरारजी देसाई की वजह से वह हक छीना जा रहा है। उन्होंने गोल्ड कंट्रोल किया और अपोजीशन वाले 150 फी सदी ज्यादा आये और कांग्रेस वालों को बड़ा धक्का लगा। अब वह यह बिन ला रहे हैं। इस बिल से किसानों को जो चमत्कार वह दिखलाना चाहते हैं वह होने वाला नहीं है। अगली बार वह यहां होंगे और हम उधर होंगे। फिर मैं उन से पूछूंगा...

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरियाणा में क्या हुआ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैं इंटरप्लान्स की चिन्ता नहीं करता। मैं उनकी इज्जत करता हूं, मैं उनकी शान में गुस्ताखी कैसे कर सकता हूं। लेकिन देखना यह है कि आया वहीं रिजर्व बैंक सब कंट्रोल करने जा रहा है जिससे गवर्नर और डिप्टी गवर्नर नहीं जानते थे कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में क्या कुछ हुआ है, और अगर हुआ है तो सी वी आई ने क्या क्या कहा, मुझे पता नहीं। क्योंकि श्री मोरारजी देसाई कहते हैं कि उन ने कुछ नहीं कहा। जितना आप ने पूछा होगा उतना उन्होंने कहा होगा। आखिर यह कौन साबित करेगा कि जो रिजर्व बैंक के आफिसर्स हैं, जो पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के आफिसर्स हैं वह सब के सब मुजरिम हैं। मैं यहां पर सीधी बातें कह रहा हूं, कोई पेंच नहीं कह रहा हूं।

अभी अभी श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जबाब दिया कि लक्ष्मी कामर्सल बैंक में हंकी पेंकी नहीं हुआ। अगर आप मुझे इजाजत देंगे तो मैं यहां ला कर वह रसीदें दिखलाऊंगा जो एक आदमी की दी हुई हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member must conclude now.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : और रसीदें किस की हैं ? कोई उस नाम का आदमी नहीं है इस दुनिया में जिस के नाम से वह रूपया जमा हुआ ।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Deputy Prime Minister.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : यह बड़ा अन्याय है । हम 64 हैं । आखिर कुछ तो वक्त दिया होता ।

(श्री عبدالغنی دار (گورگانوں) : اسپیکر صاحب میں آپ کے ذریعہ شری مرارجی بھائی ڈیسائی کو کہنا چاہتا ہوں -

تیرے وعدے پر جتنے ہم تو یہ جان جھوٹ جانا۔ کہ خوشی سے مر نہ جاتے اگر اعتبار ہوتا -

آج مرار جی بھائی ڈیسائی ٹانڈھی جی کے ماننے والوں میں سے شاید چند آدمیوں میں سے ایک ہیں - یہ آئے ہیں کہنے کے لئے کہ ہم بینکوں پر سوشل کنٹرول کرنے جا رہے ہیں تاکہ بینکوں کی برائیاں کم ہوں اور کسان بھائی جو کہ آج تک اگروں ہوئے ہیں ان کی کچھ مدد ہو -

سنہ ۱۹۶۱ میں شری مرارجی بھائی ڈیسائی اور پرائم منسٹر صاحب کے نوٹس میں بھی یہ معاملہ لایا گیا کہ پنجاب نیشنل بینک میں کروڑوں روپیے کا ایمپیزلمنٹ ہوا ہے - صرف راجستھان اور اتر پردیش میں لاکھوں روپیہ کھایا گیا ہے - ساتھ ساتھ ان کے نوٹس میں یہ بھی لایا گیا کہ ڈائریکٹر اور ڈائریکٹرز کے چہیتے جو ہیں وہ بہت

بری طرح سے پبلک فنڈ کو غریبوں کے سرمائے کو جو کہ انہوں نے ڈیپازٹ کروایا ہے اس کا وہ بڑا ناجائز استعمال کر رہے ہیں - - مرار جی بھائی نے اس پر کیا کیا یہ وہ خود ہی بتلائینگے لیکن جس نے شکایت کی تھی اس کو کہا کہ تم ریزرو بینک کے گورنر سے ملو جس کو کہ وہ بینکوں کا خداوند بنانا چاہتے ہیں - اس نے ملنے سے انکار کر دیا - سنہ ۱۹۶۳ تک اس کی خط و کتابت چلتی رہی - جب ان سے بات نہ بنی تو میرے پاس آئے - میں نے اسی وقت فائننس منسٹر اور ہوم منسٹر دونوں کو لکھا کہ یہ بد دیانتیاں پنجاب نیشنل بینک میں ہوئی ہیں اور اس بینک پر فوری ایکشن ہونا چاہئے - اسپیکر صاحب - میں کیا بتلاؤں ہاؤس میں کئی بار راج سبھا میں نے سوال کئے - جواب دیا گیا کہ کچھ نہیں ہے - کوئی ہینکی ہینکی نہیں ہے - وہاں پر شری کمل نین بجاج ہیں - وہ ایک بہت بڑے بزرگ کے بیٹے ہیں اور بذات بخود وہ ایک ذمہ دار ہستی ہیں اور جیسا میں نے کہا کہ دیا گیا کہ کچھ نہیں ہوا - جب میں اس وقت کے فائننس منسٹر شری ٹی - ٹی - کرشنماچاری سے ملا اور جب انہوں نے مجھے جواب دیا کہ کچھ نہیں ہے تو میں نے کہا کہ ریزرو بینک کے دو ادھیکاریوں نے ۲۰۰ پیج کی اور دو افسروں نے ۲۰۰

شری عبدالغنی ڈار] پیج کی رپورٹس کی ہیں۔ ذرا آپ ان پر نگاہ کرینے کہ آیا وہ سی۔ بی۔ آئی۔ کے پاس معاملہ بھیجے جانے کے مستحق ہے یا نہیں۔ اس کے بعد جب میں ان سے پھر ملا تو شری ٹی۔ ٹی۔ کرشنماچاری نے کہا کہ آپ سچ کہتے ہو یہ جاننے کے قابل ہے لیکن تو بھی ان کے پاس یہ معاملہ نہیں گیا۔ اس پر میں نے مجبور ہو کر آئی او بی کے نام سے ایک پیپمفلٹ شائع کیا جسے کہ پارلیامنٹ کے سب ممبروں اور تمام منسٹرس کو میں نے بھیجا اور یہ اسلئے بھیجا تاکہ وہ دیکھ پائیں کہ اس وقت کیا بات ہو رہی ہے۔ سنہ ۱۹۶۵ میں جب سی۔ بی۔ آئی کو یہ معاملہ سپرد کر دیا گیا اور نندا صاحب نے فائننس منسٹر کی ایڈوائس سے ایک بہت سیریس الزام لگا کر ایف۔ آئی۔ آر۔ داخل کر دی گئی۔ کہاں ۱۹۶۱ اور کہاں ۱۹۶۵ اور ۱۹۶۸ میں جا کر تین سال بعد سی۔ بی۔ آئی۔ نے دو بڑے افسروں اور تین بروکروں کے خلاف ایمپزیلمینٹ کے کیس جاری کئے۔ اسی وقت میں نے پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ۔ ہوم منسٹر صاحب اور شری مرارجی دیسائی کی توجہ اس طرف کھینچی کیونکہ وہ اپنے کو گاندھی وادی کہتے ہیں۔ کہ سروینٹ اور مالک میں امتیاز کیوں۔ وہ ان افسروں نے کیا جب

ڈائریکٹر وہاں موجود تھے۔ چاہے وہ کمل مین بیجاج ہی کیوں نہ ہوں۔ جب ڈائریکٹر موجود تھے تب ڈائریکٹروں کے خلاف کیوں کیس نہیں چلانے گئے۔ اگر آپ گاندھی بھگت ہیں تو آپ کو چلانا چاہئے تھا کیونکہ ڈائریکٹر ذمہ دار ہیں۔ میں نے یہ بھی کہا کہ اتنا ہی نہیں۔ ریزرو بینک نے اپنے آزرور باقاعدہ رکھے تھے ٹو ڈے ورکنگ دیکھنے کے لئے جب اس طرح کی بے ایمانیاں ہو رہی تھیں۔ اور جب اس طرح سے کروڑوں روپوں کے ڈائریکٹر مزے لے رہے تھے۔ اور غبن ہو رہے تھے اور شیرس میں اتنا اندھیر ہو رہا تھا۔ میں نے کہا تھا کہ جو رزرو بینک کے آفسرس ہیں آپ ان کو کیوں قابو میں نہیں لاتے جن کی موجودگی میں یہ ہوا۔ مجھے بڑی خوشی ہے کہ کچھ کرنے سے پہلے میں رزرو بینک کے گورنر سے بھی ملا.....]

Mr. D. N. Patodia : On a point of order. The matter is being discussed by the hon. Member is *sub judice*. Therefore, it cannot be raised on the floor of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER : Let him be careful in his reference to it.

شری عبدالغنی ڈار : میں تو صرف یہی کہہ رہا تھا کہ جب آپ بینکوں پر سوشل کنٹرول کرنے جا رہے ہیں تو آیا کنٹرول کرنا آپ کا مقصد بھی

ہے۔ میں نے تو صرف ایک مثال دی۔ میں رزرو بینک کے گورنر سے بھی ملا اور ان سے بھی میں نے کہا کہ وہ گورنمنٹ کے ہاتھ مضبوط کریں اور جو بد دیانتیاں ہو رہی ہیں۔ ان کو روکیں۔ یہ ایک مثال ہے۔ دوسری مثال جو میں نے دی وہ یہ

کہ لکشمی کامرشل بینک میں کسی شخص نے ۸۳ لاکھ روپے بے نامی نام سے جمع کرائے۔ اور وہ اس لئے کہ وہ انکم ٹیکس سے بچ سکے اور ناجائز سود کا فائدہ اٹھا سکے۔ ایک ہی دستخط سے بارہ بارہ رسیدیں دی گئی ہیں۔ آج یہ چھوٹے ملازمین جہ بینک کے ہیں ان کے اوپر غصہ ہو رہے ہیں۔ لیکن انہوں نے ہی مجھ کو بتلایا ہے۔ میں کوئی

فرشتہ نہیں۔ کوئی خدا نہیں جس کو سب کچھ پتہ ہوتا ہے۔ میں کوئی جیوتیشی نہیں کہ جیوتش سے سب کچھ پتہ کر لوں۔ مجھے بتلانے والے وہی ملازمین ہیں جن کو کہا جا رہا ہے کہ قید کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ جن پر دس دس ہزار روپیہ جرمانہ کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ کیونکہ وہی جانکار ہیں کہ بینک میں کیا کیا اندھیر گردی ہوتی ہے۔ جو بات میں نے کہی تھی وہ آج آٹھ برس بعد آتی ہے تو وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ بڑی بہادری کا کام کر دیا جس میں دو افسروں کے خلاف اور دو بروکروں کے خلاف مقدمے چلا

دینے۔ کیا اسی طرح سے یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ بینکوں پر کنٹرول ہو۔ اگر وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ بینکوں پر کنٹرول ہو۔ تو کاش مجھ پر ہارٹ اٹیک نہ ہوا ہوتا اور جو دوسری تین بینکوں کی رپورٹ تیار کی تھیں ان کو میں شائع کر پاتا۔

میں سچ کہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت جو شری مورارجی دیسانی ہیں ان کا بالکل یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ وہ کسان کا بھلا کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ شری زندھیر سنگھ بڑے خوش ہو رہے ہیں کہ شائد اس بل کے پاس ہوتے ہی کسان کے لئے ٹریکٹروں کا طوفان آ جائے گا اور بڑا سامان ہو جائے گا۔

مجھے بڑی خوشی ہے کہ شری چیئرمین نے کہا کہ باقی سب جگہوں پر گجراتی بھائی ہیں۔ اب خدا جن کو عقل دیتا ہے وہ ہو جاتے ہیں۔ کون جانے آگے کون ہو جائے گا یا پیچھے کون ہو جائے گا۔ لیکن اگر گجرات والے بھائی جو ہیں وہ بڑے بڑے بینکوں میں ہو گئے تو مجھ کو کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہے۔ مجھے اس سے بھی کوئی تکلیف نہیں کہ جیسا شری اندر جیت گپتا نے کہا کہ وہ لوگ شری مرارجی دیسانی سے ملے۔ کیا ان کے ملنے میں کوئی جرم ہے۔ بینک والے ان سے کیوں نہ ملیں۔ ان کو اپنا حق حاصل ہے کہ اپنی

[شری عبدالمغنی ڈار]

بات کہیں اور ان کے ذہن میں یہ بات بٹھلانے کی کوشش کریں کہ بینکوں میں ڈیفیکٹیز ہیں۔ اگر وہ اس طرح سے ملے ہیں تو شری مرارجی دیسائی کے لئے بھی کوئی شرم کی بات نہیں ہے۔ اور ان بھائیوں کے لئے شرم کی بات نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اگر ہوا وہی ہے تو آپ سیلیکٹ کمیٹی کی رپورٹ کو پڑھ دیکھئے۔ اس میں کہیں آپ کو نہیں ملے گا کہ بینک والے اپنے فائدے کے لئے اسی چند پیارے لال نام کی فرم کو۔ جو ایک بار نہیں دو بار بلیک لسٹ ہوئی ہے۔ کروڑوں روپے دیتے چلے گئے اور کوئی روکنے والا نہیں تھا۔ آج کون روکے گا انہیں۔ جو سیلیکٹ کمیٹی کی رپورٹ ہمارے سامنے ہے اس میں کہیں مجھے ایسا دکھلائی نہیں پڑتا کہ ان پر کنٹرول ہو جائے گا اپنا اور جو لوگ بلیک لسٹڈ ہیں۔ جو ملک کی دولت کو آج چھین رہے ہیں۔ ان پر کسی قسم کی کوئی سختی ہو پائے گی اور وہ روپیہ نہیں لے پائے گی۔

یہاں پر انڈین ایکسپریس کا ذکر کیا گیا۔ اگر آپ میری کتاب دیکھیں گے تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ ان کو کیا پتہ چلے گا کیونکہ چودویں برس کی رپورٹ کو شیر مادر سمجھ کر ہی گئے وہ میری کتاب آئی اوپنر کو کیا سمجھیں گے۔ گونکا صاحب

نے مجھ پر کیس چلایا کہ میں نے جھوٹا الزام لگایا ہے۔ مجھے کوئی تکلیف نہیں کیونکہ بھگوان نے چاہا تو میں آپ کی دعا سے جیتوں گا اور ثابت کرونگا۔ ساتھ ہی شری مرارجی دیسائی کی زبان سے بھی نکلوونگا کہ کروڑوں روپے جو لئے گئے وہ کن کے شیئرس تھے اور کس جگہ لگائے گئے۔ جس بات کے لئے روپیہ تھا وہ کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ اگر ایک گونکا ہوتے۔ اگر ایک ٹانا ہوتے۔ ایک برلا ہوتے یا ایک سنگھانیا ہوتے تو میں مان سکتا تھا۔ لیکن یہاں تو جہاں سے اینٹ اٹھائے وہیں آپ کو سنگھانیا ملیں گے۔ اور وہیں آپ کو وہ لوگ ملیں گے جنہوں نے بینکوں کو اپنی ازرائے داری سمجھا۔ اور سمجھ کر اس کا فائدہ اٹھایا۔ میں الزام نہیں لگاتا کہ یہ جتنی کوشش ہو رہی ہیں یا جتنے جال بچھائے جا رہے ہیں یا جتنے کارپوریشن بنائے جا رہے ہیں وہ صرف اس لئے بنائے جا رہے ہیں کہ بیک ڈور سے چور دروازے سے اپنے آدمیوں کو بڑی بڑی تنخواہیں دلائی جائیں۔ بڑی بڑی جگہوں پر رکھا جائے۔ میں اس لئے بھی الزام نہیں لگاتا کہ وہ چور دروازے سے اپنا انفلوئنس بڑھانا چاہتے ہیں اور بینک والوں کو آگے چڑھا کر اپنا مطلب نکالنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن جو بل آ رہا ہے اس میں اس کو دیکھنے والی کوئی بات

نہیں ہے کہ کیا کچھ ہونے والا ہے۔ اس بل میں ایک ہی بات ہے کہ جو ایمپلائی ہیں ان کو پھانسی لگائی جائے۔ ان کو کوئی حق نہیں ہے۔ گاندھی جی نے حق دیا۔ گاندھی جی نے خود نمک ستیا گرہ کیا۔ گاندھی جی نے ہمیں ستیا گرہ سکھلایا۔ گاندھی جی نے ہم کو نادواپولینٹ ایجیٹیشن کرنے کا حق دیا۔ لیکن شری مرارجی دیسائی کی وجہ سے وہ حق چھینا جا رہا ہے۔ انہوں نے گولڈ کنٹرول کیا اور اپوزیشن والے ۱۵۰ فی صدی زیادہ آئے اور کانگریس والوں کو بڑا دھکے لگا۔ اب وہ یہ بل لا رہے ہیں۔ اس بل سے کسانوں کو جو چمٹکار وہ دکھلانا چاہتے ہیں۔ وہ ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ اگلی بار وہ یہاں ہونگے اور ہم ادھر ہونگے۔ پھر میں ان سے پوچھوں گا۔

ایک ماننیہ سدسیہ - ہریانہ میں کیا ہوا۔

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - میں انٹربینس کی چنتا نہیں کرتا۔ میں ان کی عزت کرتا ہوں۔ میں ان کی شان میں گستاخی کیسے کر سکتا ہوں۔ لیکن دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ آیا وہی رزرو بینک سب کنٹرول کرنے جا رہا ہے جس کے گورنر اور ڈپٹی گورنر نہیں جانتے تھے کہ پنجاب نیشنل بینک میں کیا کچھ ہوا ہے۔

اور اگر ہوا ہے تو سی۔ بی۔ آئی۔ نے کیا کیا کہا۔ مجھے پتہ نہیں۔ کیونکہ شری مرارجی دیسائی کہتے ہیں کہ انہوں نے کچھ نہیں کیا۔ جتنا آپ نے پوچھا ہوگا اتنا انہوں نے کہا ہوگا۔ آخر یہ کون ثابت کرے گا کہ جو رزرو بینک کے آفسرس ہیں وہ سب کے سب مجرم ہیں۔ میں یہاں پر سیدھی باتیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ کوئی پیچ سے نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔

ابھی ابھی شری مرارجی دیسائی نے جواب دیا کہ لکشمی کامرشل بینک میں ہینکی پینکی نہیں ہوا۔ اگر آپ مجھے اجازت دیں گے تو میں یہاں لا کر وہ رسیدیں دکھلاؤنگا جو ایک آدمی کی دی ہوئی ہیں۔

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member must conclude.

شری عبدالغنی ڈار - اور رسیدیں کس کی ہیں۔ کسی ایسے آدمی کی نہیں ہیں اس دنیا میں جس کے نام سے وہ روپیہ جمع ہوا۔

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Deputy Prime Minister.

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - یہ بڑا انیائے ہے۔ ہم ۶۴ ہیں۔ آخر کچھ تو وقت دیا ہوتا۔]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I have heard for three hours and 45 minutes the discussion on this Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee. We had very frank discussions in the Select Committee. Some amendments have been made. It is natural that what has

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emerged has not satisfied some persons or may not even satisfy any person completely. It is impossible to have any measure which will satisfy most of the people in every way.

It has been called a hoax. It is upto you, Sir, and for the others to judge whether it is a hoax or not. I shall certainly go into the reasons why they call it a hoax and explain the reasons as briefly and as clearly as I can. It has been alleged that I enabled the banks to appoint their managers as chairman as if I was in conspiracy with them to do so, early, without waiting for this. I suppose this was what was alleged.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, I am again alleging.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : A tongue with no bones can say anything. I cannot object to that. I do not want to intimate it. If I ask the banks to implement a legislation before it had been enacted and if they had tried to carry it out, it cannot be called either conspiracy or collusion ; it is no conspiracy to say that managers may be appointed as chairman.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why should you ask them to implement legislation before it is enacted.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Because I want them to function properly even before it goes in the statute book. I do not think there is anything wrong. It is not by coercion that things are done. I have talked to them and discussed with them, after I had decided on the principles on which this should be done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why don't you discuss the Budget also with them ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I had discussed these provisions with them not before formulating the Bill but after formulating the Bill. I did not discuss the merits of the Bill. I told them : this was what was going to be done ; what were you prepared to do ; I want to know. When they said that they were prepared to do this, I said : certainly, do it. I have not suggested any person to be appointed as manager or as chairman. I only suggested to them and indicated to them : if they have taken action, I have no reason to object to it ; the Reserve Bank has no reason to object to that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Did you consult the goldsmiths before you

brought the Gold Control Bill ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The goldsmiths were not in the same category. It is not as if every Bill that is brought here requires that everybody should be consulted.

AN HON. MEMBER : Have you consulted the bank employees ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The bank employees have represented to me. I have discussed with some of them ; not that I have not discussed with them. Some hon. friends here have made up their mind that this must be done or this must not be done. I try to argue with them. They do not accept my arguments but they expect that I must accept their arguments. Then only I am considered reasonable. I have never understood this strange philosophy. My hon. friend who spoke last put up the case of the Punjab National Bank. He has been in correspondence with me about it—long correspondence. I have replied to that as fully as I can. But if I do not accept what he asks me to do and I do only what I can do under the law, he thinks that he is a better follower of Mahatma Gandhi than I am ; let him think so.

श्री अम्बुल गनी वार : जिन के बारे में आप अब कह रहे हैं इन्हीं के खिलाफ आप मुकदमा चलायेंगे, यह मुझे यकीन है।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار : جن کے بارے

میں آپ اب کہہ رہے ہیں انہیں کے خلاف آپ مقدمہ چلائیں گے یہ مجھے

یقین ہے۔

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : That does not make any difference to me. One can always go on saying it, but there is some hope for me ; there is no hope for him because he does not want to accept it any time. At any rate, he does hope that I will be reasonable sometime ; he does not want to be reasonable at any time. That is the meaning of it. (Interruption) This is a matter where anybody can argue : that he alone is right and none else can be right. I do not say that. I have never said it. But as long as I am convinced, I cannot do anything else. What has been done here ? There is certainly a feeling not only in the Opposition but among several Members of my party also, that nationalisation

is the only remedy for seeing that banks do work as will affect our economy as one wants it to be affected. I do not hold that view and, on the whole, Government have not held that view. We have brought in this measure in order to see that banks perform the task in accordance with the policy which is framed by Government for the banks. It is not as if banks had done everything that was wrong in this country before. I do not subscribe to that theory. I have never subscribed to that theory. Banks have done very good work in this country, not that everything that was required to be done was done by them. There, I agree ; but when we say that banks have neglected the agriculturists, it is a wrong charge. I have said even before that it was the policy of Government and a deliberate policy of Government, not only of this Government but of all the State Governments, that agriculture should be dealt with only by co-operative banks and co-operative societies, and that all finance should be lent to them only through them and banks were not allowed to do this kind of work. That was the position. Even today there are arguments from several friends who say that this must not be done in such a way that co-operative societies and co-operative banking becomes weak or useless. Well, certainly care is going to be taken, because we do not want to see that co-operative functioning becomes weaker in anyway as a result of this control. What, therefore, we are trying to do is that the co-operative sector also gets strengthened and the commercial banks are also helped in that process ; they can help directly or through the co-operative banks. All this will have to be worked out properly so that there is no contradiction in the policy which ultimately will be carried out.

If we have brought in social control, we have brought it in because we believe in it. Of course, one hon. friend said that I do not believe in socialism, and therefore this is so. Certainly I do not believe in the socialism of his brand ; that I agree ; and I rightly agree there. I do not believe in either individual capitalism or state capitalism. I do not believe in either of these capitalisms. I certainly believe in socialism which the Congress has defined, but I would not like to go into all this just now because that will take more time and I do not want to be caught by that and

then allow it to be said that I have neglected other factors. (*Interruption*). But what do we believe in ? We believe in socialism and democracy, both together ; neither without the other. That is what we believe in. Some of my friends do not believe in it. Let them not believe in it. I have never quarrelled with them. Certainly I do not agree with them and I will tell them, and they can tell me. On that score, I have no quarrel. If they go on saying it, day after day, as many have said, well, I think I had better not say anything about it because it is futile to say that, and I do not want to waste anybody's time.

What is being done in this Bill is that the banks will not be managed now by industrialists. They will be managed by all interests concerned and the industrialists will not be in a majority. But there also one has to see why the industrialists have been managing it, because all these banks or most of the banks have been started by industrialists. They were not started by my hon. friends over there. They would destroy them if they can, but they would not start any bank. That is what some of them will do, I know. Well, I cannot be a party to it. And therefore, if industrialists have started the banks they had certainly a hold over them. That cannot be denied. Because they had a hold over them, therefore, moneys were given to industries and they will be given in future also. But at that time some people got it more quickly and easily and perhaps even more than required. Therefore, it led to wastage of funds also. We have tried to find out remedies whereby this will not happen in future. We have said that the bank will not give any money to any concern where the Director is there and has interest. The provision along with the provision that no industrialist will be Chairman of a bank and that the majority will be other-than industrialists will safeguard this. That is what I feel. I cannot guarantee that all results will flow as I have assumed. It is possible that something may go wrong. Then we will certainly come up with remedial measures, if that happens.

I am not either for or against nationalisation by itself. I believe that nationalisation, wherever it is necessary, should be undertaken. Where it is not necessary, it should not be undertaken, whatever may be the

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demand for it, because the demand is not always based on right arguments by everybody. That is why nationalisation has to be considered on its merits. We have believed in controlling all means of production, not by merely owning them. We believe in owning really key things. But we do believe in controlling others through legislation or through Government control or other controls, against which many people have talked. Even here it has been said that the Reserve Bank will have a control which is very wide and which will be misused. But somebody has to have control. It is better that an autonomous institution which is the highest body for this purpose controls it. They also will not be dictatorial. They cannot also do it on their own. They will be doing it according to the policy laid down. For laying down the credit policy also a body has been created on which there are all interests represented and there is a no majority of anybody there.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Except the depositors.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friend says that depositors are not there. But most of them will be depositors, because most of them are connected with banks and they have deposits there. I am also a depositor. It is impossible to have representatives of depositors in this. There is no method of doing it. Therefore, it is a wrong cry and a wrong notion. What is required to be seen is that the depositors' interests must be safeguarded. They have been safeguarded. All the policies which will be laid down will not be against the interests of depositors, but will be safeguarding their interests, as has been said in this Bill also. Therefore, it is not as if the depositors are not safeguarded or that the Reserve Bank will be able to do whatever it likes. There is appeal to Government. Here it is said that the Chairman can be dismissed and anybody can be put in. That also is not true. The Chairman will have a chance to represent himself. The banking institution will have a chance to do it. After that, an order will be passed on a specific ground. Without that, nobody can be removed. Even then, there is an appeal to the Central Government. It is not as if somebody can be removed simply for no reason whatsoever or on account of

any vendetta. That assurance I have given while moving for consideration of the Select Committee's report.

It is argued that these assurances have not got much meaning, because they can be afterwards given up by certain other people. That is the nature of all Governments. No Government is bound by the previous Government. Otherwise, it is no Government if a Government has not full powers to do wherever it likes. *(Interruption)*. Legislations have changed throughout the world. Even when my hon. friend was in Government it went on changing. He knows it very well. He can argue only for the sake of argument. But generally if assurances are given by the Government, that Government will not change that. I have no doubt about it in my mind. I hope and trust that this assurance will not be changed by anybody in future.

It was said that this is meant for putting in Congressmen. We do not want to do that. Why should we do that ? When we have said that those interests will be represented only those interests will be put in. But if hon. Members think that it can be safeguarded in some other way by prescribing qualifications, I am certainly prepared to consider that because there is no intention of appointing any Congressman, defeated or otherwise, as director of a bank or as Chairman. But if there is a Congressman who is an expert in the banking line or who is a banker I find nothing against his being appointed as a director or Chairman. Now, for instance, Shri Dandekar is not a Congressman. He is there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is Mr Shantilal Shah an expert in banking ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : He represents the legal interest. He is a director. His knowledge is far better than that of my hon. friend. That is because he has got that capacity, that qualification, that experience. But I have not appointed anybody. I have not suggested anybody. The banking companies themselves select people. I there is any objection against them then the Reserve Bank Governor will say that such and such a man should not be there and they will be asked to appoint somebody else who is better qualified. Only when that fails the Reserve Bank Governor will come in. Without that the Governor does not come in.

It was said that this is a negative policy. How is it a negative policy? I do not know. It is negative in the sense that they cannot do certain things. In that sense any law will be negative. Even the hon. Member who said it is a negative policy himself prescribed certain negative things to be done. After all, that becomes necessary. But there are positive things to be done. We are going to prescribe a proper credit policy. Priorities are going to be prescribed. They will be asked to give directives wherever it is necessary. That is why this social control will be a proper control to see that the banks work in the interests of the nation as a whole to better the economic conditions and to see that things go on smoothly and fast enough, and that credit is more and more generated. This is why we want to do it.

That is why we are saying that they should also go to the villages and see that the farmers are enabled to use the banks more and more. This is a matter where we will have to do some propaganda. All of us will have to see that the farmers take to banks which they are not doing at present. All this will have to be done. But when we see that branches in villages are as costly as they are at present it will be impossible to run those branches. Something will have to be thought about that also. One cannot run a branch there at a loss completely. Then it will be ruinous business. At any rate, if banks are run at a loss I think the country will go bankrupt. We will have to consider all these matters.

That is why we have said that there has to be a directive in this matter. There are two matters in which if the directive is not carried out—about policy and the proper functioning of the bank—then and then only the Government will come in to see that the bank is taken up. But before it is done the bank will get a chance, the directors will get a chance, they will represent their case and it will go also to Government in appeal. Therefore, it is not nationalisation by the back door at all. It is only that punishment is kept for people who do not want or who do not fall in line with the aims and objects of this legislation.

Some of my hon. friends said that I have kept punishment only for labour.

It is said that we have not prescribed any punishment for these people. What greater punishment than this can be prescribed for an erring bank, I do not know. This is what we are not understanding.

Take clause 36AD. What have we done? Some of my hon. friends there, and some of my hon. friends here also, have argued that I have done something which is not proper. Of course, they say, I have done something which is monstrous; my friends here were kind enough to say that it is not proper. I can understand this kind of argument. I do not say that they are dishonest in arguing like that. How can I say that when people believe in certain matters? I also believe in certain things and certain values of life. But what have we done? Is it a labour legislation I am enacting? Is this a labour clause? It is not the right of labour at any time to see that an office is not allowed to work. They can certainly go on strike. There is no question of preventing any peaceful picketing taking place. I am myself a great advocate of peaceful picketing. Therefore, there is no question of peaceful picketing being stopped so long as it does not prevent people from going in or coming out. But it ceases to be peaceful picketing when some one is prevented from going in or coming out and that certainly is not the right of labour at any time, neither here nor in the wide world.

Also in office if they do not work and they are peaceful, nothing is done to them. But they must not prevent other officers from doing their work. They have no business to do that. Then, regarding demonstrations, let them go out and make demonstrations. That right has not been taken away. This Bill does not say that they cannot make demonstrations outside. It only prevents demonstrations within the premises. Because, I do not want anything to be done in respect of a matter which even by the farthest imagination falls within the right of labour. This is a matter which has been decided by the High Court that this is not the right of any labour.

After all, what is liberty and individual freedom? We are the greatest believers and we swear by individual liberty and individual freedom; not my hon. friends over

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there who are arguing so glibly. They do not believe in individual liberty and personal liberty. Their personal liberty is confined to themselves, restricting the liberty of other people. That is not the case with us. Our value of personal liberty and individual liberty is different. We believe in the personal and individual liberty of every person and, therefore, it is necessary for us to see that nobody exercises his personal and individual liberty in a manner which impinges upon the lawful personal and individual liberty of any other person in the country. And if that is so, we have got to safeguard this also. But, more than that, why have I to do this in this Bill? I have to do this in this Bill because the banks are getting more and more of this kind of illegal treatment in several places and the High Courts have had to interfere and give injunctions which takes a long time. And banking is not an ordinary business; it is not an ordinary industry. On banks depend all other industries and the economy of the country. If a bank is put out like this, all other things will be put out and the whole economy gets into danger.

Of course, that must be the concern, or that may be the purpose, of some of my hon. friends over there, to create chaos, to create disorder. Well, I cannot be a party to this kind of thing. I hope my hon. friends on this side will see this and not become, unwittingly perhaps, partners of this people in that kind of thing.

I have once divided the Communists into three classes in this very House. There are members of the Communist Party who are the real guiding force of the common man. Then there are fellow-travellers, who believe in it but have not the courage to be members of that party. Then, there is the third class, the fellow-wanderers. The fellow-wanderer is one who is fired by high ideals, who does not like Communists but who becomes a prey to Communist lures and then thinks that he is doing something great and that is why he is doing it. This is what has happened to some of my friends here. What am I to do? That is why I say that one has to be very careful in this matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have been unfair to an ex-Chief Minister.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : But if they are unfair to me, do you mean to say that is all right, that is legitimate?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : I think, you are being unfair. Everyone of us has the intellectual right to think for ourselves. We do not take our guidance from the Communists.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is no freedom and he is talking of freedom! You want to gag them. Give a free vote and they will vote against it. (Interruption)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The great freedom in this party is that nobody is prevented from saying whatever a person wants to say. There is no penalty attached to that. That is certainly there. But if my hon. friends think that they should also disrupt the party and destroy it, my hon. friends themselves are not going to oblige them. I do not have to tell them that. That is not necessary because they are as good Congressmen or even better Congressmen than I am. I have no doubt about it. Therefore that is not the question. But I have also got, as friends and knowing them better than they do, to warn them and tell them. That I do publicly. Why should I do that privately? Have I not the right to tell that to my friends? I have a right to tell them also because they are also as good friends of mine as others. But they do not consider me as their friend.

But these are matters where one has got to see that they also leave freedom to me and not take away my freedom. I do not understand why they think that I have no freedom in this matter. (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He may wear Congress clothes, but he has a Swatantra heart.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That only means that his heart is better than his clothes.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Hear the joke.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon. friends do not know how to joke; therefore they have only to hear the jokes of my hon. friend there. He obliges them very liberally and very rightly. I am very happy that he does so because it relieves some of the misery of my hon. friends there. If I am not able to do it, I am glad, he does it

and I thank him for doing it. It relieves the monotony and the seriousness with which these hon. Members try to find fault. Therefore it is a good thing. I am very happy about it. I thank him very much. I have always thanked him very much for it. But his greatness lies in the fact that he does humour to others and also takes it very well. That my hon. friends do not see. Let them take a lesson from him in that matter. It will be much better.

Sir, I have covered all the important points which have been mentioned. If my hon. friends are not convinced, I cannot help them. But if they cannot be convinced, why cannot they be appreciative of my as not being convinced by them? Why should they expect that I must always be convinced?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We never expect it.

Division No. 6]

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Anbazhagan, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dhandapani, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kandappan, Shri S.

AYFS

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If they do not expect it, why do they waste their breath? I do expect that some time I will be able to convince them because they are human beings. I have no doubt that ultimately every human being goes high and, therefore, I hope that there is some hope for all my hon. friends. I consider that there is hope for me and for them too. I have no doubt in my mind about that.

18.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall first put Amendment No. 2 of Shri S. M. Banerjee to the vote of the House. Amendment No. 133 by Shri P. Viswambharan is the same as No. 2. So, I will not put it separately.

The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1968." (2)

The Lok Sabha Divided :—

[18.03 hrs.

Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Menon, Shri Viswanatha
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ram Charan, Shri
Ray, Shri Rabi
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sequeira, Shri
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri C. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Erang, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri

Ganesh, Shri R. K.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Himatsingka, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri M. A.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Menon, Shri Govinda
Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali

Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda Naghnoor, Shri M. N. Pahadia, Shri Jagannath Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath Pant, Shri K. C. Parthasarathy, Shri Patil, Shri C. A. Patil, Shri Deorao Poonacha, Shri C. M. Radhabai, Shrimati B. Raghu Ramaiah, Shri Ram Dhan, Shri Ram Sudhag Singh, Dr. Rana, Shri M. B. Rao, Shri Thirumala Reddy, Shri R. D. Roy, Shri Bishwanath Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Sapre, Shrimati Tara Sarma, Shri A. T. Sen, Shri Swaipayan Sen, Shri P. G. Shambhu Nath, Shri Sharma, Shri D. C. Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore Shastri, Shri B. N. Sheo Narain, Shri Shinkre, Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri Singh, Shri D. N. Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sonavane, Shri Swaran Singh, Shri Tiwary, Shri K. N. Uickey, Shri M. G. Verma, Shri Balgovind Verma, Shri Prem Chand Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the Division is :

Ayes : 27, Noes 73.

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put Amendment No. 80 of Shri E. K. Nayanar to vote.

Amendment No. 80 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I put Amendment No. 131 of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 131 was put and negatived

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Sir, it is already 6 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no time limit fixed for voting. When you have a debate, we carry on till 8 o'clock and you have no objection. Only now you point out the time.

Now, I put Amendment No. 132 of Shri Abdul Ghani Dar to vote.

Amendment No. 132 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : There is Amendment No. 134 of Shri Erasmo de Sequeira. I put it to vote now.

Amendment No. 134 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour may please say 'Aye'...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against may please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'No'.

I think, the Ayes have it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : The 'Noes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want the lobbies to be cleared again or can votes be taken like this? I think, we can vote as it is, if all of you agree. If any one objects, then I have to clear the lobbies..So I take it that nobody objects.

The Lok Sabha Divided :

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail, and Lakhan Lal Kapoor.

NOES : Sarvashri Awadesh Chandra Singh, Randhir Singh and Ramshekar Prasad Singh.

[Division No. 7]

AYES

[18.05 hrs.]

Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
 Chanda, Shri Anil K.
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Das, Shri N. T.
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Ering, Shri D.
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kedarla, Shri C. M.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Minimata, Shrimati Agam Das Guru
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Pahadia, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pant, Shri K. C.

Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri C. A.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Roy, Shri Biswanath
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sharabhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sonavane, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Verma, Shri Bulgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra

NOES

Adichan, Shri P. C.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Daschowdhury, Shri. B. K.
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Esthose, Shri P. P.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.
 Kachwai, Shri Hukum Chand
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kandappan, Shri S.

Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
 Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Menon, Shri Viswanatha
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 *Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Sequeira, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Raghbir Singh

* Wrongly voted for 'Noes'

MR. SPEAKER : The result of the Division is : Ayes : 70; Noes : 25.

The motion was adopted.

18·07 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION MANUFACTURE OF SCOOTERS

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Samanta.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since 1954 we are hearing about the indigenous manufacture of scooters and allied conveyances in the country. Government gave some licences to three or four units and at the same time there was a ban on further licences. In 1965 this ban was removed; the Government of India decided to lift the ban on further licensing of scooters and auto-cycles; accordingly, these have been deleted from the list of items in respect of which applications for industrial licences may be ordinarily rejected.

I tried to collect information regarding the number of scooters and other vehicles that were being manufactured in the country. I tried to consult the Annual Reports of this Ministry. As you know, this Ministry in different times has assumed different names : sometimes it was Industry, sometimes it was Commerce and Industry, sometimes it was Industry and Supply, and now it is Industrial Development and Company Affairs. I do not know how these names are changed and whom it suits—whether the man who becomes the Minister wants the Ministry to be called otherwise. Whatever that may be, I have collected from those Reports some figures about the manufacture of scooters, motor-cycles, mop-pets and three-wheelers. I have got the figures from 1965 : Scooters manufactured in 1965—20,000 units; in 1966—20,971. In 1967, it was 30,296, and in 1968 (for six months) it was 17,549. There is increase in the manufacture. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the capacity of these units which are licensed and why only these three, or four firms are favoured with this monopolistic licensing. Why

have others not been allowed? Why have they been banned?

Since 1964, Government have been admitting that there are 3 lakh people registered in the waiting list for scooters. I read that only 30,000 are manufactured. When the ban on licensing was lifted, why were not some factories given licence? As you know, when Government are in a difficulty and they have something in their mind, they refer the thing to a Committee. That is the usual practice. In this case, this matter was referred to the Development Council for automobile and allied industries of the Planning Commission on the scooter industry for the Fourth Five Year Plan. Now in answer to a question, the hon. Minister said that only one unit would be opened. There is no ban on further licensing. So why were not two, three, four or five units given licence for speedy Manufacture of scooter which is the middleman's vehicle and transport just as the cycle is the poor man's conveyance?

The Committee I mentioned appointed a sub-committee. They gave a report. The Committee gave a full report and Government said that interested entrepreneurs, including existing producers of these types of vehicles, may now submit applications with complete particulars to the Union Ministry of Industries and Supply. This was on 23rd March 1965. It was stipulated that the application should include information as to the annual capacity, foreign exchange required on capital and maintenance, a phased programme of manufacture, terms of collaboration, anticipated retail selling price etc. It is astounding that nothing has been done when these things have been submitted by 190 units in time. I do not know what Government have in mind. I find that in 1964 West Bengal's proposal for the Haldia Scooter Project to manufacture 150 c.c. Brezza Scooter in collaboration with the world-renowned Italian-American combine, Messrs. Aermacchi Harley-Davidson was recommended originally by the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, when the scheme was mooted in 1964. The scheme was suc-

† The following Members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Sarvashri F. A. Ahmed, Maharaj Singh, Shankarrao Mane; Achal Singh, Shri Gopal Saboo and Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Noes : Sarvashri Mohammad Ismail, Lakhani Lal Kapoor, Ram Charan and K. Anbazhagan.

cessfully recommended by the State Government under Congress Chief Minister Shri P. C. Sen, United Front Chief Minister Shri Ajoy Mukherjee and P.D.F. Chief Minister Dr. P. C. Ghosh, and all sections of the Press, public and political opinion have demanded its early sanction by the Central Government. The Central Government has something in its mind, because it has come down to only one unit. Why not have six units? I would like to know the difficulties from the hon. Minister. This guise of Committees and other things will not do. This is my demand.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): We have heard a very interesting story about the manufacture of scooters. I do not want to call it a scooter scandal, but there is suspicion as to what is actually in the mind of the Government and the Minister concerned.

The demand for scooters has been increasing since 1964, and the number of applications for scooters has been piling up. Now it has reached the figure of three lakhs, while the indigenous capacity to manufacture scooters is only 30,000. So we will never be able to meet the demand adequately. Do they want to create a sort of artificial monopoly, artificial demand and black-market and allow some persons to earn black money? If that is not so I cannot understand why the Government has not come forward with a scheme to manufacture more scooters in this country. There was a Monopoly Commission. It is very clear that this Government is practically the spearhead of all sorts of monopolies in this country.

I am told that a firm of Calcutta submitted its quotation to the Ministry in response to their advertisement, specifically stating that the foreign components required will be only to the extent of 2 per cent, and that too only for three years. Its value will be only Rs. 30 per unit. While we have firms like that which can manufacture and supply scooters at lesser and lesser prices, and the demand of the people can be met, what is the hesitation in the mind of the Minister not to allow that particular firm to manufacture more and more scooters, in spite of the advice of several Chief

Ministers of West Bengal? Is Government prepared to start this factory at Haldia in West Bengal?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी क्वेश्चन पूछने की इजाजत दी जाये। मैंने सुबह नौ बजे आप के सेक्रेटेरियट में सवाल पूछने का नोटिस दे दिया था जबकि आप का समय दस बजे का है तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मुझे अभी सवाल पूछने की आप इजाजत क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I give a little latitude, there are many persons and we shall take a much longer time.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: मैंने 9 बजे सुबह ही सवाल पूछने का नोटिस दे दिया था फिर क्या कारण है कि मुझे उससे वंचित किया जा रहा है। मैं आपके सामने इस बात की शिकायत कर रहा हूँ कि नौ बजे सूचना आपके दफ्तर में दे देने के बाद भी मुझे क्यों नहीं पूछने दिया जा रहा है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is ballot and the Speaker has ruled very strictly. The names are balloted and only four names are chosen.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा: वह चार आदमी तो कोरम को भेंटेन नहीं करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is no argument.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मौजूदा आंध्र घंटे की चर्चा मैन्युफैक्चर आफ स्कूटर्स को लेकर हो रही है। लेकिन मैं थोड़ी सी बातें स्कूटर रिकशा के मुतालिक रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे समाज में बहुत से लोग बेरोजगार ब बेकार हैं। जाहिर है कि अगर उनके वास्ते रीजनेबुल तौर पर स्कूटर रिकशाज का इंतजाम हो जाता है तो उनको काम धंधा मिल जायेगा और उन की बेरोजगारी की समस्या भी बहुत कुछ हल हो जायेगी। लेकिन जो कीमत अभी स्कूटर्स की है अथवा स्कूटर रिकशाज की है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह आम नागरिक की ताकत

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

से बाहर है। इसलिए उचित यह होगा कि सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना हो कि यह स्कूटर्स आदि सस्ते दाम पर बनाये जायें ताकि साधारण आदमी जो बेकार हैं वह पैसे का इंतजाम करके इन्हें खरीद सकें और अपनी रोजी रोटी कमा सकें।

क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है कि यह जो साइकिल रिक्शाज हैं उनमें यह जो मोटरसाइकल रिक्शाज हैं उनकी मशीनरी को फिट करके इस तरीके से उसको सस्ता बनाया जाये ?

क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि सस्ते दाम पर स्कूटर्स और स्कूटर रिक्शाज बनें ताकि लोग ज्यादा उनका इस्तेमाल कर सकें और उनका रोजगार चल सके ?

एक अन्य सवाल यह है कि अभी जो स्कूटर्स का उत्पादन होता है उनमें टायर्स से लेकर दूसरे पुर्जों और मशीनरी आदि को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हम बाहर के देशों पर इन के लिए कितना निर्भर करते हैं और कितने में हम आत्मनिर्भर हो पाये हैं? मोटे तौर पर हमारा देश मोटे तौर पर टायर्स से लेकर दूसरे पुर्जों तक कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

एक सवाल यह है कि जो लोग स्कूटर्स लेना चाहते हैं किराये पर तो क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी कोआपरेटिव या सरकारी कम्पनी है जोकि इन्हें अपने वहां बना कर सस्ते दामों (लोअर रेट) पर स्कूटर रिक्शाज चलाने वालों को दे सकें ?

आखिरी सवाल मेरा यह है कि क्या सरकार के पास कोआपरेटिव के जरिए एक कौमन रजिडेंस की व्यवस्था स्कूटर्स चलाने वालों के लिए करने की कोई एक योजना है? सरकार द्वारा कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई जा रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : This is the worst chapter in the history of the Industrial Development Ministry. Everybody knows that there is a shortage of scoo-

ters. It is a sad and sorry state of affairs. I speak more in sorrow than in anger. The shortage is such that it would take about 10 years or perhaps more to meet the demand. Still the Ministry was sitting over the applications for 3-4 years. There is no justification for that. It is a tragedy in this country that industrial licensing process as are such that it takes such a long time to issue licences. It makes one doubt the *bona fides* of the Ministry. I request the Minister to personally look into the matter even at this late stage and see that the licences are issued immediately. Why are licences confined to one party only? The demand is for about 2-3 lakhs of scooters; the demand is so great and the supply is so short. Let them issue four or five licences, do justice to various regions and various applicants and ensure that the manufacture of scooters increases to such an extent that the black market in them vanishes and the black dot on this ministry is wiped out once for all. I express the strong feelings of the middle class on this matter. It is the middle-class people who are suffering due to the black market and the increase in prices. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter personally and issue more licences so that scooters are manufactured on a large scale. Who has the vested interest here? Let the Minister ponder over this respect.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Sir, before the House two issues have been raised. One is the shortage of scooters and the other is that they should be made available to the consumers at the lowest price. I shall deal with both these aspects. It is a fact that the manufacture of scooters is much less than the present demand. As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, till 1964, this particular industry was on the banned list and when it was considered necessary that there should be a greater production of scooters the ban was removed. But even till 1966, because of the shortage of foreign exchange availability, the production of scooters could not reach the licensed capacity the various units had been given. Only after devaluation, when foreign exchange was made available, the units which had licences for the purpose of manufacturing scooters were able to work to their

maximum capacity. Since then every year they have been manufacturing more and more scooters.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What is their maximum capacity ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The maximum capacity for all the vehicles is about 75,500. But for scooters alone, it is about 30,000. And last year they produced more than this capacity. I have got the present figures. From the production of July it appears that their performance is even much better than before.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : यह 30,000 एक साल में है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Only scooters. They were removed from the banned list. Then the question arise what steps should be taken which would make more scooters available, and then at the same time, make the scooters available at lesser or reduced prices. So far as the existing licensees are concerned, we approached the licensees and asked them whether they were prepared to go in for expansion and at the same time agree to a reduction in price. They refused to do it, and after they refused, we thought it would be better, instead of giving licences for a small unit, and keeping the price at the same level, if someone is prepared to go in for the production of about 40,000 or 50,000 scooters and, at the same time, is agreeable to a considerable reduction in price. We thought that it would be in the interests of the consumers also.

Therefore, with that end in view, we invited applications and a large number of applications were received. They were gone into and because they did not furnish all the details, it took time for the Committee, to go into these matters, and after these figures were available, they selected about a dozen or a little more of these applications for consideration. After that, again a Committee was appointed and the Committee has selected three applications for final decision. From these three applicants we wanted to ascertain the price at which they would agree, or, the extent to which they would agree to reduce the price. At present, I may inform the House that the ex-factory price of the three types of scooters is as follows : Lumbretta, Rs. 2,388 ; Vespa Rs. 2,402 and Fantabulus, Rs. 3,200. These

three parties have quoted the prices and one said they will be able to give us the scooters at Rs. 1,450. The other party has quoted Rs. 1,640 if the production is 40,000 and if the production is beyond 55,000 then they will be able to bring it down further to Rs. 1,590, and another party has quoted Rs. 1,200.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What are the names ?

श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा : जिन की कीमत एक 1200 और 1400 रु० बतलाता है, दूसरे उसी की कीमत 2388 और 2800 बतलाते हैं। यह ब्लैक-मार्केट कैसे होती है ? कहीं आप इसको मोनोपोलिस्ट्स को तो नहीं दे रहे हैं। जिन के पहले से कारखाने हैं इसमें उनका ताल्लुक तो नहीं है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : One of the parties is from Haryana—Mr. Ajit Singh. The second is Maheshwari from West Bengal and the third is Laxman Engineering Industries, U.P. we have asked them to let us know whether they will stick to those prices. We have also asked them to submit detailed project reports. On the receipt of this one party will be selected for the production of about 50,000 scooters. I wish I could give to more than one party but some foreign exchange also will be required for this purpose. Instead of giving it to several parties, each producing 4,000 or 5,000 scooters, we thought it would be better to give it to one party which will commit itself to supply the scooter at the reduced price. In the licence, we shall fix the price at which it will have to be supplied to the consumers.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Why not allow free competition ? That will bring down the price.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have already said that we invited applications and out of the applications received, we selected 17. Out of them, 3 best parties have been selected and they are from different areas. It will be possible for us take a decision within the next two or three months. Thereafter, I hope within 2 years, they will go for production.

18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, August 6, 1968/Sravana 15, 1890 (Saka).