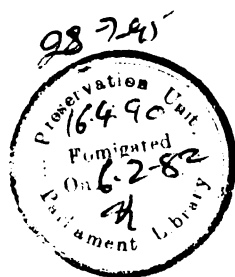


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XXII contains Nos. 11—20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 25, 1968/Agrahayana 4, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY
(Madhugiri—Mysore)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Illegality Committed by Gill Ministry of Punjab in Molasses Deal

*304. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the illegalities committed by the Gill Ministry in Punjab in the molasses deal has caused a loss of Rs. 2.5 crores to the State exchequer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Molasses Control Order, 1961 had fixed a price of 67 paise per quintal;

(c) the price at which dealings were made by the Ministry; and

(d) whether the deal hits the provisions of the East Punjab Molasses Control Act, 1948?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. This price has also been fixed ex-sugar mill under the

East Punjab Molasses (Control) Act, 1948, which is in force in the Punjab State.

(c) The State Government purchased by negotiation molasses from the open market and paid a price of Rs. 175/- per quintal for 1.50 lakh quintals.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL: May I know whether it is a fact that the Opposition parties of Punjab had submitted a memorandum on 4th July which was forwarded to the Home Ministry through the President? I also understand from the press that the Governor of Punjab has also submitted his report in which he says that there is a *prima facie* case and molasses worth crore of rupees were purchased from Uttar Pradesh at the rate of Rs. 175 per quintal, when the price controlled in the State was only 67 paise per quintal. The Governor in his report has hinted—he wants to know the source of supply of the firm which has supplied—that the Gill Ministry made crores of rupees. I want to know what is the reaction of the Government on the Governor's report.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am not aware of any Memorandum to the Home Ministry, but it is a fact that molasses were purchased by the Punjab Government at the rate of Rs. 175 per quintal. The rate of 67 nP. that is fixed under the Act is only applicable to molasses sold ex-sugar mill to the distillers and other industries. There is no control under that order or under the Central Control Order on molasses sold in the open market, whether from khand-sari or from mills. Only what is sold at the mill to the distilleries is controlled; only that price is controlled

The reasoning given by the Punjab Government is as follows. They had calculated a certain production of liquor and that was auctioned out, and on that basis the anticipated excise revenue was Rs. 28 crores that amount of liquor needed about 4 lakh quintals of molasses. In the State, in the various sugar mills, only 1.30 lakh quintals were available. They had to make up the balance and so, they wrote to our Ministry here as well as to the various other State Governments asking them whether there was any surplus available, but they could not get. Therefore, for fear of losing the excise revenue, they went into the open market and they say that they were able to get the molasses only at that price. Whatever be the merits of it, as far as the Central Control Order as well as the Order of Punjab are concerned, there has been no violation. It was a matter of judgment on the part of the Punjab Government and they have reported to us that they did so out of compelling circumstances.

SHRI RANGA: What about the Governor's report?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am not aware of any such report. If there was any report to the Home Ministry, the Home Ministry should know about it.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: I want to know this because the Governor, in his report, says that there is a *prima facie* case. I want to know whether, in view of this serious allegation and a loss of crores of rupees to the State, the Government is prepared to appoint an Inquiry Commission as they did in the case of Pratap Singh Kairon when there were allegations of abuse of power, mal-administration and nepotism. I want to know whether the Government is prepared to do this. Or is it that the Government, realising that the disclosure of all these facts will damage the prospects of the Congress Party in the mid-term elections, are deliberately denying the appointment

of the Commission and the report on this?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have already said that there has been no legal violation. Whether a report has gone to the Home Ministry and what action the Home Ministry is taking, is a matter for the Home Ministry to say.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: In view of the black-marketing that is going on in the country, in view of the exploitation of the cane-growers and also in view of the price fixation done by somebody who was interested in the factory people, will the Government consider increasing the prices of molasses so that the cane-growers may be profited?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: This problem had been before the Ministry for some time. We have consulted also the State Governments and we have come to the conclusion that our controlled price should not be increased as that would upset the various industries which are alcohol based.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती अध्यक्ष
महोदय, शीरे की जॉ कन्ट्रोल प्राइस है 67 पैसे और मार्केट में 150 रु० प्रति क्वींटल के हिसाब से बिकता है क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीनी मिल मालिक अपने शीरे के हौज को पक्का नहीं बनाते, कच्चा रखते हैं, पानी मिला कर खराब कर देते हैं, फिर सरकार उसको रिलीज करती है वह इंडस्ट्री के मतलब का नहीं समझा जाता और वही शीरा डेढ़ सौ रुपये क्वींटल में बिक जाता है। पंजाब सरकार जिसने कि वह शीरा खरीदा है उस की भी जब शीरे से पूति नहीं हुई तो क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने बड़े पैमाने पर गुड़ खरीदा, गुड़ की तेजी की वजह से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने हस्तक्षेप किया और गुड़ की खरीदारी को बन्द किया गया ताकि वह फ्राम धावमी की खरीदारी में आ सके, यदि हां, तो ब्रिक्व

में वह जो अल्कोहल बनाने वाली इंडस्ट्री है उसकी जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन दोनों बानों पर, शीरे के कम भाव की वजह से वह जो खरीद की जाती है गुड़ की जो कि ग्राम आदमियों के लिए खपत होती है उसको ध्यान में रख कर सरकार क्या इसके लिए कोई मुस्तकिल कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, the State Governments have got ample power and under various control orders they can enforce it strictly.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल खास तौर पर पंजाब और हरियाणा में जहां तक शुगरकेन प्राइस का ताल्लुक है उसके लिए बड़े जोर का एजिटेशन चला हुआ है और यह भी आपको पता है और गवर्नमेंट को पता है कि शुगरकेन की पैदावार करने में किसान की बहुत कोस्ट आनी है तो मैं आपकी मार्फत सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट के जेरे कंसिडरेशन कोई ऐसा प्रपोजल है ताकि किसान को शीरे, गुड़, खांड शक्कर की पैदावार करने के लिए अधिक से अधिक इंसेंटिव दिये जायें ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनकी पैदावार हो और ज्यादा से ज्यादा शक्कर इस देश में पैदा हो और उसके ऊपर जो अभी पाबन्दियां लगाई गई हैं जैसे कि वह कोआपरेटिव शुगरमिल्स के 30-35 मील के घेरे में वह शीरा नहीं बना सकते या वहां पर गुड़ नहीं बना सकते उन तमाम पाबन्दियों को उन पर से उठाने का विचार कर रही है ताकि शक्कर की पैदावार करने में किसान को जो काफी कोस्ट आनी है उसे उसकी रेम्युनेटिव प्राइस मिल सके ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: Control and regulation of prices payable to the sugar-cane growers is a matter for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

DR. RANEN SEN: While these scandals are happening in certain parts of the country the molasses

supply has decreased to a great extent. These difficulties are experienced in the industries producing alcohol spirits and other things. As a result of this thing many alcohol producers and factories and establishments have ceased to function or their production is at a very reduced rate. May I know what were the steps taken by the Government to see that the molasses are supplied to all the States according to the requirements and according to the previous schedule?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: From time to time discussions are held between the State Governments and the Centre, between the States which are surplus in molasses and those which are in deficit and necessary arrangements are made. Sometimes we have succeeded. Sometimes we have failed. It is true that there were shortage of molasses last year and therefore we had to import something like 10,000 tons to West Bengal. All such steps which are necessary are being taken to help the industry to the best of our ability within our means; and we are doing that.

DR. RANEN SEN: Of molasses there is shortage.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अभी यह बताया गया कि कंट्रोल रेट पर चूंक शीरा नहीं मिल सकता था इसलिए ओपन मार्केट से खरीदना पड़ा। अब हमारा कहना यह है कि चूंक गिल गवर्नमेंट ने, चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इस के ऊपर ट्रेडर्स से मिल कर के करोंओं रुपये बनाये हैं, काफ़ी उन्होंने गोलमाल किया है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि ओपन मार्केट में भी उस समय शीरे का भाव 175 रुपये प्रति किबटल नहीं था मुक्तिल से 70-80 रुपये किबटल था और वह दूसरी जगह से भी शीरा बहुत सस्ते दामों पर खरीद सकते थे लेकिन गिल सरकार ने जान बूझ कर उन ट्रेडर्स की मार्फत जिनसे

वह मिले हुए थे और जिनके जरिये करोड़ों रुपया उन्होंने बनाया और वह यह सब एक घैनी डील है और क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की इनकवायरी करायेंगे कि उस समय ओपेन मार्केट में शीरे का क्या भाव था, आया गिल सरकार देश के दूसरे भागों में से उससे कम भाव पर खरीद सकती थी भ्रषवा नहीं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have to depend entirely on the information given by the Punjab Government. There has been no violation of the Central order or of the Punjab order. As regards why they went in for this purchase, I would submit that it is a matter for their judgment. I have to depend on the facts given by them and the facts given by them are that they did negotiate with a few other people but they found that the other people were either not prepared to offer the required quantity or the price differential was not much. It appears that three months after this deal they again went in for tenders for the balance and again the price was within a range of Rs. 10 this way or that way. In any case, these are matters entirely for the Punjab Government. I have to depend on them for the information. As to whether they have done something irregular and if so, what should be done etc., I would submit that as the hon. Member has mentioned if a memorandum has gone to the Home Ministry, it is a matter for the Home Ministry.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question has not been answered. I want to know whether Government have made any inquiries about the rate in the open market? It is a fact that the rate was much lower. Why did Government not invite tenders to find out the exact rate? What was the reaction of the Minister? He should have asked the Governor to make the necessary inquiries. Why should he shirk that responsibility?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: There is a division of functions between the Central and State Governments, which cannot be overlooked. So far as this Ministry is concerned, we are only concerned with the Act, and there has been no violation of that Act.

Foreign Aid Received by India & Pakistan

+

*306. **SHRI P. K. DEO:**
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign aid received by India and Pakistan during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 upto June, 1968;

(b) how such aid works out on per capita basis; and

(c) the reaction of Government to such aid to Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Comparisons of per capita net receipts of official assistance by less developed countries from Development Assistance Committee member countries and multilateral Organisations have been made by the DAC of the OECD from time to time. According to such calculations per capita aid received by India worked out at approximately \$2.6, \$2.7 and \$2.5 during 1964, 1965 and 1966 respectively. Correspondingly per capita aid received by Pakistan was approximately \$5.1 each during 1964 and 1965 and \$3.7 during 1966.

(c) There are several countries which receive per capital more aid than India. Our interest is to see that we get aid to the extent necessary and in a manner suitable for our development programmes.

Statement

The following table indicates the economic assistance received (in terms of loan commitments) by India and Pakistan during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 (June ending) from foreign countries/institutions.

	\$ Million		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 (Upto Dec., 1967).
India	861	1221	322
Pakistan (Source—Pakistan Economic Survey 1967-68).	422	486	191

SHRI P. K. DEO: We find that most of our development programmes are being inhibited because of lack of foreign assistance, and this has led to the pruning of our plan and some of our much-needed projects have had to be postponed. In view of this, may I know whether this low rate of assistance to India in comparison with that to Pakistan is not due to our diplomatic failure and our continued indebtedness and the fact that even to pay interest on these foreign loans, we incur fresh loans? Or is it because we are bogged in the morass of indebtedness and are unable to pay back the interest that we incur fresh loans in order to pay interest?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The hon. Member may draw whatever conclusions he likes. I cannot quarrel with them. But it would not be right to say that we have got less aid than Pakistan per capita because of a failure on our diplomatic front. That is not right. They have got more because theirs is a smaller country in the first instance, and secondly they are also allies, and that is also one of the reasons why they are getting more. We should have no quarrel with other countries getting more aid. All that we have got to do is to see that we get what we have to get properly and on proper terms; we do not accept any terms which are not

consistent with our self-respect. That also is one of the factors which does not allow us to take more loans.

It is not true that many of our programmes have been lagging behind because of less foreign exchange. They are also lagging behind because of our internal resources also not coming up. Until the internal resources can come up to the proper level, it will not be right to develop more of foreign resources. That is also a consideration which is there before Government. Our internal resources lag behind because of two very bad years that we had and also because of the two wars which were inflicted on us which we had to fight and incur expenditure on.

As regards the question of ourselves not being able to pay interest or instalments on loans except through the loans received, it is not a few feature for this country; all countries have passed through those phases. I do not think that it is a question which goes against us. That does not mean that we are not going to pay them. We have got to pay them and we shall be paying them through goods. It is the way how it can be done. We are now getting to have more and more exports and less and less of imports; it is better to do it that way than have more and more loans for the purpose.

SHRI P. K. DEO: While condemning the uncivilised and uncouth attitude of some of the people in Calcutta who were demonstrating at the time of the arrival of Mr. McNamara I would welcome his statement at the end of his press conference:

"If external assistance is required, we stand ready to help."

Taking advantage of this gesture of the World Bank president, may I know what concrete result has been achieved as a result of his talks with the Finance Minister lately?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say that there is a short notice question on the same subject which will be coming up at the end of the Question Hour, and it will be more appropriate to ask this question at that time?

SHRI P. K. DEO: From the latest publication on external assistance, we find that a sum of as much as Rs. 25,516.6 million has remained unutilised out of the foreign exchange assistance received up to 1967. This must have increased by now. Or has there been a decrease? Has this amount been properly utilised? I want a categorical assurance on this.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is usually a misunderstanding in the matter of utilisation, which is current and which is not repelled, however many explanations one may give. I would, therefore, like my hon. friends to understand the position. If we receive foreign assistance either by way of loans or by way of grants, they are received for specific purposes, either for non-project aid, which is for imports or for project aid, which is meant for specific projects. When the aid is promised, the projects are just coming up at that time, and the projects take two or three or four years to fructify.

Therefore, loans are not immediately drawn. If we draw them, we will have to pay interest at the same time. So why do we want to draw before doing it. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why not earn interest?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You cannot earn interest like that. They understand Shri Pilo0 Mody more than we understand him. They will not give us like that. That also has to be seen. But it is in our own interest that we should not do that.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is whether we pay interest to the date we draw.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: On the date we draw, not earlier.

SHRI SHRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: It is reported that the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan is likely to be hampered on account of sufficient foreign aid not being available to this country. Is this report correct and shall we have sufficient foreign aid to complete our incomplete projects? Secondly, will adequate foreign exchange be available to have the same rate of progress which we had during the last three Plan period in order to have a better and more sizeable Fourth Plan with the help of these aids?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Incomplete projects will not remain incomplete because they are already provided for. So there is no question of their being hampered; they will be completed.

As regards new projects, if foreign aid comes, it is all to the good; if it does not, also it is all to the good, in my view, because then we will go on our own legs. When it is not required, it may perhaps be better that we may find out how best to do it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप मांग ही बन्द न करें ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मांग का सवाल ही नहीं है । आप समझते हैं कि हम मांगा करते हैं । उनका देने में भी कुछ फायदा है । ऐसी बात नहीं कि एकतरफा बात हो ।

श्री रा० की० शमीन : उन का देने में क्या फायदा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : क्या यह सब आपको बतलाने की आवश्यकता है ? आप सब से मैं क्या कहूंगा ? आप इस बात को नहीं समझते ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता ।

श्री रा० की० शमीन : देने वाले क्या समझते हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सारी बातें कही नहीं जानी हैं यह आप को समझना चाहिये । धरर आप मुझे से कहलाना चाहेंगे नो मैं आपकी बातों में नहीं आ जाऊंगा ।

We are trying to see whatever is necessary; we will certainly ask for that or we will try to negotiate. If we get that, we put it to use; if we do not, we will find out other methods.

SHRI HEM BARUA: After the conclusion of his recent visit to the USA, it transpired that the Finance Minister was not in a position to make any firm commitment on behalf of the countries he visited or of the World Bank and other organisations for monetary help to prosecute our Fourth Plan. Is he in a position to tell us anything about any firm commitment made by these organisation, the World Bank and others, or has he decided to go on his own, as he has just said without any foreign help?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I would be wrong if I said that I would go on my own all the while. I am not going to do that. But if I do not get aid, I am not going to be soory for it. That is all I can say. That does not mean that I shall not negotiate to get whatever I can honourably. That is all we have got to do.

It is not possible to say even yet what will be the position. Hon. Members know that there is a crisis in the international monetary world. I am going to make a statement about it today. Then I will say what it is.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Is that crisis going to affect our position?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am going to make a statement today.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He should have told us a few things about that.

MR. SPEAKER: After the Question hour, he is going to make a statement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: He cannot steel his own thunder.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have no thunder.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: May I now which are the countries that have extended help to India and may I also now which are the countries have given the highest aid to India?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is of course obvious that it is the United States whose aid is the highest, but I think this sort of comparison would be wrong.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मालूम ऐसा होता है कि जहां तक विदेशी मदद का सवाल है, पैसे की मदद का सवाल है, बैस्टन पावरज की दिलचस्पी पाकिस्तान में बढ़ती जा रही है । यह हो सकता है कि उनकी नीति बदल गई हो और उसी को वे सही समझते हों । पाकिस्तान में उनकी दिलचस्पी बढ़ गई है । हम लोगों की पालिसी कुछ ऐसी है जैसे कभी कभी फकीर कहता है, जो दे उसका भी भला और जो न दे, उसका भी भला । जो तरीका उसके मांगने का होता है वह हमारा भी शायद हो गया है । क्या कभी हम लोगों ने सोचा है कि इसका क्या कारण है कि हमारे प्रति उनकी दिलचस्पी कम हो गई है ? क्या हमारी राजनीतिक स्थिति कुछ ऐसी है या हमारी तरस्थता की नीति कुछ ऐसी है जिसको वे पसन्द नहीं करते हैं और जिसकी वजह से ऐसा हो रहा है या कुछ हमारा भगने का तरीका गलत है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This country being very large, the amount given to this country appears to be large, though per capita it becomes smaller. That is also one of the factors. Then, more backward people get more money. I think there should be no objection to that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: One cleverness replied with another cleverness. They are all much too clever.

श्री बलराज मधोक : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो फिगर्स दिये हैं उनमें बताया है कि पाकिस्तान को कुछ हमसे अधिक मिला है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हमें एड कम मिल रही है और हमारे इंटरनल रिजर्व्स भी कम हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जब हम आजाद हुए थे तब जो क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान के पास था वह हमारे क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा अधिक बैकवॉश था इंडस्ट्रियली तथा दूसरे मामलों में भी और हम लोग यह कहते रहे कि उनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद उनको जो एड मिली अधिक और दूसरी प्रकार की तथा उन्होंने जो नीति अपनाई उसके फलस्वरूप आज बीस साल के बाद पाकिस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति भारत से बहुत बेहतर है? क्या इसका कारण यह है कि एड के प्रतिरक्त उनकी आर्थिक नीतियाँ कुछ बेहतर हैं, हमारी अपेक्षा जिन के कारण उनका विकास अच्छा हो पाया है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान से हमें जो एड कम मिलती है उसका कारण कहीं यह तो नहीं है कि जिन काम के लिए हम एड लेते हैं उसका ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं करते हैं? जैसे आप देखें कि मंगला डैम और ब्यास डैम, दोनों एक ही समय पर शुरू हुए थे। पाकिस्तान ने मंगला डैम को खत्म भी कर दिया उसका सारा काम पूरा भी कर दिया और उसके पानी के इस्तेमाल से उत्पादन बढ़ाना भी शुरू कर दिया जब कि हमारा ब्यास डैम जो कि उसी वक्त खत्म होना चाहिये था जिस वक्त कि मंगला डैम खत्म हुआ, वह नहीं हुआ और उसको खत्म होने में अभी चार साल और लगेंगे। चूँकि हम एड का ठीक उपयोग नहीं करते हैं इस बास्ते हमें और एड नहीं मिलती है और उस एड का जो उचित लाभ विकास के लिए होना चाहिए, उसको हम नहीं कर पाते हैं, क्या इस बास्ते हमें एड कम मिलती है ?

श्री भोरारजी देसाई : यह सही नहीं है कि हमें जो लोन मिलता है उसका सही उपयोग हम नहीं कर पाते हैं तथा और लोग बेहतर कर पाते हैं। ऐसा किसी का भी ब्यास नहीं है सिवाय हमारे दोस्तों के जो हमें बुरा बनाना चाहते हैं

श्री बलराज मधोक : कनक्रीट बात बताइये। मंगला डैम और ब्यास डैम के बारे में मैंने बताया है, उसके बारे में बताइये।

श्री भोरारजी देसाई : मंगला डैम पहले शुरू हुआ और ब्यास डैम पहले शुरू नहीं हुआ। ब्यास पर काम बाद में हुआ। आपको पता ही नहीं है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : तभी तो आप से पूछ रहे हैं। आपको ज्यादा पता है इसी बास्ते तो पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री भोरारजी देसाई : बता तो रहा हूँ, आप सुनते ही कहाँ हैं।

दूसरे यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान ने हम से ज्यादा तरक्की एकान्तर की है। पिछले दो-तीन साल में उसकी तरक्की ज्यादा हुई है हमारे मुकामले में वह ठक है। लेकिन एकान्तर तरीके से हमारा तो वहाँ उनसे बेहतर है, इस में बिल्कुल कोई शक नहीं है।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्यों हमारी कम हुई और उनकी ज्यादा हुई ?

श्री भोरारजी देसाई : हमारे दो तीन साल खराब गुजरे और आपने उनको और भी खराब किया।

श्री बलराज मधोक : दो साल उनके भी खराब हुए। उनकी भी रैज फेस हुई थी।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I need not labour the point that the alternative to foreign aid and loans is foreign investment and I need not labour the point that foreign investment does not commit us to repayment, on the

other hand it commits the other country to make a success of the investment. I would therefore like to know from the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to a statement of the U.S. Ambassador that in this country foreign investment is regarded as a monster. I would like to know particularly from him whether he supports this view; if he does not, why he has not protested or taken some action to correct this wrong impression of the American Ambassador.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We have not discouraged foreign investment wherever it is beneficial for us, and that has been our policy. But that we do not want indiscriminate foreign investment is also a fact. For what we can do ourselves, we do not require any foreign investment, because that will be crippling our country. For what we require and we do not have, we do have foreign investment. It is not discouraged in any way. Somebody says that foreign investment is a monster, that is, if the American Ambassador has that for somebody, that somebody is not on this side but on the other side.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This side of what? What is this side and that side?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have said we have not discouraged foreign investment but we want foreign investment on proper terms and conditions.

श्री शिब नारायण : देश में बड़ा बिनबाबा है इस बात पर कि हम बराबर बाहर से एड ले रहे हैं, कर्ज ले रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को हम कब तक दूर कर सकेंगे? कितने बरस के अन्दर सरकार इस योग्य हो जायेगी कि बाहर से वह मदद न ले?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : बिनबाबा तो कभी पूरा होगा ही नहीं। वह तो चलता

ही रहेगा - इससे बचराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। कितने साल में पूरा हो जायेगा, कितने साल में हम मदद लेनी बन्द कर देंगे, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री जार्ज करनेगीड : मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर देते हुए कहा है कि जितना ज्यादा पिछड़ा देश होता है उतनी ज्यादा उनको मदद मिलनी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय की राय में पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ देश है प्राथमिक मामलों में? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं जानते हैं कि जहाँ तक पर कैपिटल इनकम की बात है अथवा लोगों के पेट में रोटी जाने वाली बात है, दोनों ही मामलों में पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान से कुछ तो आगे है?

मैं एक दूसरी बात भी जानना चाहता हूँ। आपने आंकड़े दिये हैं, 1964, 1965 और 1966 के। पर कैपिटल यहाँ की आपने 2.6, 2.7 और 2.5 डालर बताई है। इसी तरह से आपने बताया है कि पाकिस्तान में यह 5.1 है, 5.1 है और 3.7 है। इस में पलटनी मदद भी क्या शामिल है, बन्दूक, टैंक तथा और जो इस तरह की चीजें पाकिस्तान को मिली हैं वे भी क्या इसमें सम्मिलित हैं या इसके अलावा जो उनके मदद मिली है वही इसमें शामिल है। जहाँ तक प्राथमिक मदद का सवाल है वह हिन्दुस्तान को भी मिली है और पाकिस्ता को भी मिली है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह इस में सम्मिलित नहीं है आभार। मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि यह इस में सम्मिलित है। यह बतलाना मुश्किल है। सारे आंकड़े हमारे पास नहीं हैं। जितने आंकड़े हैं उन में डाटस नहीं आनी है; जो उनको मिली हैं। जहाँ तक डिफेंस की बात है, 1962 के बाद हमें कुछ 137 मिलियन डालर डाट डिफेंस के लिये मिनी वा कुछ देनों से और 1965 तक के पहले के वर्ष में

पाकिस्तान को 1500 से 1700 मिलियन डालर या इससे भी ज्यादा की मिली थी। लेकिन फिर भी उनकी तरक्की ज्यादा है, यह सही नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या सरकार के पास कुछ इस प्रकार के आंकड़े हैं कि सड़क और निज कार्यों के लिए जो विदेशों से ऋण लिये गये हैं उन पर कुल मिलाकर कितना सड़क साल में देना पड़ता है ? 1966 के अन्त में रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने कहा था कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी दुर्बल हो गई है कि सड़क देने के लिये भी हमको विदेशों से ऋण लेना पड़ता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि उनके इस वक्तव्य में कहाँ तक सत्यापन है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हमें कितना देना है वह तो जरूर मैं आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन अभी मेरे पास नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक सड़क का संबंध है शायद एक साल का 161 करोड़ बनता है। लेकिन हम जब कहते हैं कि हमारे लिये वह देना मुश्किल हो गया है इसके माने यह है कि आज जो हालत है उसमें हम दे दें, तो हमारी तरक्की कुछ कम होनी है। इसलिये कहा है कि इसको धागे बढ़ाया जाये या इंस्टालमेंट्स को बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : राइट प्राफ करवा लीजिये।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : राइट प्राफ करवाना हम नहीं चाहते हैं। वह आपका काम है कि ऋण लिया और उसको देना नहीं। चार्ज को आप मानते हैं। हमारा जहाँ तक संबंध है हम तो चाहते हैं कि जिस से लिया जाये उसको वापिस किया जाये, किसी भी हालत में उसको धँसा कर दिया जाये। जल्दी जितनी हो दे दें। बे कहें कि कल दे दो तो हम कल दे देंगे। हमने उनको यहाँ कहा है।

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Is it not a fact that within a few years our debt serving charges will become so heavy that it will be equal to the quantum that we are getting as foreign aid and this is not a peculiar situation to India but it is more or less the situation for all the under-developed countries and, under that situation, what does the Government propose to do?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Under that situation, or rather, by the time that situation will come, we will have developed our exports to an extent where we will be paying through them and not through loans.

SHRI RANGA: My hon. friend, I thought, had said in reply to a question that what was given to Pakistan by way of foreign aid was up to 191 million dollars—I think it is the latest figure—and that is apart from, and excludes, the military aid that she was getting. May we know how much of military aid Government are trying to get to keep pace with the military aid that is being given from year to year to Pakistan freely from America and other countries, and to what extent that helps them to achieve not only parity with India, not in relation to population and merely as between one country and another, but also to far outstrip India in developing her military capability vis a vis India?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As far as my information goes, after 1965 US did not give us and not give them also. That is the present position. I do not know if it had been done in any other way, but so far as I know they have also said they are not giving. That is the present position.

SHRI RANGA: Soviet Russia as well as America—both.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Both but Soviet Russia does not give a grant in these matters. They are all sold. That is the position. It is also from

other people; that, I am not including in this. But, as I said, we will have about 137 million dollars with defence equipment from 1952 to 1964 or 1965.

SHRI RANGA: But that is included in the total foreign aid.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Yes, but here, in the 191 million dollars, I do not think there was any defence grant.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Recently, Shri Morarji Desai went out on his aid-hunting trip round the world and after that, he returned as a very disappointed man and he realised that we must raise our resources to meet our expenditure. During his trip, may, I ask him whether he also realised that the foreign aid is shrinking not only to India but to most of the developing countries because some of these countries feel that we are not properly utilising the aid that we are getting; secondly, that the world is becoming a little bit self-conceited, and thirdly, particularly about India, they feel that her foreign policy is neither non-aligned nor neutral?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In the first place, this adjective, "aid-hunting", I do not understand because, I have said so often—

SHRI PILOO MODY: Head-hunting.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Well, if the hon. Member does not have a head and wants to have a head, I am prepared to give him; not otherwise. (Interruption). There was no question of aid hunting. Aid has to be negotiated, not hunted. Now, I did not go for aid-hunting or aid-negotiating or anything like that. I went to attend the World Bank meeting, as I said, and made it very clear so often. I did not negotiate any aid while I was in Washington or while I was in England, because that had been done before that, and not by me going personally. It is done through official channels. Therefore it was not necessary to go for that purpose and therefore that is not a correct state-

ment when he said that there was aid-hunting from which follows many other things. As I said it is not correct so say that we have not utilised the aid properly. If there was any mistake committed anywhere that was a mistake committed by the human agency not only here but everywhere that is also recognised by people. But what gives a wrong picture is the type of expressions used by my hon. friend.

SHRI R. BARUA: From the statement it is apparent that the foreign aid is not coming in the way as the hon. Deputy Prime Minister wanted. Certainly the international monetary trouble in the European markets also leads to dwindling of foreign aid. Our internal resources for the fourth plan also are not coming up. These are the reasons because of which the fourth plan is not coming up. May I know whether the execution and implementation of the fourth plan would be further delayed because of these things?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It has been said very often that the fourth plan will be completed and will be made available at the end of January. How many times do my hon. friends want that to be repeated?

SHRI R. BARUA: What about the resources?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Whatever resources we have, we have got to go ahead with them.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाबे मैं वित्त मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या भारत सरकार ने अमरीका की सरकार से कोई ऐसा करार किया है कि ऋण के रूप में जो धन अमरीका से उसे मिलता है, वह अमरीका के खाते में भारत के बैंकों में जमा हो और अमरीकन एम्बेसी को उसे खर्च करने का अधिकार हो ? क्या यह भी सही है कि अमरीकन एम्बेसी उस रुपये को भारत में काम करने वाले विदेशी मिसनरियों को देनी है, जिस से वहाँ

के नरीबों, हरिजनों और प्राविवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जाता है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञायद यह पता नहीं है कि पी० एल० 480 के फंडज का रुपया यहां जमा होता है, और फंडज का नहीं। पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत हमारे यहां अनाज और दूसरी चीजें घानी हैं। उस के मातहत रुपया हमारे बैंक में जमा होता है और वह हमारे काम में भी आता है। एप्रोपेट के हिसाब से उस में से बीस फीसदी उन को उन के खर्च के लिये देना होता है। मगर एम्बेसी को अगर ज्यादा खर्च करना हो तो वे हमारी सम्मति से ही कर सकते हैं, इस के बगैर नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस लिये यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि वे किसी और को रुपया देते हैं।

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The most important aspect of foreign aid is how our commitment by way of interest and repayment of debt compares with our export capacity. Will the hon. Finance Minister let us know, taking into account the coming five years, whether we will be in a position to meet from our exports the repayment of debt and interest? When he says foreign aid, does it include grant when he gave the figures? If not, what is the grant that we are receiving every year as compared to Pakistan and what portion of the foreign aid is being utilised for agricultural production as compared to Pakistan? When he says that Pakistan is a backward country and ours is a developing country

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I did not say that.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say that.

SHRI R. K. AMIN...how is it that in the last three years, the rate of growth in Pakistan is higher than

the rate of growth in our country? Is it because of foreign aid or not?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know why the hon. member is interested in getting difficulties between countries. I did not say that Pakistan is only a backward country. I only said that one of the criteria for giving more aid is that the countries may be more backward or less backward. On that basis also it is given. It may be more advanced or less advanced in certain industrial production. We are certainly more advanced in industrial production than Pakistan by any standard whatsoever.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: Even in terms of rate of growth?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Whatever may be the rate of growth, it does not mean that even if the body becomes heavy, therefore the mind also becomes very heavy. That does not mean that. Therefore the rate of growth cannot be compared merely by this kind of thing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Despite these oblique reference and inspite of the fact that he has promised to give me a head, I cannot desist from asking a question. With the shrinkage of aid, which is now an inevitable fact, as far as we are concerned and with our debt service charges, which increase from year to year, a time has come when they a'most equal each other. Therefore, if the bad position vis a-vis aid continues for a few years, what is the Minister going to do in order to arrange for the repayment? He said a little while ago that debt repayment will have to come from increased export earnings. As far as our export earnings are concerned, I would like to ask of the Finance Minister, what percentage comes to us from the free world, that is foreign currency, sterling and hard currency and what part of it comes from the so-called rupee-payment countries.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I cannot give the exact figures of the exports to each country but more comes from the free world. Exports are more to the free world than the other world, whatever you might call it. It is an obvious fact.

SHRI HEM BARUA: What is the other world?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Which you say is not free.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I was referring to the rupee payment world. To him it may be the other world.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. I do not understand what is free and what is not free in that.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The resemblance is unmisatakble. Anyhow, he has escaped my question.

पूर्वा उत्तर प्रदेश में मिट्टी के तेल की थोक एजन्सियां

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310. श्री प्रदल बिहारी राजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में थोक प्रसिकरणों की अप्रयुक्त संख्या के कारण मिट्टी के तेल के मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं और वहाँ पर मिट्टी का तेल मिलना मुश्किल है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देहातियों की सुविधा के लिये प्रत्येक विकास खंड में थोक का एक प्रसिकरण खोलने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The number of wholesale agencies for kerosene oil in the eastern Uttar Pradesh is adequate. No specific complaint regarding the inadequacy of such agencies has been received either from the State Government or by the Indian Oil Corporation. The price of kerosene is fixed by the State Government under the U.P. Kerosene Control Order, 1962. Kerosene supplies to Uttar Pradesh have been in excess of the allocation fixed for the State and there have been no complaints of difficulties in getting the product.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The appointment of a wholesale agency is, *inter alia*, related to the quantum of kerosene consumed in an area. If any development block area provides an economically viable turnover for a wholesale agency, the oil company will examine the same on normal commercial considerations.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी राजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ताज्जुब है कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है। हम लोग खुद उसी इलाके से आते हैं। समाचार-पत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी की खबरे छपी हैं—मंत्री महोदय किस आधार पर कहते हैं कि कोई शिकायत नहीं है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—जो एग्जेंट्स हैं, उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रश्न क्या आपके विचार-धीन है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: In July 1968 the quota allotted to the State was 22,370 tonnes, and the despatches were over 23,274 tonnes.

Taking the July-August-September-October figures, the overall despatches have been more than the quota allocated. If the quota is not enough, somebody must complain to us or the State Government should write to us. There must be some media of communication about shortage of supply. We have not received any such complaint.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The quota is enough, but the kerosene does not reach the common man in the village because the number of agencies is not adequate. I want to know whether there is any proposal to increase the number of agencies.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: The number of agencies will not add to the supply of kerosene. It is an agency for distribution of the available kerosene. A wholesale agency is for a certain area, fixed by the oil companies on commercial considerations.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, are you satisfied with the reply?

MR. SPEAKER: There is some misunderstanding. The hon. Member wants kerosene to reach the villages. Therefore, are you prepared to increase the number of agencies in the rural areas?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have said that according to our present information the agencies are adequate to reach the rural areas. If it is not so and if there is a specific complaint, we will certainly look into it.

Foreign Investment

*312. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3533 on the 12th August, 1968 and state by how much foreign business investments have increased since the 15th August, 1947 and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The earliest and the latest figures of outstanding foreign business investment in India are available as at the end of June, 1948 and as at the end of March, 1965 respectively. The outstanding foreign business investments in India increased from Rs. 255.8 crores as at the end of June, 1948 to Rs. 935.8 crores as at the end of March, 1965. Similar information for the subsequent period is not yet available. Figures of approvals of foreign investments in the financial years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 and in the first half of this financial year (1968-69) are Rs. 35.4, Rs. 38.6, Rs. 22.3 and Rs. 4.3 crores respectively.

Under the Foreign Investment Policy of the Government, foreign investment is approved on a selective basis in many desired industrial fields where scientific, technical and industrial knowledge is not indigenously available or the necessary capital equipment is not manufactured in the country. The increase is accounted for by the foreign investment so approved on a selective basis.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: May I know from the hon. Minister the name of the country which has invested the maximum amount and the amount invested?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is difficult for me to name the company without going into all the companies.

AN HON. MEMBER: He said, countries.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The largest amount is of Britain because it had more before, but now America is perhaps getting ahead.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: We have freed ourselves from political domination of Britain. May I know if this increase of foreign in-

vestment will not cause economic domination of other countries over India?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We are seeing to it that that does not happen.

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री से जान सकता हूँ कि जो भारतीय उन प्रदेशों में बने हुए हैं वे कई वर्षों में प्रयत्न करते आ रहे हैं कि उन के पास जो पूंजी है वह किसी तरह से भारत में लाई जा सके—क्या उस के बारे में कुछ सफलता मिली है जिससे उनकी पूंजी भारत में आ सके।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : कुछ घाती है, पर बहुत कम। प्रयत्न हम जितना भी करें परन्तु जब तक वे सही तौर पर लाना न चाहें, तब तक इस में ज्यादा सफलता नहीं मिलेगी।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: From the figures given by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister it is quite obvious that the inflow of foreign investments in terms of business investment is very much insignificant compared to the inflow of foreign aid. In this respect, may I know, whether the India Investment Centre in Washington recently submitted a comprehensive report giving reasons why the American and other investors do not find India to be a worthwhile place for investment; if so, what were the main points raised by the India Investment Centre and what remedial action has been taken in that respect?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The India Investment Centre's report is not with me here; therefore, I cannot say anything about it just now. But I can give him a summary of the report if it is there available with me.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: It is there.
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SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He seems, obviously, to have seen it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: I have not seen it but I have got it from one of the supplementaries answered by you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then, I do not know why it is asked for.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The summary was not given. It only said that a report had come. That is all. I am interested to know the summary of it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is true that foreign investment is less than loans directly taken from governments. It is as it should be.

SHRI RANGA: The other question that was put by him was as to what steps Government propose to take in order to answer some of those points that have been made by the Indian Investment Centre.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There are two or three reasons. One reason was that they were discouraged during the last two or three years when economic activity was at a lower ebb here and the local resources were not possible, that is, capital formation had become difficult. Therefore, they also found it difficult because their coming in depends upon their finding capital here also. That was one of the reasons. Another reason is that there are delays which we are trying to remove. We have now set up a Foreign Investment Board so that delays will be removed and we shall deal with all the cases.

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up Short Notice Question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the summary be laid on the Table of the House?

MR. SPEAKER: That is another thing.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Can you give it to me?

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष की नयी दिल्ली

यात्रा

4. श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

श्री सु० कु० तापडिया :

श्री हिम्मत सिंहका :

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीस :

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष, श्री मैकनमारा ने नई दिल्ली की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके साथ चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये आवश्यक सहायता के बारे में किन मामलों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया ; और

(ग) इस बातचीत का विशेषकर चौथी योजना के लिये विश्व बैंक की सहायता प्राप्त करने के संदर्भ में क्या परिणाम निकला ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Mr. Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank visited New Delhi last week from the 17th to the 20th. He left Bombay on the 24th morning.

(b) and (c). The purpose of this visit of Mr. McNamara, who took over as President of the World Bank in April 1968, was to enable him to acquaint himself with the progress already made by India in various fields of economic development and to understand the current problems and priorities for further development. The discussions aimed at providing him information on all these

aspects. No specific aid proposal for Fourth Plan or otherwise was discussed.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हजरत राबर्ट मैकनमारा जो यहाँ तशरीफ लाए थे, इस पोस्ट के कवल यह पैटागान के इन्चार्ज थे। आप जानते हैं पैटागान वही भवन है जहाँ से वियटनाम और दूसरे मुल्कों में नरसंहार की योजनाएं बनाई जाती हैं। इसके पहले यह जनरल मोटर्स में थे और मजदूरों के खिलाफ उन की कार्यवाही की योजनाएं चलती थीं। अब यह जब यह आए हैं, वर्ल्ड बैंक के प्रेसीडेंट हो गए हैं तो ऐसा सिलसिला शुरू किया है कि एग््रीकल्चर पर, हम ज्यादा जोर देंगे, एग््रीकल्चर और इरीगेशन पर। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे भ्रविकसित देश के लिए यह बहुत दुखाने वाली बात है—कृषि और सिंचाई। लेकिन यदि आप इसकी तह में जाएंगे तो यह जो है यह स्वीट प्यायजन है, एग््रीकल्चर और इरीगेशन। आप जानते हैं हिन्दुस्तान में एग््रीकल्चर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है जैसे और भ्रविकसित देशों में हैं। तो पब्लिक सेक्टर पर आज हिन्दुस्तान में जोर दिया जा रहा है और यह बढ़ रहा है इस फिजा को खत्म कर ने के लिए यह एक दुखाने वाली बात यानी एग््रीकल्चर, इरीगेशन और फर्टि लायइजर इन सब बातों में ध्यान ले जा रहे हैं ताकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर मजबूत हो। यदि ऐसी बात नहीं है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप की बातें हुईं और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पब्लिक सेक्टर भी होगा, प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी होगा उस में पब्लिक सेक्टर के विकास के लिए और जो आपका सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का नारा है उस मंजिल तक जाने के लिए कितनी एड की आप ने उन से मांग की और क्या आप को उन्होंने जवाब दिया ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सम्माननीय सदस्य ने मुनाही नहीं जो मैंने पढ़ा। मैंने कहा कि हम

ने फीर्ष प्लान के प्राधार पर या किसी स्पेसि-
फिक चीज के बारे में उन के साथ चर्चा नहीं
की। वह उन्होंने सुना ही नहीं। बाकी की
बातें जो हैं, वह तो जो जिस रंग का ऐनक
पहनते हैं उनको वैसा दिखाई देता है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : दूसरा सवाल है डेट
रिपेमेंट के बारे में। हिन्दुस्तान को कर्जा जो
दिया है उस को वापस देने की बात भा जाती
है और यह एक प्राबलम हो गया है। अभी
इन्होंने पहले कहा है कि 162 करोड़ रुपया
मूव के रूप में देने की बात भा जाती है। यह
समस्या है। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वल्र्ड बैंक
उस को मोरेटोरियम दे, उस की मियाद बढ़ा
दे यह बात आप ने वहाँ पर रखी ? यदि रखी
तो क्या उन्होंने जवाब दिया ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : यह भी बात इस
बार नहीं हुई।

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मंकनमारा साहब ने बम्बई से जाने से पहले
जो बयान दिया उम में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि :

"I have had extremely useful
conversations with the Prime
Minister in Delhi and with the
Deputy Prime Minister both in
Delhi and again here in Bombay."

जहाँ आप खाम उन से मिलने शायद
गाए थे।

"I am deeply grateful to them
both for the patience they showed
and the time they gave to ex-
plaining to me India's problems
and prospects, hopes and fears,
and achievements and needs."

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि
यह जो हमारी नीइस के बारे में आप ने उनसे
सलाह मशविरा किया उस में कौन सी ऐसी हम
लोगों की जरूरतों को उनके सामने रखा ?
और इन तीन सवालों के ऊपर आप की और
उन की कुछ बात हुई ?

(1) क्या वल्र्ड बैंक हम को जिस
ब्याज पर पैसा देता है 6.5 परसेंट उस को
कम करने के लिए आप ने कोई बातचीत
की ?

(2) जो वल्र्ड बैंक से कर्जा लिया
हुआ है उस डेट के रिपेमेंट के बारे में आप
ने कोई बातचीत चलाई ? और

(3) क्या यह भी बहस चली कि
हिन्दुस्तान को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के
लिए कहिए भ्रषदा अपने किसी भी विकास
कार्य के लिए कहिए, जो मदद की प्रावश्य-
कता है उस में से 80 प्रतिशत रकम
भ्रगर हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी खुद की ताकत से
खड़ी की तो फिर 20 प्रतिशत उस को दूसरे
देशों से मिल सके, क्या यह बात आप के और
उनके बीच चली ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : यह बात तो नहीं
हुई। मगर हम तो यही समझते हैं कि ऐसी
चीज हो तो हमारे लिए बहुत भ्रच्छा है।
हमारे लिए तो इस से भी कम हो यानी बाहर
से कम लें, हमारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो, ऐसा
हम मानते हैं। लेकिन इसकी चर्चा कोई उनके
साथ नहीं हुई।

इस की चर्चा भी नहीं हुई कि रि-शिड्यु-
लिंग करें, कितना करें, बैसे कुछ रिशड्युगि
उन्होंने किया है और वह सब के साथ मिल कर
कर रहे हैं। एक कंसाटियम भी उन्होंने बनाया
है और कंटीज का। यानी वल्र्ड बैंक हम को
देता है इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि और कंटीज का
एक कंसाटियम भी बनाया है जो देता है। हम
उसमें हाजिर नहीं होते हैं। वही लोग
सोचते हैं और मुकूरर करते हैं कि कितना क्या
देना है क्या नहीं देना है ? इस हिसाब से भी वह
कंसाटियम सोचेंगा। यहाँ तो हमने न फीर्ष
फाइव ईयर प्लान के लिए सोचा न और किसी
स्पेसिफिक बात के लिए सोचा। सामान्य बात
हमने सोची कि भविष्य में किस तरीके से
हिन्दुस्तान में उद्योगों को हम बढ़ाना चाहते
हैं, किस तरीके से खेती को बढ़ाना चाहते
हैं, किस तरीके से एडुकेशन को बढ़ाना चाहते

हैं, क्या उसमें रुकावटें हैं, यह भी बताया। उन्होंने भी कुछ पूछा। इस तरीके से हमारी आम तौर पर बात हुई जिससे वह हमारी बात बराबर समझें यानी हिन्दुस्तान की परिस्थिति बराबर समझें इसलिए हमारी बात हुई।

इन्टरेस्ट के बारे में कोई बात हमारी नहीं हुई। मगर यह भी एक बात है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक जो हमें देता है उसमें वह इन्टरेस्ट है मगर जो एफिलिपटिड आई०डॉ०ए० है उसका इन्टरेस्ट तो कई बातों में बिल्कुल नहीं के बराबर है और जो है वह ठाई परसेंट है।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has mentioned the name of I.D.A. which gives us loans on very reasonable terms and also gives us soft loans because it is a non-project loan, may I know whether he had any occasion to discuss the I.D.A. loan question with the President of the World Bank because the I.D.A. is not having much resources at its disposal and also because of the fact that America, which was the biggest donor, has expressed that it is unable to meet the obligation of the past commitment that it had made to the IDA on account of the very rigid American Congress stand to cut down the foreign aid. I want to know whether any alternative source of fulfilling the I.D.A. loans and increasing the I.D.A. resources was at all discussed with Mr. McNamara, and if so, whether countries like Canada or U.K. have been persuaded to increase the resources of the I.D.A. and to give soft loans to us in future in view of the fact that there is a very serious financial crisis in which Britain has also been involved.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: . . . Str. this is a most colourful question.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am glad that he has become conscious of the colour.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I say, Sir, that the President of the World Bank did tell me his difficulties which he was encountering about I.D.A. which has been going on now for some time. He has told me about his hopes, what he is doing. Canada has already offered to go alone even if others do not come in to contribute to the I.D.A. and he told me that he would try to get other countries also to do that. I don't think it would be politic for me to say as to what other countries are going to do or not going to do.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Because of the financial crisis . . .

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even then we hope that something will be done.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आल इंडिया रेडियो ने एक समाचार दिया था कि जब मि० मैकनमारा बाम्बे गए तो उनसे वहां के मुख्य मन्त्री ने और लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर ने बातचीत की। बाम्बे और पूना के स्वम्स के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि इनको दूर करने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा पैसे की जरूरत है। तो मैं माननीय मन्त्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो ठीक है कि क्या डेवलपमेंट करना है, किस कमी को दूर करना है, जहां भी वे जायें वहां की सरकार उन्हें बताए लेकिन जहां तक पैसा मांगने की बात है, क्या इसके लिए बात करना किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मिनिस्टर के लिए या कोई और अधिकारियों के लिए—केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार को छोड़ कर यह मन्त्री महोदय की राय में उचित है? और अगर उचित नहीं है तो फिर आगे ऐसी बात न होने पाए इसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : माराष्ट्र के मुख्य मन्त्री ने पैसा नहीं मांगा है। उन्होंने स्वम्स के बारे में चर्चा की। कितना पैसा लगेगा . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री जाजं करनेन्डीखः पचास करोड़ मांगा ह ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मैं नहीं जानता । मैं पूछूंगा । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

बाम्बे की स्कीम का वर्ल्ड बैंक से ताल्लुक ह, उसके बारे में चर्चा की है तो वह कोई इम्प्रापर बात नहीं है ।

हा नये तरीके से संपत्ता मांगना ठीक नहीं होगा किसी के लिए भी ।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Our Finance Minister is also the Deputy Prime Minister. As such, Sir, he is a national leader who is guiding the destiny of this unfortunate country. (Interruption). Yes I say 'unfortunate country', in that context, Sir, I want to make it clear that we have no quarrel with the World Bank or with its President. Is not our Finance Minister aware, Sir, that there is a great deal of political tension because of the midterm elections in almost one-third of our country and is he not aware also that Mr. McNamara's visit might create certain repercussions in certain cases? One question which I would like to ask him through you, is this. Sir, how is it that Mr. McNamara—or whatever his name is—goes about in the States, in a patronising mood says certain things, which appear in cold print, in newspapers, which create such an impression as if he has come to India to pat us on the back? Is it correct to conclude that his visit will create a good impression, when this is ill-timed and ill-advised and probably not conducted properly, in the sense it should have been done?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: May I plead with my hon. friend that his remark that this country is unfortunate is improper? Also it was not that his visit was not proper. I cannot call this country unfortunate. He alone is unfortunate who considers himself unfortunate. Why should one

have a feeling like that? That only takes away one's hope if one thinks like that. Therefore, I do not agree to that remark. He can think whatever he wants to think. I can have no quarrel about it. But I do not agree to it. That is all that I have got to say.

In the matter of his visit being untimely, I do not consider it so. Does it mean that because elections come, and some of my political friends who believe otherwise do not like the USA or some other countries, therefore, no visitor should come from those countries, or because some other people do not like people from some other countries, they should not come here? Or in other words, does it mean that this country should declare completely a ban on all visitors during the period of elections? I cannot subscribe to that theory.

I do not think that the visit of President McNamara to Calcutta has done any harm; it has done good. I do not think that he talked in any patronising manner whatsoever. On the contrary he made it very clear that he did not want to interfere with anybody. He only wanted to be helpful in our own way and not in his own way. He has made that also very clear in his statement. I do not think that there is anything in his statement which can be found fault with by anybody.

श्री जाजं करनेन्डीखः : उनके बारे में शिकायत नहीं है. शिकायत प्राप्त के बर्नाब के बारे में है ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : हमारा क्या बर्नाब बुरा है ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: This is not the first time that India has received a president of the World Bank. I think we have had two other presidents of the World Bank who came to this country. Mr. McNamara in

spite of a very ugly record over the barbarities perpetrated in Viet Nam was perhaps entitled to a formal official welcome when he came to this country. I do not grudge him that. But may I know how is it that a red carpet was rolled out for him in a manner which was so conspicuous that helicopters were placed at his disposal and the Governors of States followed him like sheep and all sorts of things were done and an impression was produced as if our country was to a dying to this man in order to catch-hold of a lot of dollars? That is the impression which has led even a Congress Member to put the question which he just now did. Why was it that this kind of particularly lavish, welcome, official and otherwise, was given to this third president of the World Bank who has come in spite of his ugly record, because it gives an impression of to a dying to these people for the sake of a few dollars?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not agree with my friend when he says that he has an ugly record. He may consider so; he may consider something to which he does not agree as ugly. But I do not consider it so. He may call it barbaric or he may call it anything he likes. . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Let him ask the Prime Minister. He is only her Deputy.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is a matter of US policy. It is not a matter of one man. Therefore, I cannot say that he has an ugly record or there was anything barbaric.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is Czechoslovakia which is really an ugly thing.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He may say whatever he likes. There is no question of the red carpet being laid out for him; it was not a question of Governors following him anywhere . . .

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: They kept night vigil.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He went and saw the Governors; the Governors did not go to see him. If the hon. Member does not like the World Bank or the World Bank President, that is a different matter. But because of that he need not use these epithets.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : स्पीकर महोदय, मि० मेकनमारा एक समर्थित देश के समर्थितार साहब हैं, उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के किसान को माली तौर पर बहुत अच्छी हालत में समझ लिया है, ऐसा कई अखबारों में जिक्र थाया। उन्होंने कहा है कि किसानों पर एपीकल्चर इन्कमटेक्स लगाया जाए ताकि भ्रगली योजना कामयाब हो सके। मैं आपकी माफत पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके इस प्रोजेक्शन का हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के दिमाग पर कोई असर तो नहीं पड़ा है क्योंकि आजकल हिन्दुस्तान का किसान बहुत भारी माली संकट काशंकार है, आज रूरल इन्डेपेंडेंस का सबसे ज्यादा शिकार यहाँ का किसान है? तो मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि श्री मेकनमारा की बात का असर हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के दिमाग पर तो नहीं पड़ा है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : प्लानिंग कमिशन से उनकी चर्चा हुई और ये उनके प्रोजेक्शन से। कुछ स्टेट्स में तो एपीकल्चर इन्कम टेक्स लिया भी जाता है। अगर एपीकल्चर इन्कम टेक्स लेना भी हो तो जिनके पास ज्यादा आयदनी होगी उनसे ही लिया जायेगा, गरीब किसानों से नहीं लिया जायेगा। ऐसा कभी नहीं हो सकता है इसलिए यह सवाल ही नहीं है।

SHRI RANGA: I do not agree with the remarks of my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee in regard to Mr. McNamara's antecedents. But what we are concerned with is this. In view of the fact that the World Bank president and all those high-placed officials who are behind him are expected to know the kind of slum conditions that our people are suffering

from in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Poona, would the hon. Minister see to it that next time at least when he visits this country such visits are not specially arranged or encouraged, since it creates a very bad impression all over the country as well as outside that just because he happens to be the head of the World Bank, we are now opening up all our social sores and showing our own helplessness and seeking their assistance? I know that when a banker comes generally the debtor is obliged to state before him what his needs are, but we need not go to the extent to which we have done especially in the light of what has happened at Calcutta and other places.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not a question of hiding anything; we have not hidden anything from anybody. Slums are seen while one goes from the airport to the city and then returns from the city to the airport.

AN HON. MEMBER: But he need not be taken by us.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If somebody wants to see them we need not prevent him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Did he ask for it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is no good hiding anything. He wanted to see them. When he wanted to see them, how could we say 'No'?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not true. I am talking about Bombay.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If he wanted to see them and know the magnitude of the problem, I think there is nothing wrong in it. He wanted to see the magnitude of the problem in order to find out how it could be solved.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: Is it a fact that Mr. McNamara has visited this country as the president of the

World Bank, and the Government of India and the Finance Minister are chiefly concerned with it? Is it the complaint of hon. Members that he has not called on some of them? As regards the second question in regard to the red carpet treatment to Mr. McNamara and the use of the helicopter and so on, is it a fact that the helicopter was a safety necessity in view of the situation created by some of our friends here inciting students there? Was the helicopter a measure of safety and not a matter of honouring him?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It was certainly a measure of safety made necessary by my hon. friend's friends.

SHRI SWELL: May I know whether at any stage the hon. Minister discussed with Mr. McNamara the need for relaxing the terms and especially the question of increasing the preference for Indian products from 15 to 21 per cent and if so, the reaction of Mr. McNamara thereto?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This was discussed by me when I was at Washington, and his reaction was very favourable.

SHRI KAMAL NAYAN BAJAJ: May I know from the Finance Minister whether it has come to his notice that Mr. McNamara when he left India and went to Karachi . . .

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: He came from Karachi.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: He came here from Karachi and from here he has gone to London.

SHRI KAMAL NAYAN BAJAJ: It has been reported in today's papers. Anyhow, I am coming to the content of it. It has been reported in today's papers that he has said that the bank lending rate be increased by 1 per cent from 6½ to 7½ per cent. Has it got any bearing on their lending and the advances that have been given to us?

May I know whether he had discussed this matter also with the hon. Minister?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not seen this. Probably he has referred to increasing the lending by the bank to various countries, and he wanted to double it.

SHRI HEM BARUA: In view of the fact that this is perhaps the first time that a president of the World Bank has paid a visit in order to make a personal assessment of our development programmes and particularly the working of the development plans,—if the hon. Minister interprets it like that—does it mean that the World Bank is not satisfied with the utilisation of the World Bank loans in the matter of the development programmes? Can he dislodge us from that impression?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is not the first time that a president of the World Bank has come. He did not come to make an assessment only about the development programmes. He wanted to understand the conditions in the country. That is because he had never come here except during the war-time when his visit was only confined to Calcutta, and he had come here as a part of the Air Force. He had not seen the country at that time. We invited him to come here. It was not that he forced himself on us.

SHRI HEM BARUA: He has not replied to my specific question. It is a fact that the India Government invited him to come to India. Does it mean that he wanted to make a personal assessment of our developmental programmes and see their working or he was not satisfied with the arguments offered by our Government in this matter?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is not true. On the contrary, those arguments were reinforced and it was good that he came.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is it a fact that while discussing with Mr. McNamara the hon. Finance Minister had complained about the difficulty in getting aid from the Aid India Consortium? Also is it true that the West Bengal Government and the CMPO asked for money from the World Bank? If so, was the consent of the Government of India taken?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That, I suppose, the hon. Member will like— if he gets money from the World Bank for Calcutta; but if it is for elsewhere, he does not like it!

DR. RANEN SEN: He should listen to the question first.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: No body can ask him directly; if somebody has done so, no notice will be taken of it.

DR. RANEN SEN: Does he deny that the CMPO and the West Bengal Government asked for any loan or any grant from the World Bank on this account?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will have to enquire if he says so.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Some time back I had the privilege to meet Mr. McNamara in Djakarta....

MR. SPEAKER: Very good news. Let him come with his supplementary.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: He holds our Deputy Prime Minister in the highest respect. He has a lot of sympathy for India.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Did he also seek assistance from him?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: May I know whether during the discussions, assistance was sought for major river valley projects like the Narmada and for lifting the agricultural status of the country?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As I said, we did not discuss any specific problem.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The Deputy Prime Minister has said that the question of domestic resources was not discussed with Mr. McNamara. It appears this statement is not wholly correct because in his written statement Mr. McNamara says that he has assured assistance provided we play our part in seeing that domestic resources are fully mobilized. So to a certain extent, in some form or other, mobilisation of domestic resources was discussed and foreign aid was linked with it. Secondly, in view of the deteriorating European economic condition and the likely less inflow of foreign aid, what is the extent of inflow of foreign aid he expects during the current year and how does he now plan to plan for foreign aid in the course of the Fourth Plan?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As I said, we generally discussed all these things. It is not a question of discussing anything; we did not waste our time like that. We did discuss many things but generally. Domestic resources also are bound to be discussed in development. But how they were to be mobilised, what the amount of it will be—these were not specifically discussed at all. There is certainly a relation between domestic resources and also foreign resources available; there is always bound to be some relation. Both are difficult to find; that is what he said. Both have got to be mobilised. Foreign resources must be found and domestic resources also must be mobilised to the maximum. That is all we discussed. He has said in his statement that both are difficult, are not easy, and still the task has to be done.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: In view of what has happened, what is his estimate of foreign aid and how does he propose to get it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: When he sees the Fourth Plan, he will know.

श्री देवेन सेन : क्या विश्व बैंक के अध्यक्ष श्री मैकनामारा की हिन्दुस्तान में श्री. जी. जी. डी.

विड़ला घोर टाटा के साथ मुलाकात हुई थी और क्या उनका यहां हिन्दुस्तान में घाने का प्रधान मतलब अमेरिकन प्राइवेट कैपिटल का हिन्दुस्तान में विनियोग हो यह नहीं था अर्थात् हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइवेट कैपिटल के साथ मिल करके प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उन का विनियोग हो ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : उन का घाना सिर्फ टाटा से मिलने के लिए नहीं हुआ था। वह श्राये क्योंकि प्रेजिडेंट बनने के बाद हम ने उन को भ्रामन्त्रण दिया था। उन्होंने यहां की हालत देखी नहीं थी। वह देख लें यह ज्यादा जरूरी था ताकि जो बात हम करें वह उनकी समझ में श्राये। वह बम्बई गये थे। टाटा के साथ उनकी दोस्ती होगी इसलिए उनके यहां घाने के लिए गये होंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

इस्पात पर निर्यात शुल्क

301. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या बिज मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस्पात पर निर्यात शुल्क बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस्पात के निर्यात पर उसका प्रभाव पढ़ने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप तुरन्त कितनी बिलीय टन होने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) भारतीय शुल्क सूची अधिनियम, 1934 की दूसरी अनुसूची की मद संख्या 10 (क) और 10 (ख) के अन्तर्गत घाने वाले कोइला और इस्पात पर अगस्त 1955 से निर्यात शुल्क से छूट की और यह स्थिति अब भी वैसी ही है। इस लिए इस स्थिति में निर्यात-शुल्क में किसी प्रकार की कमी किये जाने का उच्चाव नहीं उठता।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल ही नहीं उठते ।

Change in Soviet Aid Pattern

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

(a) whether India had sought any change in Soviet aid pattern;

(b) if so, the nature of change in the aid pattern sought for; and

(c) the response of U.S.S.R. Government to such request?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Soviet aid to India, which was till 1966 in the form of assistance for specific projects, permitted import of machinery and components also on deferred payment basis under the Protocol of January, 1966. In view of the fact that India's need for wholly imported machinery has diminished and requirements of raw materials and components have increased, the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, who visited the Soviet Union recently explained to the Soviet authorities that the future pattern of trade and co-operation between India and USSR would have to take into account these changes in the Indian economy. The Soviet authorities indicated their willingness to extend co-operation in a manner that would permit utilisation of the indigenous capacity already set up to the maximum extent possible.

Smuggling of Indian Films

*303. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state?

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that despite trade sanctions imposed by Government prohibiting all exports to and imports from South Africa, Indian Films are being smuggled into that country and exhibited openly,

resulting in an annual loss of foreign exchange around £ 300,000 to £ 500,000; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to prevent this smuggling of Indian films into South Africa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Government have received information that some Indian films exported to third countries are diverted to South Africa. It is not possible to estimate the loss of foreign exchange, if any, on account of such diversion.

(b) All possible steps are being taken to prevent such smuggling.

चोरी छिपे लाई गई वस्तुओं का पकड़ा जाना

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

(क) वर्ष 1962 से अब तक देश में चोरी छिपे लाई गई कितनी वस्तुएं पकड़ी गयीं, उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं और उनका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) चोरी छिपे लाई गई और पकड़ी गई वस्तुओं में कितना देशी तथा विदेशी सोना है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त प्रश्नों में चोरी छिपे लाई गई और पकड़ी गयी वस्तुओं में पाकिस्तान और चीन में निमित्त वस्तुओं का मूल्य कितना है ; और

(घ) इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों में कितने लोग जमे हुए हैं और उनका राष्ट्रीयता क्या-क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हुकम चन्द पन्त) : (क) 1962 से सीमा-

मुक्त तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन मुक्त प्राधि-कारियों ने जितनी मात्रा में तथा जितने मूल्य का विभिन्न प्रकार का चोरी-छिपे लाया गया माल पकड़ा है उसका विवरण-पत्र सभा की मेज पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेहिये संख्या LT—2292 68]

(ख) चोरी-छिपे लाया गया जो माल पकड़ा गया है उसमें देशी सोना नहीं था। चोरी-छिपे लाया गया जितना विदेशी सोना पकड़ा गया है वह विवरण-पत्र में दिखाया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बेहिये संख्या LT—2292 68]

(ग) ऐसे धांकड़े नहीं रखे जाते जिनसे यह पता लग सके कि चोरी-छिपे लाया गया माल किस देश का था। फलतः, मांगी गयी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित माल पकड़ने के मामले में, 1,02,434 व्यक्ति प्रस्त थे जो भारत, ब्रिटेन, पाकिस्तान, जापान, चीन, मलाया, अरब, अफगान, नेपाल, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, यमन, अमरीका, ग्रीस, पुर्तगाल, सीलोन, स्पेन, स्विट्जरलैण्ड, आस्ट्रिया, इटली, ईरान, सीरिया, लेबनान, हालैण्ड, केन्या, तानजानिया, युगाण्डा, टर्की, युगोस्लाविया, नार्वे, फिलिपीन, पोलैण्ड, स्वीडन, बलगारिया, डेनमार्क, हांगकांग, इजिप्ट, इंडोनेशिया, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, तिब्बत तथा सिंगापुर के राष्ट्रिक थे।

बिहार में बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में बुजों (टाबर)

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

(क) क्या बिहार में बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखानों में बुजों (टाबरों) की देखभाल

करने के लिए कर्मचारी तैनात करने की कोई व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने बुजों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई है और कितने बुजों में अभी तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या बाढ़ का पानी बरोनी तेल शोधक कारखाने तक भी पहुंच सकता है और यदि हां, तो क्या बाढ़ की सूचना देने की कोई व्यवस्था है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुवर्मा) : (क) तेल शोधक कारखाने के क्षेत्र का दिन रात गश्त लगाने वाले सुरक्षा के लिए तैनात पहरेदारों को हिदायत है कि वे बुजों (टाबर) पर जायें। और गश्त जारी रखने से पहले कुछ देर के लिए देख भाल करें।

(ख) ऐसे बुजों की कुल संख्या 10 है और सब के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी नहीं। तथापि बाढ़ की सूचना देने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Ministers' Tour Abroad

*308. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Central Ministers who visited foreign countries since the 1st January, 1968 and the countries which they visited and for what purposes;

(b) the number of officers who accompanied the Ministers concerned;

(c) what amounts of Indian currency and foreign exchange have been used on these tours of Ministers and their official associates; and

(d) the tangible results achieved by the Ministers by their foreign visits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

उत्तर प्रदेश में घाघरा नदी से भूमि का कटाव

309. श्री विद्वलनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में देवरिया जिले के भागलपुर, बलिया दामरी और गोरा बलेज गांवों तथा बलिया जिले के मैथिया, सोहनगांव और दुहा बिहरा गांवों में घाघरा नदी से बढ़ते हुए भूमि के कटाव की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) सब से पहले ऐसा विचार है कि केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत प्रायोग तथा राज्य सरकार के इंजीनियरों द्वारा घाघरा के तटवर्ती क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण किया जाए ताकि समस्या की गहनता का पता चले और उन उपायों पर विचार किया जाए जो प्राथिक दृष्टि से सम्भव हों।

Excise Duty on Black Tea

311. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5163 on the 25th March, 1968 and state whether Government have since been taken any decision on the reduction of excise duty on Himachal Pradesh Black Tea in view of the fact that the Black Tea produced in Himachal Pradesh and Dehra Dun (U.P.) is fetching lower prices than the average price of Black Tea from other areas sold in Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Yes, Sir. The matter has been looked into but it has not been possible to reduce the basic excise duty on black tea produced in Himachal Pradesh. The special excise duty, however, on such tea as on other black tea has been withdrawn from 1-10-1968.

Nutritional Dwarfism Among Children of rural areas

*313. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 70 per cent of children in rural areas are afflicted with nutritional dwarfism; and

(b) if so, the action which Government propose to take to remove this condition?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NAYAN SINHA): On the basis of surveys carried out in different parts of the country, it is estimated that about 50 per cent of all children in the country suffer from some form of malnutrition or under-nutrition.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

A co-ordinated approach towards the problem of malnutrition is being undertaken by the various Departments of the Government with the help of International Agencies. This comprises large-scale supplementary feeding programmes amongst the vulnerable sections of the population, production of nutritious processed food and its distribution, increased production of food in every possible manner, nutrition education and extension, applied nutrition programmes and treatment and screening of early cases. The following measures are adopted to improve the level of nutrition among children:—

- Supplementary feeding is provided through the following programmes which are run with the aid of various agencies:—
 - Feeding under the Applied Nutrition Programme;
 - Feeding through Balwadis;
 - School feeding programme; and
 - M.C.H. Milk feeding programme.
- Imparting nutrition education to the mothers to enable them to utilise commonly available cheap foods for providing nutritious diets to their children.
- Treatment of early cases of mal-nutrition through M.C.H. Centres.
- The Department of Food have taken steps to combat protein mal-nutrition among children and other vulnerable groups by starting projects for the manufacture of high-protein foods such as 'BALHAR', MULTIPURPOSE FOOD AND WEANING FOOD.

किसानों को बैंक की सुविधाएँ

314. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि :

(क) किसानों को बैंक की सुविधाएँ देने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मनपढ़ किसानों को इन सुविधाओं के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि मनपढ़ किसान इन सुविधाओं से परिचित हों क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जिससे वे इनका लाभ उठा सकें ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) : किसानों को बैंक सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ देने के लिए सहकारी ऋण संस्थाएँ मुख्य अभिकरण हैं। वाणिज्यिक बैंक भी रिजर्व बैंक के मार्गदर्शन में देहानी क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ अब तक बैंक नहीं खोले गये हैं, और शाखाएँ खोलते रहे हैं और पिछले सात वर्षों में इस प्रकार की 1000 से अधिक शाखाएँ खोली गयी हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जिन देहानी क्षेत्रों में ये बैंक काम कर रहे हैं उनमें ये संगठित बैंक-व्यवस्था के लाभों के सम्बन्ध में अधिक से अधिक प्रचार करने के लिए विभिन्न तरीकें अपनाते रहे हैं; इनमें व्यक्तिगत रूप में बातचीत करना, दृश्य-श्रव्य प्रचार के तरीके और चलते फिरते एक शामिल हैं। ऐसी सम्भावना नहीं है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में बैंक-सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं उन क्षेत्रों के मनपढ़ किसानों को उन सुविधाओं के बारे में जानकारी न हो।

Seizure of Gold and Indian Currency at Ahmedabad

*315. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Central Excise Officers at Ahmedabad seized 550 tolas of gold with foreign markings and Indian currency rupees of the value of Rs. 3,000 from a local goldsmith on the 23rd September, 1968;

(b) if so, the nature of action taken against him; and

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered as to how he came in possession of such huge amount of gold and currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. On the 24th September, 1968 officers of the Baroda Central Excise Collectorate seized 550 tolas of gold with foreign markings and Indian currency of the value of Rs. 33,000 from a goldsmith at Ahmedabad.

(b) The goldsmith was arrested and subsequently released on bail.

(c) Further investigations are in progress.

I.T.O. Examination

*316. **SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN:**
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an examination for recruitment of Income-tax Officers was conducted by the UPSC in December, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of persons who took the examination;

(c) whether the result of the examination has been declared and published;

(d) if so, the number of persons selected for the posts;

(e) whether all the vacancies have been filled up;

(f) if the reply to parts (c), (d) and (e) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether Government propose to hold another examination for filling up the vacancies; and

(h) if so, when the examination is likely to be held?

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

(b) 15,834.

(c) The result has been communicated by the UPSC for further necessary action by the Government. It has not been published.

(d) 199.

(e) Only two hundred posts were specially created for being filled up through direct recruitment. 199 candidates have accordingly been selected. Only one post has not been utilised and has been kept vacant pending the orders of the High Court of Calcutta on a writ petition filed before it. The remaining 199 posts will be filled up as soon as the medical examination and other necessary formalities are carried out.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No, Sir, as all the posts (except one) intended for direct recruitment would be filled as explained above.

(h) Does not arise.

Aid by Financial Institutions to Rural Areas

*317. **SHRI RABI RAY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of Reserve Bank has stressed the need for ensuring greater dispersal of Central institutional finance such as opening of more branches in the rural areas by the Central co-operative Banks; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that special steps are being taken to simplify the procedures for giving concessions by financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The Reserve Bank has

been stressing the need for the Central cooperative banks to extend and diversify their activities by opening branches in the areas served by them.

(b) the full import of the question is not clear. If it refers to loaning policies and procedures, the State Governments, which are primarily concerned in this matter, are taking suitable action, wherever necessary. The introduction of the production oriented crop loan system is a major step in this direction.

Gold Seized from B.O.A.C. Plan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hearing in the appeal against the Government order in respect of the gold seized from a B.O.A.C. plane is nearing completion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Government Officers have gone out of their way to give a clear bill to the B.O.A.C.—such as its having acted *bona fide*; and

(c) whether the contraband gold is likely to be returned to the B.O.A.C. as a result of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) The hearing in the appeal against the order of the Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Delhi in the B.O.A.C. gold case has been concluded.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to (b) above.

रिजर्व बैंक नई दिल्ली से छोड़े से रुपया निकालना

- * 219. श्री राम सिंह धारवाहाल :
श्री टी० पी० झाह :
श्री रामस्वकल्प बिहारी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 9 अगस्त, 1968 को रिजर्व बैंक धाफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली से छोड़े से 7,700 रुपये निकाले गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (बी कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क): धातु का नकली टोकन पेश कर के 9 सितम्बर 1968 को 7921.55 रुपये की रकम छोड़े से निकाल ली गयी थी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसे छोड़े से बचने के लिए विशेष प्रकार के टोकन काम में लाने का विचार है । इस बीच नयी दिल्ली में बैंक के अधिकारी द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित कागज के टोकन इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार द्वारा किराया-खरीद आधार पर फ्लैटों की बिक्री

* 320. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिशर नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने अगस्त, सितम्बर, 1968 के दौरान किराया-खरीद प्रणाली के आधार पर कुछ फ्लैटों को बेचने के लिये प्रावेदन पत्र मांगे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन फ्लैटों की संख्या कितनी है तथा प्रत्येक बर्ग के फ्लैटों के लिये कितने कितने प्रावेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस बात को देखते हुए कि प्रावेदन पत्र कम प्राप्त हुए हैं सरकार का

विचार फ्लैटों की कीमत कम करने तथा उन की शर्तों को अधिक नम्र बनाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह): (क) जी हां ।

(ख):—

योजना का नाम	फ्लैटों की संख्या	प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या
1. सफदरजंग ब्लाक "बी" 150 वर्ग गज के प्लाटों वाले फ्लैट	28	753
125 वर्ग गज के प्लाटों वाले फ्लैट	88	247
2. सफदरजंग ब्लाक "सी" 150 वर्ग गज के प्लाटों वाले फ्लैट	28	453
125 वर्ग गज के प्लाट वाले फ्लैट	88	164
3. ईस्ट भाव कैलाश 150 वर्ग गज के प्लाट वाले फ्लैट	16	214
125 वर्ग गज के प्लाट वाले फ्लैट	40	77
4. नजफगढ़ रोड 80 वर्ग गज के प्लाटों फ्लैट	84	533

(ग) और (घ) फ्लैटों की कीमत "न-लभ-न-हानि" के आधार पर निश्चित की गई है । प्राप्त हुये आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या थोड़ी नहीं है । फ्लैटों की कीमत घटाने की भी

आवश्यकता नहीं है तथा फ्लैटों के नियतन के लिये निर्धारित निबन्धनों और शर्तों में कोई रिश्चायत देने का भी कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Free Medical aid to Low Income Group

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State in his Ministry has said that all those whose income per head is lower than Rs. 300—350 should receive free medical aid;

(b) whether this is the view of the Government; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to obtain these conditions in India before the end of this year?

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

(b) The view of Government is that people should pay for medical aid according to their capacity.

(c) Provision of medical care is the responsibility of State Governments in their own territories. Conditions vary from State to State but by and large medical relief is provided free to indigent patients. In the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi those whose income is less than Rs. 250/- per month receive free treatment.

Land or Fertilizer Plan in Goa

*322. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 3497 on the 11th March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the request of M/s Birla Gwalior (P) Ltd. for land for the Fertilizer factory has been considered by the Goa administration;

(b) the acreage of land given for the fertilizer factory for the present;

(c) whether the request for the land is much in excess of the actual requirement; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) About 317 Hectares.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

चम्बल क्षेत्र की भूमि को पानी की रिसन से बचाना

* 323. श्री झोंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केंद्रीय सरकार ने चम्बल क्षेत्र की भूमि को पानी की रिसन से बचाने के हेतु बनाई गई योजना के लिये 8 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के प्रथम चरण में क्या क्या कार्य प्रारम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) (क) और (ख). राजस्थान में चम्बल नदी के सिंचाई क्षेत्र में पानी के रिसने को रोकने के लिये एक व्यापक जल निकास स्कीम की कार्यान्विति के लिये, राजस्थान राज्य सरकार ने 946 लाख रुपये का एक प्राकल्पन तैयार किया है। स्कीम की जांच की जा रही है। व्यापक स्कीम में सम्मिलित

अत्यधिक पीड़ित क्षेत्रों से संबंधित कुछ जल निकास स्कीमें पहले ही स्वीकार की जा चुकी हैं और उन पर कार्य हो रहा है।

झररीकी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा अनुसन्धान और विकास प्रभाग सिंचरी का निरीक्षण

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

(क) क्या झररीकी विशेषज्ञों को अनुसन्धान और विकास प्रभाग सिंचरी का निरीक्षण करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रभाग के सभी कर्मचारियों ने इसका विरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन विशेषज्ञों द्वारा यह निरक्षण किये जाने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र की दो उर्वरक निगमों के संगठन तथा संरचना का अध्ययन करने और देश में तेजी से बढ़ती हुई उर्वरक जरूरतों से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों तथा चुनौतियों का सामना करने के उपाय बताने के लिये, 1967 में दस सदस्यों का एक दल, जिसमें चार झररीकन भी थे, नियुक्त किया गया था। अध्ययन की प्रवधि में दल ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के योजना तथा विकास प्रभाग का दौरा किया और प्रभाग के अधिकारियों से बातचीत की।

(ख) और (ग). योजना तथा विकास प्रभाग के इंजीनियरों तथा वैज्ञानिकों ने अध्ययन दल की नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध एक प्रध्यावेदन यह समझ कर दिया कि अध्ययन में

हायव प्रभाग की प्रक्रियाओं तथा तकनी की सक्षमता का आंकन भी किया जाये। इस का आधातर यह था कि उन्होंने दल के विचारार्थ विषयों को कुछ गलत समझा था। वास्तव में दल ने, संगठनीय, संरचनात्मक और क्रियाविधि संबंधी पहलुओं का अध्ययन किया जैसा कि विचारार्थ विषय में निर्धारित था।

Deaths due to Food Poisoning in Monghyar Village (Bihar)

*325. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 8 on the 21st August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Chemical examination of the viscera and seized cooked materials in food poisoning cases in Monghyar village and investigation of the case under sections 302/328 of the Indian Penal Code have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) and (b). The chemical examination of viscera and seized cooked materials has been completed. The results of analysis indicate that arsenic and chloride were present in the vomitings and viscera of the patients and that arsenic, chloride and endrin were present in the seized cooked beef.

Police investigation of the case under Section 302/328 of Indian Penal Code has not yet been completed.

Assistance to Haryana

*326. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any request from

the Haryana Government for extra financial grant during the current year;

(b) if so, the nature of grant sought; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). A request for Central assistance towards expenditure on relief and rehabilitation measures necessitated by floods and drought in certain parts of the State has been received from the State Government.

(c) A Central team of officers is being deputed to visit the State to assess the situation and the requirement of funds.

Housing Loan Policy of Life Insurance Corporation

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

(a) the broad outlines of the housing loan policy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) the amount of loan advanced per year in cities having more than 10 lakh population as also the total loan advanced during the last three years ending the 31st March, 1968;

(c) how many loan applications and for what amount are pending with the Life Insurance Corporation and how many of them are more than one year old;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has under consideration a proposal to grant loans on more liberalised basis and more facilities for low-income group people; and

(e) if so, the facilities which are contemplated and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2293/68.]

(d) and (e). The L.I.C. provides loans to State Governments for their housing schemes including low Income Group Housing and does not itself operate any scheme specially for persons belonging to low income group. Such persons, however, can take advantage of LIC's "own your Home" Scheme, the terms and conditions of which are quite liberal.

Disparity in Salaries paid by Oil India Limited

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Oil India Ltd. wide disparity exists between the salary paid to the Managing Director, a nominee of the Burmah Oil Co. and to the Financial Adviser, a nominee of the Government of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a part time technical consultant is engaged on a big retainer fee and on a big house rent allowance and if so, where he is stationed;

(c) whether it is further a fact that Messrs. De Golyer & MacNaughton were appointed as consultants on yearly fee of \$38,000; and

(d) whether Government were consulted in these matters and Government's approval was given, and if so, the reasons in each case for according approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU-RAMIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Managing Director of Oil India Ltd.,

is an official of the Burmah Oil Co. and is governed by the Pay scales prescribed by the Company. There is no Financial Adviser with the Company. Financial Director, Oil India Ltd., is an officer of the Government of India and draws pay in the scale prescribed by Government. There is wide disparity in the two scales of pay.

(b) Yes, Sir. Oil India Ltd., however, pays only half the expenses of the consultant i.e., 50 per cent of the retainer fee of Rs. 2500 p.m. plus Rs. 1000 p.m. as house rent allowance. He is stationed in Delhi.

(c) No, Sir. No yearly payment is involved. The payment of \$38,000 made by Oil India Ltd., to M/s. De-Golyer and MacNaughton was in respect of a special task given to the consultants under one contract which lasted for two years approximately. At present, Oil India Ltd., has no contract with them.

(d) Yes, Sir. The part time consultant has profound knowledge generally of the geological condition in Assam, having worked there for more than thirty years. His expert advice is required in the interest of the Oil India Ltd.'s exploration activities. Messrs De-Golyer and MacNaughton are Geological Consultants of international reputation and their expert advice was utilized in respect of certain specific technical problems for which indigenous expertise is not available.

National Power Grid

*329. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress which has so far been made towards the creation of a National Power Grid by way of organising regional power grids as a first step; and

(b) the details of the programme for achieving the aim of establishing Na-

tional Power Grid under the Fourth Five Year Plan and the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The progress in organising Regional Power Grids as a preliminary step towards the creation of a National Power Grid is given below:—

NORTHERN REGION: This Region comprises the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, J&K, and the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh. U.P. and Delhi are connected by a 220 KV link which was completed in 1966-67 and is presently being operated at 132 KV. Punjab and Haryana are already inter-connected by 220 KV transmission links from the Bhakra System. The 220 KV link between Haryana and Rajasthan is in an advanced stage of construction and is expected to be completed in January, 1969. The 220 KV link between Delhi and Ballabhgarh in Haryana has been completed recently on 17th November, 1968 and Haryana is availing of power from the Indraprastha Station at Delhi. The 132 KV link between Sirsa in Haryana and Hanumangarh in Rajasthan is under construction and is expected to be completed by June, 1969.

WESTERN REGION: This Region comprises the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu. The 220 KV line between Navasari in Gujarat and Tarapur Nuclear Power Station in Maharashtra was completed in 1967. On completion of the 220 KV link inter-connecting Tarapur Nuclear Power Station with Borivili in Maharashtra—this line is under construction and is expected to be completed by April, 1969—Gujarat and Maharashtra would be inter-connected via Tarapur. The 132 KV link inter-connecting Chandni in Madhya Pradesh to Bhusaval in Maharashtra is under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of 1968.

SOUTHERN REGION: This Region comprises the State of Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The 220 KV link between Mysore and Madras was completed in 1965 and the 110 KV link between Kasargode (Kerala) and Mangalore (Mysore) was completed in 1966. The 220 KV link inter-connecting Pamba (Kerala) and Madurai (Madras) is under construction and is expected to be completed by March, 1969. The 220 KV link between Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh) and Katpadi (Madras) is expected to be completed during 1969.

EASTERN REGION: This Region comprises the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the power system of the Damodar Valley Corporation. This Region is already inter-connected by means of 132 KV lines.

NORTH-EASTERN REGION: This Region comprises NEFA, the States of Assam and Nagaland and the Union Territories of Manipur, and Tripura. The 66 KV link between Golaghat (Assam) and Dimapur (Nagaland) is being operated at 33 KV from March, 1968. The 132 KV link between Badarpur in Assam and Agartala in Tripura is under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of 1969.

2. The following inter-Regional links have been completed:—

(i) U.P. in the Northern Region and Bihar in the Eastern Region are inter-connected by 132 KV single circuit line between Moghulsarai and Karamnasa and the 132 KV double circuit line between Rihand and Barun.

(ii) The Rajasthan Power System in the Northern Region is inter-connected with the Madhya Pradesh Power System in the Western Region by the 132 KV links of the Chambal System.

(iii) Goa in the Western Region is inter-connected with Mysore in the Southern Region by the 110 KV line between Ponda and Dandell.

(iv) Orissa in the Eastern Region is linked with Andhra Pradesh in the Southern Region by the 182 KV lines of the Machkund System.

3. Proposals for construction of inter-State lines and inter-Regional links for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan are under examination.

Allotment of quarters for Central Government Employees near place of work

*330. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister is reported to have asked his Ministry to consider the difficulties now being faced by the Central Government employees arising out of the allotment of quarters far away from their place of work;

(b) whether the Ministry has considered this matter; and

(c) if so, the efforts which are being made to solve the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). The Prime Minister has recently asked the Cabinet Secretary to look into the question of welfare of Central Government staff and to suggest positive measures for their relief. This also includes housing facilities for them.

In growing cities it is not possible to provide residential accommodation close to the place of work to all Central Government employees as the land earmarked for residential accommodation near the vicinity of offices is limited. Wherever this arrangement is possible, as in the case of Ramakrishna Puram, or in the area between Red Fort and Old Secretariat, in Delhi option already exists for getting residential accommodation in close proximity to the place of work. After an initial allotment a Government servant can apply for change of

accommodation in the same type to an area of his choice.

In the re-developed plan of D.I.Z. Area and Minto Road Area in Delhi, which are nearer the offices, greater emphasis is being laid for construction of quarters for low income groups.

Outstanding foreign debts

1867. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding foreign debts of India as on the 30th June, 1968, with country-wise break-up of the figures;

(b) the total repayments so far made up by way of principal and interest;

(c) the annual expenditure incurred by Government at present for servicing the foreign debts;

(d) whether any schedule has been worked out for the repayment of remaining debts; and

(e) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 2294/68.]

(b) While the repayments of principal are made in accordance with the repayment schedules applicable to each loan agreement, the amount of interest payable on loans is calculated from year to year on the basis of the interest rate applicable to the loan and in relation to the drawals of the loans and the repayments falling due. The annual expenditure incurred by the Government for servicing the foreign debts will, therefore, differ from year to year. Expenditure to be incurred by the Government on this ac-

count during 1968-69 and 1969-70 has been estimated as follows:

	Rs. crores	
	1968-69	1969-70
Principal	186.40	210.85
Interest	148.93	161.68

(d) Repayment schedules are worked out for all loans, on the basis of the period of repayment and the rate of interest agreed to in each loan.

(e) The period of repayment varies from less than 10 years to 50 years and include grace periods extending from two to ten years. The last of the repayments, on debt outstanding as of 30th June 1968, will be due in the year 2018. For the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, we got debt relief from members of the Consortium countries amounting to \$34.39 million, \$63.19 million and \$100.64 million, respectively. The Consortium has agreed to consider favourably debt relief of about \$100 million for each of the next two years also. Debt relief has been provided as a measure of providing a higher level of net developmental aid inflow, for a given amount of gross inflow, as also to improve the quality of aid by permitting more of the aid take an untied form.

Outstanding amount against Mysore Fertilizer Company

1968. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount outstanding from the Mysore Fertilizer Company to the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited on the 31st March, 1968 towards value of fertilizers sold to the former on credit basis;

(b) the total amount due from Mysore Fertilizer Company to Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., which is of more than one month's duration; and

(c) the oldest invoice of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., pending payment by the Mysore

Fertilizer Company and the date and amount of the invoice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Rs. 15,66,619 of which an amount of Rs. 49,371 was of more than one month's duration.

(c) Invoice No. 13882 dated 3-2-1968 for Rs. 17,697.

Conference of Area Managers in Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

1968. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Area Managers in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., was convened to be held at Udyogamandal, Alwaye on the 13th or 14th of August, 1968;

(b) whether that Conference was postponed or adjourned without transacting any business;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) how many officers had come for the Conference from outside always; and

(e) the total amount of Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance paid to these Officers who had come for the Conference?

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

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

Circulation of counterfeit currency notes

1970. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in villages, particularly in Southern States, villagers are not prepared to accept

even a five rupee note, much less of higher denominations as a result of counterfeiting of notes widely spread all over the country as reported to in the *Indian Express* of the 4th October, 1968;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a gang is reported to have links with the Security Press and latest serial numbers of different denominations are leaked out to the miscreants; and

(c) if so, the preventive measures taken to curb this evil which has attained in alarming magnitude?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Neither the Government nor the Reserve Bank of India have unwillingness of the public in Southern States or in other parts of the country to accept notes of Rs. 5 or other denominations.

(b) No, Sir. There has been no evidence to support the allegation that a gang of counterfeiters have links with the India Security Press, Nasik Road.

(c) Does not arise.

Agreement for distribution of Nirodh

1871. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and terms of agreement made by Government with certain concerns for the distribution of Nirodh, an imported contraceptive repacked in India;

(b) the names of the concerns and the duration of the agreement, and the annual cost to Government of subsidising the import and distribution of the condoms; and

(c) the reasons why the condoms are being subsidised heavily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) The agreement between the Government and the companies is in the nature of distribution agreement for selling Nirodh through their retail outlets. For this purpose, Nirodh may be imported or produced indigenously. A copy of the agreement entered into by the Government with one of the companies giving terms and conditions of the agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2295/68.]

(b) The names of the companies who have taken up the distribution of Nirodh are:—

- (1) Brooke Bond India Ltd.
- (2) Hindustan Lever Ltd.
- (3) Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.
- (4) Lipton (India) Ltd.
- (5) Union Carbide India Ltd.

Negotiations are also being carried on with M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. to take up this work.

The agreement will be for a period of three years.

There are three channels of distribution of Nirodh i.e.:

- (i) free distribution through Family Planning Centres/Clinics, conventional contraceptive distribution centres and through Family Planning workers;
- (ii) depot holders at a highly subsidised price of 5 paise for 3.
- (iii) distribution through commercial channels at a subsidised price of 15 paise for 3.

The last method has been taken up to make Nirodh as easily and conveniently available to the users as possible through a large number of retail outlets of the companies mentioned above. Large quantities of Nirodh are likely to be available by way of gift through international agencies. The cost to Government would, therefore, be on account of purchase of condoms indigenously manufactured, some quantities to be imported in packed

form or in bulk, cost of packing of condoms purchased or received as gift in bulk form, publicity on the cost of the organisation for the purpose. The amount of Government subsidy for the commercial distribution of condoms would vary from year to year depending upon the pace of development of the offtake, the quantity received as gift, the requirements of publicity etc.

(c) Under the Family Planning programme, the role of the Government is to educate and motivate the public for acceptance of the small family norm and for this purpose arrange to provide free services and supplies as near to their homes as possible. Nirodh (Condoms) is the most acceptable amongst conventional contraceptives which does not require any clinical advice or assistance. Efforts are, therefore, being made to make Nirodh available through various methods as mentioned in reply to part (b) above to the users. The cost of Nirodh in the open market has been high. In order to make Nirodh available to the people in all income groups to help them practice family planning, its sale is being subsidised.

Hindustan Latex Limited

1872 SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of setting up the Hindustan Latex Limited for production of contraceptives;

(b) the capacity of the Hindustan Latex Limited and the type of contraceptives produced with their annual demand, product-wise;

(c) the date when production will start and the targets set at different stages;

(d) the annual loss provided for by way of subsidy in the Hindustan Latex Limited; and

(e) the names of six top officers who went abroad in this connection, the cost to Government by way of air fare and foreign exchange?

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

(a) Hindustan Latex Limited is setting up a Nirodh Factory at Trivandrum for the production of male rubber contraceptives (Nirodh) at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lakhs.

(b) The Nirodh Factory at Trivandrum proposes to produce Nirodh (Condoms) only, with initial production capacity of 144 million pieces per annum. The annual demand of Nirodh (Condoms) is estimated to go up to six to seven million pieces during the next three years.

(c) The factory is scheduled to go into production by the end of 1968 with annual production of 144 million pieces. Subsequently it is proposed to expand the factory to produce 288 million pieces of Nirodh (Condoms).

(d) Nil.

(e) Three engineers viz., Dr. N. H. Sivaramakrishnan, Latex Technologist, Shri K. U. Varuny, Construction Engineer and Shri P. Gopalamenon, Electrical Engineer were sent to Japan in connection with the training in compounding technology of Latex as well as operation and maintenance of the plant in terms of the collaboration agreement with M/s. Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Japan. Earlier, Shri T. C. S. Pillay, Project Officer went abroad for negotiation for the collaboration arrangement for setting up Nirodh Project at Trivandrum. An amount of Rs. 25,950 on air fare and Rs. 19,300 on foreign exchange was incurred by Hindustan Latex Limited on the above officers.

Three Directors of Hindustan Latex Limited viz. Shri K. N. Srivastava, Chairman and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development, Shri D. J. Madan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, and Dr. Dipak Bhatia, Commissioner, Family Planning also went abroad during negotiations of the collaboration arrangements. Their tour was mainly for observation of general Family Planning Programme abroad. Their air fare and foreign

exchange requirements were met by the Ford Foundation in terms of the Agreement for assistance to Family Planning Programme.

Free Telephone Calls allowed to Government Officers

1873. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of free calls which are allowed per quarter to Government Officers from their residence telephones according to the classes of the officers;

(b) the free allowance normally allowed to these officers;

(c) the number of trunk calls allowed free per quarter to such officers according to their classes;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has issued instructions to Government officers to restrict the number of calls as they were found to be excessive; and

(e) if so, the date of the instructions and the statistics of calls during three months prior to the date of such instructions and during three months after the said instructions were issued?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A maximum of 1500 free calls per quarters has been allowed to all classes of officers under the orders issued by Finance Ministry. This is exclusive of official calls made under the Subscribers Trunk Dialling Service and the free allowance referred to in (b) below.

(b) P.&T. Department allow 150 free calls per quarter for each telephone.

(c) There is no free allowance in respect of trunk calls. Official calls are charged to Government account and private calls are paid for by the concerned officers.

(d) and (e). No general instructions asking officers to restrict the number

of calls have been issued but orders have been issued on 8th September, 1967, which have been modified on 6th November, 1968, imposing a ceiling on free calls as stated in (a) above, beyond which calls have to be paid for by the concerned officers. Statistics of calls are not readily available.

Survey for drinking water in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh

1874. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8816 on the 10th August, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Special Investigation Division set up by Government to survey the requirements of the Drinking Water in rural areas in Himachal Pradesh has since completed its work and submitted its report; and

(b) if not, when it will submit the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Special Investigation Division in Himachal Pradesh has not so far completed its work. At present it is not possible to indicate a time limit by which the report will be submitted.

Serious power shortage for industries in Gujarat

1875. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious power shortage now being faced by the Industries in Gujarat; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this shortage was anticipated by State Government but the implementation of some of the schemes such as Dhruva-

ran extension scheme could not be taken up in time because of the delay in getting the necessary sanction from the Central Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir; some shortage of power is being experienced by Gujarat.

(b) The power shortage in Gujarat at present is due mainly to some delay in the commissioning of the Tarapore Nuclear Power Station. The nuclear power station from which 190 MW of power would be available to Gujarat was scheduled to be commissioned during October, 1968. It is now expected to be commissioned by July, 1969.

M/s. Bird and Co.

1876. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3498 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the names and addresses of the directors of M/s. Bird and Company with percentage of their shareholdings has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the names of the directors against whom criminal proceedings were launched and with what results?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The required information has since been collected from the Company Law Board and is as follows:

The names and addresses of the Directors of M/s. Bird and Co. (P) Ltd., are:

- | <i>Name</i> | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Shri Pran Prasad |
| 2. | Shri N. S. Gilani |
| 3. | Shri Shankar Gosh |
| 4. | Shri K. L. Dua |
| 5. | Shri Amitabha Basu |

Address

- 37, Ballyganj Park, Calcutta.
1. Dover Park, Calcutta.

15-C, Raja Santosh Road, Calcutta.
9, Burdwan Road, Calcutta.

None of the Directors of M/s. Bird and Co. (P) Ltd. holds any shares in that Company in his individual capacity and no qualification shares are required to be held under the Articles of Association of the Company.

From the list of shareholders of the Company, it is seen that the family members of the Directors hold shares in the Company to the extent indicated below:

	Percentage share- holding
Family Members of :	Equity Preference
1. Shri Prem Prasad	5.0
2. Shri N. S. Gilani	1.1
3. Shri Shankar Ghosh	1.1
4. Shri K. L. Dua	1.1
5. Shri Amitabha Basu	Nil
TOTAL	8.3%

Further, as trustees jointly with others, of certain trusts, S./SHRI Puran Prasad and K. S. Dua hold shares to the extent indicated below:

	Name of the Trust	Percentage Shar- holding
Trustees		Equity Preference
1.	Shri Pran Prasad and two others	Super-Annuation Fund 20.3
2.	Shri K.L. Dua and two others	Savings Turst 18.6
3.	Shri Pran Prasad and two others	Benthall Family Trust 0.4

(b) No prosecution proceedings under the Companies Act, 1956 were launched against any of the Directors of M/s. Bird & Co. (P) Ltd.

Income-tax payments by Film Stars

1877. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1313 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the information relating to Income-tax payments by film stars has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the names of those against whom action was taken for false declarations and the nature of action taken against each with amounts of penalty, if levied?

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

(b) Prosecution has been launched in the case of Miss Asha Parekh, for false declaration in the return for the assessment year 1964-65 and the matter is pending in the Court. Settlement has been arrived at with Miss Waheeda Rehman in terms of which penalty at 20 per cent is leviable. Shri Mehmood has come for a settlement under section 271(4A) for the assessment year 1964-65 and the same is pending. Penalty action for concealment of income has been initiated for 1965-66 in the case of Smt. Vijayanthimala. No penalties have been levied in other cases.

गाजियाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में खाली पड़े भूभाग (प्लॉट)

1878. श्री नाचूराम अहिरवार: क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजियाबाद औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में खाली पड़े ऐसे भूभागों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें उद्योगों के नामों के पट्टे लगाने के सिवाय और कोई काम नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) इन खाली भूभागों का स्वामित्व क्लिप-फिस तारीख को बदला गया था तथा वहाँ कारखाने स्थापित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन उद्योग-पतियों द्वारा वहाँ कारखाने स्थापित किये जाने की कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित कर दी है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे उद्योगपतियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन की कारखाने स्थापित करने की निर्धारित समय सीमा पूरी हो चुकी है तथा इन परिस्थितियों में उनके विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सप्ताह-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

शुग्गी और झोंपड़ी निवासियों की सहायता

1879. श्री नाचूराम अहिरवार: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार निबोधन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे शुग्गी तथा झोंपड़ी निवासियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी शुग्गियाँ तथा झोंपड़ियाँ गिराई जा चुकी हैं और जिन्हें वैकल्पिक स्थायी रिहायशी स्थान दिया गया है तथा ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें वैकल्पिक आवास का निर्माण करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1968-69 में पुनर्वास के लिये भी कोई धनराशि मंजूर की है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्रति परिवार कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति): (क) झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों का गिराया जाना कई वर्षों से चल रहा है जब तक कि अपेक्षित सूचना के हेतु कोई खास अवधि निर्धारित नहीं कर दी जाती तब तक इसे एकत्र करना अत्यधिक कठिन होगा।

(ख) झुग्गी वासियों के पुनर्वास के हेतु भूमि अर्जन तथा उसका विकास करने के लिए 1968-69 के बजट में 60 लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) जुलाई, 1960 से पूर्व के अन-घिबासियों के वैकल्पिक आवास की व्यवस्था करने पर सरकार ने 1,000 रु० से 1,200 रु० तक प्रति एकक के हिसाब से व्यय किया जबकि जुलाई, 1960 के पश्चात् के अनघिबासियों पर 600 रु० से 800 रु० प्रति एकक के हिसाब से खर्च हुआ।

Changes in land use by Delhi Development Authority

1880. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has changed the land use from non-conforming to conforming, from green belt to residential and educational, from residential to industrial and vice versa in number of cases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with their reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Resolutions were passed by the Delhi Development Authority recommending change of land used in the cases, the details of which are given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, Sec No. LT-2296]68.]

Terms of lease of Bela Road Ice Factories in Delhi

1881. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry vide their letter No. 3030-LSG/50, dated the 9th August, 1950 addressed to the Delhi Administration had confirmed and approved the terms of the lease of the Bela Road ice factories of displaced persons in Delhi; 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 matter is being looked into and necessary information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Fertilizer Factory in Haryana

1882. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Haryana have requested the Centre to locate a public sector fertilizer factory in the State;

(b) whether the question has been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). It is under consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के प्राचीन लोगों के लिये पीने का पानी

1883. श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों के लोगों के लिये पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार पूर्णतः पर्वतीय जिलों के लिये घन का का नियतन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भ्रमोड़ा जिले के लिये कितनी राशि नियत किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं।

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के लिये छोटी पन-बिजली योजनायें

1884. जं० ब० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के लिये छोटी पन-बिजली योजनायें बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भ्रमोड़ा जिले के लिये ऐसी कितनी योजनायें बनाई जायेंगी

और उन्हें किन किन स्थानों पर क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार टाबागताल पन-बिजली योजना को प्राथमिकता देगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भ्रमोड़ा जिले में निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है :—

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (1) बागेश्वर | 1 × 18.4 किलोवाट |
| | 1 × 50 किलोवाट |
| (2) चम्पावत | 2 × 100 किलोवाट |
| (3) गुरइ | 1 × 25 किलोवाट |

कापकोट लघु पनबिजली स्कीम (50 किलोवाट) में सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और इस समय निम्न-लिखित स्कीमों का अनुसंधान हो रहा है :—

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) कोटा बदनगढ़ | 2.5 किलोवाट |
| (2) गूलर नेयड़ | 50 किलोवाट |
| (3) कुलगढ़ | 5 किलोवाट |
| (4) कानलगढ़ | 200 किलोवाट |

(ग) और (घ). केन्द्रीय जल तथा बिद्युत् प्रायोग ने तडागताल के पानी का उपयोग करके लघु पनबिजली उत्पादन की सम्भाव्यता पर एक बिम्बुत नोट तैयार करके उसे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के पास भेज दिया था। इस नोट में यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि स्कीम रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान कार्य करके उसे तैयार किया जाए। परियोजना रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त होने और उसकी जांच हो जाने के बाद ही परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योग

1885. श्री नारायण स्वल्प्य शर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले 15 वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों में सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये गये अथवा स्थापित किये जा रहे अथवा विस्तार किये गये सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है ; और उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर अब तक कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है ; और

(ग) उन में से प्रत्येक उद्योग ने प्रति वर्ष कितना लाभ कमाया अथवा कितनी हानि उठायी तथा उनमें कितने-कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) . प्रत्येक सरकारी उपक्रम के वार्षिक लेखे हर साल दोनों सदनों की मेज पर रखे जाते हैं। इन लेखों में धन्य बातों के साथ-साथ उपक्रमों को उस वर्ष हुए लाभ/ह्राई हानि के प्रांकड़े दिये जाते हैं। 1966-67 सबसे हाल का ऐसा वर्ष है जिसके सम्बन्ध में सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों के लेखे उपलब्ध हैं। एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम, 31 मार्च, 1967 को उनमें से प्रत्येक में सगी पूंजी और कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा साथ ही 1966-67 में उन्हें हुए लाभ/ह्राई हानि का ब्यौरा दिया गया है [युस्तकालव में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या I.T-2297/68]

निर्यातकर्ता फर्मों को कर में छूट

1886. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री नारायण स्वल्प्य शर्मा :
श्री रणजीतसिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि ऐसी फर्मों को कर में छूट दी जाये जो अपने उत्पाद का एक निश्चित अंश निर्यात करते हों ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) यह सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

सिक्किम में पी० एल० 480 निधियों का उपयोग

1887. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पी० एल० 480 निधियों के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा दिये गये धन में से कितना धन अमेरिका द्वारा सिक्किम में खर्च किया गया ; और

(ख) वह धन किन किन मदों तथा कामों पर खर्च किया गया है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) . संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार ने, अपनी पी० एल० 480 रुपया निधि में से सिक्किम में, कुछ भी खर्च नहीं किया है।

Mysore Trade Agent in U.K.

1888. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the foreign exchange given to the present incumbent of the post of Mysore Trade Agent in U.K. with details of the post previously held by him, the remuneration drawn by him then and now and any other benefits being given to him at present?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Foreign exchange equivalent of Rs. 3000 was sanctioned to the present incumbent of the post of Mysore Trade Agent, U.K. as an advance to enable him to proceed to U.K. and joint his assignment there. This advance is to be recovered in suitable instalments from his salary.

Both his previous appointment and his present assignment are under the Mysore State Government. Information about his present emoluments in so far as it has a bearing on the foreign exchange aspects, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बम्बई के निकट कमनगांव के पास चांदी की बरामदगी

1889. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प० ला० बाबुपाल :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1968 में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई से लगभग 45 मील की दूरी पर स्थित कमन गांव से लगभग 10 साख रुपये की चांदी पकड़ी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़ी गई चांदी का वजन कितना था तथा क्या इस चांदी पर किसी देश का चिन्ह था ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां, 15 सितम्बर, 1968 को बम्बई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई से लगभग 70 मील दूर कमानी नदी के पुल के पास एक ट्रक और एक जीप से चांदी के 39 डले तथा इन गाड़ियों के पास ही सड़क के किनारे से चांदी के 4 डले बरामद किये। जीप के ड्राइवर के पास पायी गई एक पिस्तौल तथा 2100 रुपये की भारतीय मुद्रा के साथ-साथ ट्रक और जीप को भी पकड़ लिया गया।

(ख) चांदी का वजन 1312.410 किलोग्राम है। उन पर कोई बिदेसी मार्क नहीं थे।

(ग) तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये, जो बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिये गये। मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में मंत्रियों के ठहरने के लिये सरकारी इमारतें

1890. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माच, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में भारत सरकार के मंत्रियों के ठहरने के लिये भारत सरकार का कोई राजकीय भवन नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रियों के ठहरने के लिये सरकार का विचार कोई भवन बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में भारत सरकार का कोई ऐसा भवन नहीं है जोकि विशेष रूप से मंत्रियों को ठहराने के लिए हो। तथापि, निर्माकित स्थानों पर 6 रेस्टहाउस तथा इन्स्पेक्शन बंगले हैं :—

- (1) माधोपुर
- (2) रोहलता
- (3) मन्डली
- (4) मनवल
- (5) रामकोट
- (6) ऊधमपुर

ये मुख्य रूप से झूटी पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के उपयोग के लिए हैं। मंत्री भी इन रेस्ट हाउसों को अपने ठहरने के लिये उपयोग में ला सकते हैं। मंत्रियों को ठहरने में सुविधा देने के लिए किसी सरकारी भवन के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

इन्दौर तथा उज्जैन जिलों की फर्मों के नाम धाय-कर की बकाया राशि

1891. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन और इन्दौर जिलों में ऐसी फर्मों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके नाम इस समय धायकर की बकाया राशि है ;

(ख) उक्त जिलों में धाय-कर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) इसे बसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

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

(i) उज्जैन	100
(ii) इंदौर	1478
(ख) (i) उज्जैन	2,04,000 रुपये
(ii) इंदौर	55,43,000 रुपये

(ग) चूक करने वाले कर-निर्धारितियों से कर की बकाया रकम को बसूल करने के लिए प्रत्येक मामले के गृण-दोषों के अनुसार कानून के अनुसार सभी प्रावश्यक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

नार्थ और साउथ ब्लाक नई दिल्ली से ब्रिटिश ताज के चिन्ह का हटाया जाना

1892. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री 22 जुलाई, 1968 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 250 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साउथ ब्लाक के चार स्तम्भों के ब्रिटिश ताज के चिन्ह हटाये जाने के लिये इस बीच कोई निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक उस चिन्ह को हटा कर उसके स्थान पर भारत सरकार का राष्ट्र चिन्ह लगा दिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) नार्थ तथा साउथ ब्लाकों से ब्रिटिश ताजचिन्हों को हटाने का पहिले ही निर्णय लिया जा चुका है। नार्थ तथा साउथ ब्लाक के मध्य पत्थर के चार स्तम्भ क्योंकि राष्ट्रमंडल के देशों (कामनवेल्थ कन्ट्रीज) की देन हैं तथा किसी विदेशी प्रभुत्व का प्रतीक नहीं हैं, अतएव उन्हें हटाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) कार्य जून, 1969 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

Value of confiscated gold and silver

1893. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of gold and silver that has been confiscated by the Customs authorities and the Enforcement Department during the last three months;

(b) whether teenage students are being utilised to carry on the smuggling of gold; and

(c) whether any international gang is operating in India in collaboration with the Indian smugglers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During the period from 1st August, 1968 to 31st October, 1968, 552 kgms. of gold valued approximately at Rs. 47 lakhs at the international rate and 22,443 kgms. of silver valued approximately at Rs. 106 lakhs were confiscated by the Customs and Central Excise authorities. Nothing was confiscated by the Enforcement Directorate.

(b) Stray cases of students being utilised as carriers of smuggled gold were noticed.

(c) International gangs, some members of which may be Indians, operate in smuggling of gold into India.

Negotiation with Foreign countries for sale of Potassium Salt

1894. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:
SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are negotiating with Hungary

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about the sale of potassium salt manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have also made attempts to negotiate similar deals with other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAM-AIAH): (a) to (d). The Indian drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking is negotiating at present with Medimpex of Hungary for the sale of potassium salt of Penicillin. M/s. Pliva of Yugoslavia have also contacted to import 350 Kgs. of Sodium Penicillin and 5 tonnes of fortified Procain Penicillin.

Pending finalisation of negotiations with the foreign parties it will not be in the public interest to divulge the details of the arrangements.

Target for Fertilizer production

1895. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD:
SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:

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

(a) the latest target fixed for fertilizer production in India for 1971-72; 1975-76 and 1979-80; and

(b) how these targets compare in relation to our demands during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) On the assumption that the fertilizer projects now under consideration will be approved and implemented on schedule, the

production of fertilizers is expected to be of the following orders:—

	Estimated Production (Million tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
1971-72 . . .	1.935	0.816
1975-76 . . .	5.076	2.485
* 1978-79 . . .	6.626	3.345

(b) The demand at present envisaged for the corresponding years is as under:

1971-72 . . .	2.78	1.2
1975-76 . . .	5.00	2.5
* 1978-79 . . .	6.635	3.31

**बरोनी तेल शोधन शाला से बेगूसराय
और पटना के बीच टेलीफोन की
व्यवस्था**

1896. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या पट्टोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरोनी तेल शोधनशाला और बेगूसराय के भ्रूसैनिक अधिकारियों के बीच और पटना और बरोनी के बीच टेलीफोन सम्पर्क की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और अधिकारियों को आवश्यक संदेश भेजने के लिए मोटर कारों का प्रयोग करना पड़ता है जिससे सरकारी समय और धन की काफी हानि होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या प्रशासनिक अनियमितता संदेशों के भेजने में होने वाली प्रसुविधा और धन के अपव्यय को रोकने के लिये सरकार का विचार कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वह ठोस कार्यवाही क्या है और वह कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

पट्टोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Sarjoo Project

1897. SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have sanctioned the Sarjoo Project in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved on this project; and

(d) when this project will commence?

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

(b) The project is intended to improve irrigation in the Lower Sarja Canal System.

(c) Stage I of the project is estimated to cost Rs. 64.84 crores.

(d) Work has already been started.

Rural Electrification in U.P.

1898. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and towns likely to be electrified in the

*Note: The estimate of production and demand have been worked out only up to 1978-79.

Uttar Pradesh State during 1968-69; and

(b) the number of villages and towns which have already been electrified during the last 3 years with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) About 1,000 villages and towns are likely to be electrified in Uttar Pradesh during 1968-69;

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2298/68.]

Revision in Bhakra Electricity Rates

1899. SHRI VISHVA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 522 on the 19th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the request of the Punjab Government to revise the rates of Bhakra Electricity supplied by Punjab to Delhi and Nangal Fertilizers Factory;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Revised rate for supply of power to the Nangal Fertilizer Factory is under negotiation. As regards the rates for Delhi, the matter is under examination by the Bhakra Management Board.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the issues involved are intricate, it will take some time before a final decision is taken in the matter.

Flood Relief Works in U.P.

1900. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the flood relief works carried out under the Third Five Year Plan in 1967-68 and in 1968-69 so far indicating the cost of each work in Uttar Pradesh State;

(b) the loss and damage by the floods in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years as compared to the figures of this year; and

(c) the details of flood control works proposed to be taken up in Uttar Pradesh this year and details of the flood control Schemes if any, proposed to be included in the State Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2299/68].

बिभिन्न कार्यों तथा प्रयत्नों को हिन्दी में ज्ञापना

1901. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या निर्माण, संचालन तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय का दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 1968 का कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 2 29 68--
श्री० एच० प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस ज्ञापन के पैराग्राफ संख्या 3 से 7 के अनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रपवा करने का विचार है ;

(ग) उनके मंत्रालय तथा मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और संस्थानों ने गत अगस्त-सितम्बर में कितनी निविदाओं, करारों साइसेंसों, परमिटों, अधिसूचनाओं तथा सरकारी प्रतिवेदनों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन किया है ; और

(घ) श्रेणी एक के ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जो न तो हिन्दी जानते हैं और न ही इस प्रयोजन के लिये की गई वर्तमान व्यवस्था में नियमित रूप में हिन्दी सीखने जाते हैं ?

निर्माण, धावास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग समूह के उत्पादों तथा उपोत्पादों का उपयोग

1902. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

क्या पेट्रो-रसायन और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग समूह के विभिन्न उत्पादों तथा उपोत्पादों का उचित उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक समिति नियुक्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रो-रसायन तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कृषकों को सहायता की राशि

1903. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या सिन्धुई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन के लिये दी जाने वाली बिजली की दरों को कम करने के लिये कृषकों को राजकीय सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब से दी जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिन्धुई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) एक अप्रैल, 1966 से भारत सरकार ने कृषि के लिए दी जाने वाली बिजली के लिए, इस की दर 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट से जितनी अधिक है, उतनी सीमा तक उपदान देना स्वीकार कर लिया है । उपदान की राशि केन्द्रीय तथा संबद्ध राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्राधी-प्राधी दी जाएगी । स्कीम का ब्यौरा तारकित प्रश्न सं० 268 के उत्तर में 30-11-67 को लोक सभा के सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है ।

Rural Water Supply Schemes for Himachal Pradesh

1904. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 for Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the amount given and the names of schemes for which it has been given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Income-Tax and Wealth Tax Defaulters in Gujarat

1905. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of defaulters in Income-tax and wealth tax in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the names of firms and others who have defaulted and the amounts outstanding against them;

(c) the steps taken to realise the amounts from them;

(d) whether Government propose to charge interest thereon while making recovery thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The information regarding the number of defaulters of income-tax and wealth-tax in Gujarat is not readily available. However, the total arrear demand in Gujarat Charges as on 1st April, 1968 amounted to Rs. 10.79 crores and Rs. 42.97 lakhs for Income-tax and

Wealth-tax respectively. The arrears of Income-tax are not large when regard is had to the fact that the Gujarat arrears came to 1.84 per cent of the All India Arrears whereas the budget collections of Gujarat were 6.5 per cent of the All India Budget figure.

(b) The collection of the information regarding the names of firms and others who have defaulted and the amounts outstanding against them is likely to take considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results. However, information regarding names of defaulters against whom the income-tax demand exceeding Rs. 25,000 was outstanding as on 31st March, 1968 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2300/68].

(c) Such steps as are available in law for recovery of tax in arrears are being taken on the merits and circumstances of each case.

(d) Yes, Sir. Interest on the delayed payments is charged under section 220(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(e) Does not arise.

Opening of first aid posts in Gujarat

1906. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the Gujarat Government for opening first aid posts in Gujarat during 1967-68;

(b) the expenditure so far incurred in this regard;

(c) the number of first aid posts which have already been opened in Gujarat and the number of those which are proposed to be opened there; and

(d) whether a proposal has been received to open one first aid post in each of the districts of Kaira and Baroda during 1968-69?

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

पटना नगर की गन्धी बसा

1907. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास ; मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता द्वारा निर्वाचित निगम का विघटन होने के फलस्वरूप पटना नगर निगम के सोधे सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन हो जाने के पश्चात् और विशेषकर वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू होने के पश्चात् पटना नगर में गंदगी बहुत ही अधिक बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या नगर को ग फाई करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति): (क) जी नहीं। राज्य सरकार तथा पटना नगर निगम दोनों ही शहर को साफ बनाये रखने की प्रबल इच्छा रखते हैं। कूड़ा-करकट जमा होने तथा गन्दगी फैलाने संबंधी शिकायतों पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). पटना नगर निगम के काम कूड़ा उठाने वाली गाड़ियों की कमा है किन्तु राज्य सरकार ने अपने लोक स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरी विभाग के स्टाफ में से प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था कर दी है। इसके साथ-

माथ राज्य सरकार पटना नगर निगम को कुछ गाड़ियाँ खरीदने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रही है।

Taxes levied by States

1908. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3590 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to bring direct and indirect taxation of all States at par; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) . It is for the State Governments to regulate the taxation on matters included in the State List in the Constitution. Since conditions vary from State to State, it may not always be possible to bring the taxation of all States on par. However, State Governments are advised to coordinate their taxation policies to the extent possible, keeping in view the larger national interest.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in M.P.

1909. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 270 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the technical scrutiny in regard to major and medium Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh has since been completed;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether the decision to finance Satiara Project has since been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Out of 2 major and 11 medium schemes which were under examination, one medium scheme, viz Bagh Right Bank Canal has already been sanctioned. Another medium scheme viz., Gangai Tank, has since been withdrawn by the State Government. Two more medium schemes have been received for examination recently. A statement indicating the position of the various schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2301[68.]

(c) Not yet.

प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के रूप में तीनमूर्ति भवन

1910. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीन मूर्ति भवन को, जो कि मृत-पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री का निवास स्थान था, वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री का निवास स्थान बनाने के केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल परिषद् के मुद्दाव को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या हमें प्रधान मंत्री के निवास योग्य बनाने के लिये भी इस पर कुछ व्यय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय कया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इन्दुराज सिंह) : (क) जब तक कि स्वर्गीय श्री जयपाल माल नेहरू की याद में प्रकृति डिजाइन का प्रस्ताव उद्देश्य के उपयुक्त एक नई भवन-संरचना का निर्माण नहीं हो जाता तब तक नेहरू मंत्रालयन श्रृंखलियम तथा पुस्तकालय को प्रत्येक तीर पर स्थापित करने के लिए मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय का

क्रियान्वित होना, उपयुक्त बैकल्पिक बास की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नवकेतन-सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समिति,
नई दिल्ली

1911. श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुज :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री 19 अगस्त, 1968 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4397 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच नवकेतन सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समिति, जन्तर मन्तर रोड, नई दिल्ली के बारे में जानकारों एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार उसे कब तक सभा-पटल पर रखेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए सूचना 21 नवम्बर, 1968 को संसदीय-कार्य विभाग को भेज दी गई है ।

स्टेट बैंक तथा रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यों को हिन्दी में छापना

1912. श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुज :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्टेट बैंक तथा रिजर्व बैंक में लोगों को 119: निविदाओं, ठेकों, करारों, अधिगृहनाओं, प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदनों, विज्ञापनों संबंधी प्रत्येक

कितने प्रपत्रों की आवश्यकता होती है जो कि अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1968 में हिन्दी में छपाये गये थे ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी देसाई) : स्टेट बैंक ने अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1968 में खाता खोलने के फार्म, जमा पर्चियाँ और ड्राफ्ट / डाक/तार द्वारा रुपया भेजने के आवेदन-पत्र हिन्दी में छपवाये थे। इन महीनों में नौ विज्ञापन और पत्रक भी हिन्दी में जारी किये गये थे। इन महीनों में, रिजर्व बैंक ने, प्रश्न में उल्लिखित कोई फार्म या रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में नहीं छापी थी, किन्तु उसके कार्यालयों के नाम इस संबंध में हिदायतें जारी कर दी गयी हैं कि वे जनता द्वारा काम में लाये जाने वाले फार्मों को अंगरेजी, हिन्दी और जहाँ की भाषा हिन्दी से भिन्न हो, वहाँ प्रादेशिक भाषा में छपवाएं। अक्टूबर 1968 में रिजर्व बैंक की दो प्रशासनिक रिपोर्टें हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की गयी थीं और इसके अलावा जुलाई 1968 में एक विज्ञापन भी हिन्दी में जारी किया गया था।

राज्यों में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये बिजली की दरों में अन्तर

1913. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिन्धुई और बिछुत् मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये बिजली की दरें भिन्न-भिन्न हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों में बिजली की दरें एक समान रखने का है ?

सिन्धुई तथा बिछुत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). प्रत्येक राज्य में कृषि-संबंधी बिजली की दरें अलग-अलग हैं। इसके कारण ये हैं—उत्पादन क्षमताओं की पूंजीगत लागत में विभिन्नता,

पारेषमपचा की लम्बाई और लागत में विभिन्नता, श्रम-लागत में अन्तर परिवहन सुविधाओं की लागत में विभिन्नता, स्थानीय करों में विभिन्नता, तथा बिजली विकास और ग्रिड के समेकित परिचालन के विस्तार में विभिन्नता। सरकार का उद्देश्य यह है कि ग्रामभूमि में इस बात को सुनिश्चित कर लिया जाए कि प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के उपभोक्ता के लिए टेरिफ की एक-सी दरें हों और अन्त में जब अखिल भारतीय ग्रिड बन जाए, तो समस्त देश में, जहाँ तक हो सके, एक-से टेरिफ लागू हों। कृषि-कार्यों के लिए पावर सप्लाई की एक-सी दरें सभी तक जम्मू और काश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैंड और उड़ीसा को छोड़ कर, सभी राज्यों के सप्लाई क्षेत्र के भीतर उत्तरोत्तर अपना ली गई है।

Position of Arrears of Taxes

1914. SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN:

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of arrears of various taxes when he took over as Finance Minister in 1967;

(b) the present position of arrears of these taxes;

(c) the success achieved by him by enhancing the punishment for Income-tax evasion and whether he is satisfied with the results achieved so far; and

(d) if not, the other steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(c) It is yet too early to assess the results achieved as a consequence of

enhancing the penalty for income-tax evasion.

(d) Does not arise.

Commemoration Coins for Gandhi Centenary Celebrations

1915. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the designs of coins in different denominations in commemoration of Gandhiji on the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations were selected by Government after a competition;

(b) if so, whether any award has been given for the selected designs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the method adopted by Government to select the designs of the coins to be brought out?

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

(b) and (c). An award of Rs. 1000 will be given for the selected design, as indicated in the Competition Rules.

(d) Does not arise.

UNESCO Officials

1916. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1657 on the 6th May, 1968 and state:

(a) whether enquiries have been completed in view of evidence furnished to him, concerning the illegal import of Tape recorder, typewriters, phonogram equipment and household goods, tyres and tubes by UNESCO foreign officers in collaboration with an Indian Officer;

(b) if so, whether Government have determined the extent to which the Indian Officer encouraged helped the UNESCO foreign officers in irregular and corrupt practices;

(c) the action Government propose to take against the defaulters concerned; and

(d) the precautions Government propose to take so that such practices are not repeated in future by UNESCO Officers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The import of the tape recorder, typewriters, phonograph equipment, household goods, tyres and tubes were made against exemption certificates signed by authorized officers of the UNESCO.

(b) No Indian officer was found to have encouraged/helped any UNESCO officer in irregular and corrupt practices.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to (a) and (b), do not arise.

Shri S. K. Patil's Tour Abroad

1917. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri S. K. Patil, ex-M.P., went abroad in September, 1968;

(b) whether he was accompanied by any other person on his tour;

(c) the purpose of his visit abroad; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to him?

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

(b) Shri Patil did not request for grant of passage clearance for anybody to accompany him.

(c) He went on a lecture tour on invitation from the George Washington University, Washington.

(d) Only 'P' form permission was given since his expenses were to be met from the honorarium payable by the University.

Fertilizer Plant at Chhotanagpur Region

1918. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fertilizer plant is going to be located in Chhotanagpur region of Bihar based on low grade coal as feed-stock;

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected; and

(c) the capital requirement of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHURAMIAH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

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

गुजरात तथा राजस्थान के बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के लिये उत्पादन शुल्क में रियायत

1919. श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान और गुजरात के बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को सामान की सप्लाई में रियायत देने के साथ-साथ उत्पादन शुल्क में भी रियायत देने का केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह रियायत कितने समय तक दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) इन रियायतों के परिणाम स्वरूप कितनी सहायता दी गई ।

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां । राजस्थान और गुजरात राज्यों में सहायता-कार्य के लिए दान के रूप में दिये गये सूती वस्त्रों (जिसमें उनमें प्रयुक्त होने वाला सूती धागा भी शामिल है) और ऊनी वस्त्रों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क

तथा अन्य लगने वाले शुल्कों से छूट दे दी गई है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) में उल्लिखित रियायतें 31 दिसम्बर 1968 तक लागू रहेंगी ।

(ग) जहां तक बड़ोदा और दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ताओं के क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है अब तक पोरबन्दर के एक निर्माता ने उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए 6,902 वर्ग मीटर मीडियम 'ए' श्रेणी का सूती कपड़ा दान में दिया है । ऐसे दान के सम्बन्ध में अन्य क्षेत्रों से भी सूचन, यदि कोई हुई तो, इवट्टी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के लिये परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

1920. श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सशस्त्र सेनाओं पर भी परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम लागू करने का विचार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन आधार पर और उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । सशस्त्र सेनाओं में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम उसी आधार पर लागू किया गया है जिस आधार पर सम्पूर्ण देश में किया गया है । सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कर्मचारियों पर कार्यक्रम अपनाने के लिए कोई दबाव नहीं है, न ही उन्हें कोई मजबूरी है । परिवार को छोटा रखने के लिए यह कार्यक्रम प्रोत्साहन और शिक्षा व स्वेच्छा पर आधारित है ।

परिवार नियोजन की योजना सेना में 1951 में शुरू की गई थी, जब यूनिट फण्ड की मदद से प्लान्ड पैरेन्टहुड केन्द्र खोले गये थे।

बाद में ऐसे केन्द्र व फोज के उन भ्रष्टतालों में, जिनमें सशस्त्र सेना के कर्मचारियों, उनके परिवारों और छात्रियों, फोजी स्थानों में निवास कर रहे असैनिक लोगों के लिए बहिरंग रोगी विभाग था, स्थापित किए गये। फिलहाल ऐसे 134 केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। कार्यक्रम को चलाने और उसकी देखभाल के लिए अपेक्षित कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है।

Government Accommodation for Central Government Employees at Chandigarh

1921. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses available for the Central Government employees at Chandigarh at present;

(b) the number of Central Government employees who have not been allotted Government accommodation so far;

(c) the number of houses to be constructed during the Fourth Plan; and

(d) the number of houses actually constructed so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) and (b). At present there is no general pool accommodation at Chandigarh for allotment to Central Government employees.

(c) and (d). Sanction has been accorded for construction of 132 residential units at Chandigarh and the work is in progress. Further construction will be taken up in phases, subject to the availability of funds. If funds are available, it is proposed to build 520 residential units at Chandigarh during the Fourth Plan period.

Family Planning Targets in Chandigarh

1922. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family planning targets have been achieved in Chandigarh;

(b) whether there is any unwillingness on the part of the people of Chandigarh to get Vasectomy Operations performed; and

(c) if not, what is the obstacle in the achievement of the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA-SEKHAR): (a) During 1967-68, 1248 IUCD insertions and 307 sterilizations were done and these constituted 125.8 per cent and 61.9 per cent respectively of the targets for the Union Territory of Chandigarh. According to reports received from the Chandigarh Administration, 268 IUCD insertions and 199 sterilization operations have been performed during the period April—September, 1968, constituting 94.7 per cent and 43.9 per cent of the proportionate targets for the Union Territory of Chandigarh for the year 1968-69. During the current year, the proportionate targets in respect of conventional contraceptive have been exceeded.

(b) and (c). Tubectomy is more popular than vasectomy in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, and there is a marked preference amongst the male population in favour of conventional contraceptives.

Counterfeit Currency Printing Unit

1923. SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a miniature forged currency note printing

unit located at Bompas town area of Deogarh was unearthed by the Central Bureau of Intelligence recently;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this connection;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether currency notes were also recovered from the arrested persons?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation searched a house at Bompas-Town, Deogarh on 7th September, 1968 and recovered equipment suspected to have been used in the printing of counterfeit notes.

(b) and (c). Six persons were arrested at the premises at the time of search.

(d) Some forged currency notes were recovered during the raid.

Accumulation of P.L. 480 Funds

1924. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position about the accumulation of P.L. 480 rupee fund; and

(b) the steps being taken and arrangements entered into with U.S. authorities to ensure that this accumulation of funds is not used to the detriment of India's National interests?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) 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 September, 1968 (called the PL 480 counterpart funds) amounted to Rs. 2083.26 crores.

II. Out of this amount, the U.S. Government has incurred the follow-

ing expenditure from 1956 till 30th September, 1968:

(Rs. Crores)

(a) Loans to Govt. of India . . .	1128.85
(b) Grants to Govt. of India . . .	339.90
(c) "Cooley" loans to joint Indo-US enterprises, in India in consultation with the Govt. of India . . .	68.84
(d) U.S. expenditures: . . .	170.82
TOTAL . . .	1708.21

III. On 30th September, 1968, the balance of undisbursed PL 480 counterpart funds available with the U.S. was Rs. 375.05 crores. These are earmarked for the following purposes:

(a) Loans to Govt. of India for financing projects of economic development in India . . .	167.97
(b) Grants to Govt. of India for financing projects of economic development in India . . .	34.35
(c) Cooley loans . . .	65.68
(d) U.S. expenditure . . .	107.05
TOTAL . . .	375.05

(b) 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. These funds are invested in Government of India's special securities till they are actually required. Annual expenditure from these funds are the subject of prior consultation between the two Governments.

Annual Increments given to Central Government Employees

1925. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the fall in the purchasing power of the Rupee since 1959 so far on account of the continuing rise in prices;

(b) the diminished real value of the annual increments given to Class IV, Class III and Class II (non-Gazetted employees of the Central Government in different stages of service careers in view of this decrease in the purchasing power of the rupee; and

(c) the reasons why immediate steps are not taken to revise the scales of annual increments of the Central Government employees with a view to afford an incentive to the employees for efficient work?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The All India Working Class Consumer Price Index with 1949-100 registered and increase of 77.7 per cent between 1959 and August 1968. Measured by this Index, the purchasing power of the rupee declined by approximately 43.7 per cent during this period. The value of rates of increments for Class IV, Class III and Class II (non-gazetted) employees in different stages of service careers would be reduced accordingly.

(c) The reasons are:

- (i) The existing pay scales and the rates of increments were laid down with effect from 1st July, 1959 and a general revision of the same has to await detailed examination by the next Pay Commission only when appointed;
- (ii) Central Government employees are being compensated for rise in cost of living by suitable adjustments in dearness allowance from time to time.
- (iii) There is at present a ban on revision of salary structures at all levels, imposed as a measure of economy in administrative expenditure.

Cost of Living Index

1926. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the level of the cost of living index in each of the months since January, 1968 and the average of the index level for the preceding twelve months as computed at the end of each of these months;

(b) the accumulated extent of the increase in the cost of living since 1959 which has not been neutralised by the increase in the Dearness Allowance given to the Central Government employees from time to time; and

(c) whether any *ad hoc* or other increase in their emoluments is being given to prevent the fall in their standards of living?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The All India Working Class Average Consumer Price Index Number (General) (1949-100) and its 12-monthly averages for the period from January, 1968 to July, 1968 are given below:

	Monthly Price Index	12 monthly Average
	No.	No.
January . . . 1968	220	210.50
February . . . 1968	217	212.50
March . . . 1968	213	213.17
April . . . 1968	214	214.17
May . . . 1968	212	214.67
June . . . 1958	214	214.92
July . . . 1968	213	214.92

With effect from August 1968, the All India Working Class Average Consumer Price Index Number (General) (1949-100) has been replaced by the All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (1960-100). The Index Numbers for August and September 1968 in the new series were 178 and 179 respectively. As the factor for conversion from the new (1960) series to the old (1949) series is 100-121.54, on conversion these would be equal to 216 and 218

of the old series and the 12-monthly average for the preceding 12 months would come to 215 and 215.33 respectively.

(b) The percentages of neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living since 1959 for employees in different pay slabs and the portions of increases not neutralised are as follows:

Pay range	Percentage of neutralisation as on date.	Percentage of rise in the cost of living not neutralised
70—109 .	88.20*	11.80
110—149 .	77.47	22.53
150—209 .	70.72	29.28
210—399 .	60.46	39.54
400—449 .	34.78	65.22
450—499 .	31.69	68.31

(* Though the Gajendragadkar Commission recommended 90 per cent neutralisation for this pay range, they also specified the amount of D.A. to be given for every ten point rise in the 12-monthly average of the Index as a round figure of Rs. 6, which is actually a little less than 90 per cent. Hence the slight difference.)

Raising of Limit of Incomes Exempted from Income-tax

1927. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the recommendation of the Bhoothalingam Committee to raise the limit of income exempted from Income-tax;

(b) if so, Government's decision in this regard; and

(c) if Government have not decided to raise the said limit as recommended, the reason therefor?

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

the time of the Finance Bill, 1968. However, it was decided that it would not be feasible to raise the exemption limit.

(c) The present exemption limit of Rs. 4,000 is about seven times the national *per capita* income of our country. The total number of income-tax payers is only about 1½ per cent of our population and if the exemption limit were to be raised, as suggested, the proportion would be reduced to 1¼ per cent. only. The Government's view was that income-tax should be broad-based tax covering ultimately about 20 per cent—30 per cent of the population. As quite a substantial part of the incomes generated through the developmental programmes of the Government have arisen in the lower brackets, it was not considered desirable to raise the exemption limit.

अनुसन्धान तथा विकास डिवीजन सिन्दरी द्वारा तैयार किये गये कैटेलिस्ट

1928. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसन्धान तथा विकास डिवीजन सिन्दरी ने कितने कैटेलिस्ट तैयार किये हैं और इसके फलस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि देश में तैयार किये गये कैटेलिस्ट विदेशी कैटेलिस्टों की अपेक्षा अधिक चलने वाले हैं और देशी कैटेलिस्ट का मूल्य विदेशी कैटेलिस्ट के मूल्य का केवल 12 प्रतिशत है और यदि हां, तो कैटेलिस्टों का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करके उन्हें निर्यात के लिये बनायी गई परियोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुवरैया) : (क) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के अनुसन्धान तथा विकास डिवीजन ने 14 कैटेलिस्ट तैयार किये हैं। 1951 में अब

तक बची कुल विदेशी मुद्रा लगभग 165 लाख रुपये अनुमानित है ।

(ख) देश में निमित्त कुछ कैटेलिस्ट की, जो भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के यूनितों तथा अन्य यूनितों में प्रयोग किये गये हैं, आयातित कैटेलिस्टों की तुलना में, वास्तविक परिचालन स्थितियों के अन्तर्गत, श्रेष्ठ क्रियान्विति बताई गई है । कैटेलिस्टों के तुलनात्मक मूल्यों और उनकी निर्यात के लिए उत्पादन की सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

अनुसन्धान तथा विकास प्रभाग, सिन्दरी

1929. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसन्धान तथा विकास प्रभाग, सिन्दरी ने अब तक कितने गैर-सरकारी उर्वरक तथा रसायनिक कारखानों को सलाह, सहयोग तथा सहायता दी है ;

(ख) क्या प्रतिरक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों को भी कोई सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में व्यापक रसायनिक कार्यक्रम को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने उक्त प्रभाग के विकास की कोई योजना बनाई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) योजना तथा विकास प्रभाग ने लगभग 40 गैर-सरकारी उर्वरक तथा रसायन कारखानों को सलाह, सहयोग तथा सहायता दी है ।

(ख) जो हां ।

(ग) योजना एवं विकास प्रभाग, जो भारतीय उर्वरक निगम की एक शाखा है, ने विकास का एक प्रोग्राम बनाया है जो भारतीय उर्वरक निगम/सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

अमोनिया का उत्पादन

1930. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस और दिलाया गया है कि कुछ देशों में कम दबाव पर अमोनिया का उत्पादन करने को एक कम लागत वाली प्रक्रिया लागू की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कम दबाव पर अमोनिया के उत्पादन से मशीनों का ह्रास कम होता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस देश में कम लागत पर अमोनिया का उत्पादन करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) क्या ऐसे कारखानों में प्रयुक्त बिजली की कुल लागत की पचास प्रतिशत लागत केवल कम्प्रेसिंग विधि पर आती है, और

(ङ) यदि हां तो इसे कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) और (ख) अमोनिया के संश्लेषण के लिये तुलनात्मक कम दबाव के प्रयोग से अर केन्द्र कम्प्रेसर्स को अपनाते तथा एक स्रोत में बड़े सयन्तों को स्थापित करने में मदद मिलती है। उत्पादन के लिये अच्छे कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता तथा कैटेनिस्ट तकनीक में प्रगति के साथ इस विकास ने अमोनिया प्लांटों की नई पीढ़ी में उत्पादन लागत कम करने में योगदान दिया है। अमोनिया संश्लेषण में अब काम आ रहे अपकेन्द्र में देख रेख की समस्या, पञ्चाश मशीनों के मुकाबले में, माधारणतया कम होने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) दुर्गापुर, कोबीन, बरोनी, नामरूप (विस्तार) नाम के अधिकतर निर्माणाधीन

प्लांटों ने स्थानीय स्थितियों की संगत में ये लक्षण ग्रहण किये हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ). अपकेन्द्र मशीनों पर आधारित प्रमोनिया प्लांटों की नई पीढ़ी बड़ी मशीनों को चलाने के लिये, बढ रूप से उपलब्ध, माप प्रयोग में लाती है और इस प्रकार, इनमें विद्युत शक्ति से चलने वाली पश्चात्त मशीनों का प्रयोग करने वाले प्लांटों की तुलना में, कम विद्युत शक्ति की आवश्यकता पड़ती है । हमारे अधिकतर नये प्लांटों में अब इन विकासों को अपनाया जा रहा है ।

विश्व बाजार में नेफथा की उपलब्धता

1931. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बाजार में नेफथा आसानी से उपलब्ध है और उसके भविष्य में भी आसानी से उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या नेफथा पर आधारित बड़े उर्वरक कारखानों को नेफथा की सप्लाई करने के लिये किसी देश के साथ दीर्घकालीन करार किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यदि आने-शक हो तो उर्वरक तैयार करने में नेफथा के स्थान पर ईंधन तेल का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या देश ईंधन तेल के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भर हो जायेगा अथवा इसके पास इस वर्ष काफी मात्रा फालतू हो जायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि देश के पास इसकी काफी मात्रा फालतू हो जायेगी तो इससे कितनी छ्वाद का उत्पादन किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुवरैया) : (क) भारतीय तेल निगम ने हाल ही में आयात के लिये नेफथा की उपलब्धता के बारे में पूछताछ की है किन्तु इतना पहले यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि इसकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी । विश्व बाजार में इस समय सप्लाई की स्थिति कुछ कठिन प्रतीत होनी है, किन्तु भविष्य के बारे में पूर्वानुमान लगाना मुश्किल है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) देश ईंधन तेल के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भर है और रहेगा ।

(ङ) कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है । इसके आटोमैटिक (automatic) चयन के लिये फालतू कच्चा माल ही केवल विचारनीय विषय नहीं है । कच्चे माल के रूप में ईंधन तेल संभाव्य और तकनीकी-आर्थिक पहलुओं से तर्कसंगत मात्राओं में इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा ।

Production of Oil and Oil Products

1932. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of oil products in the country and its proportion to that being imported;

(b) the proportion of public sector undertakings in the production and distribution of oil and oil products to that of the firms owned or participated in by British or U.S.A. businessmen; and

(c) the likely total production, import and proportion of public sector and foreign owned firms by the end of the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The indigenous production and imports of crude oil and refined products during the period January—June, 1968 were as follow:

	Indigen- ous production	Imports	Proportion Production Imports
	('000' Tonnes)		
(i) Crude Oil	2910	5042	1 : 1.73
(ii) Refined Products	7366	488	1 : 0.066

(b) During January—June, 1968 the share of the Public Sector in the production of crude oil was 49.6 per cent. During the same period, the share of Public Sector refineries in the production of petroleum products was 47.6 per cent. As regards marketing, the Public Sector had about 42.6 per cent share of the total sales of petroleum products during January—June, 1968.

(c) It is estimated that the production of petroleum products by 1975 is likely to be 29.8 million tonnes. No assessment of import by 1975 has yet been made. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the proportion between public and foreign owned firms by he end of the Fourth Plan.

Production of crude oil beyond 1970-71 has not been estimated. The total production of crude oil during 1970-71 is expected to be 9.48 million tonnes and the Public Sector will contribute about 67 per cent. The likely import of crude oil will be about 11 million tonnes.

Rural Electrification Programme in Orissa

1933. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the rural electrification programme drawn up for Orissa in 1968-69 and in the coming year?

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

PRASAD): Depending on the availability of funds the following is the programme of Rural Electrification of the Orissa State Electricity Board during 1968-69 and 1969-70:

	1968-69	1969-70
Villages to be electrified	60	225
I.P. Sets to be energised	80	300

National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

1934. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. was floated, the members on its Board of Directors at that time and how long the same Board continued; and

(b) the names of the present members of the Directors and Chairman or Managing Director of the Corporation, the date of their appointment, tenure and terms of employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The Company was floated in 1960.

The Directors at that time were:—

Shri T. Sivasankar	..	Chairman.
Shri K. S. Krishnaswamy	..	Managing Director.
Shri N. P. Dube.		
Shri P. C. Bhattacharya.		
Shri C. P. Malik.		

This Board continued till the Second Annual General meeting of the Company held on 28th December, 1962.

(b) The present Directors are:—

Shri S. Prasada	..	Chairman.
Shri D. Dutt	..	Managing Director.

Shri Kartar Singh.
 Shri D. J. Madan.
 Shri Maheshwar Dayal.
 Shri S. Krishna Iyer.
 Prof. G. S. Ramaswamy.
 Shri P. T. Malla Reddy.

This Board was appointed on 29th September, 1968. Except the Managing Director, all Directors (including the Chairman) will retire on the day of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company. The present Managing Director who was appointed on 29th April, 1964 retires on 1st December, 1968 on attaining the age of 58.

Except the Managing Director, the Chairman and Directors are not entitled to any pay for holding office as Directors. The Managing Director's post carries a scale of pay of Rs. 2000—100—2500 per month. The non-official Directors are paid sitting fees of Rs. 50.00 and Rs. 25.00 respectively for each meeting of the Board and Committee of Directors they attend. Shri Krishna Iyer, who is ordinarily resident in Madras is paid travelling allowance and incidentals for the meetings he attends at Delhi. The Managing Directors as the Chief Executive of the Company is entitled to a conveyance allowance or the use of the company's conveyance as laid down in the Company's Rules. He is also entitled to Travelling and Daily Allowances at prescribed rates for tours on the business of the Company.

National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

1935. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by the National Buildings Corporation Ltd. on account of (i) irregularities, (ii) theft, (iii) stock shortage, (iv) fire or any other such causes;

(b) these matters were looked into; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) The losses were as follows:—

(i) Irregularities .. Nil	
(ii) Theft ..	Rs. 3092
(iii) Stock shortage ..	Rs. 7661
(iv) Fire ..	Rs. 1,35,930
(v) Defalcation ..	Rs. 30,000.

(b) and (c). The cases of them and stock shortage were reported to the Police. In the former case, enquiries proved abortive and hence no action could be taken. In the latter, the matter is still under Police investigation.

In spite of Departmental and Police Investigations, the exact causes of the fires could not be determined.

The officer involved in the defalcation case has been suspended and is being prosecuted. A fidelity guarantee insurance claim has been filed with the insurers.

National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

1936. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. has proper rules of staff recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p.m. and for purchase, contracts and sales; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The material is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as ready.

National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

1937. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general assessment has ever been made of the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to secure the services of any expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2902[68.]*]

(c) Does not arise.

Loan from U.S. Export Import Bank

1938. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Export Import Bank had of late granted a loan of \$ 20 million to Government to finance purchases of U.S. equipment and related services;

(b) if so, the terms of the loan; and

(c) the details of the material and equipment to be purchased with this loan and how much of the loan will be used for payment for services?

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

(b) The credit will be repayable over period of 15 years including a grace period of 3 years with 6 per cent interest and a commitment fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(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. No specific figure has been fixed under this loan for payment for services, but it is expected to be relatively small.

P. L. 480 Funds

1939. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of currency in circulation in the country at present and the total amount of accumulations of PL 480 funds and the ratio which the latter bears to the former;

(b) the schemes submitted this year by the U.S. Government for utilising these funds; and

(c) the decisions taken on those schemes and how much of the PL 480 reserves could be utilised thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) As at the end of September, 1968, the currency in circulation in India amounted to about Rs. 3355 crores. On the same date, the U.S.-held PL 480 funds amounted to Rs. 375 crores. There is no significance in the ratios of these figures since the latter are investments in special securities and are not a part of the money supply.

(b) and (c). Out of Rs. 375 crores, a sum of Rs. 202 crores is earmarked for use by the Government of India, Rs. 66 crores for Cooley loans and Rs. 107 crores for U.S. uses.

**Oil and Natural Gas Commission's
Research Training Institute, Dehra
Dun**

1940. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a \$ 1 million aid had been received from the U.N. Development Programme by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for its Research and Training Institute at Dehra Dun;

(b) if so, the terms thereof;

(c) the total foreign aid received by this Institute for research and training during the last three years; and

(d) the major research programmes pursued so far and being pursued, and the outstanding features of the research work carried out by the said institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. This aid was given for the Second Phase of the Project.

(b) The aid was to be used for meeting the expenditure on the services of U.N. Experts, the procurement of instruments and equipment from countries abroad and the provision of fellowships for the training of personnel abroad. The Government of India was to make a counterpart contribution in rupees, equivalent to US \$ 983,900 to meet the expenditure on the services of Indian personnel, the procurement of instruments, equipment and materials in India and the construction of buildings and laboratories and for meeting all other items of Rupee expenditure.

(c) The contribution of the UNDP as stipulated in the Plans of Operations for the First and Second phases from January, 1963 onwards totalled US \$ 1,728,550. Against this provision, the expenditure actually incurred by UNDP upto August, 1968

works out to US \$ 1,562,289. The expenditure actually incurred by UNDP from January, 1966 to August, 1968 is US \$ 846,442.

(d) The major programmes pursued so far and being pursued at present are as follows:

- (1) Basin studies for oil and gas prospects in selected areas.
- (2) Drilling Rate Studies.
- (3) Designing well-logging and seismic amplifier systems.
- (4) Petroleum source rock investigations.
- (5) Crude oil correlations.
- (6) Improvement of oilwell cement quality.
- (7) Technological schemes for oilfield development.
- (8) Water-injection studies for increasing oil recovery.

These programmes have been very useful for (i) the proper and orderly development of the Ankleshwar, Lakwa and Rudrasagar oil fields and the Cambay gas field, (ii) the improvement of drilling efficiency in the quality of mud and cement used for drilling operations, (ix) exploration for oil and gas in the Cambay, Cauvery and Ganga Basins, (v) study of the source rock characteristics of certain improved rock formations, (vi) study of the Lakwa crude characteristics for the transportation of Lakwa crude through pipelines to the refineries.

**नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा दिल्ली
नगर निगम को बिजली सम्बन्धी
खर्च की बकाया देय राशि**

1941. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या सिन्हाई घोर बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को दिल्ली नगर निगम को बिजली सम्बन्धी खर्च की भारी राशि देना बाकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह राशि कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से कहा है कि वह दिल्ली नगर निगम को इस राशि में से कुछ राशि दे दें;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते हुए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने अब तक दिल्ली नगर निगम को यह राशि नहीं दी है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिखाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ङ). जैसा कि लोक सभा प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 718 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के साथ उस प्रदेश के क्रियान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में लिखा-पट्टी की है जिसे दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 285 के अंतर्गत पारित किया गया था और जिसमें यह निर्धारित किया गया था कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका दिल्ली बिजली संभरण उपक्रम से 1958-59 से 1964-65 तक की अवधि में खरीदी गई उर्जा की प्रति यूनिट दरें क्या होंगी। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने उपर्युक्त आदेश में निदिष्ट उर्जा की मात्राओं के विरोध में अभ्यावेदन भेजा है। दिल्ली बिजली संभरण उपक्रम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका इस बात पर सहमत हो गई थी कि इस विषय पर फिर से विचार किया जायेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में सिखाई बिजली मंत्री का निर्णय अन्तिम और दोनों पट्टियों को मान्य होगा। इस विषय पर निर्णय होने तक नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने फ़िलहाल दिल्ली बिजली संभरण उपक्रम को अस्थायी रूप से 57 लाख रुपये दे दिये हैं।

धन कर का निर्धारण

1942. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 25 लाख रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक की सम्पत्ति पर, धन कर देने वालों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं और उनकी अलग अलग कितनी सम्पत्ति है :

(ख) उनमें ऐसे कितने हैं जिनकी सम्पत्ति घोषित की गई सम्पत्ति से 20 प्रतिशत अथवा इससे अधिक बढ़ गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन लोगों की सम्पत्ति का ठीक निर्धारण करने के लिये कुछ विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त किए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ग) कर-निर्धारितियों की परि-सम्पत्तियों के सही सही मूल्य का पता लगाने में अग्र्य कर विभाग के अधिकारियों की सहायता करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने हाल ही में एक मूल्यांकन सेल स्थापित किया है। फ़िलहाल यह सेल केवल अचल सम्पत्ति का ही मूल्यांकन करेगा। अग्र्य-कर विभाग उन मामलों में अचल सम्पत्ति के मूल्यांकन का प्रश्न इस सेल को सौंपेगा जिनमें यह सन्देह हो कि कर-निर्धारितियों ने उसका मूल्य बहुत कम करके बताया है। इन मूल्यांकन सेल में इंजीनियरी की योग्यता और अनुभव वाले अधिकारियों को लिया गया है। इस समय जबकि और प्रावृत्तों के मूल्यांकन के लिये सीमा मुक्त विभाग के मूल्यांककों की सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जाता है। यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि मूल्यांकन

के लिये कुछ मूल्यांकनों को सीधे केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर-बोर्ड के अधीन रखा जाय और इसके लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Scarcity of drinking water in Kuttanad in Kerala

1943. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the miserable plight of Kuttanad in Kerala where there is plenty of water and the fields are well water-logged, but there is no water to drink and where all efforts by Kerala Government to provide it have failed;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to give any assistance with a view to provide this area with drinking water; 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) The State Government has reported that 30 tube wells were drilled during the period from 1955 to 1967 with a view to providing drinking water facilities in the area. Out of these, 15 were total failures owing to excessive chloride contents and Iron and Hydrogen sulphide were also found in excessive quantities in few cases. Only very few of the tube-wells yielded good drinking water in moderate quantities and with these as source, village water supply schemes have been commissioned to serve a total population of 14,200.

(b) The State Government have prepared a comprehensive scheme costing about Rs. 185 lakhs for pro-

viding water supply in the Kuttanad area and also the Municipal Towns of Thiruvella and Changanacherry. The scheme has been examined by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and the technical approval is being conveyed to the State Government. It is now for the State Government to execute the scheme and provide necessary funds. Central assistance to the State Government for water supply schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme will be given as under:—

Urban Areas .. 100 per cent loan

Rural areas including towns having population upto 20,000 .. 50 per cent grant-in-aid

(c) Does not arise.

विदेशी पूंजी का भारत में लगाया जाना

1944. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय विनियोजन केन्द्र के अध्यक्ष द्वारा 26 सितम्बर, 1968 को एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में दिये गये इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विदेशी विनियोजकों की भारत में विनियोजन के बारे में रुचि धीमे-धीरे खतम होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) सरकार विदेशी विनियोजकों को भारत में पूंजी लगाने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) भारतीय विनियोजन केन्द्र की साधारण बैठक के बाद 26 सितम्बर, 1968 को बुलाये गये पत्रकार-सम्मेलन में भारतीय विनियोजन केन्द्र के अध्यक्ष ने इस प्रश्न का कोई व्यक्तव्य नहीं दिया था कि विदेशियों को भारत में पूँजी लगाने की रुचि धीरे-धीरे कम हो रही है। लेकिन, उसी दिन बम्बई में भारतीय विनियोजन केन्द्र की वार्षिक बैठक के अवसर पर केन्द्र की गति-विधियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उन्होंने कहा था कि वर्ष के दौरान भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत विदेशी सहयोग के प्रस्तावों की संख्या देखते हुए ऐसा माना जाता है कि भारत में विदेशी विनियोजकों की रुचि बहुत कम हो गयी है। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह अरुचि देश में पूँजी विनियोजन की सामान्य गति के मन्द हो जाने और विदेशों में पूँजी लगाने वाले उन मुख्य देशों की अपनी परिस्थितियों के कारण हुई है जिन्होंने अपने शोधन-मन्तव्य पर पड़ने वाले बढ़ते हुए दबाव के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशों में पूँजी लगाने पर कुछ पाबंदियाँ लगा दी हैं।

(ख) और (ग) भारत सरकार इस स्थिति पर नजर रख रही है। प्रश्ना है कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ने के परिणामस्वरूप देश की प्राथिक गतिविधि में फिर से चेतना आ जाने के साथ-साथ और अधिक संख्या में विदेशी विनियोजकों/सहयोगों के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने लगेंगे। इसी बीच इस उद्देश्य से कि विदेशी सहयोग संबंधी प्रार्थना पत्रों के निपटारे में अनुचित विलम्ब और इन प्रार्थनापत्रों से संबंध विभिन्न प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाया जा सके, सरकार ने यह फैसला किया है कि सरकार के तत्वावधान में केवल एक ही अधिकरण स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये जिसे विदेशी

विनियोजन बोर्ड के नाम से पुकारा जाय और वही अधिकरण अधिकार में, विदेशों के और-सरकारी विनियोजकों और सहयोगों की स्वीकृति से संबंधित सभी मामलों के लिये जिम्मेदार हो।

Annual Report of the World Bank and International Development Association

1945. SHRI DEVEN SEN:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI RAM AVTAR
SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the conclusion of the Annual report of the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association, for 1968;

(b) the steps proposed by India to minimise the damage done to developing countries to which the International Development Association funds had been promised but have not so far lent;

(c) whether it is a fact that decline in assistance from the International Development Association is inevitable due to the approaching exhaustion of its resources; and

(d) if so, the steps being contemplated to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-68].

(b) to (d). Due to depletion of I.D.A. resources and delay in the second replenishment, decline in I.D.A. assistance has been unavoidable. To meet the situation several ideas have been considered by the World Bank such as making loans from the World Bank, using contributions from individual countries by taking advance contributions from them towards replenishment etc. India has generally supported ideas which enable a move forward in the grant of development aid, without waiting for I.D.A. replenishment to be formally effective.

United Provinces Commercial Corporation (P) Ltd., Calcutta

1946. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Provinces Commercial Corporation (P) Limited, Calcutta, have cheated the Central Government for crores of rupees; and

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

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

(b) Besides stopping all payments due to M/s. U.P.C.C. (P) Ltd., Calcutta, Government have instituted 23 suits against the Company in the Delhi High Court for specific performance of the contract and/or for the recovery of the amount drawn by the Company together with interest thereon. Government have also instituted criminal proceedings against certain Directors and employees of the Company as well as against certain employees of the Government in a Calcutta Court.

Study of famine conditions in Rajasthan

1947. DR. KARNI SINGH:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the worst ever famine conditions prevailing in Rajasthan and the need for providing immediate relief to the people, Government have already sent their proposed study team to examine the famine conditions;

(b) if so, the places visited by them, the nature of recommendations made and action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the team is likely to commence its work and by when action on its findings is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A Central Team of Officers visited Rajasthan between the 28th and 30th October, 1968 to assess the drought conditions and the requirement of funds necessary to meet the situation. The Team visited the affected areas in the districts of Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer and held discussions with the representatives of the State Government at Jaipur. The Team's report has just been received and is being examined. A decision on the total amount of assistance to be provided to the State Government is expected to be taken shortly. Meanwhile, an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been advanced to the State Government to meet relief expenditure.

सिचाई योग्य भूमि

1948. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :
(क) देश में कुल कितनी भूमि सिचाई योग्य ;

(ख) इसमें से कितनी भूमि में सिंचाई होती है ; और

(ग) बिना सिंचाई के पड़ी भूमि में कब तक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जाने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) ऐसा अनुमान है कि जिस क्षेत्र को सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध की जा सकती है वह लगभग 20 करोड़ एकड़ है ।

(ख) 1967-68 के अन्त तक योजना में पहले की स्कीमों को मिला कर, बृहत्, मध्यम तथा लघु सभी स्कीमों से, कुल लगभग 9 करोड़ एकड़ की सिंचाई शक्यता उपलब्ध हुई थी ।

(ग) पूर्ण शक्यता के विकास के लिये कम से कम 20-25 वर्ष और लगेगे बसते कि ऐसी स्कीमों के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन प्राप्त हो सकें ।

Advance for road rollers to United Provinces Commercial Corporation

1949. SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the request of the United Provinces Commercial Corporation for payment of 90 per cent advance against proof of inspection of road rollers has been rejected by the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals six times;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the circumstances which prompted the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals to concede the above request the seventh time and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). A report from the Central Bureau of Investigation, who are investigating into the matter, is awaited.

Water and Electricity Bills in respect of Ministers' Residences

1950. SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3585 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether bills regarding electricity and water charges in the Ministers' residences for 1967-68 have been presented to the Ministers concerned;

(b) the number of Ministers who have paid the amounts in excess of Rs. 2,400; and

(c) the Ministers who have not so far paid the excess amount due from them?

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

भाबड़ा बांध में कृती टरबाइन रनर में त्रुटियाँ

1951. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री मदन कुमार साठ्ठे :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाबड़ा बांध में कृती टरबाइन रनर त्रुटिपूर्ण पाये गये हैं और इस के फलस्वरूप बार बार बिजली बन्द हो जाती है और भाबड़ा

प्रबन्धकों ने इन के बदलने की प्रार्थना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी लागत आयीगी और इनको बदलने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप होने वाली हानि को कौन पूरा करेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) दायें किनारे के बिजली घर के दो रनरों में, कुछ महीने चलने के बाद काफी बड़े गढ़े से बन गये थे। किसी किसी फलक पर कुछ दारारें भी देखी गई थी। किन्तु इस कारण से बिजली की मलाई बन्द नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) इन रनरों की सप्लाई करने वालों ने अब यह मान लिया है कि इन की मरम्मत के लिये विशेषज्ञ और आवश्यक सामग्री की लागत वे स्वयं वहन करेंगे। उन्होंने एक फालतू रनर भी मुफ्त देना स्वीकार कर लिया है।

गांधी सागर बांध में टरबाइन रनर

1952. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्बे :

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

(क) कोटा राजस्थान में गांधी सागर बांध के लिये टरबाइन रनर किस देश से मंगाये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या ये सन्तोषजनक रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन को बदलने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में गांधी सागर बांध पर पहले तीन सेटों के लिये टरबाइन पश्चिमी जर्मनी से तथा चौथे और पांचवें सेटों के लिये जापान से मंगवाये गये थे।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भाखड़ा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड द्वारा राज्यों को विद्युत की सप्लाई में कमी

1953. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री प्रेम चन्दा वर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाखड़ा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड दिसम्बर, 1968 से पंजाब, हरियाणा, चंडीगढ़ और राजस्थान को बिजली की सप्लाई में भारी कमी करने जा रहा है ;

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

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप खड़े होने वाले संकट से निपटने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) भाखड़ा नांगल विद्युत् प्रणाली से उतनी बिजली दी जा सकेगी जितनी स्थायी बिजली के लिये पहले वायदा किया गया था। फिर भी मांग स्थायी उपलब्ध क्षमता से अधिक हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) भाखड़ा नांगल प्रणाली की वर्तमान स्थायी क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिये जो

उपाय किये जा रहे हैं उनमें ये शामिल हैं :— दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उप-क्रम को भाखड़ा से प्राप्त होने वाले सम्भरण में कमी करना ; इन्द्रप्रस्थ केन्द्र (दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम) से ताप विद्युत् को लेकर भाखड़ा फ़िड में मिलाना ; फरीदाबाद, तलवाड़ा और नांगल में ताप यंत्रों चलाना आदि ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा मांगी गई रकम समिति द्वारा 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 से पहले देने को तैयार नहीं थी, अतएव यह (इमारत) न सौंपी जा सकी ।

(ग) समित को नये भवन के निर्माण की 16.35 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत देनी होगी । जिसमें दस लाख रुपये पहले ही दे दिये गये हैं ।

दिल्ली कोतवाली की इमारत को श्री
गुखदारा प्रबन्धक समिति को सौंपना

उत्तर प्रदेश में घाय कर

1954. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

1955. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या
बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री क० लक्ष्मण :
श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री सीताराम केसरी :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

(क) उन व्यापारियों के नाम और पते क्षेत्रवार और जिलेवार क्या है जिनके पास उत्तर प्रदेश के बिक्री कर विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये प्रमाणपत्र है ; और

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) 1966-67 के दौरान निश्चित तिथि तक प्रत्येक व्यापारी से कितनी राशि बिक्री-कर के रूप में प्राप्त की गई और प्रत्येक पर कितनी राशि बकाया थी और उसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली में चांदनी चौक पर स्थित कोतवाली की इमारत को 2 अक्टूबर, 1968 को दिल्ली गुखदारा प्रबन्धक समिति को सौंपने की घोषणा की थी लेकिन यह इमारत उनको उस दिन नहीं सौंपी गई ;

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । जिसमें उन व्यापारियों की रेंजवार संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी गई है जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में स्थानीय बिक्री कर तथा केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड हैं तथा इसमें ऐसी प्रत्येक रेंज में 1966-67 में बिक्री कर की वसूली और 31 मार्च 1967 को बिक्री कर की बकाया की भी सूचना दी गई है । [वस्तुकार्य में रक विद्या गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2304/68] राज्य सरकार द्वारा बिक्री कर बकाया की शीघ्र वसूली के लिये ध्येयनाये गये उपाय की विवरण-पत्र में बताये गये हैं ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस इमारत के लिये क्या कीमत मांगी गई थी तथा उसका प्राधार क्या है ?

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

जो व्यापारी उत्तर प्रदेश में बिक्री कर विभाग द्वारा रजिस्टर किये जा चुके हैं उनके प्रत्येक के नामों तथा पत्तों के बारे में 1966-67 तक ऐसे प्रत्येक व्यापारी से प्राप्त कर की रकम तथा उस पर बकाया कर की रकम के बारे में, अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय और श्रम लगाने बिना, आंकड़े इकट्ठे करना संभव नहीं है।

विद्युत् विभाग, उत्तर प्रदेश के विरुद्ध किसानों की शिकायतों की जांच

1956. श्री मोसलू प्रसाद : क्या सिंघाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3640 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य-विद्युत् बोर्ड द्वारा शिकायतों का जिला-वार विवरण न रखने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या बोर्ड ने 125 निलम्बित शिकायतों की जांच इस बीच में कर ली है और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) शिकायतों के जिन 75 मामलों में जांच पूरी की जा चुकी है, उनमें आरोप सिद्ध न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन सामान्य शिकायतों से में प्रत्येक की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंघाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचना दी है कि मुख्य अधियन्ता के कार्यालय में विशेष अधिकारी की नियुक्ति से पूर्व शिकायतों की केवल एक समेकित सूची रखी जाती

थी। विशेष अधिकारी के नियुक्ति के पश्चात् इन शिकायतों का लिजवरि वर्गीकरण किया गया। इन शिकायतों का जिलेवार व्यौरा 12 अगस्त, 1968 को लोक सभा अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3640 के उत्तर में दिया गया था।

(ख) निलम्बित पड़ी हुई 125 शिकायतों में से 51 की छान-बीन हो चुकी है। 12 अगस्त, के लोक सभा अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3640 के उत्तर में निदिष्ट 200 शिकायतों में से 126 की छान-बीन पूरी हो चुकी है। सूचना मिली है कि इन में से 113 शिकायतें निराधार पाई गई हैं और शेष 13 शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी और 7 अराजपत्रित क्रमचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की गई है, तीन अराजपत्रित क्रमचारियों को स्थानान्तरित पर दिया गया है, दो अराजपत्रित क्रमचारियों को सेवा से अलग कर दिया गया है, और एक शिकायत में एक अराजपत्रित क्रमचारी की पदावनति कर दी गई है। जो छानबीन पूरी हो चुकी है अथवा शेष बच रही है, उन का जिलेवार व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2305/68]

(ग) सूचित किया गया है कि प्रत्येक शिकायत की पूरी-पूरी जांच की गई थी और उस जांच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर ही कार्रवाही की गई थी। यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि इन शिकायतों पर कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की जाती जो सामान्य प्रकार की पाई जाती है, जो विशिष्ट सूचना नहीं देती या जो निराधार होती हैं अथवा जो दस्तावेजी या विश्वसनीय साध्य से परिपुष्ट नहीं होती।

(घ) और (ङ) अर्थात् 74 शिकायतों की छानबीन निलम्बित पड़ी है। इन शिकायतों को सभा पटल पर रखने का कोई विचार

नहीं है क्योंकि ये राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के जो कि एक स्वायत्त संस्था है, दैनिक प्रशासन से संबंध रखती है।

मंससं राधाकृष्ण विमल कुमार के नाम में मिट्टी के तेल के लाइसेंस

1957. श्री मोलूहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 26 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5681 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच मंससं राधाकृष्ण विमल कुमार के नाम में मिट्टी के तेल के लाइसेंस दिये जाने के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमेया) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) फर्म देश में 24 और स्थानों अर्थात् वाराणसी, आजमगढ़, जौनपुर, मुल्तानपुर, गाजीपुर, गौरीनगं, टण्डा, राबट्सगंज अहरोड़ा रोड, कामिया, गाजियाबाद, गोरखपुर, धुधली, पपरीना, खनीलाबाद, बस्ती, दिल्ली, फैजाबाद, अलीगढ़, अकबरपुर, शाहजहानपुर कलकत्ता, हावरा, और सिबपुर, पर भारतीय नेल निगम के मिट्टी के तेल के व्यापारी के रूप में काम कर रही है। ये लाइसेन्स स्थानीय सिविल अधि-कारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये थे।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने का उद्घाटन समारोह

1958. श्री मोलूहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 19 अगस्त, 1968 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 538 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने के उद्घाटन समारोह के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण थे ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमेया) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। ब्यौरे अभी तक एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) विलम्ब का कारण यह है कि अपेक्षित सूचना भारत सरकार के सभी विभागों तथा राज्य सरकार की एजन्सियों एवं भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से इकट्ठी करनी है। सूचना का मुख्य भाग प्राप्त हो गया है और शेष के शीघ्र ही प्राप्त हो जाने की प्राप्ता है। 19-8-1968 के प्रश्न संख्या 538 के प्राश्वासन को पूरा करने समय मुकम्मल ब्यौरे मस पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

River Water Disputes

1959. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all attempts so far made to reach an agreement on the pending Inter State Water disputes through mutual negotiations by the concerned parties have failed; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to refer these disputes to arbitration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A number of inter-State water disputes have already been settled through negotiations and there are only three unresolved disputes in respect of major rivers, namely, Krishna, Godavari and Narmada. Action has been initiated to constitute tribunals in respect of Krishna and Godavari. As regards the Narmada waters dispute, it is considered that further attempts should be made to bring about an amicable settlement before resorting to adjudication.

Endowment Life Insurance Policy

1960. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the return calculated in compound interest on an Endowment Policy (life);

(b) if this low percentage is related to premature payments arising from deaths, what was the percentage of such payments to the total of other payments made on the Life Insurance Corporation policies in the last year; and

(c) the reasons for not allowing a sliding scale, related to inflation, as in some countries, in making payments on maturity of policies?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Unlike a banking transaction, the interest yield under an assurance policy depends upon the time when the policy actually becomes a claim. Claim by death cannot be foreseen.

(b) The percentage of claims by death to other claims in 1967-68 was 35 per cent.

(c) It is not possible for the Corporation to issue special plans where benefits are linked to the cost of living index firstly because of the statutory restrictions on its investment policy and secondly because of the special position which the Corporation occupies as a statutory body with monopolistic powers to transact insurance business.

Creation of selection grades in services

1961. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered creation of selection grades in all categories of service as a reward for competitive efficiency and as a known basis for promotion;

(b) whether the State Governments should not be encouraged to introduce similar selection grades and whether the Central Government should not agree to meet the extra cost; and

(c) whether Government propose to consult the Union Public Service Commission and make a reference to the Administrative Reforms Commission for examination of such selection grades?

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

(b) Does not arise, in view of answer above.

(c) No, Sir.

Loans for Construction of Houses

1962. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4333 on the 19th August, 1968 and state:

(a) the institutions which are capable of giving long term finance for the construction of 7.50 lakhs of houses as originally planned; and

(b) if there is no such institution, the reasons for the Reserve Bank not making long term finance available to Scheduled Banks for giving advances for house construction?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation advances substantial sums for housing schemes. Government departments, housing boards, public undertakings, local bodies etc. also provide housing units.

(b) Under its statute, the Reserve Bank is unable to provide long term loans to the banks for house construction purposes.

1968 में संसद सदस्यों के विदेशों के बारे

1963. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 18 जनवरी 1968 तथा 30 सितम्बर 1968 के बीच की अवधि में कितने संसद सदस्यों ने विदेशों की यात्रा की ;

(ख) कितने संसद सदस्यों को सरकार द्वारा किसी प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्य के रूप में भेजा गया था और उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त अवधि में ऐसे प्रत्येक सदस्य के लिये मंजूर की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि तथा खर्च की गई कुल विदेशी मुद्रा के आंकड़े का ब्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) 78 संसद सदस्यों के लिए "पी" फार्म की और/या विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी दी गयी थी।

(ख) इस अवधि में सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों में 6 संसद सदस्यों को शामिल किया गया था। इस सम्बन्ध में हुए वास्तविक खर्च

का हिसाब लगाया जा रहा है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ग) इस अवधि में संसद सदस्यों के लिए कुल 1.75 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गयी। इसके अलावा उत्तर के भाग (ख) में बताये गये 6 संसद सदस्यों को निर्धारित दरों पर दैनिक भत्ता भी दिया गया था। चूंकि विदेशी मुद्रा प्रायः निर्धारित दरों के अनुसार ही दी जाती है इस लिए सभी सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग व्यय का विस्तृत विवरण तैयार करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। फिर भी यदि किसी विशेष सदस्य अथवा सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी अपेक्षित हो तो वह दो जा सकती है।

टिप्पणी :— कृपया यह बात नोट कर ली जाये कि उपयुक्त सूचना दी गयी स्वीकृतियों और मंजूरीयों पर प्राधारित है, अलग-अलग सदस्यों के वास्तविक यात्रा विवरण के प्राधार पर नहीं।

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय बैंकों पर कब्जा करना

1964. श्री प० ल० बाबूपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पांच भारतीय बैंकों की पूरी सम्पत्तियों पर कब्जा कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक बैंक में कितनी राशि जमा है; और

(ग) किस नियम के अन्तर्गत यह कब्जा किया गया है और इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पाकिस्तान के शत्रु सम्पत्ति अधिनियम ने 17 भारतीय बैंक, जो 8 सितम्बर, 1965 को पाकिस्तान में काम कर रहे थे, अपने कब्जे में ले लिये थे।

(लाख रुपयों में)

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	507.22
बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	145.94
बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा	51.09
सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	617.97
कमर्शियल बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	0.05
हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शियल बैंक	1.16
लक्ष्मी कमर्शियल बैंक	0.15
नेशनल बैंक ऑफ लाहौर	1.18
न्यू बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	1.25
ओरियन्टल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स	2.51
पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	10.72
पंजाब कोऑपरेटिव बैंक	0.18
पंजाब ऐण्ड सिध बैंक	0.10
ट्रेडर्स बैंक	2.16
यूनाईटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	35.41
यूनाईटेड बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया	377.64
यूनाईटेड इण्डस्ट्रियल बैंक	6.13
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(ग) ये बैंक पाकिस्तान रक्षा नियमावली के नियम 182 के अधीन कब्जे में लिये गये थे। सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान की सरकार को कई विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं और उसे जोर दे कर कहा गया है कि वह दोनों देशों में से किसी एक देश की कब्जे में ली गयी सम्पत्ति को तत्काल करार के अनुसार एक-दूसरे देश को लौटा देने की बात पर सहमत हो जाय।

Reclamation of Garbage into Building Material

1965. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to newspaper

reports that a new discovery has recently been made by a Japanese firm, M/s. Teduko Fosan Company of Tokyo, whereby garbage is reclaimed into building material; and

(b) if so the steps taken, if any, to get details of the new discovery with a view to solving the garbage problems of big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi?

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

(b) The Indian Embassy in Japan and the Japanese Embassy in New Delhi have been addressed for technical and other details.

Out-of-turn Allotment to Government Servants on Health Grounds

1966. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government servants who applied for out-of-turn allotment of residential accommodation in Delhi during the period from July to October, 1968 on grounds that they themselves are suffering from T.B.:

(b) the number of applications which have been accepted on these grounds and the reasons for not accepting the remaining applications;

(c) the number of Government servants among the applicants who have been actually allotted the quarters; and

(d) when the remaining applicants are likely to be allotted residential accommodation?

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

(b) Due to the fact that a large number of Government officers who

have been sanctioned out of turn allotment on medical grounds are waiting for allotment, a ban has been temporarily imposed upto 31st December, 1968 not to consider any application. All these five cases will be considered after the ban is removed.

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

Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Department in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

1967. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Physiotherapy Department and Occupational Therapy Department has been opened in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi which is drawing number of patients every day;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to expand the Department by recruiting trained hands and training new recruits who would administer treatment to the ever increasing number of patients; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan from U.S.A.

1968. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans so far received by India from U.S.A.;

(b) the rate of interest charged on these loans;

(c) the annual burden of repayment of these loans;

(d) the amount which has been repaid to U.S.A. by way of interest charges and principal; and

(e) how Government propose to repay the balance and how long it will take to complete the repayment?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The total amount of loans received (in terms of agreements signed) by India from the USA comes to Rs. 4157.84 crores as on 31-8-1968, including P.L. 480 rupee loans. Of this, Rs. 2217.24 crores are repayable in dollars and Rs. 1940.60 crores in rupees.

(b) Interest rates are different for different loans and vary between 3/4 per cent and 6 per cent per annum.

(c) According to the present estimates principal and interest payable during the current year and the next two years will be as follows:

Year	(Rs. crores)			
	Financial		Interest	
	Total	of which in dollars	Total	of which in dollars
1968-69	64.60	37.18	68.30	24.90
1969-70	69.83	40.80	70.14	26.98
1970-71	68.57	38.15	67.83	25.08

(d) Upto 31-8-1968 a sum of Rs. 554.11 crores has been paid to U.S.A. on account of principal (Rs. 274.13 crores) and interest (Rs. 279.98 crores) Of this, a sum of Rs. 227.40 crores has been paid in dollars on account of principal (Rs. 128.68 crores) and interest (Rs. 98.72 crores).

(e) The liabilities on account of principal and interest will be met from export earnings where such liabilities have to be discharged in foreign currency and from rupee resources where they are payable in rupees. The repayment of these loans will extend till the year 2008.

Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Project

1969. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time-schedule for completion of Srisaillam Hydro-electric Project is being kept up;

(b) the latest financial assistance provided for the early completion of the project;

(c) the steps which have been taken to rehabilitate the affected persons of the submerged area; and

(d) the financial assistance which has so far been given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There has been some delay in the progress of the work on the project.

(b) and (d). No earmarked Central loan assistance is being given for the Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Project.

(c) Although submergence of villages under the project may not take place till the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State authorities have initiated action for selection of suitable areas for rehabilitating the displaced families.

Income-Tax Payment by Partners of Messrs. Rayuma Services

1970. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total assessed income of the partners of Messrs. Rayuma Services, the managing Agents of Alembic Chemical Works Limited, Baroda, Shri R. B. Amin, Shri C. R. Amin, Miss S. R. Amin and Shrimati C. B. Amin for the years 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the total Income-tax payable by each partner from 1964-65 to 1967-68; year-wise:

(c) the total amount of tax actually paid by each partner, year-wise and the accumulated arrears upto the 31st March, 1968;

(d) whether all incomes including managing agency remunerations have been included in the assessed incomes of each partner of Messrs. Rayuma Services; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The required information in respect of Shri R. B. Amin, Smt. C. B. Amin, and Shri C. R. Amin partners of Messrs. Rayuma Services is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-2306/8)

Miss S. R. Amin is not a partner in M/s. Rayuma Services.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

L.I.C. Investment

1971. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in rupees both industrial and non industrial, by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in each State till-date; and

(b) the share of investment in (i) industrial concerns, (ii) housing and (iii) others out of the total?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) L.I.C.'s investments in each State/Union Territory as at 31st March, 1968, are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Industrial	Non-Industrial
Andhra .	3,97.56	51,05.65
Assam .	8,06.63	13,92.27

Bihar	19,14.96	30,46.54
Delhi	4,52.50	1,25.73
Gujarat	16,44.78	41,46.29
Haryana	79.30	74,26.41
Himachal Pradesh	20.69	6.67
Jammu & Kashmir		91.94
Kerala	3,78.11	20,94.59
Madhya Pradesh	5,05.15	21,07.34
Madras	15,33.09	56,63.69
Maharashtra	69,90.68	85,41.98
Mysore	4,46.73	40,10.18
Orissa	2,78.16	32,61.32
Pondicherry		3.88
Punjab	39.48	20,63.37
Rajasthan	96.58	30,54.52
Uttar Pradesh	6,65.18	49,21.60
West Bengal	57,60.61	29,47.53
TOTAL	220,10.19	530,11.50

(b) The shares of investments of the L.I.C. in industrial concerns, housing and others, as at 31st March, 1968, are as under:

	Amount - Rs. in crores)	%
I. Industrial concerns	220.16	19.70
II. Housing		
(a) to Governments	94.47	11.86
(b) to Co-operatives	38.11	
III. Others	765.07	68.44
TOTAL	1117.81	100.00

Kanpur Fertilizer Project

1972. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kanpur Fertilizer Project is not progressing according to the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) the total cost of its construction and the expected production per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU-RAMAI AH): (a) and (b). The project construction is so far on schedule but delays in the procurement of indigenous equipment are causing concern. The commissioning schedule has not, however, been altered and the project is likely to start production by April, 1970.

(c) The total cost of the project is estimated at about Rs. 61.86 crores. The project will have a capacity of 200,000 tonnes per annum in terms of nitrogen.

Foreign Exchange to M/s Remington Rand of India (P) Limited

1974. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3658 on the 12th August, 1968 regarding M/s. Remington Rand of India (P) Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the information asked for has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The information is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Rs.

M/s. Remington Rand of India (Private) Limited

- (i) The amount of income-tax assessed during the last five years i.e. 13-8-63 to 12-8-1968 168.69 lakhs.

(ii) The amount of in-tax realised during the last five years i.e. 13-8-63 to 12-8-1968 (including payments of Advance Tax, Super Profit Tax, Sur Tax and tax on account of Self/ Provisional assessments.) 218.95 lakhs.

months ending 31st May, 1968 is Rs. 24,30,764.

Assessment of Income of Shri Kantilal Desai

(iii) The amount of undisputed Income-tax due from it at present and the action taken to realise the same. Nil

1976. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Overtime Allowance Paid to Government Employees

1975. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 73,800 received by Shri Kantilal Desai as 'terminal benefits' in three years from the 8th July, 1965 to June, 1968 without doing any work for M/s. Dodsals (P) Ltd. was assessed as 'earned income' or unearned income;

(a) the number of employees serving in Classes I, II, III and IV in various Ministries/Attached and subordinate offices as on the 31st August, 1968; and

(b) if not, assessed as unearned income, the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of over-time allowance paid to different categories Ministry/Office-wise during the period from 1st January to 31st August, 1968?

(c) whether Government propose to lay copies of the assessments of Shri Kantilal Desai for the relevant years on the Table; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The required information is not readily available. However, information regarding the number of employees serving in Classes I, II, III and IV in various Ministries/Offices as on 31st March, 1966 is readily available and was as follows:—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Assessment for the year 1967-68 (accounting year 1966-67) is pending. Rs. 24,600 being the amount of terminal benefits received from Dodsals (Private) Ltd. during accounting year 1965-66 (assessment year 1966-67) has been assessed as earned income.

Class I—19,942.

Class II—38,119.

Class III—11,91,265.

Class IV.—12,52,852.

In addition, there were 10,533 other employees for whom details of classification are not available.

(b) The reason is that pension, annuity, gratuity etc. which are assessable under section 15 read with section 17 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are treated as earned income under the provisions of the Act.

The amount of overtime allowance paid by the various Ministries/Departments to their staff in the Secretariat proper during the period of six

(c) and (d). As far as could be ascertained, there has been no occasion in the past of any copy of the assessment order of income-tax, wealth-tax or any other direct tax having been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. Prior to 1-4-1964, there was a provision in the Income-tax Act and other direct taxes' enactments which prohibited the disclosure by tax authorities of any information relating to income-tax and other

direct taxes, returns, assessments, etc. except in specified cases and circumstances or to specified authorities, such as the Comptroller and Auditor General.

2. These secrecy provisions were removed from the Income-tax, Wealth-tax and Gift-tax Acts by the Finance Act of 1964. Simultaneously, the scope of the information which could be disclosed and the circumstances under which such disclosure could be made were enlarged by the Finance Act of 1964. Under the present provision, vide Section 138(1)(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, any person can make an application to the Commissioner of Income-tax in the prescribed form for any information relating to any assessee in respect of any assessment, and the Commissioner may, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, furnish or cause to be furnished the information asked for in respect of that assessment only. The Act provides that the Commissioner's decision in this behalf shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court of law.

3. From the above it will be observed that while a person is entitled to get information relating to an assessment, the provision contemplates the disclosure of information only on the specific points mentioned in the application, and that too, only when the Commissioner of Income-tax is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so. It does not provide for the grant of copies of assessment orders, returns etc.

4. This is a necessary and wholesome provision because, otherwise the information contained in the assessment order could be used for private and personal purposes. Besides an assessment order may contain statements or observations which, taken out of context, might adversely affect the assessee's credit and business standing. Further an assessment order is liable to modification or even cancellation as a result of appeal or revision by the various appellate and revisional autho-

rities provided in the law, and also by High Courts and the Supreme Court on questions of law. The findings in an assessment order do not, therefore, become final until all these appellate stages have been gone through.

5. Parliament has thus advisedly and deliberately introduced these restraints on disclosure of information in section 138(1) (b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and in the corresponding provisions of the other direct taxes Acts. These restraints are based on valid and justifiable grounds and Government have to keep them in view. Information and documents which could not be obtained through an application to the Commissioner of Income-tax under the provisions of the law should not be thrown open to the public through the medium of a reply by Government to a Parliament Question.

6. In the light of the position stated above, Government are of the view that it will not be correct to place copies of assessment orders and other documents from the Income-tax records of a tax-payer on the Table of the House.

7. However, in order to obviate the possibility of any misunderstanding in the context of this particular case, I am placing on the Table of the House a copy of the assessment order in the case of Shri Kantilal M. Desai for the assessment year 1966-67 relating to his income of the accounting year 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2307/68]. Assessments for subsequent years in this case have not yet been completed. The laying on the Table of the House of a copy of the assessment order in this particular case should not be treated as a precedent for the future.

International Development Association

1977. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Development Association did

not fulfil its promise of an industrial project loan to India for 1967-68 because its funds had exhausted;

(b) the extent of depletion which has to be made good by the U.S. Government and when it is likely to be made;

(c) how Government propose to tide over the year of financial drought;

(d) the amount of credits received by India from the International Development Association during the last two years; and

(e) why despite the hopes raised by him and after his recent visit to the U.S.A. aid is not forthcoming?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Due to the delay in the second replenishment becoming effective and on account of paucity of funds the International Development Association has not so far been able to grant the non-project loan for import of industrial raw materials, components, etc., intended for 1967-68.

(b) According to the decision on the second replenishment, it becomes effective when at least twelve countries whose contributions aggregate to at least \$950 million formally notify their contributions to IDA. So far nine countries with contributions aggregating to 367,680,000 dollars have notified their contributions. The U. S. contribution of 480 million dollars is yet to be approved by the United States Congress and it is not possible to say when the Congress will authorise contribution.

(c) Foreign exchange resources include export earnings and the total of aid availability from all sources. With very careful husbanding of external resources, reasonably good performance in exports and given a satisfactory level of agricultural production, it is expected that it will be possible to meet the normal import requirements of the year.

(d) I.D.A. extended four credits in all amounting to \$306 million during 1966-67.

(e) I have not raised hopes about aid. In fact I have been saying that the aid climate is difficult and that we should reduce dependence on aid by export production, import substitution and domestic production of our basic requirements such as foodgrains, to the maximum extent possible. My recent visit to the USA was to attend the Annual Meetings of the Board of Governors of the IBRD and IMF, in my capacity as India's Governor, on these institutions, and was not for aid discussions.

Merger of Dearness Allowance in the Pension

1978. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government employees who retired before 1952 and whose pension was over Rs. 200 p.m. were not given the benefit of merger of part of dearness allowance to their pension;

(b) whether as per Gadgil Committee's Report, part of dearness allowance was merged with the pension of the employees;

(c) whether as a consequence of Central Governments acceptance of the recommendations of the Das Commission, further dearness allowance was merged with pension;

(d) if so, from what dates, to what extent and the pensioners who got this benefit;

(e) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of removing artificial classification of pensioners which have come into existence because of above Commissions and would decide to give equal benefits to all pensioners; and

(f) whether State Governments would be advised to give same benefits

to State pensioners as Central Government pensioners are getting or may hereafter get?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). In the case of Central Government servants who retired on or after 15-7-1952, 50 per cent of the dearness allowance, which was treated as dearness pay as recommended by the Gadgil Committee, was allowed to count as emoluments for determining pension. In the case of those who retired before that date the rates of temporary increase in pension sanctioned in 1945 were enhanced as follows with effect from 1-4-1958.

Pension not exceeding Rs. 50—
Rs. 10 p.m.

Pensions exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 (with marginal adjustments upto pensions not exceeding Rs. 112.50—
—Rs. 12.50 p.m.

In either case no part of the dearness allowance drawn by the employees while in service was merged with their pension.

(c) No, Sir. The question of merger of dearness allowance with pension or counting the same for pension was not included in the terms of reference of the One-Man Independent Body presumably referred to as Das Commission by the Hon' Member.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal to revise the existing orders.

(f) Does not arise.

Free Medical Aid to Pensioners

1979. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of extending

free medical aid facilities to the Central Government pensioners living outside Delhi for treatment at Delhi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Central Government pensioners residing in Delhi in the areas covered by the Central Government Health Scheme are entitled to the benefits of the Scheme on a voluntary basis by paying the prescribed contribution on the same rate as Central Government servants residing in Delhi. This arrangement is not possible in the case of pensioners not residing in Delhi.

पटना नगर निगम का चुनाव

1980. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटना नगर निगम के लिये, जिसको विघटित कर दिया गया है, सदस्यों का चुनाव करने के लिये निर्वाचन कराने तथा इसका नियन्त्रण लोगों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों को सौंपने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री व० सू० शर्मा): (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। विघटित नगर निगम के ग्राम चुनाव का प्रश्न राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है। किन्तु चुनाव कराने में पहले निगम के अन्तर्गत लाये गये कुछ नये नगर क्षेत्रों में बाड़ों का परिशीलन कराना आवश्यक होगा। इन क्षेत्रों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मतदाताओं की सूचियों को भी

संशोधित कराना होगा ।

बरोनी उर्वरक कारखाने के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

1981. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरोनी उर्वरक कारखाने में अब तक नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति बरोनी के निकट स्थित क्षेत्रों के रहने वाले हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार तथा अधिकारियों से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि बरोनी से दस मील तक की दूरी पर रहने वाले लोगों को नियुक्त किया जाये; और

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

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरमैया) : (क) उपलब्ध नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के बरोनी प्रभाग में अब तक नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की संख्या 141 है।

(ख) उपरोक्त संख्या में से 101 व्यक्ति बिहार में हैं।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) श्रेणी और श्रेणी IV के पदों की भर्ती में निष्कासितों (oustees) जिनकी भूमि कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए अर्जित गई है, को सर्व प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। दस मीलों के रेडियस में रहने वाले अन्य लोगों

को दूसरे स्थानीय लोगों के मुकाबिल में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

Tongue-Cancer in Delhi

1982. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been many cases of tongue-cancer in Delhi;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The number of tongue-cancer cases treated in the various hospitals of Delhi is as follows:—

	1966	1967	1968 upto 31st Oct.)
Safdarjang Hospital .	26	19	14
All-India Institute of Medical Sciences .	11	25	26
Irwin Hospital .	20	29	14

(b) The cause is not known but some of the pre-disposing factors are poor oral hygiene, tobacco chewing with lime and betelnut and excessive smoking.

(c) Facilities for treatment exist in the above mentioned hospitals. For prevention, health education is relied on.

Rehabilitation of LIC Employees Selected for Emergency Commission

1983. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation authorities have pre-

scribed any minimum in the marks obtained in the Degree examination in the matter of the rehabilitation of their employees selected for Emergency Commission in the Officers' cadre on their release from the Army;

(b) the percentage of Life Insurance Corporation employees selected for Emergency Commission who have thus been rehabilitated on release in the Officers' cadre;

(c) whether any such minimum in the marks obtained in the degree examination is insisted on, in regard to the eligibility for competing, for the I.A.S. or I.P.S. examinations; and

(d) whether Government could ask the L.I.C. authorities to remove the restrictions regarding the minimum marks obtained in the Degree examination in the matter of rehabilitation of their employees selected for Emergency Commission in the Officers' grade on their release from the Army in view of their rigorous military training and efficient service in the Defence Forces?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir. As against a high second class degree prescribed for direct recruits to Assistant Administrative Officers' cadre in the Corporation, the released officers are eligible even if they have a degree with at least 45 per cent marks. The qualifying marks for interview and for selection are also relaxed by 5 per cent.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At the instance of the Government of India, the Corporation has already made all possible concessions and relaxations in the matter of educational qualifications, age and qualifying marks at the competitive examination and interview, in addition to the reservation of vacancies

upto 10 per cent for L.I.C. employees and another 10 per cent to outsiders so released.

Increase in Prices paid to Opium Cultivators

1984. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to increase the prices paid to opium cultivators in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the new levels of prices fixed and from what date they would be effective?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The question of fixing price for the opium to be harvested by the cultivators in 1989 is under consideration.

Expansion of Alkaloids Factory at Neemuch

1985. **SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion of alkaloids factory at Neemuch is progressing satisfactorily; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far and the scheduled date of its completion and trial working?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). There is no alkaloids factory at Neemuch at present and so the question of its expansion does not arise. It is, however, proposed to set up a modern alkaloids factory at Neemuch. Detailed estimates for the setting up of the Factory are now nearing finalization. It is, however, not possible at this stage to indicate the scheduled date of the completion of the Factory or its trial working.

Every effort is, however, being made to set up the Project expeditiously.

अन्तर्राज्यीय खाद्य अपमिश्रण को रोकने के लिये खाद्य निरीक्षकों की नियुक्ति

1986. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अन्तर्राज्यीय खाद्य अपमिश्रण को रोकने के लिये खाद्य निरीक्षक नियुक्त करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है और ये निरीक्षक किन खाद्य पदार्थों को मिलावट को रोकेंगे; और

(ग) ये निरीक्षक कब नियुक्त किये जायेंगे और यह योजना कब लागू की जायेगी?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). अन्तर्राज्यीय खाद्य अपमिश्रण की रोक थाम के लिए एक योजना तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Provision for Drinking Water in Rural Areas

1987. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI:

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

(a) whether any survey has been made to find out the total rural area in the country which has not the facility of supply of drinking water;

(b) the Central allocation to the States for this purpose during the three Five Year Plans periods;

(c) the progress made by the States during the above period with particular reference to Rajasthan; and

(d) the targets laid down for the Fourth Plan in this regard?

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

(a) The Special Investigation Divisions with 100 per cent subsidy from the Centre were set up in various States in 1963 for making a preliminary appraisal of the rural drinking water supply problem in the country, with particular reference to scarcity and difficult areas.

(b) The Investigation Divisions were set up only in 1963 and Central assistance to the State Governments is given by way of 100 per cent grant-in-aid. The annual provision made for this purpose is Rs. 40 lakhs.

(c) Most of the States including Rajasthan, have completed the preliminary investigation work.

(d) The Investigation Divisions are proposed to be continued during the Fourth Plan period to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the various rural water supply schemes and also to carry out detailed investigations regarding the development of ground water in the scarcity and difficult areas so that the project reports may be completed well in advance of the construction programme.

Survey of Oil and Gas in Rajasthan

1988. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether any survey was conducted by Government recently in

Rajasthan to find deposits of oil and gas;

(b) if so, whether such deposits have been discovered in Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the regions where such deposits have been found;

(d) whether Government propose to work on these deposits; and

(e) if so, the time likely to be taken to finalise the proposal?

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

(b) and (c). Indication of the presence of gas has been obtained in two wells in the Jaisalmer District.

(d) A few more wells will have to be drilled in order to make a reliable estimate of the size of the reserves and their commerciality.

(e) This will depend upon the results of the drilling referred to in (d) above.

Decline in Naphtha Surplus

1989. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's Naphtha surplus is fast declining and there is likelihood of serious shortage of naphtha in the country;

(b) if so, the stock of surplus naphtha as it stood on the 30th June, 1968; and

(c) the period for which the existing stock of naphtha is likely to last?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Naphtha is surplus at present. The surplus will decline progressively as the fertiliser and petrochemical factories under construction and approved begin to lift their required quantities. A shortage is likely to occur after 1971.

(b) and (c). Naphtha surplus to the country's requirement has been exported and stocks are not allowed to accumulate.

Officials' Visit Abroad

1990. **SHRI P. GOPALAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many officials of each Ministry/Department of Government visited foreign countries on Government and private missions during the period from the 1st January, 1967 to 30th June, 1968; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in connection with these visits?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The requisite information in respect of officials who visited foreign countries on Government missions during the period from the 1st January, 1967 to 30th June, 1968 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2308/68].

Since visits of Government officials on private missions abroad are dealt with by the Reserve Bank of India direct, no statistics of such visits are maintained by Government.

Denial of 'P' Form to Kerala's Chief Minister

1991. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI RAMA AVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-DHARY:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAJR:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

**SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Kerala has been denied 'P' Form for going to East Germany;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such cases in respect of Central and State Ministers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Some times travel proposals of Ministers are drawn up on the basis of their being in receipt of invitations and hospitality from abroad. In such cases, no release of foreign exchange from India is involved except for a small amount for meeting incidental expenses and only passage clearance is normally sought. In respect of Ministers such travel proposals are examined in the context of the following criteria:

1. Hospitality/invitation abroad should be only from a foreign Government and not from non-Governmental sources like societies and private bodies, etc.
2. Passage cost should be paid by us and not by the hosts.
3. The invitation should be routed through the Ministry of External Affairs as per normal protocol requirements.
4. Foreign visits of Ministers should be primarily for work connected with their office or with their official responsibilities and position.

2. Travel proposals are cleared only if they are in accordance with the above policy.

3. The request of the Chief Minister of Kerala could not be cleared since the invitation and hospitality was from the South East Asian Society, Berlin, which is a private party.

(c) A part from the case of the Chief Minister of Kerala, the question did not arise since the Ministers concerned subsequently themselves dropped their travel requests.

Appointment of Deputy Project Officer for Text Book Presses

1992. **SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV:** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a post of Deputy Project Officer in the scale of Rs. 700—1150 was created in 1961-62 in connection with the setting up of the Text Book Presses;

(b) whether a post with a similar or modified designation viz., O.S.D. Text Books in the scale of Rs. 900—1250 has recently been created in connection with the setting up of the Text Book Presses; and

(c) if so, the qualification prescribed for this post and the manner in which it is proposed to be filled up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) A post of Manager Grade II designated as Deputy Project Officer (Printing) in the scale of pay of Rs. 700—1150 was created in 1962 to assist the Project Officer (Printing) in the planning and progressing of the Third Five Year Plan schemes of the Printing and Stationery Department. The post was abolished with effect from the 1st April, 1963.

(b) It has been decided to set up a Project Cell in the office of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery

for implementing the project of setting up three Text Book Presses at Mysore, Bhubaneswar and Chandigarh. A post of Manager Grade I in the scale of Rs. 900—1250 has been created in connection with the setting up of the Presses.

(c) These matters are under consideration.

Seizure of Smuggled Luxury Car in Calcutta

1993. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs in Calcutta seized a smuggled luxury car from the possession of a big industrialist;

(b) whether the Central Revenue and Police Investigating agencies have started prosecution against Mr. N. S. Hoon, a London businessman of West Pakistani origin for illegal import and sale of this particular car;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are under pressure from the owner of a chain newspaper group to protect Mr. N. S. Hoon and his various business rackets?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). In 1961 one Shri N. S. Hoon, holding a British passport, imported at Bombay a Cadillac car under a carnet issued by the Royal Automobile Club, Canada. It was seized by the Calcutta Customs on 22-9-1962 as it was not re-exported in terms of the conditions of the carnet. Importation of a car under a carnet issued by a recognised Automobile Club is permitted as per an international convention and such cars cannot be said to have been illegally imported into the country. Hence the practice is not to launch prosecution in such cases. As per that practice, no prosecution was launched in this case.

(d) No, Sir.

Indian Independence (Rights, Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947

1994. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Order No. 18 under the Indian Independence (Rights, Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947, issued under Section 9 of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, continues to be valid in the Republic of India, as is indicated in a number of post-Independence judicial pronouncements;

(b) whether under the said Order the entire properties of India-land, coinage, bank notes currency notes and property of every sort, vest in the British Sovereign; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to rectify this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Indian Independence (Rights, Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947, related to the initial distribution of rights, property and liabilities consequential on the partition of the sub-continent. As from the commencement of the Constitution, all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in the British Sovereign for the purposes of the Government of the Dominion of India or for the purposes of the Government of each Governor's Province vest respectively in the Union and the corresponding State by virtue of Article 294 of the Constitution.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाँदा जिले में बबरेक नगर
में क्षमचिह्नित गृह-निर्माण

1995. श्री जगदेवर यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छत्ती मोर्गों ने नगर क्षेत्र (टाउन एरिया) प्रघात की

अनुमति के बिना और पट्टे की राशि बिना बिना उत्तर प्रदेश में बांदा जिले के बबेरु नगर समिति की भूमि पर अनधिकृत रूप से मकान बना लिये हैं तथा अब भी मकान बना रहे हैं और उन्होंने मैजिस्ट्रेटों के पास मुकदमे दायर करके अपने नाम पर बहुत सी भूमि रजिस्टर करा ली है और वे अब भी ऐसा कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) नगर क्षेत्र समिति की स्थापना के समय उसके अधिकार में कितने एकड़ भूमि थी और इस प्रकार धनी लोगों द्वारा कितने एकड़ भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भूमि पर इस प्रकार अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा करने और उसकी रजिस्ट्री कराने को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी;

बाबू (उत्तर प्रदेश) में चि 10
अस्पताल

1996. श्री जगेश्वर दाबबु : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बबेरु नगर में जिला बोर्ड अस्पताल के लिये नियत की गई भूमि को, जो अब भी अस्पताल के परिसर में है, वहाँ के धनी लोगों ने अपने नाम में दर्ज करवा लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले पर सरकार तुरन्त विचार करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

परिवार नियोजन के लिये सस्ते उपाय

1997. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि परिवार नियोजन को सफल बनाने के लिये किसी सरल, सुगम और सस्ते ढंग का पता लगाने के लिये प्रायुर्वेद तथा होम्योपैथी के विशेषज्ञों की सलाह लेने के हेतु सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्री.पति बन्धुशेखर) : प्रायुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथी की चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में परिवार नियोजन के लिए निदोष और आसानी से उपलब्ध साधनों का पता लगाने के लिए, विशेषज्ञों की राय जानने के उद्देश्य से, जुलाई, 1967 में सरकार ने दो मोप्टियां आयोजित की—

- (1) आधुनिक, सिद्ध तथा यूनानी चिकित्सकों के साथ; और
- (2) होम्योपैथी के चिकित्सकों के साथ।

इनके परिणाम स्वरूप धनेकों नुस्खे प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। जैसा कि चिकित्सकों ने सुझाया, दो जोब समितियां—एक

होम्योपैथी की प्रौद्योगिकियों के लिए और दूसरी स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए गठित की गई। प्राप्त हुए 295 नुस्खों में से 133 नुस्खे क्लिनिकल परीक्षण के लिए जांच समिति ने चुन लिए हैं। सरकार ने इन प्रौद्योगिकियों के परीक्षण के लिए 10 क्लिनिकल अनुसंधान एकक मंजूर कर दिए हैं।

दिल्ली में उर्वरक कारखाना

1998. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में दो उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यय क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुवैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Presenting of Audited Accounts of Public Undertakings to Legislatures

1999. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported statement of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India at Bangalore on the 7th October last that the accounts of public sector establishments should be subjected to audit by an independent authority who would submit the reports to the Legislature;

(b) if so, the details of his suggestion/proposal in this regard:

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission too have recommended the constitution of an 'Audit Board' on the French Pattern;

(d) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

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

(b) It is not a new suggestion, but only a mention of the existing procedure of the audit being conducted by the Comptroller & Auditor General, who is an independent authority and who submits the reports to the Parliament/Legis'ature.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Government has accepted the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission to set up an Audit Board.

Pyrites and Chemicals Company Limited

2000. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total amount of travelling allowance, yearwise, paid to the Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Engineer respectively of the Pyrites and Chemicals Company Ltd., during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): The required information is given below:—

Year	Managing Director	Chief Mining Engineer
1965-66	6,049.77	8,728.68
1966-67	7,061.31	7,866.54
1967-68	8,142.97	181.10

During the above period there was only a part-time chairman and no allowance was paid to him in that capacity.

Beas Sutlej Link Project

2001. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Beas-Sutlej link project was running behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve matters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b). Beas Sutlej Link-Project, presently under construction, is now scheduled to be completed by 1973-74. The main reasons for the set back in the schedule are; (i) delay in the finalisation of the loan agreement with the International Development Association and the consequent delay in procuring construction equipment from abroad, and (ii) a constraint of resources.

(c) Efforts continue to be made to find additional funds for the Project.

Digging of High Level Canal Covered by Chandon Dam in Bihar

2003. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for the digging of a High Level Canal in the command area covered by Chandan Dam in Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any work has been started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRA-SAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Not yet. The work on the High Level Canal will be start-

ed after the estimates have been sanctioned.

Rates of Irrigation of Land in Bihar

2004. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether rates of irrigation of lands per acre in Bihar Canal areas vary from place to place and season to season; and

(b) whether Government propose to fix rates at an ad hoc basis and amalgamate them with the land revenue in the interest of revenue earnings and in the interest of the cultivators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRA-SAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Filling up of Health Form by Passengers Arriving by Air

2005. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any health form is required to be filled up by passengers arriving by Air from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the object of such a form;

(c) when this was introduced; and

(d) whether Government are aware of any other country in the world asking for such declarations?

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

(b) Under the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1954 any person who has come from a yellow fever infected area and is unable to produce a valid certificate of vaccination against

yellow fever shall be isolated until his certificate (if he holds one) becomes valid, or until a period of not more than nine days reckoned from the date of last possible exposure to infection has elapsed, whichever occurs first. A person is regarded as coming from a yellow fever infected area unless the Health Officer is satisfied, by reference to the Personal Declaration of Origin and Health, that he has not been in such an area within nine days of arrival in India. This Declaration form, which besides indicating the names of the countries a passenger had visited, also indicates the dates on which he had visited these countries, helps the health authorities to detect doubtful declarations by verifying the statements made in the form with the help of the passenger passport.

(c) In 1946.

(d) Yes. Under the International Sanitary Regulations, 1966, besides India, the following countries have reserved the right to require all persons on international traffic disembarking in their territory to demand such a declaration:—

- (i) British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
- (ii) Gilbert and Ellice Islands.
- (iii) Pakistan.
- (iv) Pitcairn Islands

जिला अस्पताल आगरा

2006. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगरा जिला अस्पताल के दो वाडों में सैनिक सामान रखे जाने के कारण रोगियों के लिये स्थान की कमी है ;

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(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त अस्पताल में काम करन वाल डाक्टरों के रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आघात की स्थिति (भ्रमजोसी) के समय डाक्टरों को उनके घरों से बुलाने में बहुत समय लगता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुधार करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Detecting of Cases of Smuggling

2007. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 82 on the 22nd July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding searches by the Customs Authorities to detect cases of smuggling has since been collected;

(b) if so, names of persons involved; and

(c) action taken against each?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The information required for fulfilment of the assurance arising out of the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 82 on the 22nd July, 1968 has since been collect-

ed and is being laid on the Table of the Sabha separately. The details, are, however, reproduced below:—

The number of searches conducted by the Customs authorities to detect cases of smuggling during the years 1966 and 1967 are 3315 and 2916 respectively. The number of searches by the Customs authorities in the year 1967 was thus less than the number of searches in the year 1966.

(b) and (c). Compilation of the names of the persons and the data regarding the action taken against each of them in the 6231 cases mentioned in (a) above, would involve considerable and disproportionate expenditure of time and labour.

Oil Drilling in Jammu

2008. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on oil drilling in Jammu has been started;

(b) the estimated quantity of the reserves in the area; and

(c) whether a refinery would be put up in that area?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal at present to set up a refinery in this area.

Reduction in Sale Price of Fertilizers

2009. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India has decided to further reduce the sale

price of fertilizers during the next Kharif season;

(b) if so, the rates of each type of fertilizers after reduction in the prices in India and how they will compare with the prevalent rates in the international market in general and with the corresponding rate in Pakistan, Japan, U.S.A. and U.K.; and

(c) when it is likely to bring the fertilizer prices prevailing in India at par with the international prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Raw Petroleum Coke at Barauni Refinery

2010. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while considering the expansion of the Barauni Refinery from 2 to 3 million tons, the production of raw petroleum coke has not been considered despite the fact that the country needs this material and will have to import the same in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not expanding the capacity for production of raw petroleum coke at this refinery along with the expansion of the refinery especially when the Barauni Refinery wants to set up its own Calcination plant also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). When the decision to expand the Barauni Refinery was taken in 1963, the then projected demand of petroleum coke, keeping in view the existing capacities for its production at Digboi, Gauhati and Barauni refineries, did not justify the installation of an additional coking

unit at the Barauni Refinery. An important consideration which went against the installation of another coking unit was the fact that the increased availability of unsaturated products from this unit would have made the entire blending operations extremely difficult and the major fuel products such as motor gasoline, naphtha, HSD, LDO and fuel oil would have gone off-specifications.

Expansion of Barauni Refinery

2011. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the expansion of Barauni Refinery to 5 million tons capacity;

(b) the details of the expansion scheme and over what period expansion work would be completed; and

(c) the foreign parties from which if any, collaboration is sought for the expansion scheme and on what tentative terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No, Sir, not at present.

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

Haldia Refinery

2012. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure so far incurred on the Haldia Refinery and whether it is likely to be completed within the estimates; and

(b) if not, how far the cost of the refinery is likely to exceed the original estimates;

(c) by what time in view of the latest position the refinery is likely to be commissioned and the likely delay if any, in the completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Actual expenditure till end October amounts to Rs. 11.63 lakhs. Project cost estimates will be finalised after January, 1969 when the jump-sum price quotations for process designs, detailed mechanical engineering and material are indicated by the foreign collaborators.

(c) Construction of the refinery is likely to be completed by the end of 1970 and the commissioning will take place immediately thereafter.

Production of raw Petroleum Coke in Gauhati Refinery

2013. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while considering the expansion of the Gauhati Refinery from .76 million tonnes to 1.2 million tonnes the production of raw petroleum coke has not been considered despite the fact that the country needs this material very badly and will have to import the same in the very near future; and

(b) the reasons for not expanding the capacity for production of raw petroleum coke at this refinery along with the expansion of the refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The question of the expansion of the Gauhati refinery is still under the consideration of the Government. The refinery already produces maximum possible quantities of raw petroleum coke. The expansion of the coking unit can be considered only after the size of the refinery is finally determined.

Foreign Exchange Violations by Film Stars

2014. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-

red Question No. 4400 on the 19th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding foreign exchange violations and concealment of income by film stars has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the articles seized, evidence found and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Out of the ten film stars mentioned in part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4400 dated the 19th August, 1968, raids were conducted by the Enforcement Directorate on the premises of (i) Smt. (then Kumari) Mala Sinha, (ii) Smt. (then Kumari) Vyjayantimala and (iii) Shri Raj Kapoor, and by the Income-tax Department on the premises of Kumari Waheeda Rehman only. No raids were conducted on the premises of the other film stars referred to in that question, either by the Enforcement Directorate or by the Income-tax Department. A statement showing the number and dates of these raids, the particulars of the cash, valuables and evidence seized and action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2309/68].

Tax Arrears due from Film Companies

2015. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHA-DAURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4408 on the 19th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information asked for therein regarding Income-tax arrears due from Film Companies has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The required information has since been laid on the Table of the House. A copy of the same is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2310/68].

तस्करि का उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतों पर प्रभाव

2016. श्री राम चरण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विदेशों को वस्तुओं की तस्करी से भारत में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कमी हो गई है और इनकी कीमतें बढ़ गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इनका पता लगाने का है कि तस्करी का मूल्यों में वृद्धि तथा वस्तुओं की कमी पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ा है?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) विदेशों को बहुत कम उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं चोरी-छिपे भजी जाती हैं और इसलिए भारत में इन वस्तुओं की कुल उपलब्धि पर इसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Purchase of barrels by Indian Oil Corporation

2017. SHRI K. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4284 on the 19th August, 1968 and state;

(a) whether the information regarding the purchase of barrels by the Indian Oil Corporation has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) M/s. Hind Galvanising & Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. resumed supplies of balance quantity from the first week of May, 1968. During the period of suspension of supplies from M/s. H.G.E.C., Indian Oil Corporation purchased 21,000 barrels from suppliers Corporation at the rate of Rs. 48 per Barrel. The additional expenditure incurred by the Indian Oil Corporation works out to approximately Rs. 1,34,400.

Sale of Gas to Namrup Fertiliser Factory and Assam Electricity Board

2018. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a difference of price of gas sold to Namrup Fertilizer Factory and to Assam State Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the name of the selling authority;

(c) who fixes or determines the price of gas produced by the Oil India Ltd;

(d) whether Government is a partner in Oil India Ltd;

(e) if so, the reasons why Namrup Fertiliser Factory is required to pay a heavy price;

(f) whether the General Manager of the Namrup Fertilizer Factory has represented about this fact to the Government of India; and

(g) the reaction of Government thereto;

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

(b) and (c). Oil India Limited.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The price payable by Namrup Fertilizers is considered reasonable having regard firstly to the cost of producing the gas and secondly the price that the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company pays for the gas it uses.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Petro-Chemicals Corporation

2019. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

Will he Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3655 on the 12th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Petro-Chemical Corporation has since been formed; and

(b) its aims and objects and its constitution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No; but a decision has been taken to set it up immediately.

(b) These are being drawn up in consultation with the concerned Departments/Ministries.

Possession of Plots in Wazirpur Residential Schemes in Delhi

2020. SHRI P. K. GHOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons who have been allotted plots sometime during December, 1967, in Wazirpur Residential Scheme of the Delhi Development Authority have been asked to take possession of their plots in anticipation of the registration of lease deeds.

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the registration of lease deeds;

(c) whether persons who have taken possession of their plots prior to registration of lease deeds can start construction work before the registration of lease deeds;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to grant house-building advances to those Government employees without the production of the executed lease deeds alongwith their applications for the advance; and

(e) if not, the reasons for asking the persons to take possession of their plots prior to the registration of lease deeds?

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

(a) It was decided by the Delhi Administration that possession of residential plots in the Delhi Development Authority's colonies where considerable development had been carried out, but water and electricity had not been provided, should be given to the allottees on payment of 75 per cent of the premium, the remaining 25 per cent of the premium being chargeable after one year. The persons who exercised this option were handed over possession of the plots on payment of 75 per cent of the premium. The execution and registration of the lease-deed is taken up immediately after the delivery of possession has been obtained by the allottees on these conditions.

(b) The main reason for delay is that the proper valuation of stamps has to be ascertained.

(c) Yes.

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

Introduction of new Vaccination Technique

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to introduce more efficacious and less painful vaccination technique in the country from a particular date;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) whether any foreign agency propose to collaborate in this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) The WHO have recommended the multiple puncture technique for vaccination by the bifurcated needle on the ground that this new method is less painful, results in the saving of vaccine and has a better "take". In order to test the efficacy of the new method under local conditions field trials have been conducted and their results are under study.

(c) Yes. The WHO have offered 3 million needles per year for carrying out vaccinations under the new technique.

Relief in Excise Duty on Medium Cloth

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

(a) whether any proposal has been made to give relief in excise duty on medium cloth with a view to assist the textile mills which are in doldrums; and

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

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

(b) With a view to provide relief to the cotton textile industry, several changes in the rates of Central Excise duty leviable on cotton fabrics were made on 2nd May, 1968. It is too early to consider further changes in the rates.

Revision of Excise Tariffs

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken to revise the Excise Tariffs as suggested by the Chanda Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Central Excise Reorganisation Committee (Chanda Committee) made recommendations regarding the Central Excise Tariff in general as well as regarding fifteen excisable commodities in particular. Decision has been taken to accept some of these recommendations and not to accept some others.

(b) The information is being compiled and a statement will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation

204. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Venka-tappiah Committee has recommended the setting up of a Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The Committee has proposed the establishment of the Fertilizer Credit Guarantee Corporation with a view to ensuring the availability of large bank credit for the stocking and distribution of fertilisers, pesticides and other approved items by extending to banks and other credit institutions a degree of protection in respect of the advances made or guarantees or acceptances given by them to stockists, distributors, wholesalers, sub-wholesalers and retailers. The Committee has recommended that the Corporation be set up under the Companies Act, 1956 with a capital of Rs. 2.5 crores, to be contributed by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank. The Corporation is to remain closely associated with the Reserve Bank. The Corporation should guarantee loans granted by all scheduled commercial banks, all State co-operative banks and such other non-scheduled banks, central cooperative banks or other credit institutions as may be approved by the Reserve Bank from time to time. The period of credit guaranteed should not normally exceed six months. The Corporation should offer guarantee cover for a maximum of 65 per cent of the amount in default. In consideration of the guarantee given, it may charge a guarantee commission which may vary from 1½ per cent to 2½ per cent., depending on proper assessment or experience.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Postponement of Work of Exploration in Gulf of Cambay

205. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed work of exploration of oil in Aliabet in the Gulf of Cambay has been postponed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Some re-

thinking had become necessary in regard to the actual location of the drilling site on the Alibet island. This may necessitate shifting the site. This may result in a delay in the start of the actual drilling operations but there is no postponement of exploration.

Deferred Credit Facilities to Exporters

2026. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a scheme to provide facilities on selective basis to machinery manufacturers and exporters to sell their products abroad on deferred credit;

(b) whether some of the Asian countries, notably Japan, have already introduced similar system to help most of their exports; and

(c) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (c). Schemes already exist for providing facilities to exporters to export on deferred payment basis. Briefly,

(1) The Reserve Bank of India relaxes selectively the exchange control regulation under which proceeds of exports have to be repatriated within a period of six months normally;

(2) where such permission is granted by the Reserve Bank of India, the exporter can seek from the Banks financing facilities on his export bills at a concessional rate of 6 per cent per annum, which the Banks have been enabled to give through the provision of refinance to them by the Industrial Development Bank of India at 4-1/2 per cent per annum or alternatively if the Bank does not desire any refinance from the Industrial Development Bank of India by the extension of export credit subsidy of 1-1/2 per cent.

(3) there is provision for coverage of risks (which is obligatory before

Industrial Development Bank of India provides refinance) on exports by the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation which covers commercial as well as political risks through comprehensive insurance policies or through policies covering political risks alone. The E.O.G.C. also issues guarantees to the banks on behalf of the exporter to facilitate the latter obtaining credit from the banks on his export bills.

(b) Government are aware that Japan has also provision for export finance at concessional rates via the Export-Import Bank of Japan and for granting insurance cover through the Department of Insurance of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

2027. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission does not possess necessary know-how to explore the river basin for oil; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to acquire the technical know-how for the purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Power from Nepal

2028. SHRI Y. A. PRASAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal of the Government of Nepal for the supply of power to India;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been finalised in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No formal proposal for supply of power to India has been received from the Government of Nepal. The Government of Nepal propose to develop the Karnali Project which envisages generation of large blocks of power. Technical appraisal of the project report forwarded by the Government of Nepal in this behalf is being made.

Payment of Salaries to Private Sector Insurance Companies

2029. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector insurance companies have decided to pay salaries to their directors in lieu of the managing agency allowance;

(b) whether such payment of salaries would not defeat the very objective of the abolition of the Managing Agency system; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop such payment of such salaries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Managing agencies in insurance business ceased to exist in 1942 as they were prohibited by Section 32 of the Insurance Act.

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

Floods in Teesta River

2030. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the officials at Si'iguri and Jalpaiguri had received warning regarding the floods in the Teesta River yet they failed to give warning to the people;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held into the failure of the official machinery; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal had an enquiry conducted by Shri S. N. Ray, retired Chief Secretary of the State Government, on the working of the flood warning system for Jalpaiguri during the October floods. The Enquiry Officer has stated *inter alia* that till the last possible moment, gauge readers were doing their work and messages were being sent to the officials concerned until the Anderson bridge was overtopped and Domohani bundh breached. The warning messages sent by Kalimpong wireless were not conveyed to the public of Jalpaiguri town. Even after information about threats to Domohani and Barnes on the opposite bank and Mandalghat to the south of Jalpaiguri town had been received, none of the officers either of the Civil Branch or the Irrigation Department apprehended any real danger to the town. The receipt of flood warning messages had, according to the Enquiry Officer, become a routine affair and very little activity was shown by all concerned to prepare themselves or prepare the public against possible danger. The Enquiry Officer has concluded that some lives might have been saved had the public been warned on the morning of 4th October, or during the early afternoon of the same day, although this would not have prevented any of the damage to property and crops and loss of cattle.

The Enquiry Officer has suggested that the flood warning rules should be supplemented by issue of detailed instructions as to what should be done by the officials both on the Civil side and the Irrigation, to cope with the situation and undertake rescue operation if floods do come. He has also suggested that the State Government might consider having an investigation made jointly by a high powered Army Officer and Civil official to ascertain

the reason for the delay in the giving of aid by the Army. He has also suggested that the State Government might consider whether the units of Mobile Civil Emergency Force should be expanded with more vehicles so that instead of relying on the Army at every step, the first rush of help would be given by men of these units. He has also suggested that the provision of adequate waterways in road and railway embankments be considered by the Central Water and Power Commission.

Energisation of Tube Wells in U.P.

2031. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells pending energisation in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether in view of the recurring droughts, steps would be taken to energise all the tube-wells; and

(c) if so, when the work of energisation is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 5,511 Tubewells including 32 State Tube-wells were pending for energisation, at the end of October, 1968.

(b) and (c). In view of drought conditions, intensive measures are being taken to expedite the energisation of tubewells. All these tubewells are expected to be energised by March, 1969.

Fresh Resources of Oil in Assam

2032. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh reserves of oil have been found in Assam;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity in these reserves; and

(c) when drilling operations are likely to be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir, at Geleki in 1968.

(b) and (c). Estimates of proved reserves will be made when the drilling operations are over. Meantime, drilling is in progress.

Tax Arrears due from Film People

2033. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4416 on the 19th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding tax Arrears due from the film people referred to in the said question has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2311/68].

(c) Does not arise.

Drought and Floods in States

2034. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ascertained the total losses suffered as a result of drought and floods in Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa during the current year;

(b) whether any Central agencies have been entrusted to undertake the assessment independently of the State Governments and, if so, the composition of the teams and when they commenced the work;

(c) the details of the reports received from the State Governments and the Central agencies; and

(d) the financial relief sanctioned to each State and the conditions, if any, attached to the assistance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). The Government of India do not have any separate agency to collect information about losses caused by natural calamities. However, Central teams of officers led by the Programme Adviser, Planning Commission and consisting of representatives of the Ministries concerned were deputed to these States to look into the requirement of funds for various relief and rehabilitation measures.

2. The latest information received from the State Governments in respect of the floods and drought in Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa is included in the statements already laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Irrigation and Power and the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 13th and 18th November, 1968 respectively.

3. Particulars relating to the dates of the visits of the Central teams and the financial assistance sanctioned to the State Governments so far in the current year on the recommendations of the team or as an interim measure are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. The assistance is for utilisation on agreed items of expenditure and will be subject to final adjustment on the basis of audited figures of expenditure.

Statement

Name of State	Dates of Central Teams' visit	Assistance sanctioned so far* in 1968-69
1	2	3
(Rs. in crores)		
I Floods		
Rajasthan	24th to 25th August, 1968.	2.00

*as on 22-11-1968.

	1	2	3
West Bengal	(i) 18th to 20th and 30th to 31st August 1968		8.50
	(ii) 12th to 17th November, 1968.		
Bihar	4th to 6th November, 1968		0.50
Orissa (cyclone)	19th to 22nd November, 1968		1.00
II. Drought			
Rajasthan	28th to 30th October, 1968.		1.00
Orissa	3rd to 6th June, 1968		2.50

Allocations made to Assam Hills Districts under Article 275

2035. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the actual allocations made to the Assam Hills Districts under Article 275 of the Constitution since 1965-66; and

(b) whether there is any separate allocation for district Councils and Regional Councils?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) (i) The amounts paid as grants-in-aid, under article 275, in respect of the autonomous districts of Assam, are:

Under clause (a) of the second proviso—Rs. 40 lakhs annually;

Under the first proviso and clause (b) of the second proviso, for development schemes other than those in the State Plan—

	Rs. lakhs
1965-66.	61.96
1966-67	82.50
1967-68	41.25
1968-69 (BF)	61.3

(ii) The amounts paid as grants-in-aid to Assam under the substantive provision of article 275(1), on the recommendations of the Finance Commission are:

1965-66	Rs. 6.00 crores
1966-67	Rs. 16.52 ,,
1967-68 ..	Rs. 16.52 ,,
1968-69 (BE) ..	Rs. 16.52 ,,

There is no separate allocation of these grants for the autonomous districts and the rest of the State.

(b) No Sir.

Demands of L.I.C. Employees

2036. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks took place on the 24th October, 1968 and succeeding days between the Life Insurance Corporation of India management on the one side and the General Secretary of All India Insurance Employees Association and others on the other side on the question of the employees charter of demands including scales of pay and automation; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management offered a promise of more liberal terms of scales of pay if the employees agreed to automation?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Foreign Exchange to Prime Minister for her Visit to Latin American Countries

2037. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how much foreign exchange has been allowed to the Prime Minister vis-a-vis what she had asked for her recent visit to Latin American countries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The request on behalf of the Prime Minister was for release of foreign exchange equivalent of Rs. 583. This amount was released in her favour as it was in accordance with our prescribed rates.

Foreign Aid from Asian Development Bank

2038. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will get aid from the Asian Development Bank for the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the total amount and the specific counts for which the aid would be given; and

(c) the rate of interest and the further conditions which India will have to comply with for such aid?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) As a member of the Asian Development Bank and a developing country, India is eligible to borrow from the Asian Development Bank. However, we have not approached the Bank for any loan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Any future lending by the Asian Development Bank to India would be according to the terms and conditions of the Bank then in force. Currently, the Bank charges an interest rate of 6-7/8 per cent per annum and repayment terms are based upon the nature of the project for which the loan is taken.

Tax Evasion

2039. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps taken by Government for stopping tax evasion during the last twelve months and with what success;

(b) the top ten such tax evaders against whom complaints have been received by Government and the action taken against them; and

(c) the total amount of tax evasion included therein?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The following legislative measures have been taken during the last twelve months for checking tax evasion:

1. The expenditure incurred in a business or profession for which payment has been or is to be made to the tax payers' relatives or associate concerns is liable to be disallowed in computing the profits of the assessee to the extent that such expenditure is considered to be excessive or unreasonable [Section 40A(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961].

2. A provision has been made in the Act for the disallowance of expenditure incurred in businesses and professions for which payment is made in an amount exceeding Rs. 2,500 otherwise than by crossed cheque drawn on a bank or a crossed bank draft (Section 40A(3)).

3. The minimum penalty leviable for concealment of income or for furnishing inaccurate particulars of such income will be a sum equal to the amount of income concealed. The maximum penalty will be twice the amount of the income concealed. Similarly the penalty for understatement or concealment of wealth will be a minimum of 100 per cent of such concealment and the maximum penalty may go upto 200 per cent of the wealth concealed.

4. The punishment for default in the statutory obligations to deduct tax at source and pay it to the credit of the Government on conviction before a court will be rigorous imprisonment upto 6 months and also fine which will not be less than an amount of 15 per cent per annum of the tax

in default (Section 276-B of Income-tax Act, 1961).

It is too early to say anything about the success achieved in this respect since these provisions have come into force with effect from 1st April, 1968 only. It is hoped that they will curb tax evasion to a large extent.

The following administrative steps have also been taken towards checking tax evasion:

(1) A Committee consisting of departmental officials has been appointed to look into the entire aspect of tax evasion. Their report is expected shortly.

(2) Central Circles dealing with large tax evasion cases have been strengthened by putting more officers there.

(3) During the last twelve months ending 30th September, 1968, prosecutions have been launched in 21 cases.

(b) All complaints of tax evasion are enquired into. Unless the investigations are completed and the assessments become final after appeal, it cannot be said who are the top 10 tax evaders during the last twelve months.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Ammonia

2040. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of ammonia imported by Government annually for fertilizer factories;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent annually on the import of ammonia;

(c) whether Government plan to increase or decrease the import of ammonia during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) No ammonia has been imported by Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Import of ammonia may take place if certain fertilizer projects already approved or under consideration, and based on imported ammonia, materialise.

Lapsed L.I.C. Policies

2041. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lapse ratio and the expenditure are increasing every year in the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken any action to check this increase; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government have received any report to the effect that the cases which were lapsed during the last 7 years were done by the agents, who are the relatives of the Ministers, big officers and especially the Life Insurance Corporation Department officers?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The overall lapse ratio which is around 7 per cent has not shown any material upward trend in recent years. The overall lapse ratio which was 7.2 per cent in 1965-66 and 7.4 per cent in 1966-67 had fallen to 7.0 per cent in 1967-68. The expenditure of the L.I.C. is, however, increasing. The increase is attributable to the increasing volume of work handled by it and the rising cost of materials and services rendered by it.

(c) Government have appointed a Committee to enquire into the expenses of management of the Corporation. Necessary action will be taken after

the report of the Committee is received by Government.

(d) Government has not received any such report.

Bonus for Staff of Indian Oil Corporation

2042. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil Corporation have offered for their staff 14 per cent bonus;

(b) whether it is also a fact that except Indian Trade Union Congress, Bombay Branch, all Trade Unions gave their consent;

(c) if so, the reasons for the refusal of the Indian National Trade Union Congress to accept the bonus and its repercussion on the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reason for the I.N.T.U.C. refusal to accept the Management's offer presumably is that they expect bonus at a rate higher than 14 per cent. No significant repercussions have, however, been noticed as a result of non-acceptance of the offer by certain Unions.

(d) Does not arise.

Imported Lubricants

2043. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of imported lubricants of different qualities in 1964-65, 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease of rates, as the case may be, in respect of quality of lubricants in each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The lubricants imported were by and large base oils requiring blending and packaging in the country. The sale prices are determined with reference to the qualities to which the base oils are blended. The cost of imported base oils, on a calendar year-wise basis, is as follows:

	Per tonne
1964	Rs. 861.19 to 411.01
1965	Rs. 362.47 to 877.90
1966	Rs. 479.20 to 772.39
1967	Rs. 612.74 to 702.72

(b) The increase in prices since 1966 as compared to the preceding years, is mainly due to the effect of rupee devaluation in as much the current prices in dollars or pound sterling are converted into rupees on the exchange values as prescribed from time to time.

Stocks of industrial and lubricant oil

2044. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of slow stocks of industrial and lubricant oils which were lying on the 31st March, 1968 in different stock godowns and depots in the whole of India and their cost and expenditure debited till the 31st March, 1968; and

(b) how much of such slow stocks were purchased before March, 1968 and the total amount spent on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Land for Rajghat, Shanti Vana and Vijay Ghat

2045. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) how much land has been allotted to Rajghat, Shanti Vana and Vijay Ghat;

(b) the authorities which allotted this land;

(c) whether any compensation for the allotment of this land has been paid by Government;

(d) if so, how much; and

(e) the contribution of Government for the development of these sites?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) Land has been allocated as under:—

Rajghat	175 acres.
Shanti Vana	.. 81 acres.
Vijay Ghat	.. 75 acres.

(b) to (d). The land being Nazul the question of its acquisition does not arise. However a sum of Rs. 23,181.62 Paise had to be paid to farmers for their standing crops.

(e)	(Rs. in lakhs)
Rajghat 94.44
Shanti Vana	34.93
Vijay Ghat	2.22

Thermal Power Station at Bhatinda

2046. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some-time ago, Government had decided to set up a Thermal Power Station at Bhatinda;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have since changed its decision in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Punjab State Electricity Board has submitted the project report for setting up a thermal power station at Bhatinda. This report is being examined by the Central Water & Power Commission.

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

Supply of Ammonia by Iran Government

2047. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
DR. M. SANTOSHAM:
SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Iran have offered to supply ammonia to India on a Government to Government basis provided the private sector in India is not allowed to import the same from Iran; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Stall-holders of Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi

2048. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4396 on the 19th August, 1968 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the request of the stall-holders of Laxmi Bai Nagar to stop recovery through the Collector has been rejected by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the recovery is still being pressed through the Collector in spite of the fact that they have already paid damages/teh bazari to Government;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter;

(c) whether there is any proposal to take into consideration the cost of construction incurred by the stall-holders while calculating the damages/teh bazari as was done in the case of stall-holders of Moti Bagh by the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The land under the stalls of Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi, has not been allotted to the New Delhi Municipal Committee and as such, the Committee is not authorised to collect teh bazari from these stall-holders. The committee has been informed of this position.

(c) and (d). Damages are calculated on the basis of land values and not of super-structures.

Establishment of Refining Capacity

2049. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the investment by Government and the foreign exchange liability in establishing a refining capacity of 170 million tonnes;

(b) whether this could have been saved by allowing expansion of existing units and if so, on what grounds the expansion has been refused; and

(c) whether Government have considered the effect on foreign investment from the reservations it is making for Indian oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) Government have not established a refining capacity of 170 million tonnes.

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

Adulteration Cases in Fair Price Ration and Co-operative Shops

2050. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of adulteration cases in fair price, ration and co-operative shops to the total detected according to the statistics collected by Government;

(b) whether any specific orders against such adulteration exist and if so, how they are enforced by the Department and/or by the Inspectorate;

(c) why Government do not increase the agencies including voluntary ones for supervision in view of the reported detection of 51.3 per cent in the samples; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider a scheme for Agmark not only of commodities but of entire shops which are regularly checked and never found to adulterate?

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

(a) The information is not available and the time and efforts involved in collecting this information from all over India would not be commensurate with the results.

(b) All these establishments are covered by the provisions of the 2371 (A) LSD—8.

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. The provisions of this Act are implemented by the local bodies through their Food Inspectors.

(c) The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been made more stringent and the States have been asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act. The voluntary agencies cannot be made responsible for enforcement of the penal provisions of this Act. They can assist the Government Inspectorate in the detection of adulteration cases.

(d) No.

Improvement Trust, Jullundur

2051. **SHRI YAJNA DAIT SHARMA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Improvement Trust, Jullundur have constructed quarters in a colony named as New Colony, Gopal Nagar, Jullundur under the Slum Clearance Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the same were allotted to displaced persons from West Pakistan on hire-purchase basis;

(c) if so, whether the allottees are now being asked to vacate the quarters as the Improvement Trust propose to auction them;

(d) whether, allottees have already paid instalments for more than two years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

पौड़ी गढ़वाल में सरकारी अस्पताल

2052. श्री शिव चरण लाल :
श्री रामचरण :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3655 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पौड़ी गढ़वाल में सरकारी अस्पतालों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना इस बीच राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे सभा पटल पर कब रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देर के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना जिस के बारे में मूल रूप में 15 अप्रैल 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7070 तथा पुनः 12 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3655 के उत्तर में आश्वासन दिया गया था वह सूचना 12 नवम्बर, 1968 को सभा पटल पर रख दी गई।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Constitution of common state cadre for executive officers of Chief Offices of Urban Local Government Bodies

2053. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments which have so far constituted a common State cadre for the executive officers of chief offices of ur-

ban local Government bodies under statutory provisions;

(b) the exact designation of the cadre in different States;

(c) the attempts made so far to persuade the remaining State Governments, if any, to constitute a similar cadre for local bodies;

(d) whether the All India Local Bodies Officers' Conference recently held at Trivandrum requested the Central Government to create an All India Cadre of top administrative and technical posts of Municipal Corporations; and

(e) if so, 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). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(c) The Government of India had set up two Committees (1) Rural Urban Relationship Committee and (2) Committee on the Service Conditions of Municipal Employees. Both these Committees recommended the setting up of State Cadres for Local Government Services e.g. Administrative Service, Engineering Service, Medical and Health Service, and Education Service. The Reports of these Committees were forwarded to all the State Governments for necessary action.

(d) No such request has been received from them.

(e) Does not arise.

भारत में जापान द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी

2054. श्री रामाचतार शर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जापान के उद्योगपतियों द्वारा हाल में दिये गये एक

वस्तुव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत में अत्याधिक करारोपण के में फलस्वरूप जापानी उद्योगपति भारत में अपनी पूंजी नहीं लगाना चाहते; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जापान भारत में अधिक पूंजी आकर्षित करने के लिये सरकार का जापानी उद्योगपतियों को कर की कोई छूट देने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी हां, इस आशय की कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्टों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) निगमित तथा गैर-निगमित कर दाताओं की आमदनियों पर कराधान की दरों की प्रतिवर्ष समीक्षा की जाती है और देश की आर्थिक आवश्यकताओं, बजट सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं, भारत में लगायी गयी विदेशी पूंजी सहित पूंजी के निवेश के लिए प्रोत्साहनों आदि से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न बानों को वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए बजट प्रस्ताव तैयार करते समय वाक्यायदा ध्यान में रखा जाता है । केवल किमी विशेष देश के उद्योगपतियों को कर-सम्बन्धी छूट देने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है ।

उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी

2055. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या व्यापारियों को उत्पादन वापस करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ताकि भारतीय सामान विदेशों में विशेषकर पश्चिम जर्मनी में अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग) बिदेसों को निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल (खुली बाय को छोड़ कर) पर घटा किये गये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियम 1944 के अन्तर्गत पहले से ही मौजूद है । उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य वस्तुएं (खुली बाय को छोड़ कर) शुल्क घटा किये बिना भी बन्ध-पत्र के अन्तर्गत निर्यात की जा सकती हैं । ये व्यवस्थाएं पश्चिम जर्मनी को निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं पर भी समान रूप से लागू होनी हैं ।

नदियों को मिलाना

2056. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाढ़ तथा सूखे में बचाव के लिये विभिन्न नदियों को मिलाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन नदियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) जहां स्थलाकृति, जल-विज्ञान सम्बन्धी तथा आर्थिक भवस्थाएं अनुकूल हैं वहां नदी प्रणालियों को आपस में पहले से ही जोड़ा जा रहा है । रावी, व्यास और सतलुज नदियों को राजस्थान की मरुभूमि में तथा उन के अपने बेसिनों में पानी के अधिकतम प्रयोग के लिए आपस में जोड़ दिया गया है और घाग्रे भी जोड़ा जा रहा है । बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये महानदी के पानी को ब्राह्मणी में बिरुपा वीयर द्वारा प्रवाहित किया जा रहा है ।

बड़मेरु की बाढ़ के निस्सार का कुछ प्रयास कृष्णा नदी में डाला जा रहा है। इन से बाढ़ों तथा सूखा के बुरे प्रभावों को कम करने में सहायता मिलती है।

Unemployed Doctors in Bihar

2058. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO.

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times of the 10th November, 1968 that 2000 doctors are jobless in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken or propose to take to accommodate these doctors?

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

(b) The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Irrigation and Power Minister's visit abroad

2059. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Delegation headed by him recently visited foreign countries to study flood control; and

(b) if so, the names of members of that delegation, and countries they visited and results of the study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, accompanied by Sarvaswari Gurcharan

Singh, Director, Central Water and Power Commission, and Barada Charan Mehdi, Executive Engineer of Assam Government visited U.S.A. between October 20 and November 8, 1968. They made a detailed study and held discussions with the engineers of the various flood control works that have been carried out in the Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Sacramento river basins. These detailed studies and discussions will be used in planning afresh further flood control works on our rivers.

Expansion of capacity by Burmah Shell Refinery

2061. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have offered to Burmah Shell to expand the capacity of its refinery;

(b) if so, the present capacity of the Burmah Shell Refinery;

(c) the extent to which the offer to expand the capacity has been made by Government;

(d) whether any condition has been laid down by Government in this regard; and

(e) whether similar offers have also been made by Government to ESSO or Caltex; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (d). Government have not offered to Burmah-Shell expansion of their refinery. However, on a specific proposal made by Burmah-Shell, discussions have taken place between Government and the company covering a package which includes the expansion of their refinery, the setting up of a fertilizer plant and the revision of the refinery agreement. No final conclusions have yet been reached.

(e) No, Sir.

(d) This suggestion will be considered.

Income-tax Appeals

2062. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10 on the 11th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the percentage of dismissed appeals filed by the Income-tax Department before the Appellate Tribunals stated to be 76 per cent in 1966-67 and 1967-68 is not considered to be on the high side;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the appeals filed by the Department are frivolous and put an unnecessary burden on the assessees in defending them;

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) whether the desirability of payment of some filing fees by the Department equivalent to that paid by the assessees which should be paid back to the assessees in case of dismissal of appeals has been considered?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Government consider it to be on the high side.

(b) No Sir. In several cases the Department finds it necessary to file appeals to the Tribunal because the legal issue is *sub-judice* before the High Court/Supreme Court.

(c) Does not arise. However, the Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued instructions from time to time to the Commissioners of Income-tax emphasizing the need for a selective approach in the matter of filing appeals to the Tribunal. The Commissioner of Income-tax who is empowered under the law to file appeals to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal against the orders of Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax consult the Standing Counsel to the Department wherever considered necessary.

Bombay Company (P) Ltd., Bombay

2063. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the building situated at 9, Wallace Street Bombay has been sold recently to a foreign Insurance Company by the Bombay Company (P) Ltd., Bombay at a much lower price;

(b) if so, what is the present market value of the building and the value at which it was sold;

(c) whether necessary permission to sell the building to a foreign Company was obtained and if so, the circumstances under which the permission to sell the building was granted; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the officers concerned for permitting this sale?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) So far as the Government is aware the building has not yet been sold.

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

Bombay Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay

2064. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Company (P) Ltd., Bombay advanced about 75 per cent of its capital to a party in Jamnagar about 12 years back;

(b) whether the Company had taken legal steps for the recovery of the same and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Income-tax authorities have examined the Auditors' objections in this regard and if so, the action which has been taken by them in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Income-tax records of this Company show that it has a paid-up capital of Rs. 30 lakhs. A sum of over Rs. 21 lakhs was outstanding against one party of Jamnagar in 1963.

(b) It appears from the assessment records that the Company had filed a civil suit against the above debtor in 1963.

(c) No such audit objection has come to the notice of the Income-tax Department in respect of assessments completed so far. The assessments in this case have been completed upto 1963-64 only.

Representation from Pensioners' Organisations

2065. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Pensioners' Organisations and from Pensioners from different States and Union Territories for increase in their pension;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the pensioners' request for ad hoc increase in view of the rise in the price index and difficult and hard days of livelihood;

(c) whether Government have ordered such increase in the case of Uttar Pradesh State under the Presidential Rule; and

(d) whether Government propose to give special attention to those pensioners of Manipur who are getting meagre pension and increase their pension?

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

(b) There is at present no proposal under consideration to grant any further ad hoc increase to pensioners.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Glazing of verandahs of Type IV Quarters in Delhi

2066. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and procedure laid down regarding the glazing of front and back verandahs of Type IV quarters on the ground and first floors in the various localities in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that while in many cases, verandahs of such quarters have been glazed in Motibagh and Pandara Road localities, glazing has been refused in some other cases inspite of repeated requests;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many officers who are entitled to type V accommodation and have large families, are living in type IV quarters and are experiencing hardships and inconvenience in the absence of glazing of verandahs which would give them more accommodation; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to glaze verandahs of such quarters on request and on payment of enhanced monthly rents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH): (a) to (d). The glazing of verandahs of Type IV quarters in various localities in Delhi is sanctioned by Government in exceptional cases at the request of the occupants. While examining the requests, the cases are decided on their merits and one of the important considerations taken into account is whether the person entitled to a higher type of quarter is staying in a lower type quarter. In sanctioning the glazing, no distinction is made between one locality and another. Whenever this facility is provided, extra rent is charged from the tenant.

12.32 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MAT-
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOR-
TANCE**

**REPORTED VIOLENT ANTI-McNAMARA
DEMONSTRATIONS BY NEXALITE-COMMU-
NIST STUDENTS IN CALCUTTA AND ITS
REPERCUSSIONS**

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI
(Bilhaur): I Call the attention of the
Minister of Home Affairs to the fol-
lowing matter of urgent public im-
portance and I request that he may
make a statement thereon:

"The reported violent anti-Mc-
Namara demonstrations by
Nexalite-Communist students
in Calcutta and its repercus-
sions."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA):
According to information furnished by
the State Government, demonstrations
were organised on November 20, 1968,
by a section of students at the Dum
Dum airport and in the city to pro-
test against the visit of Mr. McNama-
ra. At the Dum Dum Airport the
students indulged in heavy brickbat-
ting on the police. They were chas-
ed away, but thereafter anti-social
elements pelted stones on the police
at the Jessore Road. The police had
to use 10 rounds of teargas shells and
resort to mild lathi charge to clear
the miscreants. 14 persons are re-
ported to have been injured as a re-
sult of the lathi charge.

In Calcutta a procession of students,
about 800 strong, interferred with
public transport and attacked the
police with bombs and brickbats.
They set up road barricades in
front of the University and at the
crossing of Bankim Chatterji Street
and College Street. The students also
threw bombs and brickbats at the
police from inside the Presidency Col-
lege and from the top of the Ashutosh
buildings. At about 4 P.M., three

tram cars were set on fire. The fire
brigade had to turn back due to
heavy stone throwing. As it was ap-
prehended that the fire would spread
to other areas and endagner shops and
houses, a police party headed by De-
puty Commissioner of Police went in-
side the University buildings and ar-
rested five persons. Thereafter brick-
batting and bomb throwing stopped,
and the fire brigade was able to put
out the fire.

After some time the police force
was withdrawn from inside the Uni-
versity buildings. While the police
were removing the barricades of the
College Street they were subjected to
further bomb throwing and brickbat-
ting. The police had to use several
rounds of teargas shells to control the
situation. 31 persons were arrested.
Several policemen and some members
of the public received injuries due to
bomb throwing and brickbatting.

On the 21st November students of
some colleges observed strike. From
about 10.30 A.M. processions were taken
out by students. At about 1 P.M.
about 1000 students took out a pro-
cession to the USIS building, where
they demonstrated. A few crackers
were hurled at the police. The de-
monstration thereafter split them-
selves into small groups and moved
through the Maidan area. They put
2 state public transport buses and a
tram car on fire. Barricades were
put up by the students in Dharmtalla
street and on Ganesh Chandra Aven-
ue, where police patrols were heavily
brickbatted. Police fired teargas to
rescue an airlines bus, which was held
by the mob. A crowd of about 500
at the crossing of Harrison Road and
College Street heavily brickbatted
police patrols. Police fired 5 rounds
of teargas and arrested 6 persons.

This pattern was repeated to some
extent on November 22, and the police
were brickbatted by processionists
who had come out of the University
after a meeting. At about 4.15 P.M.
a crowd that was throwing brickbats
and crackers at a police party near

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

the junction of Mahatma Gandhi Road and College street had to be dispersed by the use of teargas.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI: What has happened in Calcutta has not come as a surprise in the light of unrest in the country for the last two years, but what is shocking is the intensity and the fury of the nature of the storm which broke out there.

I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister how is it that so much of foreign propaganda material has been leaking into the country? Pictures of Mao Tse-tung were displayed and even film on the guerilla tact of Vietnam were displayed in Kerala some time back. How is it that some bookstalls carry this literature have been allowed to operate? Have these cases been brought to the notice of the Home Ministry? Is it also not true that all these gheraos and intimidation among the vulnerable sections of the society like students and workers have been going on by political leaders and leaders of the Left Communist Party from time to time? In the light of this background I would like to know if there was anything to prove that the Calcutta demonstration and what has happened in Kerala synchronised at the same time, both were pre-planned and pre-meditated and co-ordinated at the same time?

Secondly, I would like to know whether among the material which has been gathered from demonstrators in Kerala by the police there, there were manuscript copies of "The Declaration of War on the Capitalist System."

Thirdly, has not this student unrest, which was originally started in Naxalbari in a violent form two or three years ago, crept into the country in various forms, in the form of various political parties, unions etc?

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. If so, what was the Intelligence Department of the Home Ministry

doing? Did not they anticipate, did they not expect any trouble of this nature at the time when he was coming here? How is it that 40 processions were taken out simultaneously in Calcutta by the students, converging on the University campus the same day? In the light of this I would like to know . . . (Interruptions). In the light of these happenings what prevents the Government from banning the Left Communist Party? (Interruptions) May I also know what prevents the Government from banning all senas which are disintegrating and undermining the unity of the country? How does the Government react to this lack of hospitality to an honoured guest to our country which is known for its hospitality? How will it affect Indo-American relations? Last of all, I would like to know what is there to prevent the Home Minister from bringing forward a resolution in this session of Parliament authorising it to take steps which would curb all such tendencies which are only harming the nation?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is a fact that literature of Mao Tse Tung and his thoughts are circulating in the country. We have been taking precautionary measures and action wherever it has been possible under the law.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): You are not taking action.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hang them.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the question of co-ordination between the activities of the Left Communists in West Bengal and Kerala is concerned, I am not aware at present of any such co-ordination, but it is a fact that whatever was done in Calcutta was preplanned. Hon. Member has also asked a question about students' unrest following the Naxalbari agitation. This was a demonstration organized by certain political parties. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Name those parties.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
The names of all those parties are well-known and they all appeared in the newspapers the day they occurred. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
We knew that the demonstrations were being planned and that is why we took all the precautionary measures all over and also saw to it that no harm would be caused to the visiting dignitary here. As far as the question of our preparedness is concerned, I have already indicated that we were fully prepared for all eventualities. The question of banning the communist party (Marxist) and all that has been voiced in this House from time to time and from time to time we have also clarified that it is not our intention to do so nor we can do so as long as we do not have emergency power in our hands. As far as the banning of the Senas is concerned; the same situation arises. *(Interruption)*.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: (Chittor): The demonstration against McNamara shows that the Naxalite communists have organised this demonstration by instigating innocent students. Will the Government at least take action now, not only after knowing about this anti-McNamara demonstration but also knowing that three days back, there was an attack on the police station by Naxalbari communists and again yesterday, one constable was killed and a sub-inspector was injured besides four other constables, and in another incident, a police station—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHR DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): The McNamara demonstrations were held in Calcutta; why is he referring to something in Kerala?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
When the Naxalbari type of communists are organising a revolution in our country, will the Government at least now come forward, if they do not have any emergency power to pass an ordinance, with a resolution to ban at least the Naxalbari type of communists in the country. The other question is, why is the Government hesitating to take action against this type of communists? Are they afraid of this type of communists?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
There is no question of being afraid of anybody. I have already explained that under the Constitution it is not possible to ban any political party. Secondly, it is not also our policy to meet a political situation by banning a political party.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
There is no political party like the Naxalbari communist party. There is no party like that. Why do not they ban at least this type of revolutionary party?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order, Shri Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Many times from this side we have said that we are not with those who barter with the freedom and integrity of the country. We have also said that we condemn violence and hooliganism where it is really violence and hooliganism. The question here is, the tendency of this Government is to resort to violence whenever there is stone-throwing by students or workers or other people. Whenever there was stone-throwing, the Government have replied by lathi-charged and firing. Whenever there was a demonstration of the workers and the students the Government have come up against them, with manifold violence from their side. You will appreciate that today the modern politicians in power with nuclear bombs etc., are much more dangerous than Hitler and Mark Antony both

[Shri S. Kundu]

combined. (Interruption). Two things have come out from this incident. I would like to know whether it was such an exceptional situation where McNamara had to be lifted by helicopter, or he was given a special honour which was denied to the Prime Minister because, I remember, she came in a bus when the city was flooded. The other question is about the police entering into the Calcutta University premises. All along we have said that the sanctity of the university should be maintained. The other day, the Education Minister said, "the Vice-Chancellor of the BHU wanted us to send force, we never did it on our own". May I read out a few lines from the statement of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University?

"We, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and teachers present at the university noticed that some policemen and officers entered the university premises this evening without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor and assaulted student and employees in front of the Vice-Chancellor's room inside the Darbhanga Hall...."

MR. SPEAKER: Every body has read that.

SHRI S. KUNDU: In view of this and in view of the fact that many innocent students not at all connected with the violence and lady students, inside the Darbhanga Hall, in the library and in the canteen were brutally assaulted by the police, will the Government make a judicial enquiry into the police excesses?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The offering of a helicopter to Mr. McNamara was not necessitated by any considerations of honour or any such thing. It was only done for his safety because of the violent demonstrations that were anticipated and which were engineered by certain political parties.

I have already explained in my main statement why the entry of the police into the university was necessitated. There was fire and when the fire brigade came to put out the fire, it was prevented from doing so because of very heavy stone-pelting which came from inside the university area. When the police entered and arrested 5 persons, the stone-pelting ceased and the fire-brigade could do its job of putting out the fire. Actually the fire destroyed two hawk-or shops and it was likely to spread. Therefore, it was necessary that the fire should be immediately put out to prevent it from spreading. That is why much against their wish, the police had to enter the university area. The facts are well-known and I do not think any further explanation is needed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) : लोकतांत्रिक देश में शान्तिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन होंगे, ये प्रदर्शन किसी विदेशी मेहमान के सामने हों या न हों यह प्रदर्शन करने वालों के विवेक पर छोड़ना होगा। वैसे हमारे देश की संस्कृति का तकाजा तो यह है कि इस तरह के भांडे प्रदर्शन विदेशी मेहमानों के सामने न हों। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ही दिन पहले कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता श्री डांगे तथा संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के नेता श्री एम० एम० जोशी, इन्होंने यह बात क्या नहीं कही थी कि विद्यार्थी राजनीति में तो रुचि लें, लेकिन विद्यार्थियों को अपना ध्यान पढ़ने में लगाना चाहिये ? अगर यह बात कही थी तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये घोषणाय क्या इन दलों के आचरण से मेल खाती है ? इसीलिये बार बार इस बात पर बल दिया जा रहा है कि किन दलों ने विद्यार्थियों को प्रदर्शन करने के लिये भड़काया उन का नाम लिया जाए। अगर दल स्वयं प्रदर्शन करते तो मैं समझ सकता था। लेकिन विद्यार्थियों की मदद लेने की जरूरत नहीं थी। वे कौन से संगठन थे जोकि स्वयं तो परदे के पीछे रहे लेकिन जिन्होंने विद्यार्थियों को श्री मैकनमारा के विरुद्ध प्रवर्धन करने के लिये सामने लाया,

उन का नाम लेना बहुत आवश्यक है। इस से हम समझ सकेंगे कि उन की कथनी धीर करनी में कितना अन्तर है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि जो भाग लगी उससे बहुत सी दुकानों हमारे उन भाइयों की जल गई जो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए रिफ्यूजी थे ? क्या उन का सर्वनाश नहीं हो गया है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को सूचना है कि कितनी दुकानें जली हैं ? उन को मदद देने के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मुझे नाम बताने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन कई राजनीतिक दल थे। मैं उन सब के नामों का पता लगा कर लिस्ट सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप बतलाना क्यों नहीं चाहते हैं। जितने नाम मालूम हैं उतने तो बतलाइये।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सब बता दूंगा। आप को इनफार्मेशन मिल जायेगी, चिन्ता न करें। छिपाने में हमारी कोई रुचि नहीं है।

जहाँ तक दुकानों के जलने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं ने अपने मुख्य वक्तव्य में कहा है कि इम में हाकरज की करीब बीस दुकानें जल गईं। वे लोग रिफ्यूजीज थे या नहीं, इम के बारे में मेरे पास सूचना नहीं है। मैं पता लगा कर सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन लोगों की दुकानें जली हैं, क्या उन की कोई मदद की जायेगी या नहीं ? उन की कोई गलती नहीं है सरकार कोई इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकती। यह सरकार की गलती है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्री (हापुड़) : इस समय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी केवल दो भागों में विभक्त नहीं है। पिछले कुछ समय से उस के छः सात भाग हो गये हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वे भाग नीति-भेद पर आधारित हैं या सिद्धान्त-भेद पर। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय साम्यवादी पार्टी में जितने भी भाग हैं, क्या वे सभी इन प्रदर्शनों में सम्मिलित थे, या साम्यवादी पार्टी के कुछ विशेष तत्व, जैसे नक्सलवादी पंथ के साम्यवादी या लेफ्ट साम्यवादी या लेफ्ट साम्यवादियों से भी अधिक आगे बढ़े हुए साम्यवादी, इन प्रदर्शनों में सम्मिलित थे। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री मैकनमारा को निमित्त मान कर ये जो आन्दोलन या प्रदर्शन इस समय कलकत्ता में हुए, कहीं ये लोग आने वाले चुनावों के लिये रिहर्सल तो नहीं थे, यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार अभी से इम बारे में कुछ तैयारी कर रही है, ताकि उम समय ऐसी घटनायें न घटें।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हम आगे के लिये पूरी तैयारी रखेंगे। हम लोगों का यह दृढ़ निश्चय है कि आने वाले चुनाव शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से हो सकें। हम लोग इस के लिए पूरा इन्तजाम करना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के विभिन्न तत्वों का सवाल है, यही निश्चित नहीं है कि कितने तत्व कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में शामिल हैं। एक तो राइट कम्युनिस्ट है। दूसरे कम्युनिस्ट (लेफ्टिस्ट) हैं, तीसरे कम्युनिस्ट (एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट) हैं और कम्युनिस्ट (एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट) से भी ज्यादा एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट लोगों का एक चौथा एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट सैकशन भी पैदा हो चुका है। पता नहीं कितने फंक्शन इस में है।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Sir, on a point of reference. References are being made . . .

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

की बिना चरम सुनल : इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब कुछ ठीक से पता लगा कर मैं फिर माननीय सदन के सामने पूरी सूचना रखूँगा कि कौन कौन लोग इस में सम्मिलित थे। मैं इस बारे में पूरा पता लगाऊँगा।

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha,

I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Statement of Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1966-67, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2283/68].
- (2) A statement correcting the answer given on the 29th April, 1968 to a supplementary by Shri Bal Raj Madhok on Starred Question No. 1503 regarding Central Government Health Service Scheme. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2284/68].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

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 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and twenty-first Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1963 in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1968.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Hundred and twenty-second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2021 in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2285/68].
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (i) S.O. 3834 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1968.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1964 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1968.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 1965 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1968.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 1979 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1968.
 - (v) G.S.R. 2019 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2286/68].

- (3) A copy of Notification No. F.4 (125)/68-Fin(G) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 7th November, 1968 containing corrigendum to Notification No. F.4(125)/68-Fin. (Genl.) dated the 27th September, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 28 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory

of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2287/68].

- (4) (i) copy of Notification No. St-3601/X-902(8)-65 (Hindi and English versions) published in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th, August, 1968 making certain amendment to Notification No. ST-1022/X-902 (8)-65 dated the 1st April, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3-A of the U.P. Sales Tax Act, 1948, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2291/68].

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, ETC.

लिबरट्री तथा बिद्युत संभालन में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : श्री रघुरवीया की ओर से मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (1) कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 619क की उप-धारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड मद्रास के 1 जुलाई 1967 से 31 मार्च 1968 तक की अवधि के कार्य की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड मद्रास का 1 जुलाई

1967 से 31 मार्च 1968 तक की अवधि के लिये वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन लेखा-परीक्षित लेखे तथा उन पर नियन्त्रक महालेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2281/68].

- (2) मिट्टी का तेल (अधिकतम मूल्यों का निर्धारण) 8वां संशोधन आदेश 1968 की एक प्रति जो अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम 1955 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (6) के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 28 सितम्बर 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० ए० आर० 1808 में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2289/68].

PAPERS UNDER ARTICLE 323 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

गृह-कार्य संचालन में राज्य सभा (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) में निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

- (1) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 323(1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का 1 अप्रैल 1967 से 31 मार्च 1968 तक की अवधि के लिये 18वां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(दो) ऊपर के प्रतिवेदन के पैरा 32 में उल्लिखित मामलों में आयोग का परामर्श सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार न किये जाने के कारण बनाने वाला

ज्ञापन (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

- (2) ऊपर के पत्रों को सभा-पटल पर रखने में हुये विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला विवरण ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2290/68].

UTTAR PRADESH ELECTRICITY (TEMPORARY POWERS OF CONTROL) (CONTINUANCE), ACT

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं उत्तर प्रदेश विद्युत् (नियन्त्रण की अस्थायी शक्तियाँ) (जारी रखना) अधिनियम 1963 (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) (1968 का राष्ट्रपति का अधिनियम संख्या 26) की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ जो उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य विधान मण्डल (शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन) अधिनियम, 1968 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (3) के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 25 सितम्बर, 1968 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुआ था ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2291/68].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of 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 21st November, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1968."

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SITUATION

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Finance Minister to make a statement. Is it a lengthy one?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): About four pages.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it may be laid on the Table.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I beg to lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

Hon. Members have naturally been concerned regarding the possible effects on India's trade and payments of the recent developments in international financial markets. The situation is still fluid, but I thought that I should even at this stage share with the House my tentative assessment of the situation.

2. In recent weeks, the French franc has been under pressure, whereas the deutsche mark has been exceptionally strong. Due mainly to specu-

lative capital outflows, the French gold and foreign exchange reserves have declined since last May by about \$2850 million to about \$4000 million. The price of gold in the free market has moved up to \$40.75 per fine ounce. As a result of the large volume of speculative transactions, trading in foreign exchange has been suspended in Paris, Bonn and London.

3. The Governments concerned have taken various measures to deal with the situation. The French Government has announced measures which will reduce the budget deficit in 1969 by \$1000 million, and has reimposed exchange control. The Federal Republic of Germany has decided to levy certain export taxes and eliminate some levies on imports which will have the effect of making exports 4 per cent dearer and imports cheaper to the same extent. The Government of the United Kingdom has also announced a series of measures designed to make a major impact on domestic demand in Britain, with a consequent significant improvement in the balance of payments prospects. Certain fiscal changes designed to have the maximum effect on consumption have been announced. The ceiling on all bank lendings has been reduced. An Import Deposit Scheme has been introduced under which importers of goods accounting for about 40 per cent of Britain's total imports are required to deposit 50 per cent of the value of the imported goods with the Government for a period of six months; broadly speaking, this Scheme covers manufactured goods but excludes raw materials, food, feeding stuffs, oils and oil products. Jute sacks and jute bags and coir yarn, mats and matting are among the items excluded from the Scheme.

4. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has announced that it does not propose to change the external value of the deutsche mark. The Government of France has declared that the franc will not be devalued.

5. The Central Bank Governors and thereafter the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten—USA, Canada, Japan, UK, Sweden, France, Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy—have been meeting to review the situation. It has been reported in the press that the Group of Ten intend to make available assistance of \$2000 million to support the franc.

6. The present crisis highlights the need for reform of the international monetary system in order to make available adequate liquidity to support international trade and payments and to counter speculative pressure. At the recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, which I attended, I fully supported on behalf of India the scheme for the establishment of Special Drawing Rights. It is my hope that recent development would serve to emphasise the urgency of activating the scheme.

7. The speculative pressures as such are not likely to have any significant impact on the Indian economy. As far as our exporters are concerned, the forward cover facilities hitherto provided against genuine transactions will continue to be available.

8. The best safeguard for the healthy development of India's foreign trade is the maintenance of a stable international financial system. Therefore we welcome the remedial measures taken by the Governments concerned to reduce imbalances in their payments positions.

9. At the same time, we would naturally wish to ensure that any measures which may be adopted do not operate in such a manner as to affect exports from this country. I am glad to note that the United Kingdom, a major trading partner of India, has exempted some products of interest to us from the import deposit requirements. Cotton textiles would, however, be subject to the Scheme and our exports of this item may be somewhat affected.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Our trade with France is comparatively small; our exports to that country during 1967-68 amounted to only Rs. 1.6 crores, while imports were about Rs. 33 crores. Nevertheless, it would in our view be desirable that all the exports of the developing countries, including India, be exempted from any measures that may be taken to curb imports, whether in the United Kingdom or any other developed countries.

10. We are glad that there is recognition that imbalances in payments have to be corrected by action on the part not only of the deficit but also of the surplus countries. In this connection we welcome the measures taken by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

11. Hon. Members will be concerned about the impact of recent monetary developments on the flow of assistance to developing countries, including India. To the extent that the remedial measures taken help to restore international monetary stability, they would secure a more stable climate for the flow of international assistance. We have always emphasised that developed countries should not allow transitory difficulties to deflect them from the fulfilment of their international obligations. It has been urged, for example, that despite the delay in the United States of America making its contribution to the International Development Association, other developed members of the Association should make their proposed contributions immediately available, as Canada has already done. It is our earnest hope that recent developments will not deter other countries from following the lead that Canada has once again given in the field of developmental assistance. In fact, as far as surplus countries are concerned, it would be in keeping with their desire to assist in the restoration of international monetary stability to provide a larger quantum of assistance to the developing countries.

12. In conclusion I should like to make it clear that, as far as we are concerned, there is no question of any change in the external value of the Indian rupee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
 Sir, it should be circulated because it relates to a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Naturally. It is now laid on the Table. It will be circulated. I hope there are enough copies for circulation.

12.55 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

(Arrest of Shri Madhu Limaye)

श्री आर्ज करमेश्वरी (बम्बई-दलित) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री
 मधु लिमये, की गिरफ्तारी के प्रश्न को लेकर
 एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता
 हूँ।

सदन के नियम 229 में लिखा है :

"When a member is arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker."

लोक सभा के बुलेटिन पार्ट 2, नम्बर
 882, दिनांक 8 नवम्बर 1968 में श्री
 मधु लिमये की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में
 लिखा है :

"Arrest of Shri Madhu Limaye

The following telegram addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, was received on the 7th November, 1968:—

Monghyr, Dated 6th November, 1968.

This morning at 9 A.M. Shri Madhu Limaye, Member, Lok Sabha, along with 44 others, arrested at Lakhiserai railway station in connection with violation of orders under section 144 Cr. P. C."

नियम 229 के अनुसार श्री मधु लिमये की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने आने वाली यह पहली खबर थी। आप जानते हैं कि 11 नवम्बर से लेकर लगातार हम लोगों ने इस सदन में इस बारे में प्रश्न पूछे। उसका नतीजा यह निकला कि 19 नवम्बर को गृह मन्त्री ने यहां बयान दिया। मैं वह बयान पूरा नहीं पढ़ रहा हूं। मैं उक्त का रेलिवेंट हिस्सा यहां पर पढ़ना चाहता हूं जो कि इस प्रकार है :

"As regards Shri Madhu Limaye, according to information furnished by the State Government, he was arrested under the direction of a magistrate on duty on November 6, 1966 at Lekhisarai under Section 151 and 107 Cr.P.C. and Section 188 I.P.C. He was produced before the sub-divisional Magistrate, Monghyr the same day, and on his refusal to furnish a bond he was remanded to judicial custody. It is understood that Shri Limaye has filed a *habeas corpus* petition before the Supreme Court."

गृह मन्त्री के इस बयान में दफा 144 का कहीं उल्लेख नहीं रहा। बल्कि उन्होंने यह बताया कि धारा 151 और 107, सी० धार० पी० सी० और धारा 188, आई० पी० सी०, के मातहत श्री मधु लिमये की गिरफ्तारी हुई।

यही प्रश्न राज्य सभा में उठा। 21 नवम्बर को राज्य सभा में श्री राज नारायण ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया। उन्होंने इस बारे में

20 नवम्बर को बेयरमैन को नोटिस दिया और 21 नवम्बर को जब गृह मन्त्री को यहां बुला कर इस प्रश्न का खुलासा मांगने का समय आया, तो श्री राज नारायण द्वारा कई बार पूछे गये इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कि किस दफा के अन्तर्गत श्री मधु लिमये की गिरफ्तारी हुई है, श्री चव्हाण ने कहा :

"Sir, the basic fact is, the magistrate before whom Shri Limaye was produced offered to release him on bond, but he refused. He has filed a *habeas corpus* and the whole matter is before the court. I cannot say anything about it. But the main point is that Shri Madhu Limaye was offered to be released on bond."

उसके बाद श्री राज नारायण ने पूछा "बेयरमैन माहब में जानना चाहता हूं कि किस दफा में वह पकड़े गये हैं", तब श्री चव्हाण ने बताया :

"This is not a matter on which I can give information. I will require notice for it."

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): On a point of order, Sir. Can the proceedings in the other House be made a point of order in this House?

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: That is what he is doing.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is quoting from there.

MR. SPEAKER: He may quote anything from the other House, but the point of order is on something else.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur): It is a privilege issue.

MR. SPEAKER: On that basis the point of order is not being raised, but

[Mr. Speaker].

on the discrepancy between the statement of the Home Minister and the telegram which the Speaker received. Let us hear him before we decide anything.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO: He is quoting as part of his argument what has happened in the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: He can also quote what happened there and outside also. But the main thing is something which happened in this House. Let us hear him first.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो: अध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 नवम्बर को गृह मन्त्री ने इस सदन में दफा 151 और 107 सी० आर० पी० सी० का उल्लेख किया, लेकिन उस सदन में उन्होंने यह बात कहने से इंकार कर दिया। उससे यह साफ़ हो गया कि दाल में कुछ काला जरूर है खास तौर से इसलिए कि 8 नवम्बर के बुलेटिन में यह छपा था कि श्री मधु लिमये की गिरफ्तारी दफा 144 के मातहत हुई।

13 hrs.

गृह मन्त्री ने जिस दफा का इस सदन में जिक्र किया था, उस दफा 151 को आप देखें। दफा 151 इस प्रकार है :

"A police officer knowing of a design to commit any cognisable offence may arrest without orders from a magistrate and without a warrant the person so designing if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented."

यानी 151 दफा यह है कि अगर कोई गुनाह करने वाला है यह अगर पुलिस आफिसर को पता लगता है तो फिर वह गुनाह न हो जाय, इसलिए उनको वह गिरफ्तार कर सकता है और 107 दफा जो चव्हाण साहब ने यहां बताई वह यह कहनी है कि :

"Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-Di-

visional Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class is informed that any person is likely to commit a breach of peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of peace or disturb the public tranquillity, the Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provide, require such a person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond . . .".

और कुछ है इसमें ज मतलब का नहीं है, उसको मैं नहीं पढ़ता हूं लेकिन 151 सी० आर० पी० सी० में अगर पुलिस ने किसी की गिरफ्तारी की ताकि वह गुनाह न करे, गुनाह किया इसलिए नहीं, बल्कि गुनाह न करे, इसलिए तो फिर 107 में उसको अदालत में पेश करने के बाद वह बांड दे और बाहर चले ऐसा मैजिस्ट्रेट उनको कह सकता है। यह बांड देने का जो तरीका है उसके लिए उसी 107 के एक्सप्लेनेशन में ऐसा लिखा है :

"In the proceedings under Section 107 Cr. P. C. before an order directing the accused to execute interim bond under Section 117 (3) is passed, reading over of the order under Section 112 and explaining its substance to the accused is a necessary condition precedent to the making of such an order."

अब 112 में ऐसा लिखा हुआ है किमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड में कि मैजिस्ट्रेट आर्डर करे, उस आर्डर को जो उनके सामने पेश किए हुए गुनाहगार हैं, उनको सुनाए। लेकिन मधु लिमये जी का पत्र आया था जिसको मैंने पढ़ कर सुनाया, उन्होंने साफ़ लिखा है कि 112 के अन्तर्गत जो आर्डर पास होना चाहिए था वह आर्डर पास नहीं किया गया। उनको कोई बात नहीं सुनाई। उनके ऊपर क्या आर्डर है, यह नहीं बताया। 151 के अन्दर गिरफ्तारी उनके द्वारा ऐलान करने में था गई।

मैंने जो आपको इस प्रिविलेज को लेकर नोटिस दिया था उसमें पुलिस आफिसर का जो बयान था वह दिया था—पुलिस आफिसर ने कहा है :

"Report under Section 107 Cr. P. C. and I. P. C. 188 within a fortnight through proper channel will be submitted."

यह उनका बयान है। अब मैं यहां पर जो विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ वह दो प्रकार का है :

(1) इस सदन को जो मैजिस्ट्रेट से मालुमात आई कि 144 के अन्दर यह उनकी गिरफ्तारी हो गई यह मालुमात गलत है। जो गृह मन्त्री जी ने बताया वह 151/107 सी० आर० पी० सी० वाली बात बताई और 188 आई० पी० सी० वाली बात जो उन्होंने यहां पर बताई, 188 आई० पी० सी० में आप को सुनाऊं, 188 आई० पी० सी० में मधु लिमये की गिरफ्तारी हुई होगी जो 151 और 107 सी० आर० पी० सी० की बात आ ही नहीं सकती थी क्योंकि इंडियन पीनल कोड की दफा 144 तोड़ने का काम किया हो तो तत्काल उनको चार्जशोट पेश करनी चाहिए थी और फिर 107 में बाँट पर छाँड़ने वाली बात आ ही नहीं सकती थी। इसलिए मेरा यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न यहां पर खड़ा होता है कि मैजिस्ट्रेट ने जो गलतबयानी सदन के पास भेजी है उसके आधार पर उनके खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का खवाल उठाना जाय।

दूसरा विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न मैं गृह मन्त्री जी के खिलाफ उठाना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मन्त्री जी ने गलत मालुमात इस सदन को दी हैं और यहां मालुमात देने के बाद दूसरी जगह पर जाकर कहा है हम को और नोटिस चाहिए यह मालुमात देने के लिए, इससे यह बात साफ होती है कि वह कुछ तथ्य को इस सदन से छिपाना चाहते हैं।

और तीसरा प्रश्न मुझे आप के सामने यह पेश करना है कि मधु लिमये जी को रिहा करने का अधिकार इस सदन को है और इस सदन को अपने अधिकार का हस्तेमाप्त करना चाहिए। मैं आप को मेज पार्लियामेंट्री प्रैक्टिस से प कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन को अधिकार है कि मधु लिमये जी की गलत गिरफ्तारी को रद्द करके तत्काल उन को रिहा करने के लिए कहे। यह 17 वें एडीशन का पेज नं० 120 है :

"It is a contempt to cause or effect the arrest save on a criminal charge of a Member of the House of Commons during a session of Parliament or during the forty days preceding or forty days following a session."

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां मैं जानता हूँ सरकार की ओर से या और लोगों की ओर से यह कहा जायगा कि सेव ध्यान क्रिमिनल चार्ज; ऐसा इसमें लिखा है। लेकिन क्रिमिनल चार्ज क्या है, इसका भी इस मेज पार्लियामेंट्री प्रैक्टिस में खुलासा किया हुआ है। पेज 78 और 79 की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा :

"by the laws and usage of Parliament, privilege of Parliament belongs to every Member of the House of Commons in all breach of the peace".

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां कोई ट्रेजन वाला मामला नहीं है, कोई फेलोनी का मामला नहीं है और न बीच आफ पीस यहां पर हो चुका है क्योंकि 151 में गिरफ्तारी की जसा गृह मन्त्री ने बताया तो बीच आफ पीस का मामला खड़ा नहीं हुआ।

और अन्तिम बात हम लोगों के अधिकार के बारे में है। यहां हमारा अधिकार है या नहीं इसके बारे में मेज पार्लियामेंट्री प्रैक्टिस के पेज 72-73 की ओर आपका ध्यान न जाना चाहता हूँ :

[श्री जर्ज फरनेन्डीज]

"the right of either House of Parliament to set a privileged person at liberty and the right to punish those who make or procure arrests."

यह इस सदन का अधिकार है और इसके तीन केसेज उन्होंने यहाँ पर साइट किए हैं, आस-गिल्स केस, मिल्स और बर्टन केस जो 72 नम्बर के पन्ने पर दिया हुआ है कि हाउस आफ कामन्स के अपने सदस्य को जब अदालत ने या दूसरे लोगों ने गिरफ्तार किया था तो हाउस आफ कामन्स ने अपने सदस्यों को रिहा करने का हुक्म दिया और उनको रिहा किया गया। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि मेरे यह जो विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न हैं इन को आप स्वीकार करें और मधु लिमये जी को तत्काल रिहा करने के लिए आप आदेश दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, या तो इसको आप प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेज दें या सदन को चर्चा करने का मौका दें, कौन सा तरीका आप अख्यार करने जा रहे ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): This must be discussed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): One submission to you.....

MR. SPEAKER: Is he supporting Mr. Fernandes?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I only support: what Mr. Vajpayee said: either we should get an opportunity to discuss or it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Before any decision is taken, I must give notice to the Government, and they must also give me the facts. I would not give my ruling or anything like that now. I would also like to hear the Government, probably tomorrow or the day after. I have also received a letter from Mr.

Limaye straight from the jail. Therefore, I would like to give my careful thought to it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है कि जो कुछ श्री फरनेन्डीज ने कहा है उसमें से एक बात साफ है कि सदन को जो सूचना दी गई जो मैजिस्ट्रेट से आई उस में और जो गृह मंत्री ने सदन में कहा उस में अन्तर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ को भी साफ हौन पड़ेगा, आप को तो साफ हो गया।

श्री जर्ज फरनेन्डीज : वह अभी भी जेल में हैं, तो उनकी रिहाई की बात तो होनी चाहिए। अभी वह दिल्ली में आए हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उनको सरकार ने खड़ा किया है। तो आप गृह मंत्री से उनको छोड़ने के लिए तो कहिए।

13.09 hrs.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act. vice Shri Jagannath Pahadia resigned."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (h) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act, vice Shri Jagannath Phadia resigned."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we adjourn and meet at 2.00 P.M.

12.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then re-assembled after Lunch at Seven Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CON-
 DITIONS OF SERVICE) AMEND-
 MENT BILL*

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश (सेवा की शर्तों) अधिनियम, 1958 में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 28-11-58.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The motion was adopted.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ ।

14.07-½ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
 DISAPPROVAL OF INDIAN RAIL-
 WAYS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND INDIAN RAILWAYS
 (AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव पेश करने के पहले एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । प्राय प्राईम-टेपरपर देखेंगे कि मेरे प्रस्ताव और इस विधेयक पर बहस एक साथ रखी गई है । लेकिन इस विधेयक पर मेरा एक संशोधन भी है, मैंने रूल 109 के अन्तर्गत एक मोशन भी दिया है—

"That the debate on the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill be adjourned."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He can do that later on, after the Minister has moved the motion. Now he will speak on the resolution.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय- मैं नियमों को लेकर आपका मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ । यह प्रश्न इस तरह से भ्राम्य है कि एक तरफ तो प्राइमटेन्स है जिसकी डिस्पोजल पर मेरा प्रस्ताव है, दूसरी तरफ विधेयक है, जिस पर बहस होनी है, इस पर मेरा मोशन है कि इस बहस को एडजर्न किया जाए, यह मैंने रूल 109 में किया है, जो कि मेरे प्रस्ताव पर लागू नहीं होता है ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): You can appreciate the difficulty. This resolution seeks to disapprove of the ordinance. The hon. Member would like to condemn the

[Shri R. D. Bhandere]

ordinance. Therefore, he would like to speak on it by separating it from the Bill. Otherwise, the resolution would not survive. This resolution seeks to abrogate the ordinance *in toto*.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): The position is like this. This is a very important Bill in the sense that it is going to take away the various rights given to the workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member is going into the merits now.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I am not going into the merits. Once we raise the constitutional invalidity of this Bill, then it cannot be considered here unless the motion to the effect that it is not constitutionally valid is disposed of first. So, Shri George Fernandes's motion will have to be taken up first. Some of us also have tabled some amendments. For instance, I have tabled an amendment to the effect that the Bill be circulated and that the Attorney-General might be called to explain the constitutional validity of this Bill. Unless Shri George Fernandes's resolution is disposed of first, the hon. Minister cannot move for consideration of the Bill, nor can we discuss it. But you have clubbed together the Bill as well as the resolution. First of all you should give us an opportunity to discuss by way of points of order the question of the constitutional validity of this Bill, and after that you should give your ruling. I am sure that after you hear us, as you have been doing for the last few months, you would be convinced of what we say and thereafter there may be no occasion to discuss the Bill at all.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्देस: मैं एक चीज का सुझाव करना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके सामने श्री लक्ष्मण को पेश करना चाहता हूँ। यह पेश 4.14 है :

"If notice of a statutory resolution given by a private Member seeking disapproval of an ordinance is admitted by the Speaker, time has to be provided by Government for discussion thereof. However the resolution and the motion for consideration of a Government Bill seeking to replace that ordinance may be discussed together. When this is permitted by the Speaker, the resolution after discussion is put to vote first because if the resolution is adopted, it would mean disapproval of the ordinance and the Bill would automatically fall through. If the resolution is negatived, the motion for consideration of the Bill is then put to vote and further stages of the Bill are proceeded with. Similarly, a resolution seeking disapproval of an ordinance and a motion on a cognate matter can be discussed together."

तो मेरा आपसे केवल इतना निवेदन है कि मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है उस पर बहस होकर अगर सदन उसे स्वीकार कर ले—यह चीज कभी कभी हो जाती है क्योंकि आदमी थोड़े रहते हैं—तो फिर विधेयक वाली बात आनी नहीं है, वही पर मामला खत्म हो जाता है। आपने विधेयक और मेरे प्रस्ताव को एक साथ रखा है यानी विधेयक पर बहस को आगे बढ़ाया जाये, एटार्नी जनरल को रोलाने के बारे में और बिल को सर्कुलेट करने के बारे में सारी चीजें आगे आ जायेंगी जब कि मेरा प्रस्ताव नियम 109 के अन्तर्गत जो है उस पर पहले बहस होनी चाहिए क्योंकि मैं तो इस विधेयक पर बहस ही नहीं चाहता हूँ। इसलिये वह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने पहले धाना चाहिये और उस पर सदन का निर्णय होने के बाद, फिर आप चाहें तो दोनों पर एक साथ बहस चलायें या मेरे प्रस्ताव को लेने के बाद उस पर बहस चलायें। आप इस वक्त दोनों चीजें पेश कर रहे हैं। मंत्री जी बिल पेश कर चुके हैं, वह इन्ड्रोव्स हो चुका है, उस पर

बहुत को धागे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस बारे में मैं आपका मार्गदर्शन चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the hon. Member has pointed out already, he is supposed to move his resolution first. Formally, the hon. Minister has introduced his Bill but he has yet to place before the House the consideration motion together with his reasoning about it. In case the hon. Member's resolution is adopted by the House, automatically the hon. Minister would be debarred from proceeding further with his Bill.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : 109 का कब आयेगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After the hon. Minister's speech, if he feels it necessary and the House also feels it necessary, I shall permit him to speak.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I would like to have one thing made clear from the beginning itself. Otherwise you may not permit me later on to raise it. There is an amendment to the effect that the debate on the Bill be adjourned. When that motion is discussed, various questions will come up. I have raised the question of constitutional validity of this Bill. I feel that this Bill cannot be discussed at all. So, I would request you to keep this in mind. I can wait for the hon. Minister's speech and then I can speak on it. Let the hon. Minister make his speech and then I shall make my points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member will get an opportunity afterwards.

Now, 3 hours have been allotted for this. So, we should have some time-limit for speeches. So, hon. Members should be very brief.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डो : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा भारतीय रेलवे (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1968 (1968 का अध्यादेश संख्या 10) का, जो राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 14 सितम्बर, 1968 को प्रख्यापित किया गया था, निरनुमोदन करती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो अध्यादेश 14 सितम्बर को जारी किया उसका पहला वाक्य यह है :

"Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to takt immediate action".

यह उसका पहला वाक्य है। आप जानते हैं यह ज. अध्यादेश आया, वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की ज. हड़ताल 19 सितम्बर को होने वाली थी, उ. हड़ताल के सिलसिले में आया। हड़ताल जिन म. गों को लेकर हुई वह म. ग. सरकार के सामने एक ब. र. से भी ज्यादा समय से पड़ी हुई थी। हड़ताल करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को जो इतना देनी चाहिए थी वह इतना हड़ताल होने से एक महीना पहले कानूनी रूप से सरकार के पास आई थी। उसके पहले सरकार जानती थी कि 19 सितम्बर को हड़ताल होने वाली है। यह जानते हुए कि हड़ताल के बारे में नोटिस आई हुई है और सरकार अपनी नीति को भी जानते हुए कि हम मांगों को मंजूर करने नहीं जा रहे हैं, वह 14 सितम्बर तक चुप बैठी रही। हड़ताल होने से सिर्फ चार दिन पहले सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति को सलाह दी कि आप अध्यादेश जारी करें, इंडियन रेलवे ऐक्ट में संशोधन के रूप में कुछ नये प्राविजन्स लार्ज, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रजातन्त्र का एक ब. र. घपना किया गया है। आप जानते हैं कि इस क़दम की बैठक 30 अगस्त तक चली,

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज]

हड़ताल की नोटिस सरकार के पास 19 अगस्त को आई थी, उस वक्त से लेकर 30 अगस्त तक यानी दो हफ्ते सदन की बैठक चलती रही और सरकार कम से कम अपने मन को जानती थी कि हम अपने कर्मचारियों की मांगों को मानने नहीं जा रहे हैं तो फिर उस हालत में अगर रेल कर्मचारियों का मुकाबला करने के लिए या कोई दूसरे कर्मचारियों का मुकाबला करने के लिये किसी भी नये कानून की जरूरत पड़े तो उसके लिये इस सरकार का फर्ज था कि इस सदन के सामने आती और इंडियन रेलवेज ऐक्ट में जो भी संशोधन करने के वह पेश करती। लेकिन यह सरकार इस सदन के सामने खड़े नहीं होना चाहती थी, रेल कर्मचारियों और दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर सदन में बहस नहीं करना चाहती थी। सरकार ने एक फासिस्ट मनोवृत्ति अपनाई हुई है, वह हर रोज फासिस्ट तंत्रों का इस्तेमाल करना चाहती है। इसी लिए उसने 14 सितम्बर तक कोई कदम न उठा कर उसके बाद राष्ट्रपति को सलाह देनी है कि अध्यादेश जारी करिये। फिर 19 सितम्बर को, अच्छी या बुरी, वह हड़ताल हुई। राष्ट्रपति का अध्यादेश जो 14 तारीख को निकला उसके ऊपर हम में से बहुत से लोगों ने अपना विरोध प्रकट किया। फिर सरकार ने अध्यादेश के जरिये से अपने ही कर्मचारियों को और उनके संगठन को जो कुचल डालने का प्रयास किया और 19 सितम्बर को जो बटनायें घटीं, उनको मद्देनजर रखते हुए हम समझते थे कि यह सरकार इस अध्यादेश को वापिस लेने का काम करेगी क्योंकि पहली बार ही यह काम नहीं हुआ है बल्कि सन् 60 में जब हड़ताल हुई थी तब भी ऐसेशियल सर्विसेज मेन्टीनेन्स प्राइविनेन्स प्राया था। उस वक्त भी रेल कर्मचारियों और दूसरे कर्मचारियों पर बंदन लगाने वाला अध्यादेश प्राया था लेकिन उसको काबूल का रूप देने का काम सरकार ने नहीं किया था। संविधान में यह दिया हुआ है

कि अध्यादेश निकलने के बाद अगर सरकार चाहे तो राष्ट्रपति को उसे वापिस लेने की सलाह दे सकती है। 123(2)(बी) कहता है :

"An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same effect as an Act of Parliament, but every such Ordinance may be withdrawn at any time by the President."

तो जिस काम के लिये आप ने अध्यादेश जारी किया वह काम पूरा होने के बाद, हड़ताल को कुचल डालने के बाद, रेल कर्मचारियों पर गोली चलाने के बाद और अपनी हुकमशाही मनोवृत्ति को दुनिया के सामने पेश करने के बाद कम से कम आप को इस अध्यादेश को वापिस लेने की सलाह राष्ट्रपति को देनी थी लेकिन उसके खिलाफ आप उस अध्यादेश को कानूनी रूप देने की कोशिश यहां कर रहे हैं। मेरी राय में यह सिर्फ प्रजातंत्र पर ही हमला नहीं, बल्कि यह सरकार तानाशाही के रास्ते पर इस देश को ले जाना चाहती है। इसीलिए आज ऐसा कानून बनवाने के लिये यह सरकार इस सदन के सामने आई है। रेलें सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं हैं बल्कि सारी दुनिया में हैं। हम लोग तो अभी अभी इंजन बनाना शुरू किये हैं जिसका ज्यादातर माल अभी भी विदेशों से ही आता है। यह हड़ताल सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं हुई और जगहों पर भी ऐसी हड़तालें होती हैं। मुंबई यहां पर एक प्रश्न था लेकिन जिनके नाम पर वह प्रश्न था, श्री कछवाय, वे यहां पर उपस्थित नहीं थे। एक सत्र के बीच में मंत्री लोग कहां कहां विदेशों का चक्कर लगाते हैं, उसकी मालुमात सदन में होती।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डोज : लाखों रुपये खर्च करके मंत्री लोग विदेश जाते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री का तो और कुछ काम ही नहीं है, एक सत्र खत्म हुआ तो विदेश यात्रा के लिये तैयार रहती है। और जब सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल

चली तो वह यहाँ से विदेश चली गयीं। और मुल्कों में भी रेलें चलती हैं, सरकारी नौकर हैं, वे लोग भी हड़ताल पर जाते हैं इसकी जानकारी सरकार को होनी चाहिये। प्रधान मंत्री अभी जब दक्षिण अमरीका की यात्रा पर हैं तो चिली में उनको जाने का मौका नहीं मिला क्योंकि सरकार वहाँ की हट गयी और हमारी प्रधानमंत्राणी को पहले देश में ही आराम करना पड़ा। तो दुनिया में क्या हो रहा है, नागरिक अधिकार जो लोगों के रहते हैं वे अधिकार किस तरह से इस्तेमाल करते हैं इसके बारे में सरकार को जानकारी होनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 4 दिन पहले इटली में हड़ताल हो गई। 48 घंटे के लिये इटली की रेल गाड़ियां बन्द रहें और उमका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इटली की सरकार को इन्फीफा देना पड़ा और 20 वर्षों के इतिहास में पहली बार वहाँ समाजवादी नेता को प्रधानमंत्री होने के लिये वहाँ के राष्ट्रपति ने बुलाया। आप ज.ग. तो समाजवादी हो ही। तो इटली का उदाहरण मैंने इसलिये आपको बताया कि रेल कर्मचारियोंकी हड़ताल हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं होती है, दूसरे मुल्कों में भी होती है और इटली में रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल से वहाँ की सरकार गिर गयी। इंग्लैंड में भी हड़तालें होती हैं। अमरीका में तो रेल कम्पनियां निजी क्षेत्र की हैं और लगातार वहाँ पर रेल उद्योग में हड़ताल होती रहती है। लेकिन उन हड़तालों को रोकने के लिये कोई अघ्यादेश जारी करना, लोगों पर गोलियां चलाना और उन अघ्यादेशों को फ़ासिस्ट ढंग से कानून बना कर सदन के सामने लाना, ऐसा उन देशों में जहाँ प्रजातंत्र की गम्भीरता लोग जानते हैं, नहीं होता है। आप इस अघ्यादेश को देखिये। यह साल है छह मिन राइट्स ईयर, और भारत में पता नहीं कितने करोड़ ६७ आप खर्च करने जा रहे हो गांधी ज़ताब्दी मनाने में, जिन्होंने पहली बार हिन्दुस्तान में सत्याग्रह का इस्तेमाल किया था, लेकिन यह सरकार आज पहली बार उस

सत्याग्रह को किमिनल आफ़ेस चोषित करने जा रही है इस अघ्यादेश के जरिये। आइनेस के पहले ही पन्ने पर लिखा है :

“Obstructing running of train, etc. If a railway servant, when on duty or otherwise, or any other person obstructs or causes to be obstructed or attempts of obstruct any train, rail-car or other rolling stock upon a railway, by squatting picketing, keeping without authority any rolling-stock on the railway or tampering with signal gear or otherwise, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.”

अब यह वाक्य बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है ‘स्क्वेटिंग और पिकेटिंग दी रेलवे ट्रेक’। यह आज गुनाह हो रहा है, जिसके लिये दो साल की सजा दी जा सकती है या 500 रु. जुर्माना हो सकता है, या दोनों। पता नहीं जब आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी तब हमारे रेल मंत्री को पटरी पर बैठने का मौका मिला था या नहीं। मैं नहीं जानता कि डा० राम सुभग मिश्र को मौका मिला था कि नहीं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के लाखों लोग रेल की पटरी पर बैठ कर, गांधी जी के बताये हुए रास्ते पर चल कर, हाथ में लाठी को न लेते हुए.....

डा० राम सुभग सिंघ : हमारे यहाँ सारी पटरियां उखाड़ी गयी थीं।

श्री जॉर्ज कारनेन्डोव : मुझे पता नहीं उन्होंने यह काम किया था या ऐसे काम करने वालों का समर्थन किया था। लेकिन मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी ने यह जरूर कहा था कि हिंसा मत करो। न प्राण हानि हो, न मान हानि हो और प्राण हानि न करते हुए जो सिविल नाफ़रमानी कर सकते हो वह करो। यह गांधी जी

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

का बताया गया रास्ता था और यही लेकर साबुओं की तादाद में उन दिनों के नीजवान रेल की पटरियों पर जाकर बैठे थे, लेटे थे, मारे गये थे और आज उसी का यह फल है कि इस सरकार को यहां बैठने का मौका मिला और आज यह सरकार काम कर रही है, इतनी गिरावट हो गई दिखायी कि सारी नैतिकता खत्म हो गई और पिकेटिंग को क्रिमिनल ऑफेंस घोषित करने जा रही है। अगर कोई हमारे ऊपर अन्याय होता हो रेलवे की ओर से तो उसका प्रतिकार करना भी एक गुनाह कर के यह सरकार घोषित करने जा रही है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक बात मानेंगे कि कोई मजे में रेल की पट्टी पर नहीं लेटा है, गाड़ी के सामने पिकेटिंग का काम नहीं करता है। अन्याय होता है तब उसके प्रतिकार के लिये ये चीजें होती हैं। आप जानते हैं कि सिन्दुसान की रेलें कैसे चलती हैं? मैं तो यह चुनौती है कि रेलवे अपनी जो जिम्मेदारियाँ है उसको कभी नहीं पूरी करती। दिल्ली स्टेशन पर रेल मंत्री भेरे साथ चले, जो आपका एयर कंडीशनिंग मॉलून है उसमें नहीं, बल्कि थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बे में, आप देखेंगे कि बत्ती नहीं जलती है, पंखा नहीं चलता है, पानी नहीं मिलता है, गाड़ी भी कभी समय पर नहीं निकलती है, और समय पर नहीं आती है। अब आप बतायें मैंने तो 30 रु० का बग्गई से दिल्ली आने का टिकट खरीद लिया लेकिन अगर मैं पृष्ठता हूँ कि गाड़ी समय पर क्यों नहीं चलती है तो उसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है, पानी और रोशनी नहीं है। अब अगर मैं उस बन्त यह फैसला करता हूँ मुल्क के एक नागरिक को हैसियत से, गांधी जी ने जो हमें कहा था कि जहाँ अन्याय दिखाई दे तो उसका प्रतिकार करो, तो मैं सिविल अफरमानी करने के लिये नीचे उतरता हूँ,

गाड़ी की चेन खींचता हूँ पट्टी के सामने खड़ा हो कर कहता हूँ कि मैंने टिकट में पैसा दिया है मुझे पंखा, पानी चाहिये, बिजली चाहिये और आप नहीं देते हो और जब तक यह सुविधा नहीं दोगे तब तक तुम्हारा गाड़ी नहीं चलेगी, अगर ऐसा कहूँ तो क्या गुनाह होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सात दिन पहले मद्रास हाई कोर्ट ने टेलीफोन का टैरिफ और कानूनी घोषित किया। उसने यहाँ तो कहा था कि जब लोगों से पैसा लेते हो तो उसके बदले में जितनी सुविधायें उनको देनी चाहिये वह देना भी तो तुम्हारा फर्ज है और उससे ज्यादा पैसा नहीं ले सकते हो। यह अन्याय लोगों के ऊपर मत करो। आपको जो पैसा देता है किसी भी सेवा के लिये तो उतनी सेवा करो, उससे ज्यादा न पैसा लो न उससे कम उनकी सेवा करो। यहाँ अदालत का कहना रहा, जो नैचुरल जस्टिस हो वह करो। सिन्दुसान की अशक्तों ने आप तक जो भी निर्मात दिने नागरिक अधिकारों को लेकर उनका मांगना रहा तो है कि जहाँ अन्याय है उतना मांगना हीना चाहिये। अब अगर विमानों के पर रेल गाड़ी में वह सुविधा नहीं मिलती है जिसका मैं हवादार हूँ तो क्या डाक्टर साहब या माननीय पुनाबा जी यह चाहेंगे कि मैं कलकत्ते में जाकर अदालत में शिकायत करूँ? अथवा आप यह पसन्द करेंगे कि गांधी जी के बताये हुए रास्ते के अनुसार गाड़ी से नीचे उतर आऊँ और यह कहूँ कि मुझ पर होने वाले अन्याय को तुरन्त दूर करो।

अब आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?
100(बी) में कह रहे हैं कि:

"Any attempts to obstruct any train, rail car or other rolling stock on the railway by squat-

ting and picketing shall be an offence punishable with 2 years rigorous imprisonment or Rs. 500 fine or both."

कहाँ रही इन लोगों की नैतिकता, और कैसे यह अध्यादेश हमारे सामने आ सकता है जिसके अनुसार लोगों को सुविधा न देते हुए हमको फासिस्ट मनोवृत्ति का शिकार बनाने का प्रयास हो रहा है? और दूसरी तरफ रेल कर्मचारियों के बारे में कितने नियम हिन्दुस्तान में हैं? रेल कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में जो नियम यहां लागू हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि वैसे नियम दुनिया के अन्य किसी मुल्क में नहीं होंगे। यह तो आपको मान्य ही है कि रेल कर्मचारी किसी राजनैतिक दल का सदस्य नहीं बन सकता है और उसके ट्रेड यूनियन का सदस्य बनने के बारे में भी नियम बना हुआ है। लेकिन आप को यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि कोई भी रेल कर्मचारी का रिश्तेदार, नजदीक का अथवा दूर का, वह भी अगर किसी राजनीतिक दल का सदस्य बने, वह किसी राजनीतिक दल को समा में जाय तो रेल कर्मचारी का फर्ज है कि वह दूसरे दिन अपने अधिकारों के पास जाकर बड़े और उन लिखित रूप में दे कि उस को पत्नी, बेटा, भाई, मां अथवा भतीजा अथवा राजनीतिक दल की मीटिंग में गया था। इस तरह का नियम आप लोगों ने रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए बना बना रखा है। रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सर्विस कंडिशन में इस तरह का नियम बना रखा है कि अगर किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी का कोई रिश्तेदार किसी भी दल की मीटिंग में हिस्सा ले, उस कर्मचारी का भाई, भतीजा अगर किसी राजनीतिक दल की मीटिंग में शरीक हो तो सर्विस कंडिशन के मुताबिक उस रेलवे कर्मचारी को दूसरे दिन जाकर अपने अधिकारी को लिखित रूप से अपने बच्चे, बीबी या भाई, भतीजे के बारे में शिकायत करनी होगी, उसे लिखित

रूप से अधिकारी के पास यह देना होगा कि उसका अथक-अथक रिश्तेदार कल थी पीलू मोडी की सभा में जाकर उनका लेक्चर सुन कर घर आया है। मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह का नियम रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सर्विस कंडिशन में लिखा हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य चाहें तो बराबर उसे पढ़ कर देख सकते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I would like the Minister to clarify this rightway. Please clarify this rightway whether this is true or not.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): I would like to look into the matter. The only point here is that a certain information regarding political activities of certain elements has got to be brought to the notice of the authorities because that has relation in regard to safety of the railways.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura): The Minister is not correct. According to the service conduct rules, it is mandatory on the railway employees that they would have to inform the Government if any of the relations who are not railway servants take part in any politics.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Including attendance at a meeting.

यह रेल कर्मचारियों के सर्विस और कंडक्ट रूल्स में दिया हुआ है। बीच प्राफ कल करने पर रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए सजा का भी विधान दिया हुआ है। मेरा कहना है कि इस देश के रेल कर्मचारियों पर जैसे सेवा सम्बन्धी नियम लागू हैं, जिस तरह की बंदियों उन पर लगायी गयी हैं वैसे रूल्स और बंदियों

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

किसी अन्य प्रजातंत्री देश अथवा किसी भी देश में नहीं चलती है। अभी पिछले दिनों यह सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल सम्बन्धी प्रश्न को लेकर क्या-क्या बकवास हम लोग यहां सुन रहे थे। यहां यह कहा गया कि सरकारी कर्मचारी यहां हड़ताल पर चले गये और पता नहीं देश का क्या होगा, प्रजातंत्र का क्या होगा? अब हमारे देश का प्रजातंत्र क्या इतना कमजोर है कि केवल एक दिन की सरकारी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल होने पर सारा प्रजातंत्र गिर जाता है अथवा एक दिन सदन के अन्दर प्रधान मंत्री को बोलने से रोक देने में इस देश का पूरा प्रजातंत्र खत्म हो जाता है? यह लोग क्या प्रजातंत्र की बात कर सकते हैं? मैं अपने इन मित्रों को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि फ्रांस में तीन दिन तक हड़ताल चली लेकिन वहां कोई प्रजातंत्र खत्म नहीं हुआ। यह प्रजातंत्र ऐसी नाजुक चीज नहीं है, वह एक बहुत मजबूत चीज होती है और वहां पर वह प्रजातंत्र खत्म नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जर्मनी में पलटन के लोग ट्रेड यूनियन के मेम्बर हो सकते हैं। पलटन में कर्नल के रैंक तक के लोगों को ट्रेड यूनियन का मेम्बर बनने का अधिकार है। इसी तरह जर्मनी की ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड पब्लिक वर्क्स यूनियन है जो कि सबसे बड़ी वहां की यूनियन है और जिसकी सदस्य संख्या 8-10 या 12 लाख की होगी, उस में म्युनिसिपैलिटी के सफाई कर्मचारियों के साथ पलटन के लोग भी उसके सदस्य हैं। इतना ही नहीं इजरायल की पलटन के जो प्रधान सेनापति हैं वह भी ट्रेड यूनियन के सदस्य हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को और उनकी तरफ के लोगों को यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का अधिकार वहां पर ट्रेड यूनियन का सदस्य बनने का प्राप्ति है और अगर वह जानना चाहेंगे तो मैं उनके नाम भी उन्हें गिना दूंगा जहाँ जहाँ

कि कर्मचारियों को यह ट्रेड यूनियन का सदस्य बनने का अधिकार प्राप्त है।

भारत जो कि एक प्रजातंत्री देश होने का दम भरता है वहां हालत उसके प्रतिकूल है और जैसा मैंने सदन को बतलाया रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी शर्तों को और भी कड़ा बनाया जा रहा है और उन पर नये-नये प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जा रहे हैं जैसा कि यह 100 ए और 100-बी के जोड़े जाने से साफ़ जाहिर होता है। 100-ए में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"100A: If a railway servant, when on duty, is entrusted with any responsibility connected with the running of a train, rail-car or any other rolling-stock from one station or place to another station or place, and he abandons his duty before reaching such station or place without authority or without properly handing over such trains, rail-car or rolling-stock to another authorised railway servant, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both."

मैं रेल मंत्री जी अथवा कानून मंत्री, जो कि इस समय सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हैं, उनसे जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन्होंने इस नये सेक्शन का जो कि इस्टॉक करना चाह रहे हैं उसका मतलब भी समझा है? क्या आप इसका अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि इसका रेल कर्मचारियों पर कैसा असर पड़ेगा और उन पर क्या-क्या मुसीबत इसके कारण घाने वाली है? उदाहरण के लिए मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि मुझको जैसे रेलगाड़ी पर 5 घंटे काम करना है और रेल दिल्ली से लेकर मुझे आगरा तक अथवा अन्य किसी स्टेशन

तक ले जानी है और प्रागरा जब मैं रेल को लेकर पहुंचता हूँ और पांच घंटे की ड्यूटी भ्रंजाम देने के बाद मुझे वहाँ दूसरे रेल कर्मचारी के हाथ में इंजन सौंपना है और वह वहाँ मुझे रिलीव नहीं करता है, वह रेल कर्मचारी बीमार होने के नाते अथवा अन्य किसी कारणवश वहाँ मुझे रिलीव करने नहीं पहुंच पाता है तो आप मुझे क्या कहेंगे ? अब मैं पांच घंटे की ऐक्टिव ड्यूटी दे चुका हूँ और मुझे आगे भी ड्यूटी भ्रंजाम देते रहने के लिए यह अध्यादेश बनाया जाता है, कानून बनाया जाता है कि नहीं तुम्हें 12 घंटे काम करना पड़ेगा और यह कि मुझे रेल को आगे लेकर बढ़ने पर मजबूर किया जायेगा तो मेरा कहना है कि मैं उस चीज को भी मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अभी परसों इस सदन के अन्दर रेल में सफर करने वाले मुसाफिरो के बारे में बड़ी चिन्ता प्रकट की गई थी लेकिन एक इंजन ड्राइवर को जिसे कि 5-6 घंटे ड्यूटी देने के बाद दूसरे के हाथ में इंजन सौंपना चाहिए वैसे न करा कर अगर आप उसी इंजन ड्राइवर से 12-12 घंटे की ड्यूटी लेना चाहें तो यह क्या आप रेलवे के यात्रियों की वाकई चिन्ता करते हैं? वह तो रेल के मुसाफिरो की चिन्ता न करके रेल मंत्री महोदय मालूम पड़ता है देश की बड़ी हुई आबादी को खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और इस मकसद के लिए वह जो आर्डिनेंस उन्होंने पास करवाया था उसे अब कानूनी शकल देने जा रहे हैं । मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ कि आखिर उनका दिमाग जा किस दिशा में रहा है ? यह साफ है कि वह जो यह नये संकशन 100 ए और 100 बी जोड़ने जा रहे हैं वह प्रजातंत्री सिद्धांत के प्रतिकूल है और इंटरनेशनल लेबर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने जो एक इसके लिए सिद्धान्त माना है उस प्रजातंत्री सिद्धांत के खिलाफ जाता है इसलिए इस अध्यादेश को यह सदन किसी भी हालत में मंजूर नहीं कर सकता है ।

एक आखिरी बात मैं इस मौके पर और कहना चाहूंगा । ऐसा कानून बना कर रेल कर्मचारियों पर बहुत जुल्म किया जा रहा है । रेलवेज में 18 लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं हालांकि मंत्री महोदय जब बात करते हैं तो केवल 13 लाख की ही बात करते हैं तो दरअसल चीज यह है कि 5 लाख रेलवे के कर्मचारी कैंजुएल हैं और उन की तनख्वाह डेढ़ रुपया, दो रुपया या ढाई रुपया होती है और बूक वह बेचारे कैंजुएल हैं इसलिए उन का यह जिक्र नहीं करते हैं और बस हमेशा वह 13 लाख की ही बात किया करते हैं जब कि असल में रेलवेज में 18 लाख कर्मचारी काम करते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी में हर 80 लोगों में एक आदमी रेल कर्मचारी है या रेल कर्मचारी की कमाई पर ज़िदा होने वाला व्यक्ति है । हिन्दुस्तान की रेलवेज का निश्चित रूप से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है । मुझे अफसोस है कि हिन्दुस्तान के रेलवे-मैन को जिस ढंग से संगठित होना चाहिए था उस ढंग से वह संगठित नहीं हो पाये हैं । मेरी इच्छा है कि वह ठीक तरीके से संगठित हों और अगर किसी दिन वह संगठित हो गये तब रेल मंत्री महोदय को पता चलेगा कि उन की क्या ताकत है ।

हम लोग कभी-कभी हिन्दुस्तान में हड़ताल की बात किया करते हैं लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि रेल कर्मचारी अभी तक हड़ताल में सम्मिलित नहीं हुए हैं लेकिन अगर रेल कर्मचारी बंद करने की ताकत रखें तो फिर दूसरे किसी को बंद करने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी और सरकार को मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों की जायज मांगों को मानने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ेगा । यह हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक बदनसीबी की बात है कि इस देश में रेल कर्मचारी अभी तक संगठित नहीं हो पाये हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो मजदूर संगठन मौजूद हैं भी उन को शासन की ओर

[श्री जार्ज फरेन्सीज]

कुचलने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है और इसी दृष्टि से वह अध्यादेश लाया गया और उस को कानूनी रूप दिलवाया जा रहा है। इस तरह के अध्यादेशों के जरिए और इस किस्म के फ़ासिस्ट कानूनों को मंजूर करा कर क्या यह सरकार इस देश में प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत करना चाहती है यह क्या मजदूर आन्दोलन को तरक्की देने का और हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र का बनाये रखना का तरीका है ? निश्चित रूप से यह प्रजातंत्र का गला घोटना है और मजदूर आन्दोलन को इस देश में कुचलना है। इसलिए अंत में पुनः इस सदन से इस बात का आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस तरह के प्रतिबंधात्मक नियमों को लागू करने की स्वीकृति सरकार को न दे और 123 (2) बी के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति को इस बात की सलाह दे कि यह जो नया संशोधन विधेयक सरकार द्वारा सदन में लाया गया है उस को वापिस ले ले।

Sir, I move:

"That this "House disapproves of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 14th September, 1968."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1968) promulgated by the President on the 14th September, 1968."

The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): Should I reply to the points or move the Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should move the Bill first.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration."

While introducing the Bill, the hon. Member and other friends raised certain points about the constitutionality of the Bill as to whether this House is competent enough to discuss or take up a measure for consideration of this type and it was held by you that as regards the constitutional points raised by my hon. friends there was nothing in them and you ruled out the points of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He did not give a ruling on the constitutional points. You should not misquote him.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I will refer to a few points. This Bill is well within the rights of this House and the House is quite competent enough to proceed with the consideration of this Bill. Having said so, I beg to refer to the Act that we have already in operation, namely, the Indian Railways Act, 1890...

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): On a point of order. If I mistake not, the hon. Minister has moved a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. We have a motion by the hon. mover Shri Fernandes. The point really is whether the House could discuss two motions at one and the same time. The normal parliamentary practice is that there ought to be only one motion before the House...

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): That is allowed in this House.

SHRI DATTARAYA KUNTE: I am overhearing somebody saying that it is allowed in this House. This House has some rules of business which lead to proper working of the House and that is why I am raising

this point. I really want to know, whether before one motion is disposed of the House could take up consideration of another motion. This will mean that I could move a third motion as well. It might be that they might be dealing with the same subject-matter. The motion which the hon. Railway Minister has moved is really in opposition to the motion of the hon. Member in a way. Therefore, if an amendment opposing the original motion cannot be moved, could a motion opposing the original motion be moved as well. It is not only whether two motions can be considered or not. They are also contradictory to each other. The hon. Member has moved a motion wanting to express disapproval of the House. This has happened because on the Order Paper we find that both these motions have been kept together. I should have really hoped that whoever arranged the business of this House had put them separately before the House so that the House could apply its mind more diligently. When two motions are being put before the House simultaneously, it might be that the member who wants to take part in it is in a difficulty. A Member might be there who would like to oppose the motion moved by the hon. Member Shri Fernandes and at the same time would like to oppose the Bill because the ordinance, after a lapse of time will automatically lapse and there he would tell Shri Fernandes that the Ordinance was on the 14th September and 'we will wait till it lapses' and the member would oppose the Bill at the same time.

Hon. Member Shri Fernandes has gone into the merits of this. The difficulty has arisen because both have been placed simultaneously on the Agenda Paper and we are not the authority to arrange the Order Paper. This difficulty has arisen and I want to bring it to your notice. The two motions in a way are contradictory to each other. If they are going to be

disposed of like this, it creates difficulty. Therefore, I want to raise this point of order, though hon. Member Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani wants to tell me that this has been done before also. Points of order are raised to correct things. If it is said that this is the practice in this House, then we need not have any rule book at all and we should go by practices and conventions and all those things followed in the British House of Commons. The very fact that we have Rules of Procedure shows that we are supposed to abide by them and whatever is being done must be based on these rules and not on what was being done in this House, which might have been wrong. That is my point of order.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, as I explained in the beginning....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your point of order was about the constitutional validity, which is different.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is a completely different motion saying that the debate on the Bill should be adjourned. Now, how could the Minister come forward with a separate motion that the Bill be taken into consideration, which goes in a completely different direction? Rule 109 says:

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

So, having moved such a motion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that after the Minister has finished his speech. I will give him an opportunity.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The Minister can make a speech throughout the length and breadth of India at any time he likes; nobody can stop him. But when they are in the House they must adhere to the Rules of Proce-

[Shri S. Kundu]

Shri S. Kundu: The motion before the House is that the debate be adjourned. Either there should be a discussion on this motion or it should be put to vote and a decision taken. Otherwise, we would be going against the Rules of Procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member Shri Fernandes has placed his submission before the House. The hon. Minister places his submission before the House. Then, I will permit the hon. Member to move his motion. Of course, the House will decide whether the discussion should be adjourned or not. At this stage, let him not mix up the two issues.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The third issue I have already raised in the beginning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have taken note of it. Now, Shri Kunte has raised another point of order and pleaded with some cogency whether both the motions could be taken up together, whether there would not be some incongruity and so on, on which I will have to give a ruling.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, will you resume your seat for a minute so that we will not be called upon to sit down? Your ruling could only be to delete that portion of the Minister's speech where he says "that the Bill be taken into consideration". The Minister cannot move such a motion. He can only express his opinion without moving it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Usually the Minister begins or ends his speech with the motion "That the Bill be taken into consideration". I do not know whether the Minister has actually said it or not. The hon. Member can make his plea after the Minister has made his speech and moved his motion.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, you should rule out that particular sentence, or motion, as improper at this stage. Let

this motion be disposed of. Then he can introduce his Bill. Otherwise, strictly speaking, it will not be constitutional.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister wanted to say why this Bill has to be considered. He has tried to make out a case for that. He has not said anything beyond that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On the point of order raised by the hon. Member, I would like to say.....

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: (Balrampur): Sir, are you allowing a discussion on this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, not at all.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I want to support you in the case of this point of order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): He does not require any support from you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you any new points to make?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The business before the House is that the disapproval motion moved by Shri Fernandes and the Bill move by the Minister be discussed together. The Business Advisory Committee, in its wisdom, has taken a decision that both these motions should be discussed together. I am a member of the Business Advisory Committee and I should say that. I request Shri Kunte to go through the parliamentary proceedings of 1960. In 1960 a similar question arose when an Ordinance was promulgated and the Ordinance and the Bill were both discussed together. I am quoting from *Shakdher*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is with me. It was just now pointed out by Shri Fernandes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There have been such instances in the past and a convention has been developed that such motions, whether it is the Gold Control Ordinance or the Gold Control Bill or whether it is the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance or the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, though we were against both, could be discussed together. Precedents are there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His point of order is that apparently it looks incongruous, but because we have adopted a certain practice in this House since 1960 I do not think there is any validity so far as this point of order is concerned. In the last session also this was done. But as he has raised a fundamental issue if he thinks that it looks incongruous, it might be taken up in the Rules Committee. So far as the practice adopted by this House is concerned, we are this time with the concurrence of the Business Advisory Committee discussing them together.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: In accordance with article 123(2) of the Constitution it is necessary that we should come before this House to replace the Ordinance with a piece of legislation within six weeks' time after Parliament meets. Since Government have taken a decision that this Ordinance should be replaced and a Bill should be placed before this House for its consideration, action has been taken to introduce this Bill. At this stage the Bill has to be taken up for consideration and there could be no question of adjourning the debate on the Bill because within six weeks a decision on the merits of the Ordinance, whether the House would like to accept it or not, would have to be taken. Therefore at this stage I would only submit that the consideration of the Bill is urgent and necessary.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are opposed to the Bill.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA: I shall be coming to the merits later.

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As such the House has to proceed with the consideration of the Bill. I submit that the Bill may be taken up for consideration.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It will be thrown out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Fernandes has given notice of a motion for adjournment of the debate on the Bill under rule 109.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि इंडियन रेलवेज (एमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1968 पर बहस को स्थागित किया जाये।”

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर बहस स्थगित करने की मांग होगी तो वह खाली विधेयक पर नहीं होगी, श्री फर्नेन्डीज ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस पर भी होगा। अगर दोनों प्रस्ताव साथ साथ নিয়ে जा रहे हैं और दोनों पर एक बहस हो रही है तो अब उनके टुकड़े नहीं किये जा सकते हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : इस पर मेरा एक श्वयस्या का प्रश्न है। प्रायः कल 109 को देखिये।

“Adjournment of Debate on and Withdrawal and Removal of Bills”

At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker.”

मैंने जो प्रस्ताव दिया है वह 109 के अन्तर्गत है कि इस बिल पर जो बहस है उसको स्थगित रखा जाए। मेरा जो प्रस्ताव है जिस पर बहस हो रही है वह संविधान के प्राकार पर दिया हुआ प्रस्ताव है। दोनों प्रलय प्रलय कीजें हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know, it is totally different.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Sir, before you give a ruling, I must get a clarification.

Now there is a third motion. We were supposed to be debating the Resolution of the hon. Member. That was the first motion. The second motion is that the Bill be taken into consideration. Now the third motion is that the discussion on this Bill be adjourned. There are three motions. I really want to know when my turn will come to speak on the original Resolution moved by the hon. Member. I would not like to take part in the debate on the motion about taking the Bill into consideration, or the other motion asking for the adjournment of the discussion on the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: You can confine yourself to the Bill.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: Again, the hon. Member is trying to advise me that I can confine myself to the Bill. But this will be confounding me and also her. The obiter dicta should not fall from her mouth.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Be chivalrous.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I am; at one stage, I tolerated it.

This is the third motion and there would be other motions also. For instance, I move one more motion that the debate on this item be postponed to the next session. That will be another motion. I want to know whether along with the motion of the adjournment of the discussion on the Bill, you are going to take another motion that the consideration of the item be postponed to another session so that we can see in what anomaly we can land ourselves. I seek your permission to move this motion. I need not give any notice. I can move

this motion at any stage of the discussion. I move:

"That the consideration of the item be postponed to the next session."

This is the fourth motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes has moved the motion for the adjournment of the discussion on the Bill. This is a specific motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But we are having a combined debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, for convenience sake. As Shri Banerjee pointed out, we have taken both the motions together for convenience sake and to save the time of the House. Shri George Fernandes's motion is specific about the adjournment of the consideration of the Bill. So, I put it to vote. The question is....

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I have moved the fourth motion also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, in the process of voting....

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I just now said I move the fourth motion. Let me clarify the position. The first motion of Shri George Fernandes that the Ordinance be not approved by the House is not disposed of. There is another motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. There is the other motion that the discussion on the Bill be adjourned. I want to move the fourth motion that the discussion on this item be postponed to the next session.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Under-what rule?

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: The motion that the consideration of the item be postponed to the next session can be brought at any stage. I am moving the motion. I move:

"That the consideration of the item be postponed to the next session."

You can put it to vote.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are entitled to move a motion under Rule 109. Shri George Fernandes has moved a motion asking for adjournment of the discussion on the Bill without specifying the time limit. You are only specifying the time limit. That is all.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: It is a different motion. I have moved that the consideration of this item be postponed to the next session.

SHRI NARENDRA S'NGH MAHIDA (Anand): Let us dispose of the motion of Shri George Fernandes first.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already ruled that this has been the practice followed in the House and it has the approval of the Business Advisory Committee that both the motions may be clubbed together for the sake of convenience and to save the time of the House. This is the main purpose. I have ruled that they will be taken together. The motion which I am disposing of first is the one moved by Shri George Fernandes. Now, Shri Kunte has made a plea that he would like to move another motion.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: I have moved it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has moved it. But, I think, under the Rules of Procedure, it is not admissible. He can point out to me a specific rule. This is not admissible.

13 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप ने कहा कि बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने तय किया है कि बिल और मोशन साथ लिये जायें। आप ने यह भी कहा है कि हाउस में पहले यह होता रहा है। अगर आवश्यक सहाय्य की जायें क्रमबद्ध, का मोशन एकसेट हो गया, तो

उस के नतीजे क्या होंगे ? आप चेयर में बैठ कर केवल यही सोच कर नहीं चल सकते कि वह मोशन हाउस के द्वारा ठुकरा दिया जायेगा। अगर वह मोशन स्वीकार कर लिया गया, तो क्या ऐसा नहीं होगा कि विधेयक पर तो चर्चा एक जायेगी और खाली मोशन पर चर्चा चलेगी ? तब इस सदन की पुरानी परम्परा और बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के फैसले का क्या होगा ? जब बिल और मोशन सदन में एक-साथ चर्चित हैं, तो उन पर टुकड़ों में वोट कैसे ले सकते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not presuming that because of the majority this is bound to be lost. I have to look at it objectively. What you are imaging is not going to happen. In case Mr. Fernandes' motion is carried the debate on this is adjourned and the debate on his motion continues, and in case that motion is rejected by the House—of course, both are negative—nothing is before the House, and in case it is accepted, whatever are the consequences the House will face. This is the position. Now I shall put it to the vote of the House....
(Interruption).

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the process of voting, I should not be disturbed . . .

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: You are allowing the others to argue....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I allowed him because there was some confusion.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Would you like to divide the Joint motion into two parts? *(Interruptions).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Mr. Fernandes' motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Debate on the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill 1968, be adjourned." (5)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. II)

AYES

15.07 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Behera, Shri Beidhar
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Fernandes, Shri George
Haldar, Shri K.

Kajita, Shri Dhireswar
Kundu, Shri S.
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Mohammad Iqbal, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Patil, Shri N. R.
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Subbravelu, Shri

NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh,
Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Chanda, Shrimati
Jyotsna
Chaturvedi Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj
Singh
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nagesh-
war
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Ghosh Shri Parimal
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Kripalani, Shrimati
Sucheta
Kureel, Shri B. N.

Laskar, Shri N. R.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra
Singh
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Minimata Agam Das
Guru, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa
Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Quresh, Shri Mohd.
Shafi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raj Doo Singh, Shri
Raiu, Shri D. B.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Dhan Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Svaruo, Shri
Rana Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri

Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rohatgi, Shrimati
Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Sambasivam, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Sarua, Shri A. T.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri M. R.
Sharma, Shri Naval
Kishore
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shinkre, Shri
Shiv Chandika Prasad,
Shri
Siddayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad,
Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Supakar, Shri Sradha-
kar
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Verma, Shri Prem
Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
result* of the division is: Ayes: 16,
Noes: 77.

The motion was negatived.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir
I have an amendment, amendment
No. 6.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All
right....

SHRI DATTARAYA KUNTE rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.
Kunte, I have already ruled it out.

बी चार्ज करने की वृत्ति: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं अपना संशोधन नम्बर 6 पेश करता हूँ, जिस
में यह प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि इंडियन

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Shri Yashwant Singh Kush-wah.

NOES: Sarvashri Gajraj Singh Rao, Sadhu Ram, Shrimati Savitri
Shyam and Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy

रेलवेज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल के सांघानिक बहुलुधो धीर इस कानून को बनाने के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन के अधिकार के विषय पर अपनी राय देने के लिए एटार्नी-जेनेरल को इस सदन के सामने प्रपना बयान देने के लिए बुलाया जाये । (6)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is...

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, I would also like to move my amendment No. 29.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They are similar. They are barred. Yours is banned. There is another by Shri

Digvijai Nath. There are two more. Only one could be moved.

Now, the question is :

"That this House resolves that Attorney General of India be invited to address the House on the constitutional aspects of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, 1968 and on the legislative competence of the House to enact the law under consideration." (6)

Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 12]

AYES

[15.11 hrs.

Adichan, Shri P. C.	Kundu, Shri S.	Satya Narain Singh,
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Kushwah, Shri Y. S.	Shri
Biswas, Shri J. M.	Meghachandra, Shri M.	Sen, Shri Deven
Fernandes, Shri George	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.	Sreedharan, Shri A.
Haldar, Shri K.	Mulla, Shri A. N.	Subravelu, Shri
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar	Patil, Shri N. R.	

NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.	Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Parthasarathy,, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.	Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Patel, Shri N. N.
Awadesh Chandra Singh,	Jagjiwan Ram, Shri	Patil, Shri Deorao
Shri	Kamble, Shri	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar	Karan Singh, Dr.	Qureshi, Shri Mohd.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Kasture, Shri A. S.	Shaffi
Barua, Shri R.	Kesri, Shri Sitaram	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri	Kripalani, Shrimati	Rajasekharan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Sucheta	Raju, Shri D. B.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Kureel, Shri B. N.	Raju, Dr. D. S.
Chanda, Shrimati	Laskar, Shri N. R.	Ram Dhan, Shri
Jyotsna	Maharaj Singh, Shri	Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.	Mehta, Shri Asoka	Ram Swarup, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj	Minimata Agam Dass	Randhir Singh, Shri
Singh	Guru, Shrimati	Rane, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji	Mishra, Shri G. S.	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Dwivedi, Shri Nagesh-	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Reddy, Shri M. N.
war	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath	Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri	Pandey, Shri K. N.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Pandey, Shri Vishwa	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Ganpat Sehai, Shri	Nath	Saha, Dr. S. K.
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Pant, Shri K. C.	Saigal, Shri A. S.
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Partap Singh, Shri	Sambasivam, Shri

Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri M. R.

Sharma, Shri Naval
Kishore
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shiv Chandika Prasad,
Shri
Siddayya, Shri

Siddheshwar Prasad,
Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 16; Noes: 82.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some other amendments also.

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st February, 1969." (7)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANADES: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th February, 1969." (8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment in the name of Shri Abdul Ghani Dar. The hon. Member is not here.

SHRI K. NARYANA RAO (Bobbili): Here, I have a point of order. Rule 74 reads thus:

"When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent motion, the member in charge may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:—

- (i) that it be taken into consideration;....."

So, it is only the member in charge of the Bill who can make such a

motion, namely that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not correct. I have seen the rule. I have given my ruling. The hon. Member's contention is not correct.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I have a different motion; it is different from what I had given notice of . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His amendment is the same as Shri George Fernandes's. So, it is barred.

Amendment Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 are not being moved, because the hon. Members concerned are not present here.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur): On a point of order. The Business Advisory Committee had decided that the resolution moved by Shri George Fernandes and the motion moved by Shri C. M. Poonacha should be taken up together. In spite of that, the hon. Member had moved a motion to the effect that the debate on the motion moved by Shri C. M. Poonacha be adjourned and vote was also taken thereon. Following the same logic, I now move that the debate on the resolution moved by Shri George Fernandes that this House approves of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Ordinance promulgated by the President on the 14th September, 1968 be adjourned . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is he moving it under rule 340?

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

Noes: Shri Narendra Singh Mahida and Shrimati Sudha V. Reddy.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: No, I am moving it under the same rule under which he had moved it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; then, he is debarred.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let it be under rule 340.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, that is not possible. He has missed the point.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Before I say what I have to on this subject, I am glad to have learnt this very moment that you have to know all the rules by heart and to be able to quote them at the Chair's will, but if you miss your opportunity, you cannot move a Motion—at least that is what we have learnt. We learnt on a previous occasion that if the Bill is right and favourable to some it can be moved beyond the time of the clock . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is not correct.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Please note my words—beyond the time of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have ruled that we were within time.

SHRI S. KUNDU: On a point of order. I think my hon. friend has risen to speak on the Bill itself. But you had already given me an assurance to allow me to raise my point of order on the constitutionality of the Bill before it is taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call him.

SHRI S. KUNDU: But unless this is first disposed of, you cannot proceed with the Bill, according to your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At the introduction stage, certain considerations were given.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The Bill is now being taken up for consideration. A point of order was raised on its constitutionality. That has to be disposed of first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point was raised.

SHRI S. KUNDU: But I never spoke on the point. Just give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am glad, this is the third thing I have learnt about procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One point I want to make quite clear. Along with his other arguments as to why this Bill should not be taken up for consideration, he can certainly make a plea that it is *ultra vires* on some points. I have already ruled that ultimately constitutionality has to be decided by the Supreme Court.

SHRI S. KUNDU: But if I can convince you that *prima facie* this Bill is completely unconstitutional out and out and should be thrown out and should not be discussed, I should be heard.

I will draw your attention to fundamental right in art. 19(1)(c).

SHRI PILOO MODY: No member of the PSP should be allowed to quote the chapter on fundamental rights.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It says—all citizens shall have the right to form associations or unions.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा (हमरपर): यह किम रूप में बोल रहे हैं? प्रायः ने जब एक चीज का फैसला दे दिया तो फिर यह कैसे बोल रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Bill was introduced, we were aware that the House was competent. But

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

is a new stage and he has raised a point of order on the constitutional validity. To that extent, he can make a submission.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Under this right, no association, no union no trade union can be banned by law. Under this article, associations and unions are functioning. But look at the Bill. They have never anywhere mentioned about strike. But they have brought in this Bill in such a way that strike would be prohibited out and out. See the notification issued on 14th September, 1968. They have stated clearly in the second paragraph.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What is this, all sorts of irrelevant things being said? Do not allow time to be killed like this. You have overruled him already. Do not give him too much latitude and liberty.

SHRI S. KUNDU: When real things are coming out, they are getting perturbed.

In the statement laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister he says clearly in the second paragraph:

"In the context of the strike which was threatened on 19th September, 1968 my certain organisations of Central Government employees including railway employees, large scale action as mentioned above was apprehended."

So, it is pre-meditated. This Ordinance was brought because there was to be a strike on the 19th September, and the Bill has now followed it. Therefore, my contention is that whatever has been mentioned in this Bill is completely meant to prohibit a strike, which they cannot do under article 19(1)(c). If they mention here that they are going to prohibit strikes, it will be *ultra vires* of the constitution and so they are not doing it. Therefore, this is a black, colourable piece of legislation which they try

to introduce in a different garb to ban strikes for all time to come.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): Let him read article 19(3).

SHRI S. KUNDU: 100B says that squatting picketing on rail track and such other things are all connected with the strike, and 100A says:

"and he abandons his duty before reaching such station or place without authority."

It is the right of the trade union worker to abandon the work when on a strike after due notice has been given. They do not use the word "strike", but everything that goes with the banning of a strike is in the body of the Bill. Therefore, I would fervently urge you to declare this Bill to be out of order, *prima facie* unconstitutional, and therefore it cannot be taken up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has referred to the right of forming associations or unions, but as he himself has read out, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says there is reasonable apprehension.

Secondly, neither in the Directive Principles nor in the fundamental rights is the right to strike or abandon work given in this Constitution. Whether it is legal or illegal, it is for the Government to decide, it is not for me. So, at this stage the point of order is not valid.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am glad that finally a fundamental point has been established that when big people get up to speak, small people must sit down!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know if you are big because of your physical size or your name!

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not think enlightening the Speaker is part of my job!

The Bill before us today is a mixed bag of tricks. In the last 20 years, since independence, we have had a system of government by ordinance, and protest by strike and the only people who have suffered have been the millions of people in this country who are what one considers as consumers.

Talking about strikes, I must admit that I am not very enamoured of strikes, because it impedes production, and therefore retards progress, but I do not think anybody in his right mind can possibly say that strikes are not a legitimate instrument of good trade unionism and of good collective bargaining to be used for a very specific purpose, to be used when reasoning has ended and when positions have hardened and justice is denied. That is the point of which strikes become a vital instrument of any society.

It is the inherent right of labour to strike. However, rights carry certain obligations and duties. Unfortunately in our country, and this I must say with some degree of sorrow, the entire trade union movement has been vitiated with politics and politicians who more often than not have used the trade union movement to further their political ambitions instead of furthering the welfare of labour.

Ultimately, no matter you can say— you can say it till you are blue in the face—ultimately, wages have to be linked with work and productivity and bonus with profits. Nobody can get any more out of life than he is prepared to put into it.

I also believe that there are certain essential sectors of the country which demand that in those sensitive areas, certain restraints have to be exercised. I believe that there are certain spheres like the Railways, perhaps the airlines, certainly the army and police, certain vital sectors of the Government servants which cannot be allowed to go on strike, where work must not stop.

Mr. Fernandes has said about the French Railway, the German railway

and the Dutch railway and the Goanese Railways have gone on strike. The fact of the matter is that there are certain life-lines of the nation that have to be kept fluid at all times. When you make laws for such vital sectors of the workers where you prohibit them from the right to strike, you have to compensate them. You compensate them with procedures which permit them to get speedy redress of their grievances by impartial authorities who can give their verdict and arbitrate, and arbitrate in a manner which is binding on both the parties to the dispute. It is not only good sense, it is good labour relations, it is a good basis for a civilised society.

Even now when this Bill has been brought forward, what does this do? I tried to read through the Bill and make sense out of it. Mr. Fernandes is extremely worried about it. What is in the Bill? I find Section 71(b), 47, 121, 126 and particularly 128, 129, 131, 137 and 148 are rules of the Railway administration which already empower the Government to do what they please with the railway employees.

Yet, I find another Bill has been brought forward, only for one specific purpose, to get rid of the ordinance which has to be replaced. It has to be replaced with another innocuous Bill. This Bill arms the Government with powers which they do not need, powers that it can never use, powers it does not have the capacity or competence to use. This has been the history of this Government for a long time, yet they go on arming themselves with powers week after week, month after month, year after year, which they have never been able to use with any degree of force or rationality.

What happened? A strike was threatened, Government knew about it. Parliament was in session. They did nothing. They go and pass an ordinance. This is not something new. They have been doing it for a long time and it is typical of the way they

[Shri Piloo Mody]

operate. For issuing an ordinance you do not have to argue with Mr. Fernandes. They pass an ordinance. It is only later that there is a *jhagda* over here, knowing that the votes that they have in this House help them over whatever inconvenience they have, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs bearing the principal brunt.

No legislation has been introduced, even now, in the provisions of this Bill, to protect those sections of the people from whom you wish to take away the right to strike. You have not compensated them in any fashion whatsoever. I know that there is certain machinery like the JCM and other paraphernalia and adjudication, arbitration and so on. I hear a lot about them. All I know after hearing all sides is that no dispute ever gets settled by those procedures and certainly not in time—time being the essence.

I know demands have been pending with the railways from the workers for years and years, but still, not dealt with by all the machinery that they claim they have. Therefore, I find that it taxes the credulity of a person when they say that they have these remedies. Somehow they just do not get used.

What does this ordinance say? Nothing. Therefore, I suggest that if you want to bring forward rational legislation in the place of this Bill, do so in a manner where you specifically state that for a certain particular section of the railway, not all, everybody in the railway is that indispensable—this could be applied. The railway, as my friend says, employs 18 lakhs of people including regulars and non-regulars, and not all of them are essential. Restrict your Act to those who are essential like the railway engine-driver or the guard or the signalman who make it possible for you to run the railways even though the rest of them go on strike. Because, after all, remember one thing: that if the Railway Board for instance went on strike

nobody would know that the railways have suffered in anyway, just as Acharya Kripalani said, when the Uttar Pradesh Government servants were on strike for three months, nobody was aware of the fact because they do no work. Similarly, you must distinguish between essential and non-essential workers in the legislation. When depriving essential workers from the right to strike, they must create a very special machinery to see that their grievances are adjusted, and which would be binding on both the parties, and not permit the Government, which is in the habit of saying that "it is our decision, whether we accept the recommendations or not", to escape.

For good or bad, I agree that these people have condemned the ordinance. I think it was a black ordinance. Although it was meant to serve a good purpose, it was a black ordinance.

AN HON. MEMBER: Like your coat.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But what time the ordinance was there, it was the law of the land and this, above all. I want to emphasise: that the law of the land must be observed and to that extent, I was against the strike that took place. It was their duty, the duty of my hon. friends who are here, who have been instigating these workers to go on strike, to tell the workers to observe the law of the land. (Interruption) I maintain that if an ordinance is passed, it becomes the law of the land and it becomes the duty of every citizen, therefore, to persuade other citizens to see that the law is observed. If it is a bad law, there are places where bad laws are fought, such as this forum, the place where we are standing, because ultimately we want to create a society where law and order will prevail and where social justice must be done.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill though

I must say it does not give me much pleasure to support this Bill. I have been long associated with labour. I sympathise with labour and I have worked for them. But the time has now come when we have to think of the safety of the society. Very eloquently it was asked by our friend Shri Fernandes that why was it necessary for the Government to do this, that and the other, and why did the Government take punitive action against their employees. The Government by these actions blackened their face and got a bad name. I am putting a very simple question: why was it so necessary to have the strike, even the token strike on the 19th September? What was the urgent necessity for it? It was, if my hon. friends would not start shouting, the mid-term poll in West Bengal, which was looming large before them, the opposition parties.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Even the government servants were divided. Some wanted an indefinite strike, some a token strike. Some did not want to go on a strike when Parliament was not in session, because that is their biggest forum. But it was necessary. They could not wait because the election was coming.

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair.]

Why was Government compelled to take action even when it was a token strike? It was because of the postures adopted by the railwaymen, the resolutions they passed that "we would abandon the trains in the middle; we will work to rule" etc. I know how people suffer whenever work to rule is followed in this fashion in the railways. If a driver or guard works over-time and if relief does not reach in time, there are rules and regulations to compensate him; We can by all means go into the question of improving those rules. But here we are dealing with deliberate abandonment of the train. They had declared that they were going to do it. That fact

has to be taken cognizance of. I would say that those who advised the workers to adopt such methods were not friends of the labour. What is the philosophy behind a strike? The very basis of a strike is firstly, that the strike's cause is just and that they take upon themselves suffering which evoke the sympathy of the public. Public sympathy is the sanction behind the working of organised labour. Where the labour work in such a manner that they lose the sympathy of the public, then those who give them such advice are working against the interests of labour. That is why I have risen to say a few words in support of this Bill. Otherwise, it is not palatable to me to speak on a measure where we are endeavouring to curtail the rights of labour.

These hon. friends of mine here who thought they were serving the cause of labour were doing immense disservice to labour. The labour knows it. One day before the 19th, I happened to meet certain Trade Union leaders; they said, "We are sorry." We have been involved in it. We do not know how to get out of it. The right and left communists have brought about this situation. They are challenging us. If we go back now, we will be vilified by rival labour leaders. We want unity among the labour. That is why we are joining the strike. Don't ask us more about it". Under such situation, the Government was compelled to pass this ordinance.

This is a small Bill which seeks to replace the ordinance. There are only two clauses in it seeking to add two more new sections—100A and 100B. Mr. Pilloo Mody rightly asked, why do you want these extraordinary powers when all these provisions are already there? The Indian Railways Act provides for 'wrecking' or 'attempting to wreck' a train or 'endangering the safety of the passengers'. It does not provide for the 'abandonment' or obstruction of a train in the manner it is now being done. There is reason for it. The original Act was passed in 1890 when the present features of

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labour movement did not exist. Only in recent years we have seen these tactics as gheraos, abandonment and obstruction of trains, etc. If a driver gets physically tired, for that provision is there in the Railway Act. But because these new tactics have come in, endangering the safety of the public and causing inconvenience to them deliberately, to take care of such deliberate abandonment of duty, this Bill has been brought.

It has been said that Gandhiji gave us this weapon of obstruction or *Satyagraha*. But Gandhiji gave the weapon of obstruction by non-violent methods. Now what is the position? Out of such situations, violence arises. We have seen what is the present-day tendency? Disorder, violence—lawlessness everywhere. Let us see the situation prevailing among students. We are perhaps ourselves responsible for this indiscipline. I do not want to absolve ourselves from the blame. What is however the present situation? There is so much of violence in the atmosphere that it is becoming a matter of deep concern to all of us. How to check this trend? This morning we discussed the affair of Delhi students resulting in the burning of the buses and pushing them down! Here I have got a newspaper cutting. I do not want to take too much of the time of the House by reading it. This is a report from *The Hindu*. This is about Kerala, not governed by a reactionary Congress Government. This is about the report of the one-man Commission set up to enquire into some troubles in the Kodumon and Chandanappally estates of Kerala. The finding was that it was very unjustified and that it was organised by the Marxist Trade Union. The report says that "there were violent demonstrations, disruption of communications by digging trenches and cutting off of telephone connections, looting of rubber products and other valuable materials" and so on. "The Commission said that it was clear that the gheraos were organised by the Marxist workers and their

sympathisers from outside. It has held that these gheraos came substantially within the definition..... and so on. Every day we are getting reports of this kind of lawlessness. Suppose the train is abandoned at night, in a forest area. There are sick people in it; there are women travelling alone; there are children. Who will give them food and water? Their life and safety is endangered. Whom are you going to punish by the strike? The people? The strike is against whom? Against the passengers and against the people? Somebody's parents may be waiting at the destination to receive their sick child? You want to leave the passengers in such a manner? Railway is an essential service; it is a public utility service. Railway workers have got more responsibility than others. Their actions are against the society, therefore, Government is very much within their rights to pass this Bill.

I will quote some figures in reply to the claims of Shri Fernandes. The High Powered Committee on Security and Policing on the Railways (of which Shri Shantilal Shah, a very honourable Member of this House is the Chairman) has given a report. During the last 10 months, railways were held up over language agitation, tuition fee agitation by students and various other such agitations including some labour troubles. The number of such cases of hold-ups were 670 in West Bengal, 243 in Andhra Pradesh, 401 in Madras and 142 in Uttar Pradesh. The number of cases of obstruction of trains either on account of language agitation or any other agitation was 243 in Andhra Pradesh, 401 in Madras, 142 in U.P., 5 in Bihar and 2 in Mysore.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA:
What about major railway accidents? Please quote those figures also.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI:
I will come to that. In the present situation of lawlessness and violence it is enjoined upon the Government to

serve the public and ensure their safety. Therefore, I support this Bill.

Certain constitutional points were raised earlier. One is that this violates Art. 14 dealing with Fundamental Rights. In this Act, certain offenders are categorised and offences are listed. Such listing is there in all our labour legislations and it was never held that they offended against Art. 14 of the Constitution. Therefore, this argument has no validity.

Similarly, some other hon. Members quoted article 19 and asserted that the present Bill offended against it. That article says in Sec. 19(3) that:—

“Nothing in sub-clause (3) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevents the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.”

So, that argument that it offends against Article 19 has also no basis. Though various other arguments have been given, I do not wish to go into them because they have no substance.

I do not like such a Bill but, taking the entirety of the situation into consideration, I support it. At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to some points, which were referred to by some of my hon. friends. What is the performance of the railways? We are very sad and concerned at the things that are happening. For the last few months one accident after another has occurred. We would like to know whether the failure is at the administrative, human or technical level. At whatever level it is, it has to be rectified. If it is at the human level, we have to see whether there is any element of sabotage. If it is at the administrative level, then the Railway Board has to own responsibility. The Board consists of experts who are experienced people. If things are going wrong at their level, they have

to own it and not hold up their hands and say “after all, accidents do happen”. Then, if the accident takes place because of the indifference of the workmen, we should not slur over it either. We have to go into the entire question, and set things right.

Coming to trade unions, it is not their duty only to fight for the rights of the workers. Certainly, that is their first responsibility. But, at the same time, it is also the duty of the trade unions to see that the workers give better performance and they are proud of their own performance. In a country which is developing all of us have to pull our weight together to see that our country progresses. If we fight amongst ourselves and if we work in this slipshod manner we cannot progress.

One word more and I have finished. After the strike of the 19th September, this Bill has come. In fact, it is the result of the strike and the trouble that occurred during those days. The situation is no doubt a difficult and delicate one. I would appeal to the railway authorities as well as to the workers to close this unhappy chapter. Let there be no estrangement or ill-will among them. The sooner it is over the better it will be for all concerned. I know the feelings of the workers. A lot of them have come to me repeatedly and said that they are sorry for having been raised into taking part in the strike.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Non-sense.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: There is no point in getting agitated and repudiating the truth. I also know the workers. There should be better relationship, better rapport between the workers and the authorities. How you have to achieve it, it is for you to decide.

Then I come to the point which Shri Pileo Mody also raised. We do not want to give some categories of workers as in essential services too much of liberty in the matter of

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strikes. That is understandable. But, then, when we seek to restrict their freedom in the matter of strikes, we have to see that the negotiating machinery functions properly and its decisions are speedily implemented. For instance, if there is any point of disagreement in the Permanent Negotiating Machinery, it should be referred to arbitration. I want to know from the railway authorities how many such cases have been referred to arbitration since 1956. If that machinery does not function properly and there is discontent in the minds of the workers, a time comes when they take law into their own hands and then you come out with a harsh legislation. We do not want harsh legislation; neither do we want the workers to take law into their own hands. Therefore, grievances settling machinery should function in such a way that the grievances of the workers are settled expeditiously.

Often promises are made but even then things are not set right. I know, there are hundreds of cases relating to salary etc. which are pending for the last four or five years. Cases like salary of a man who officiated in a higher post, unpaid wages, allowances, TA, Overtime, etc. Why can they not be put right? Why can a special body not be set up to clear all the arrears so that at least one legitimate point of grievance is removed?

Recently the Home Minister announced the withdrawal of termination notices from 44,000 temporary employees. I would like to know whether you have tried to find out actually in how many cases those notices have been withdrawn? I am told that the local authorities are not withdrawing them and are not reinstating them. They are out to vent petty revenge on the workers and it is vitiating the atmosphere.

Then, certain things are thoughtlessly done. In a place like Pandu in Assam, which is a huge railway area, 3,000 yards around the administrative

building has been declared as protected area. Within that area they have workers residential accommodation. Untol hardship is being felt by the people due to this. If I am wrong, you please correct me.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): Not wrong; you are correct.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is the State Government.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI: Even if it is the State Government, it must be put right.

Then, I am told about similar situation in Izatnagar in UP. As far as Assam railway workers are concerned, in that dangerous Naga area when every day railway trains were being blown up, railwaymen worked and showed their loyalty and courage. If you give them confidence, you will get loyal service from them. Why has this been done in Pandu? If it is a source of irritation to the workers, it must be removed. I am deliberately making out these few points on behalf of the workers.

I want to make a last plea. There are two demands which to my mind are reasonable. You have after the strike dismissed the temporary employees and suspended the permanent employees. Why not suspend the temporary employees also and inquire into their cases? Secondly, many innocent people were arrested or came under penal action though they were just passers-by. Why not carefully scrutinise these cases so that nobody feels that injustice has been done?

While I support the Bill, I also plead with you to temper justice with mercy and redress all the just grievances of the workers.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, after hearing the hon. Member, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, at least I have come to one conclusion: that sometimes to deal with a subject

of which someone is not aware is a very dangerous work. She started by saying that she was connected with some labour organisation, that she knew labour problem very well and she ventured to speak about railway labour. She tried to speak about some of the railway problems also. I think, she might know many things in this world but she has no idea about the railway workers and their problems.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I would like to say a little elaborately what Shri Piloo Mody has said in one word. I am reading only a few lines of section 128 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. This section says:—

"If a person, by any unlawful act or by any wilful omission or neglect, endangers or causes to be endangered the safety of any person travelling or being upon any railway, or obstructs or causes to be obstructed or attempts to obstruct any rolling stock upon any railway he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years".

So, the rule is there. Shrimati Kripalani says that there might be a rule about certain other offences but there is no rule about obstruction. The hon. lady Member did not care to read section 128 of the Indian Railways Act which has also preventive measures against obstructions.

Not only this, regarding the hours of duty of railway workers, the adjudicator's award says that a member of the running staff will normally be required to do duty for eight hours but in case of an emergency they may be required to perform more hours of duty that is, up to 10 hours, after which they can demand for relief. Now, according to the same Award the duty hours should be counted from wheel-moving. The railway administration invented a flaw there. They say that the wheel movements should be counted from the time when the train starts from the station. But, actually, the driver of

a steam engine is required to appear for duty about two hours before the time the train is ordered to move. Similarly, the guard appears for duty much before the time the train is ordered to move. If the train starts 3 or 4 or 5 or even 10 hours late, although the driver will have to remain on duty in the engine and the guard also will have to be on duty yet their duty will not be counted for demanding relief.

From the side of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and from the side of the Railwaymen's Union, we also demanded, "If you want to count the duty hours from the departure of a train—the train means, according to general rules, an engine or any other self-propelled vehicle within the track—then why don't you count the duty time from the time an engine comes from the loco shed?" They refused to agree to that suggestion. I know many Members will speak on the subject. But the unfortunate thing is that those things are not known to this House. Those chapters of railwaymen's life are in the dark. I can show you from the records where after 13 or 14 or 15 hours continuous duty in the summer season, in the steam engine tired of remaining in terrible heat the driver has asked for relief or if a driver has stabled the train not getting the relief it is not that he has deserted his duty he has been punished. He says: "I have been working for the whole night. I have completed 15 hours duty. I want relief." But according to the administration that is a severe offence on his part. I can show thousands of cases where running staff after 12 hours duty for stabling trains were put under suspension and their increments were stopped.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Now they will be jailed.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Now, this amendment gives them the power to put them in jail, as my hon. friend, Shri Dhireswar Kalita rightly pointed

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out. They are not happy by placing them under suspensions; they are not happy by stopping their increments; they are not happy by taking other penal measures.

There are the Establishment codes and there are the service conduct rules. What Shri George Fernandes mentioned, even the Railway Minister does not know. If a relation of the railwayman, if the wife of the railwayman, is supporting a political party, or becomes member of a political party according to the service conduct rules, the railwayman, like a C.I.D., will have to bring the matter to the notice of the railway administration. Such a system is there in the Railways. There is nobody to look after that.

16 hrs.

After the railway accident, we sometimes find tears in the eyes of the Minister. I want to know from them, through you, Sir, whether those tears are crocodile tears because they themselves, by this time, have also come to know what are the real causes of the accidents. I can show you the type of cases where the running staff even after 24 hours duty at a stretch, were not given relief. Now, according to the existing rules, after 10 hours duty, he can demand relief and stable the train if the relief is not available on completion of 12 hours duty. He is punished although according to the rules, on completion of 10 hours duty he can demand relief. According to the rules, he is authorised, he has been given the authority, to ask for relief on completion of 10 hours of duty and on completion of 12 hours of duty if the relief is not available, he is authorised to stable the train. But even for having stable the train according to that rule, they have been punished as I mentioned. Now, after this amendment, even after completion of 12 or more hours of duty, he will not be permitted to stable the train. The

only reply from the administration will be, "There is no relief; you will have to take the train to the destination". It does not matter to them even if the train meets with an accident, and if the driver dies, I can say, in this House that his wife will not get even the little amount of money which the wives of railwaymen are otherwise entitled to get; if this amendment to the Act is accepted it will deprive the family members of Railwaymen even of this little amount. The Britishers established the railway system in this country and they ruled for so many years. It is over a hundred years since the railway system was established. The Britishers did not feel the necessity to bring such an amendment to the Act. This Congress Government has also been in power for the last 21 years. Even in the year 1960 there was a strike, and the Railway staff, under the call of the Union, struck work in 1960. But the then Prime Minister, late Shri Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, did not feel the necessity to make such an amendment to the Act. But now his daughter, with Mr. Poonacha, Mr. Parimal Ghosh and other corrupt bureaucrats in the set-up is feeling the necessity to bring such a dirty, undemocratic, nasty amendment (*Interruptions*). After 21 years of freedom, if there had been a rule, if there had been a law, reducing the duty hours of the running staff, we would definitely have appreciated that. But this Government, instead of enacting such laws which can give relief to the people is trying to bring this anti-people law by which they want to butcher railwaymen. This is a conspiracy by this Government to keep the Ordinance, which was an illegal child, living for ever; they want to keep the undemocratic Ordinance alive for all the years to come.

There have been strikes in other countries also. In the USA there have been strikes; in France the other day,

there was a big strike; in Italy, in England, in Japan, everywhere there have been strikes in Railways. (Interruptions) in France, the workers not only struck work but also captured the industry. But even in that situation, they did not promulgate a dirty Ordinance like this. The Railway authorities in France or USA or England or Germany did not feel the necessity to take such an undemocratic action to curtail the rights of the railwaymen. To strike work is a legal right. There was a strike in 1960 in this country also. When Government heard of this 19th September strike, they got nervous and they perhaps thought that after the promulgation of two special Ordinances in the Railways, the workers, out of fear, would not participate in the strike. But the unfortunate position for them is that ten lakhs of Central Government employees, facing such an ordinance, participated in the strike.

Sir, after the strike what has this Government done? I would like to mention here, with your permission, about one incident at the station Kalka in Northern Railway. I had been to Kalka Station the other day. I will give you a few instances where the police broke open the door of the railway men and entered their houses. Here is a joint petition signed by about 600 Railwaymen which has been sent to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. I am quoting from this Joint petition and I am going to place it on the Table of the House. In this joint petition, there is one case of Shri Prem Prakash. His quarter No. is 255-H. The police broke the door open and entered the quarter. His mother and his wife were severely beaten up and made naked. There is another case of Shri Lakshman Ram, quarter No. 246-A. The door of the quarter was broken; the Police entered the quarter and had beaten the inmates severely while they were engaged in cooking their food. In another quarter of Shri

Ram Dass, quarter No. 246-B, the door was broken and he and his wife were beaten up severely. Sir, in one quarter, it is very interesting to note that they found nobody. They found one buffalo. They beat the buffalo severely. In another quarter, they beat a dog. From their attitude it appeared that the police were adamant to beat whomsoever they came across. In a station like Anara and Adra in the S. E. Railway, what did they do? Sir, the wives and children of railwaymen came out in a procession, a procession of 5,000 people, to rejoice the victory of the success of the strike on the 19th September at Adra. But what did the police do? The Police made brutal teargassing and lathi-charge. 48 people were injured in Adra alone. Five ladies were injured. One lady, Shrimati Sudhan-shu Bala Bhattacharjee the eldest sister of a travelling ticket examiner was severely beaten up. There were three fractures on her hands. Her hands are still under plaster. There is another railway employee by name Amaresh Chatterjee, Guard, Anara. He sustained head injury resulting in 18 stitches in his head, Sir. This is the behaviour of the police towards innocent people in this strike of 19th September. After all, Sir, what was the reason? What was it that they demanded? According to the agreement, you have to set up a joint consultative machinery. If there was disagreement between the labour and the administration in the Joint consultative machinery on any issue that matter will be referred to arbitration. That was the agreed formula. And when the question of merger of D.A. with basic pay, full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living index, and the demand for need-based minimum wage came up, and these were not agreed to; hence the labour leaders demanded that this issue should be referred to the arbitration. And that was the only thing. But this Government not only failed to refer the issue to arbitration but also gave it a political colour, as mentioned by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and that

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

is how it came when this Parliament was not in session this ordinance was promulgated, like an illegal child taking its birth. All these things took place. I say that they have got thousand and one rules to cripple the railway employees. I have talked with some railway officers. They also started laughing after hearing about these amendments. What is the good of making another enactment when we have so many rules and regulations already which can easily be employed against the railway employees in case of any lapse.

What is the need of making more laws and more enactments? I would request the Ministry of Railways through you to consider that this is a superfluous Bill because all these provisions are there in the Indian Railways Act; all the provisions are there in the General Rules, in the Railway Establishment Code and Service conduct Rules. This legislation is, therefore, superfluous and unnecessary. It only shows after the last general election that the Congress Party, have been isolated from the people and after seeing the successful strike of 19th September, they are afraid of the workers, they know that the workers are not with them, and out of fear and with the desire to retain their power in the country, they have tried to take help of the police, lathi and all these antipeople, antiworking class laws.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has said that the public does not support the 19th September strike. Agreed—let this legislation be circulated for public opinion. I throw this challenge that if majority of the people supports this bad law I will bow down my head to this Government and go out of this Parliament and never come back here. Let Shri Poonacha accept the challenge and do the same. Let Shrimati Kripalani stand up and say that she is prepared to accept my challenge.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: A large number of members want to speak. If Members will be brief and avoid repetitions, I will be able to accommodate many hon. Members.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): I will take only 10 minutes. I am glad that the hon. Member who preceded me said while summing up his speech that there are many rules and regulations which are quite enough to take the entire situation in hand. That means the hon. Member has already agreed that the laws restraining railway employees for violating basic proprieties and for trying to sabotage railway property are there in other legal provisions. Therefore, the contention of the hon. Member who has moved the Resolution does not stand.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: This law was enacted by the Britishers in 1890.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: The hon. Member had the unique prerogative of getting 35 minutes, but he wants to deny me even 10 minutes.

According to the hon. Member, the Railways have got the authority under the Indian Railways Act, (9 of 1890) in which all punishable offences under the Act have been legislated. These present provisions are only adding to some of the provisions which have already been made. Neither 100A nor 100B therefore violates article 14 or 19. Article 19 (1) (b) gives the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, but article 19(3) provides:

“Nothing in sub-clause (b) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.”

Let me give an example. If a railway servant wants to paralyse the running of train, or members of the public start squatting or picketing on the railway track, is it not proper that they should be brought to book under the law since it is in the interest of the public. Public interest is not only the interest of the employees? Therefore, if the interests of the public are affected, if they are put to inconvenience, Government can put adequate restrictions by law, and therefore it does not violate article 19.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now there is no need of calling the Attorney General.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am very glad that the hon. member appears sometimes very reasonable person. Whenever I get up to speak I am sure I can convince him. I am glad the hon. member seems to be satisfied and does not now demand the calling of the Attorney General. I am grateful to the hon. member for his observations.

Shri Biswas quoted certain rules, but I would like to mention that section 131 of the Indian Railways Act already contains a provision authorising railway servants as well as officers to arrest without warrant, persons guilty of certain offences under the Railways Act. The new sections 100A and 100B only seek to amend that provision to include some more offences which are going to be brought under the law. Therefore, the contention that article 21 is violated by this provision of the Bill also does not hold good.

Apart from the above, section 59 of the Criminal Procedure Code gives this freedom to any civilian person to arrest another person if, according to his view, he commits a non-bailable or cognizable offence. If that power is available to the ordinary citizen of the country, it is very much

available to the Railway Department.

Apart from it whose interests are we talking about? I can understand trade union interests being preserved. I know that Mr. George Fernandes is a very important trade union leader in Bombay, but does it mean that he does not allow the factories to run? He does! Most of the industrialists are his friends—not that they exploit them,—but in any working arrangement between the employer and employee, a certain understanding can be reached. a satisfactory understanding is a possibility. Mr. George Fernandes himself is a trade union leader. Therefore, I do not understand why the trade union activities should always be brought into the purview of the political manipulations. Therefore, while sympathising with lots of demands which have been made in this House in regard to trade unions—I have also worked a little bit in the trade union movement, I know the genuineness of their cause; I think George Fernandes does not believe in going into other people's history, he is only interested in his own history—I would like to submit that there is no point of difference so far as the demands are concerned. I do not have any quarrel with Mr. S. M. Banerjee or Mr. George Fernandes that some of the working conditions of the railway employees should be improved. My quarrel is this. Why are they making this as a political issue. It should not be made into a political issue.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: That suits them.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: By making them power in political chessboard, we are not helping their cause; we are only obstructing their cause. So far as the point raised by Mr. George Fernandes is, I agree the conditions of the railway workers must improve, but in democracy we have not been given the right of might. We have been given

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the right of negotiation and also the right of peaceful strike. Peaceful strike does not mean obstruction. You can strengthen your demand by peaceful strike. But I do not think when talking about the trade union movement in this country or in the other parts of the world, one can say that the other trade unions which are very strong trade unions like the American trade union or the British trade union ever go and provoke themselves to the extent to damage the railway property or damage the institution in which they are working. So many strikes have taken place—seamen's strike, transporters' strike and so on but not one of them indulged in burning of buses or other things. Who is going to plead the cause of the doors, windows, glasses, railway track and batteries and the like. You do not believe in pleading the cause of the inanimate. Members of Parliament should realise what an amount of damage to the railway property is caused. Nobody protests for the doors and windows. Damage to the property can go along with great indifference, with great negligence. This does not help the trade unions in spite of your right to strike, right of the trade unions, to legally or lawfully conduct their affairs. They should see that they create this obligation that the railway property is protected and is maintained by the leaders of the trade union. But I do not think Mr. George Fernandes can take give the guarantee on behalf of his fellow friends in Calcutta—His Party does not believe in that—Even other friends who are sitting by his side, can they give this guarantee. Can Mr. George Fernandes give the guarantee that they will never practice arson and looting and all these sort of troubles that are going in the country will be prevented by the good offices of Mr. George Fernandes. Trade unions and the trade union leaders have not been able to prevent this kind of harassment and this kind of obstruction to the railway property.

I would like to bring one instance to the notice of the hon. Member. On 19th September 1968 at Pathankot in the Northern Railway a mob of thousand people consisting of large number of railway employees took away the firemen of the train and prevented him from work. Is it an obligation of the trade union movement? Another instance I will give that in N.F. Railway on 19.9.68, the loco staff at Jalakdhari was assaulted and forced to leave. I would also like to mention that the Chief Engineer who has nothing to do with the arbitration of the trade union wages or the trade union rights was going back home from the office. He was assaulted and the accounts officer was also assaulted by the railway employees. Is it the obligation of the trade union movement?

Sir, like this there are hundreds of examples of the railway employees assaulting the superior officers, ghe-raoing their own works manager, deputy manager, and so on, and sometimes keeping them locked in a room, so much so that sometimes those officers had to run away through the backdoor. It is on account of such things that this Bill has been brought forward. The large-scale destruction of the railway property in which the railwaymen, and sometimes the railway drivers connive because of the bad influences they are subjected to and the wrong type of leadership. Now, I should like to refer to your own State

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I am coming to the last point. I am going to refer to your own State, Andhra Pradesh, and then to Bihar, West Bengal and a few other States. The loss to railway property due to agitations was Rs. 23,55,000 in Andhra. Owing to the student agitation in Andhra Pradesh, the loss was Rs. 21,000. Due to anti-

Hindi agitation, the loss was Rs. 1 lakh. In Bihar, owing to the Patna student agitation, the loss in April, 1965, was Rs. 3 lakhs. In Kerala, owing to the food agitation, the loss to the railway property and damage to the railway property was Rs. 74,630. In Madras, owing to anti-Hindi agitation, the loss was Rs. 57 lakhs in 1965, and Rs. 19,82,000 in 1967. In Maharashtra it was Rs. 64,000. In Punjab, the loss in 1966 has been Rs. 66,000. In Uttar Pradesh, owing to anti-English agitation elsewhere it was anti-Hindi agitation but here it was anti-English agitation—the loss was Rs. 4,60,000 in November, 1967. In West Bengal....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech now. Do not put any further strain on the time.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Last but not least, in West Bengal, the loss was Rs. 65,43,000 in 1966. If these are not the causes for bringing forward a Bill like this, then what other reasons will be there to bring forward such a Bill?

But I request that mostly the Government should bring forward Bills and not ordinances. This kind of ordinance is not a healthy feature for parliamentary development. Therefore, in future, the Government should seek to bring the Bills or resolutions in a proper manner and not issue hasty ordinances.

Before I sit down, I would only like to repeat what Shri George Fernandes has said about the trade union leadership. I would like to quote him; he said that the Railwaymen for instance must be told in simple language that through one united organisation they possess the capacity to paralyse the country, and those with the strength to paralyse the country might as well take on the job of running it. If he publicly says that one can paralyse this country by a wrong direction of the trade union move-

ment, it is not necessary and desirable for having this Bill to see that his slogan does not materialise and come true?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने घोषणा बताया। मैंने कहा कि वह बन्द कर सकते हैं और चला सकते हैं। मैंने बसाने पर भार दिया है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि वह चलायें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all over. She has given a major portion of her attention to your speech.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am really flattered.

श्री सुरजभान (प्रम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज के मोशन की सपोर्ट करने के लिये और पुनाचा साहब के बिल को मुखालिफत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन अगर बदकिस्मती से जैसा कि हाउस की तशकिल से जाहिर होता है, पुनाचा साहब का बिल पास हो गया तो रेलवे एम्प्लोईज की हालत एक शायर के सव्जों में यह होगी :

न तड़पने की इजाजत है न फरियाद की है।
घुट के मर जायें यह भर्जी मेरे सैयाद की है।

सभापति महोदय, कदम कदम पर जम्हूरियत और समाजवाद का नारा लगाने वाली और बात बात में महात्मा गांधी का नाम बोहराने वाली इस सरकार ने पार्लियामेंट के पिछले सेशन के सिर्फ 14 दिन बाद प्राबिनेंस की सुरत में यह काला कानून ला कर न सिर्फ जम्हूरियत का खून किया है, न सिर्फ सरमाया-दाराना जहूनियत का इजहार किया है, न सिर्फ महात्मा गांधी की जन्मशताब्दी का भारम्भ कर्मचारियों के खून की होली से किया है बल्कि अपनी कमजोरी का भी सबूत दिया है। इस सरकार को पिछले सेशन में बखूबी मालूम था कि मुलाजमीन हड़ताल करने वाले हैं, लेकिन इस बिल को वह उस सेशन के दौरान नहीं ला सकी, अब इस बिल को लाई है,

[श्री सर्ज भान]

अब तो इस प्राडिनेंस के पोस्टमार्टम वाली बात है ।

सभापति महोदय, रेलवे के दो लाख पैंतीस हजार मुलाजमीन ने 19 सितम्बर को हड़ताल करके इस काले कानून का धिंजिया उड़ाई । मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये रेलवे कर्मचारी पेशेवर हड़ताली नहीं हैं, ये खानदानी हड़ताली नहीं हैं, पुनाचा साहब इस बात को जानते हैं कि ये दो लाख पैंतीस हजार कर्मचारी जिन्होंने हड़तान की इन रेलवे यूनियनों के ओहदेदारों ने रेलवे में भरती नहीं किया था । रेलवे के जिम्मेदार प्रकमरों ने इन्हें रेल के महकमे में भरती किया था । यह रेलवे के स्टिफाइड कर्मचारी हैं, जिनकी, मुलाजमा में रखते वकन, सी० आई० डी० पुलिस के जरिये तमदीक कराई जा चुकी है, फिर मवान यह आता है कि वे हड़ताल के लिये मजबूर क्यों हुए ? सभापति महोदय, आप बाजार में जाइये, एक दर्जी पहले एक कमीज की सिलाई एक रुपया लेता था, आज वह कहता है कि मंहगाई के पेशेनजर आटा मंहगा हो गया है, मेरे बच्चों का पेट नहीं भरता, इसलिये मैं कमीज की मिनार्ई दो रुपये लूंगा—वह ज्यादा मांग सकता है और आपको देना होगा । एक राज मकान बनाता है, पहले वह दिहाड़ी के पाँच रुपये लेता था, आज वह कह सकता है कि आटा मंहगा हो गया है, मैं सान रुपये लूंगा । वह मांग सकता है और आपको देना होगा । लेकिन एक रेलवे कर्मचारी जो स्टेशन पर काम करता है, रेलवे की वर्कशाप में काम करता है एक महीने के बाद जा कर अपने प्रकसर के सामने यह नहीं कह सकता कि मंहगाई बढ़ गई है, मेरे बच्चों का गुजारा नहीं होता है, इस महीने मेरी तनक्वाह बढ़ा दी जाय, अगर कहेगा तो उसकी बात को सुना नहीं जायेगा । रेलवे मुलाजमीन ने जे०सी०एम० के जरिये अपनी माँगों को सरकार के सामने रखा, लेकिन सरकार ने उसको नहीं माना ।

जब सरकार नहीं मानती है तो फिर मुलाजमीन के पान और क्या रास्ता रह जाता है ।

कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि वे देशद्रोही हैं, हड़ताल कर के देश का नुकसान करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन देशभक्ति कुछ छोड़े आदिमियों की बपीती नहीं है, उनकी देशभक्ति पर शक नहीं करना चाहिये । 1965 में जब पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया था, अफगान घरों में छिपे बैठे थे, मंविमंडल के लोग घरों में बैठे थे—ये कर्मचारी दुश्मन के आममान पर मंडमाने हुए जहाजों के नीचे रेलवे ट्रैक पर अपनी गाड़ियों को बला रहे थे, फौजों को सामान पहुंचा रहे थे और यह सब उन्होंने अपनी जान को बाँधिम में डाल कर किया था, बल्कि कट रेल मुलाजमीन ने अपनी जानें कुर्बान कर दी । चुनावे देश के प्रति उनकी नीयत पर शक करना ठीक नहीं है । जब सरकार उनकी बात की नहीं मानती, मंहगाई एलाउन्स बढ़ाने को वान करते हैं तो नहीं बढ़ाती है, तनक्वाह बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं तो नहीं मानती है, उन वकन मुलाजमीन क्या करें ? मजबूर हो कर हड़ताल करनी पड़ती है । लेकिन जब वह हड़ताल की बात करते हैं तो यह सरकार उनकी हड़ताल को कुचलने के लिये यह प्राडिनेंस माना है ।

16.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय, मुझे एक मोनबिग जरिये से पता लगा है कि जिस वकन 1960 में इन्डिफिनिट स्ट्राइक होने वाली थी, गवर्नमेन्ट एम्पलाइज ने नोटिस दिया था, उस वकन इतिफाक से देश के राष्ट्रपति डॉ० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद बीमार थे । डॉ० राधाकृष्णन उनकी जगह प्राफिजियेट कर रहे थे । सरकार एक प्राडिनेन्स के मसौदे को लेकर उनके पास गई, लेकिन उन्होंने उस इन्डिफिनेट स्ट्राइक को कर्ब करने वाले उस मसौदे पर वस्तखत करने से

इन्कार कर दिया। लेकिन आज एक दिन की स्ट्राइक के लिये इस सरकार ने वही काला कानून पास कर दिया और अब उसी तलवार को, जिसमें उन मुजाजमीन का गला काटा गया, जितने मुलाजमीन रेलवे के मरे हैं, उतनी किसी दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं मरे हैं, अब यह परमानेन्टली अपने पास रखना चाहती है।

इस प्रॉपोजिशन में क्या है ? यह एक ऐसी घिनावनी तलवार है जिसको लफ्जों में बयान नहीं किया जा सकता। ग्रम्बाला कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन पर ता० 19 को सुबह 6 बजे रेलवे की यूनिन के चार-पांच प्रोहदेदार स्टेशन पर आये। उनका कुसूर सिर्फ इतना था कि उन्होंने कहा—“मजदूर इतिहाद जिन्दाबाद।” इस नारे को सुनते ही वहाँ पर एक डिप्टी सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट रेलवे पुलिस आये उनके साथ पुलिस फौज थी उन्होंने आते ही बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ मवेशियों की तरह से उन लोगों को पीटना शुरू किया। जब मैंने पूछा कि क्या इस तरह से रेलवे मुलाजमीन को पीटा गया था—तो होम मिनिस्टर माहब कहते हैं—किसी को नहीं पीटा गया। ग्रम्बाला कैंट रेलवे स्टेशन का बच्चा बच्चा स्ट्राइक पर जाने के लिये तैयार था। जब मैंने पूछा कि क्यों नहीं गये ? तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया—हम हड़ताल पर जा सकते थे नौकरी में हटायें जाने के लिये तैयार थे लेकिन इस तरह से दरिन्दों की मार कौन खाये इसी वजह से वे पीछे हट गये।

10.35 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ता० 19 को सुबह 6 बजे जगाधरी रेलवे वर्कशॉप में काफ़ी मुलाजमीन घायल और बे चाहते थे कि गाड़ी न चलायें। वहाँ पर एक गक्स-रेलवे एम्प्लॉई था जिसका नाम बेतन दास था, उसने पहले से डिक्लेअर कर दिया था कि मैं गाड़ी को चलने नहीं दूंगा, अगर कानूनी तो मेरी आज्ञा पर चलेगी। वह ट्वेन्टीफ़थं थर आ गया उसने रेलवे इंजिन के सामने खड़े

हो कर कहा कि गाड़ी को रोक लो, ड्राइवर से कहा कि हड़ताल का टाइम हो गया है, गाड़ी को न चलाओ। ड्राइवर ने कहा—मैं तो चलाऊंगा। उसने दो नारे लगाये और रेलवे लाइन पर खेत गया। ड्राइवर ने पुलिस से कहा कि इस लाइन को साफ कीजिये। लेकिन पुलिस ने बजाय इसके कि उसको वहाँ से हटाती ड्राइवर को धमकी दी कि तुम गाड़ी को चलाओ। ड्राइवर ने मजबूर हो कर डर कर इंजिन को चलाया, इंजिन के चलते ही जब उसका प्राधा शरीर कट गया और उसने चीख मारी तो उसने इंजिन को रोक लिया, उसके बाद उसकी डैप हो गई। यह बात तो मैं समझ सकता था—चूंकि वह लाइन पर खेता था इसलिये उस पर खुदकशी का इल्जाम लगा कर मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता था लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया, बल्कि उसको मार दिया गया। मैंने कहा था कि उसकी जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी हो—लेकिन जब इन्द्रप्रथम कांड की ही जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी नहीं हुई तो उसकी कौन करायगा। लेकिन उसकी मैजिस्ट्रियल एन्क्वायरी जरूर होनी चाहिये। मैं उसके बारे में आपके सामने फ़ैक्ट्स रखना चाहता हूँ—ये कहते हैं कि रेलवे गार्ड ट्रेन खड़ी थी, वह रेलवे ट्रेक से गुजर रहा था इसलिये कट गया। वह गार्ड ट्रेन के नीचे से गुजर कर धाया था—इसी को फ़ैक्ट मान लिया जाय—घरगर वह ट्रेन चल रही थी—तो लाजमी तौर पर उसको पूरा कट जाना चाहिये था। यह हकीकत नहीं है उमने ड्राइवर को गाड़ी न चलाने के लिये कहा था, नारे लगाये थे, सब कुछ किया था, ड्राइवर को उसके बारे में मालूम था कि एक प्रादमी नीचे लेटा हुआ है, गाड़ी चलाने से वह प्रादमी मर जायेगा लेकिन पुलिस ने उसको कहा था कि गाड़ी को चलाओ। वह लकड़ इंजन के चबे यन्त्र के फासले पर लाइन पर लेटा हुआ था। जूही गाड़ी चली उसने दर्द के मारे चीख मारी, ड्राइवर ने गाड़ी रोक ली। मैं यह बात साबित कर सकता हूँ कि यह मरीहून कल्ल केम है, और मैं मान करता हूँ कि घरगर प्राप जुडीशियल एन्क्वायरी नहीं करा सकते

[श्री सुरजभान]

तो कम से कम मजिस्ट्रीयल एम्बवायरी जरूर करायें ।

इतना ही नहीं—पटानकोट में क्या हुआ ? मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन पांच घादमी तो आपने खुद माने हैं और छठा घादमी वहाँ पर बाद में मरा है । मैं बीकानेर भी गया था, वहाँ पर मैंने जो कानों से सुना उसे भी आपके सामने बयान करना चाहता हूँ । वहाँ के रेलवे एम्बलाइज और उनकी फैमिली के लोग रेलवे ट्रैक पर गये और उन्होंने गाड़ी को रोकना चाहा ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Was he a railway employee who was run over?

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Ex-Railway employee. His name was Chetan Das.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Why was he an ex-employee?

श्री सुरज भान : यह बाद में बदला दूंगा । He might have been dismissed person जिस वक्त वे बीकानेर के रेलवे एम्बलाइज पिकेटिंग कर रहे थे, पुलिस ने वहाँ पर लाठी जांच किया । वहाँ पर एक मंजू बहन थीं, जिनकी उम्र 15-16 साल थी, लाठी लगने से उस बच्चे को गुस्ता भ्रा गया और उसने डी०एस०पी० के मुंह पर एक बप्पड़ मारा । उसने गलती की थी, डी०एस० पी० को बप्पड़ नहीं मारना चाहिये था, लेकिन डी०एस०पी० उसको गिरफ्तार कर सकते थे, इन्हे मार सकते थे, उस दरिन्दे ने उसको पिस्तौल से गोली मारी जिस वक्त वह लड़की नीचे गिरी उसने एक गोली और उस लड़की को मारी । इसी दौरान एक कृष्ण बोपास नाम का एम्बलाई था उसने उस लड़की को उठाया चाहा, उस दरिन्दे ने उसको भी गोली मारी । कृष्ण गोपाल गोपी खा कर वहीं मर जाता है लेकिन मंजू बहन दो गोली खाने के बाद अभी शिन्धा है ।

फीरोजपुर में क्या हुआ, इसी तरह से लाठी जांच किया गया, वहाँ पर एक क्लास 4 एम्बलाई था, जिसकी पत्नी अपनी छोटी बच्ची को गोद में लिये खड़ी थी । पुलिस ने उस पर लाठी चलाई, वह लाठी उस बहन को लगने के बजाय, उस बच्ची को लगी और वह बच्ची मर गयी । बाद में पुलिस ने उस कर्मचारी को मजबूर किया कि तुम यह कहो कि उस लड़की को बुखार था, यह न कहो कि उसको इण्डा लगा था । शमशान भूमि में उससे जबरदस्ती ऐसा लिखवा लिया गया । लेकिन खुशकिस्मती से फीरोजपुर अस्पताल इस बात का शाहिद है कि दो दिन पहले भ्रांखों की बीमारी उस बच्चे के बारे में वहाँ पर दर्ज थी, लेकिन बुखार का नाम कहीं पर नहीं आता । मैं पुनाचा साहब और चव्हाण साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी मैजिस्ट्रीयल इन्क्वायरी कीजिये । बहुत सी चीजें कही जा सकती हैं लेकिन मैं सिर्फ चन्द अलफाज का सहारा लेकर ही कहना चाहता हूँ :

भंवर ने तो एक फूल की निगहत लूटी
अफलास ने मुफलिस की ममरत लूटी ।

श्री चव्हाण ने डंडे का सहारा लेकर
कुछ बहनों का सुहाग और किस्मत लूटी ।।
... (व्यवधान)

तो जो स्ट्राइक हुई उसके बाद क्या कुछ नहीं हुआ ? आज हजारों मुलाजमीन नौकरी से बाहर हैं । मुझे खुशी हुई थी यह बात सुन कर कि रेलवे में एक पालिसी एडाप्ट की गई— जो कि पी० एण्ड टी० में नहीं थी—कि जो इत्तफाक से 19 तारीख को गैर-हाजिर थे, हड़ताल में शामिल नहीं किये गये थे, उनके लिये पुनाचा साहब ने यह इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स इश्यु किये कि उनसे पूछ लिया जाये क्यों वे गैर-हाजिर थे । उनसे अर्षिया लेकर उनकी छुट्टियाँ सैकशन कर दी गईं । लेकिन आज अफलास की बात है कि उनको छुट्टियाँ सैकशन करने के बाद भी

नौकरी से निकाला जा रहा है। रेलवे इस्टेब्लिशमेंट कोड का एक क्ल 149 है जिसमें यह बात दी हुई है कि अगर कोई प्राधमी 48 बंटे से ज्यादा पुलिस के हाथ में रहे तब उसे सस्पेंड कर दिया जाये। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो उन कर्मचारियों को इस तरह से टर्मिनेट कर रहा है वह क्या उस क्ल का बायलेशन नहीं है? हड़ताल के बाद अफसरान लोग अपने दिल का बगुज उन कर्मचारियों से निकाल रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में गुडविल क्रिएट करना चाहते हैं, रेलवे की एफीशियन्सी को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो फिर आप को उनके प्रति हमदर्दानी पालिसी अख्तियार करनी पड़ेगी। आज जो बाहर निकले हुए हैं उनके बगैर आप काम को ठीक तरह से नहीं चला पायेंगे। उनकी फेमिलीज पर हमदर्दी का रख अख्तियार करके आप ने यह कहा भी कि कुछ कर्मचारियों की नोटिसेज वापिस ले ली जायं लेकिन जिनके नोटिसेज पहले ही समाप्त हो गये थे, उनका क्या कुसूर था, उनको क्यों सजा दी जा रही है।

एक बात और है जिसको हालांकि मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था कि कुछ अफसरान आज भी गेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से अपना बगुज निकाल रहे हैं। मैं इन्स्टान्स देकर कोर्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जगाधरी रेलवे स्टाफ में एक तुलसीराम नाम का एम्प्लोई है, अकेला जिसने कि हड़ताल नहीं की थी लेकिन 18 सप्ताह को ही उसे सस्पेंड कर दिया गया। इसी तरह से सराय रोहिला में जो कुछ हुमा है वह भी किसी से छिपी हुई बात नहीं है। मैं यह बात मान सकता हूँ कि हड़ताल को दबाने के लिये अडिनेन्स को निकाला गया था लेकिन यह किस क्लॉज में लिखा हुआ था कि उनके गिरोह में जाकर उनको तंग किया जाये। इसी तरह से आप इसको जो कानूनी ब्यस दे रहे हैं कि अगर कोई कर्मचारी रेस्ट्रिक्शन से पहले गाड़ी छोड़ेगा, अलग कीजिये

वह बीमार ही हो जाता है, उसके बाद भी उसे दो साल की सजा हो जायेगी। इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि रेलवे के काम को ठीक तरह से चलाने के लिये आप अपने मुलाजमीन के साथ हमदर्दी का रख अख्तियार कीजिये, अफसरों के दिमाग में जो बगुज धरा हुआ है उसको दूर कीजिये और आप ने जो बिक्टिमाइजेशन किया है उसको खत्म कीजिये। इस काम को करने के लिये आपको किसी और काले कानून की जरूरत नहीं है, जो पहले के कबानीन है वही काफी है।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Speaker, I have very patiently heard some of the terms of abuses used against this Bill. All sorts of accusations have been made against the government for bringing forth such a Bill which seeks to place some restrictions on the freedom of the railway employees. I am quite aware that every law is aimed at curtailment of freedom, liberty and inherent rights. From that point of view any legislation which seeks to give more power to the government should be objected to, if it interferes with the freedom and liberty of the individual. In this particular case, what is the position?

I would just like to draw your attention to the instances where ghe-raos and bundhs were resorted to. My learned friend, Shrimati Tarkeshwarī Sinha, mentioned some of the instances of how life was made impossible for some of the officers, officials and even the workers, May I ask Shri George Fernandes, Shri Banerjee and others, who are friends of labour, whether such activities are trade union activities?

I will also place before you certain other instances. A precarious law and other situation prevails in West Bengal from April 1967 onwards. It has nothing to do with trade union activities at all.

बी आर्ब करनेवाले : नोबिन्ड मेनन वहाँ जा कर कह रहे हैं कि कानून ठीक है।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: If you raise the point, I will certainly join you in the limited sense of the term because nobody has any right to break and destroy the rule of law. The question is always raised by some of the Communists, more specially by Shri Nambiar, that since we are sovereign we have every right to destroy sovereignty. I shall never agree to that proposition.

The question is raised that when the Railway Act was originally passed in 1890 and the Britishers did not feel the necessity of bringing forward such a measure, what compels or motivates the Government to bring forward such a legislation which, according to these friends, is a black legislation, a fascist legislation. I was, therefore, trying to quote the instances of isolated bundhs and hartals on individual days, such as, Bengal Bundh and Assam Bundh. Bundhs is a disease with which we are affected. The opposition has started this disease.

When the language question was raised, agitation was carried on and the railway was the first casualty. Agitations connected with other issues, unrelated to railways at all, have affected the working of the railways and damaged the property of the railways. May I ask, and can we answer in all fairness, whether these are affected. The opposition has trade unionism?

We have to take into consideration the present conditions and the present situation. The situation when the Railway Act was passed in 1890 and the changed situation under which we are trying to amend the original Act have to be taken into consideration by us.

I do not know whether my learned friends have applied their mind to the Bill before the House. This Bill seeks to do two things. Firstly, it seeks to penalise abandonment of railway trains or rolling stock. Under clause 100A this is sought to be penalised. What is there in it which can

be characterised as a black Act? If one is entrusted with the work of carrying passengers in a train and if the train is abandoned in between railway stations or if one interferes with the railway lines, is it not right and proper on the part of Government to give protection to the passengers and to penalise those who are responsible for such an act? This is one very small innocent provision.

The second thing which this Bill seeks to do is to penalise obstruction. That is under clause 100B. If the right is given to obstruct, to picket and to stop running trains, and the Government sleeps quietly, I think that Government is not worth the name at all. If the Government is trying to penalise such an act, then, they say, this is a black Act and this is a fascist Act. Except these two provisions, there is no third provision in the Bill at all. Where is the fascist tendency shown by the Government in the Bill?

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डोव्ह : इतना हम बोले प्राप नहीं सुने तो क्या करें । प्राप मुझे फिर इजाजत दें प्राधे घंटे बोलने की मैं समझा सकता हूँ ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जब तीन घंटे में नहीं समझा सके तो अब क्या समझायागे ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I listened to my learned friend patiently. He dealt with two situations prevailing in the railway working, such as, gheraos, this and that and other before issuing of the Ordinance and the situation arising out of the 19th September strike. These were the two main planks on which he was dwelling for a long time.

So far as these two clauses are concerned, I do not think he has dealt with these clauses. But simply said that this is a black Act, this is a heinous Act, this is a shameless Act or this is a fascist Act. In Parliament when we deal with such a piece of legislation, we have got to pay more careful attention to it.

Now, Sir, we are giving more powers to the Railways, I therefore, want to make certain submissions in this regard. The powers must be exercised cautiously and must be tempered with justice. That is my first submission. My second submission is to reduce the punishment that is sought to be prescribed in the Bill. For an obstruction, or even for picketing, two years maximum punishment is prescribed. Should we not make one year as maximum punishment or penalty? That is my second submission. When we are giving these powers to the Railways, the Railways should never forget the grievances of the workers and the grievances of the passengers. There are 40,000 to 50,000 temporary railway employees. Can we have such a proposition in a civilised society, in an advancing society, in a developing society, where there are more than 50,000 casual workers? I have had an occasion to take a deputation of the temporary workers in the Western Railway. Do you know the reply given? The reply given was that they were casual labourers. How long can they be casual labourers? What is a callous reply, I should say, not casual but callous reply? For 7 to 8 or even 10 years, they were casual labourers.

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीज : 20 साल में और पांच लाख है ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: Since I am very moderate in my speech, I am talking of averages. I am thankful to the hon. Member for the information.

So far as passengers' grievances are concerned, they are 'numerous' to use a very simple word. Nobody bothers whenever any complaint is lodged at the Railway Station or with the Station Master; nobody bothers to see whether there are lights in the bogies or whether there is water in the bogies or not. If we want to seek powers, we must also pay more attention to the grievances of both workers and passengers.

With these words, I support the

Bill, and oppose the Resolution of Shri Fernandes.

श्री सन्तुल गनी वार (गुडगांव) :

स्पीकर साहब, पिछले टाइम जब 9 सितम्बर को एक घाम हड़ताल का चर्चा हो रहा था तो मैंने प्रपोजीशन वाले भाइयों से दरखास्त की थी कि अगर आप कहते हैं कि यह सरकार भ्रम हो जायेगी तो मैंने कहा था कि डेमोक्रेसी कहाँ रहेगी? डेमोक्रेसी भी भ्रम हो जायेगी। दूसरी बात जो मैंने प्रपोजीशन वाले भाइयों से प्रश्न की थी वह यह थी कि एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि चाइना और पाकिस्तान से खतरा है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को परेशान न करे और सेबोटज न करे तो फिर अगर यह पहिया जाम हो जायेगा तो चाइना और पाकिस्तान के लिये घ्रासानी हो जायेगी। मैं शुक्राज्वार हूँ प्रपोजीशन वाले भाइयों का कि उन्होंने इस सरकार की बात को कुछ अपने तौर पर उस वक्त इस बात को टान दिया और यह चाहा कि किसी तरह यूनियन गवर्नमेंट जो है वह समझ पाये और जो बुद ही कमीशन मुकर्रर करनी है वह जो फंसने करते हैं उनकी रोजनी में सेंट्रल एम्प्लॉय्ज को, काम तौर पर जो बेचारे गरीब हैं, छोटी तनखाइ पाते बाते हैं उनकी बात सुन पाये।

अब यह फिर 19 सितम्बर का चर्चा चला। सब जानते थे कि एक साल तक प्रपोजीशन वालों ने इसको रोके रखा, या मुनाजमीन ने अपनी प्रकल में इसको पासपोन किया। जिसको क्रेडिट देना चाहे दे लीजिये, मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं। लेकिन स्पीकर साहब, जहाँ मेरे भाई जार्ज करनेन्डीज कहते हैं कि वह ध्यान नहीं देते वहाँ अपनी तरफ भी कुछ कहें। श्री निम्का जी बहुत बोले, बहुत उन्होंने नुकसान विनाय और उहोंने कहा कि एक ही पब्लिक सेक्टर में कई गुना ज्यादा नुकसान एक, एक पब्लिक सेक्टर में प्राय लोग ने किया है अपनी इस प्लानिब से और नामायक अफसरों को रखा कर क्योंकि वह यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के परम्पू में नहीं हैं, उनको लगा कर जो करोड़ों का नुकसान किया है, और अगर मैं

[श्री भन्जुल गनी दार]

यह कहूँ कि इससे कहीं ज्यादा आपके मिनिस्ट्रों ने फीरेन एक्सचेंज यों ही योरपर और अमरीका की शर करने के लिए खर्च किया है तो कोई शक न होगा ।

सवाल यह होता है कि जितना रेवन्यू आये उसके मूताबिक खर्च किया जाये । मैं आपके द्वारा अपनी सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के अफसरों के सैलन पर कितना खर्चा होता है । मैं मिनिस्ट्रों की नहीं कहता, रेलवे के जो अफसर हैं उनकी जो बोगी बानी हैं उस पर साल में कितना खर्च होता है जो मामूली से मामूली अफसर भी हैं । पालियामेंट के मेम्बर देश भर में सब से ज्यादा इजाजत के पात्र समझे जाते हैं इसलिये कि उन्हें 10 लाख भाई बहन चुन कर भेजते हैं, उनको एयर कंडीशन की इजाजत नहीं । पैसा दें तो सफर करें। लेकिन मामूली से मामूली अफसरों को इजाजत है कि वह एयर कंडीशन में जायें । ठीक है सरकार ने ऐसा किया मुझे कोई इसमें ज्यादा कहना नहीं है इसलिये कि सरकार मालिक है, हम मुलाजिम हैं भाई । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी उन्होंने गौर किया कि वह पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों की तोहीन क्यों करते हैं ? मामूली अफसरों को इजाजत दे देना और उसके मुकाबिले पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को जिन्हें कि आखिर 10 लाख लोग चुन कर यहां भेजते हैं उन्हें इंकार कर देना यह चीज कहां तक मुनासिब है ?

17 hrs.

मैं खर्च करना चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री महोदय को इस तरह का आडिनेंस साने की ऐसी क्या जरूरत थी क्योंकि उन्हें बखूबी मालूम था कि पालियामेंट थोड़े ही दिनों के बाद बैठने वाली है ? इस बारे में श्री सुरज भान की हिमायत करता हूँ कि पुनाचा साहब में हिम्मत होगी तो वह हाउस के सामने ऐसा मेजर संजूरी के लिए लाते और इस तरह से बैंक डोर से आडिनेंस पास न करवा

लेते । वैसे भी वह अपनी ताकत के बल पर कोई भी चीज यहां से पास करवा सकते थे वरना वह हाउस के सामने कायदे से उसे लाते, हाउस में उसके लिए अपील करते और मंत्री महोदय हमारे दिमागों को छु सकते थे और अपनी बात कह कर हमारे दिलों पर भी बज्जा कर सकते थे और यह दावा सकते थे कि यह यह हमारी मजबूरियां हैं और इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को हाउस यह पावर्स दे । अगर पुनाचा साहब हाउस को कन्वेंस करा देते तो हाउस से उन्हें यूनेनीमस सपोर्ट उस मेजर के लिए मिल सकती थी और यह हाउस खुशी-खुशी उन्हें वह अधिकार दे भी सकता था । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि सरकार ने जो एक माकूल रास्ता उसे इस बारे में अपनाया चाहिए था वह नहीं अपनाया और बैंक डोर से आडिनेंस पास करवा कर अब उसी को कानूनी रूप दिलवा रही है ।

चीन और पाकिस्तान में जंग के दौरान रेलवे के मुलाजिमों ने जिस मुस्लीमों के साथ अपने फर्ज को अंजाम दिया और उस नाजुक मोके पर जो उन्होंने देश की नुमायां खिदमत की थी उसकी स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने और हमारी मौजूदा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिब ने बेहद तारीफ की थी । उन्होंने उस वक्त यह पूरी तरह से साबित कर दिया था कि रेलवे मुलाजिम कितने देशभक्त हैं । लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज मंत्री महोदय उनको शक की नजर से देख रहे हैं और उन पर तरह तरह की बन्दिमें लगा रहे हैं । मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को मजबूरों की जायज मांगों को नजरअन्दाज नहीं करना चाहिए और उन्हें मान लेना चाहिए क्योंकि लेबर का असन्तुष्ट रहना एक ठीक बात नहीं है और वह देश के हित में नहीं होगा ।

इंडियन ग्रामल कार्पोरेशन बम्बई में एक पब्लिक सेक्टर की प्रोडरटिंग है । क्या मंत्री महोदय और ट्रेजरी बेंच पर बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात का

इन्म है कि वहाँ के मजदूरों को 14 परसेंट बोनस देने की बात सांख्यिकीय मान गये, कम्प्यूनिट्स मान गये, जनसंख्ये वाले मान गये तथा मजदूरों की जो प्रसासियेयंस हैं वह भी इन का मान गई लेकिन कांग्रेसियों की जो वहाँ पर बनाई हुई यूनियन है वह उसे नहीं मानी ? इस लिए मैं अपनी बहन को प्रार्थना करता चाहूंगा कि जब वह अपोजीशन वालों को लताड़ें और जहाँ उनका लताड़ना जायज हो उसे हम खुशी से मानने के लिए तैयार भी हैं लेकिन क्या खुद उन्होंने भी अपने दिवस पर हाथ रख कर सोचा है कि क्या उन्होंने भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी को ठीक तरह से अंजाम दिया है ? आज मेरी बहन ने अपोजीशन वालों को इसलिए लताड़ा है कि उनकी यूनियंस के कारण प्रोडक्शन में रुकावट पड़ी है और देश का नुकसान हुआ है लेकिन मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहूंगा कि उससे कहीं ज्यादा नुकसान पब्लिक मैकेटर में आपके अफमरों की नालायकी की वजह से हुआ है ।

यहाँ पर फारेन एक्सचेंज की वेंस्टेज को रोकने और ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसे बचाने की भी उबर से बात की गई है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें अपोजीशन के मेम्बर्स के मुकाबले कांग्रेसी मेम्बर्सों की ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी रही है । मैं कहने पर मजबूर हूँ कि बहुत से कांग्रेसी मेम्बर्स सैर करने जाते हैं और उसमें ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च आता है बमुकामले यह जो हमारे जोशी साहब या दूसरे अपोजीशन के मेम्बर साहबान मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों के लिए बड़ी हुई नभलवाहों और महंगाई भत्ते प्राप्ति की बात करते हैं । मुझे बड़े अफसान के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि सरकार की कबली और करनी में अन्तर है । कहने को प्राप हर जगह कहते नहीं सकते हैं कि यह जो निजी क्षेत्र के सरमायेदार हैं, पूँजीपति हैं, वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजदूरों का ध्यान करें, उन्हें बड़े हुए बेतन और महंगाई भत्ते प्राप्ति की सुविधाएं दें, लेकिन अब खुद उनको इस पर ध्यान करना होता

है तो उससे मुकर जाते हैं । क्या कभी प्रापके दिमाग में यह बात आई कि हमें भी लेबर की जायज मांगों को मान लेना चाहिए ? अभी की बात है कि आई० प्रो० सी० ने 14 परसेंट बोनस देने का एलान किया, सब मजदूरों की यूनियंस ने मान लिया लेकिन प्रापकी कांग्रेस की यूनियन ने उसे नहीं माना । इसके अलावा मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो बोनस आई० प्रो० सी० ने देने का एलान किया क्या उतना बोनस प्राप भी देना कबूल करेंगे ? यह रेलवेज खाली उबर से चन्द दोस्तों की या हमारी बहन श्रीमती तारकेस्वरी सिन्हा की नहीं है बल्कि वह सारे इस देश के हर एक आई, बहन की है और जाहिर है कि रेलवेज में अग्रर नुकसान होता है तो वह सारे देश का नुकसान होता है । लेकिन नुकसान के नाम पर अग्रर इस तरीके से उन पर एक शक की नजर से देख कर उन पर तरह-तरह की नई, नई बंदियों लगायी जाती हैं तो वह गैरमुनासिब चीज होगी । चीन और पाकिस्तान की जंग के दौरान जिस तरीके से रेलवेज के मुलाजिमों ने, मजदूरों ने देशभक्ति का सबूत दिया, जिस तरीके से उन्होंने अपने सिर धार धड़ की बाजी लगाई, अपने काम में इतनी एफिशियेंसी दिखाई उस की तारीफ सरकार को करनी पड़ी और मुनासिब चीज यह होगी कि उनके मामले को हल करने के लिए कोई न कोई तदबीर करिये ।

जब मैं राज्य सभा में या और पंडित जी जिन्दा होते थे तो मैंने कहा था अंग्रेज प्राप फिर उसी बात को दोहराना चाहूंगा कि सरकार का फर्ज है कि वह मजदूरों की जायज मांगों को मंजूर करे ताकि वह और भी दिस लगा कर और मेहनत से इस देश की पैदावार को बढ़ाये । अभी परसों श्री बाजपेयी ने जिक्र किया था कि अकेले काश्मीर पर सन 47 से लेकर प्राय तक 300 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया जब कि बचनी साहब ने कहा कि वह तीन सौ करोड़ नहीं बल्कि डेढ़ सौ करोड़ खर्च किया गया । लेकिन वहाँ पर हवन क्या होगा ? इन इन्हीं चीजों के बारे तक पहुंच गये,

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

अपने हजारों जवानों को शहीद करवाया, अपने बड़े बड़े फौजी अफसरों को शहीद करवाया लेकिन उसके बाद हम बन्दूकें लेकर घर वापिस आ गये। अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे भाई श्री रणधीर सिंह हरियाणा के यहां पर तशरीफ रखते हैं जहां का कि मैं भी एक सिपाही हूँ, चाहे वह मेरे पंजाब के भाई हों, जहां कि मैंने जन्म लिया है और चाहे वह काश्मीर हो जहां कि मेरे बाप, दादे ने जन्म लिया, लेकिन आज मेरे साथ क्या बीत रही है ? अब काश्मीरी मुझे काश्मीरी नहीं मानते, पाकिस्तान वाले मुझे मुसलमान नहीं मानते और अफसोस इस बात का है कि जिस गांधी जी का मैं आजादी की लड़ाई का सिपाही रहा, आज उधर के ट्रेजरी बैचज पर बैठने वाले भाई मुझे गैर ममझते हैं, वह मुझे हिन्दुस्तानी मानने में हिचकते हैं और मुझे यहां पर पाकिस्तान का एजेंट कहा गया। यह किस्मत की बदनशीबी नहीं तो और क्या है कि जिस अब्दुल गनी ने अपने भाई को शहीद करवाया, आजादी की खातिर अपना घर, बार और दीलत सब कुछ न्यांछावर कर दी उसे पाकिस्तान का आज एजेंट कहा जाता है लेकिन मुझे उन में कोई शिकायत नहीं है :

“जाहिदे तंगनजर ने मुझे काफिर जाना और काफिर यह समझता है कि मुमलमा हूँ मैं।”

खैर, मुझे किसी से इसकी शिकायत नहीं है कि आज अपने ही लोग मुझे हिन्दुस्तानी मानने में हिचकते हैं बाकी जो हकीकत है वह तो इसमें खत्म नहीं हो सकती।

मैं पुनाचा साहब से प्रश्न करूंगा कि वह रेलवे के मजदूरों की जो जायज मांगें हैं उन्हें मान लें, उनकी मश्किलत को दूर करें ताकि वह दिल लगा कर मेहनत से ड्यूटी दें। मैं यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अगर मुल्क की एकोनोमी को गांधी जी के कहने के मुताबिक देश की दीलत का ठीक से

बंटवारा नहीं किया, अभी जो भारी आर्थिक असमानता मौजूद है और मजदूरों, छोटे कर्मचारियों और बड़े अफसरान में। और 100 का वेतन में अन्तर है उस भारी फर्क को खत्म नहीं किया गया तो उनका यह शासन और प्रजातन्त्र नहीं चल पायेगा और यक़ोन जानिये हम और आप कुत्तों की तरह सड़कों पर भरे हुए दिखाई देंगे कोई दुनिया की ताकत वैसी हालत में हमें जिन्दा नहीं रख सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे काप्रेसी भाई अर्पोजीशन के मेम्बरों और यूनिवर्स के कुछ जिम्मेदार लीडरों के साथ बैठ कर इस मामले पर सोच विचार करे और कोई मुनासिब हल निकालें। आज हम दुनिया भर के मकसूज हैं और हमने अपने देश को हर मुल्क के पास गिरवी रख दिया है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह देश तर्कको करे, इस देश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े तो आपको अर्पोजीशन के लीडर्स और यूनिवर्स के जिम्मेदार लीडरों को अपने पास बुला कर उनके साथ बैठ कर तवादला खयानात करे अपने मेजर्स के बारे में उन्हें कन्विस करे तब उन्हें इसे पास कराने में भी कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी और साथ ही उनका उसमें कोअप्रोपेशन भी मिल सकेगा। पुनाचा साहब मे मरी यह भी प्रश्न है कि वह चाहे इन ड्राइवर हो, खलान हो या रेलवे का गार्ड हो उनकी देश-भक्ति के बारे में किसी तरह का भी शक अपने मनमें नहीं आने देना चाहिए। सारे रेलवे कर्मचारी यक़ोनी तौर पर देशभक्त हैं और इसलिए वह जो भी मेजर्स पास कराना चाहे उन्हें साफ तरीके से फ़ट डोर से लायें इस तरह से आर्डिनेस पास करा कर बैंकडोर में क़ानून न पास करवायें। अगर वह चाहते हैं कि मेरे जैसे मेम्बर को उन्हें सपोर्ट मिले, मैं यहाँ पर बायें और बायें बाजू वालों को हरा कर एक आजाद उम्मीदवार की हैसियत में चुन कर आया हूँ तो उन्हें इस तरह से बैंकडोर से इसे नहीं करना चाहिए था। मैं अपनी बहन को और उधर के दोस्तों को अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह ठंडे दिल से सीधे कि

आखिर आज क्या हालत उनकी हो गई है ? कल तक जिस गांधी जी और कांग्रेस के नाम पर देश के किसी भी कोने से एक गरीब से गरीब आदमी एक राजा और रईस के मुकाबले में जीत जाया करता था, जिस कांग्रेस का नाम मुनते ही बड़ों-बड़ों के पांव कांप जाया करते थे, आज यह हालत हो गई है कि उसी कांग्रेस को केवल 39 परसेंट वोट्स मिले हैं और मैं अपने दोस्तों को चेतावनी देना चाहूंगा कि अगर अब भी वह नहीं संभले और उन्होंने अपने को नहीं मुधारा तो उन्हें और भी बुरा दिन देखने को मिलने वाला है क्योंकि आज तो अपोजीशन पार्टीज अलग अलग काम कर रही हैं, उनका हकीकत में कोई युनाइटेड फ्रंट नहीं है लेकिन आगे चल कर उनकी समझ में आयेगा और वह आप के मुकाबले में एक में संगठित होकर खड़ी हो जायेंगी । मैं श्री पुनाचा से अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को पास कराने का इस्तरार करने के बजाय यूनिजन वालों को बुला लें और उनके साथ बैठ कर कोई एक रास्ता निकालें । इस तरह गोलियां चला कर और नौकरियों से बर्खास्त कर के उन गरीब कर्म-चारियों को बर्बाद करना और उनके परिवारों को बर्बाद करना न तो आपके हित में है और न ही वह देश के हित में है । कांग्रेस की खोई हुई इज्जत गांधी जी के बतलाये हुए रास्ते पर चलने में ही हासिल हो सकती है और मुझे यकीन है कि चाहे वह जोशी साहब हों चाहे और कोई कम्पनिस्ट भाई हों अगर आप उनका सहयोग हमिस करेंगे तो वह आपसे मिल कर काम करने में इंकार नहीं करेंगे और वह आपको फिर प्यार करेंगे । आपके साथ चलने में फख्र करेंगे, लेकिन अगर यहाँ राजे-रजबाड़ों का ही राज्य रहा तो आप मेरे कहने पर मेरी बहन खफा न हों कि :

Munde Kuriya da Jhund yara
katha ho gya Hakumat da chala-
naki thatha ho gya.

Is it a joke to run the Government?

यह कोई मजाक नहीं है ।

जहाँबानी से है दुश्वार कारे जहाँ बी नीं
जिगरखू हो तो चश्मे दिल में होती है
नजर पैदा ।

खुदा के लिये आप अपने दिलों पर हाथ रख कर सोचिये । आप एक बिल नहीं दस बिल पास कीजिये, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि बजाय इस बिल के रखने के कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालें । सदर साहब आप हमारे भी सदर रहे हैं और मैं आपका वालेंटियर रहा हूँ । मैं आपके द्वारा मिनिस्टर साहब से दख्वात करता हूँ कि वह कोई रास्ता निकालें । हमारे श्री जोशी बही जोशी है जिन्होंने वतन के लिये बरसहा बरस कैद काटी है, बड़े मुहब्बे वतन रहे हैं । अपोजीशन वालों में भी अगर सैकड़ों नहीं तो दर्जनों भाई ऐसे हैं, अगर आप खफा न हों, आप से कहीं ज्यादा कैद काटी है । मेरा यकीन है कि बहुत कम आदमी ऐसे हांगे जिन्होंने मेरी तरह अपने खान्दान से तीन जानें दी हांगी । मैंने 21 बरस से गोलियां खाई है । सोलह बरस से मुसलिम लीग की गालियां खाता रहा, वह जूते लगाते रहे, महाशय कहते रहे और 21 बरस से कांग्रेस वालों की गालियां खा रहा हूँ । लेकिन मुझे न उनका दुःख था और न इनका दुःख है । मैं दोनों को अंगूठा दिखलाता हूँ क्योंकि मैं सब बात कहता हूँ । मैं फिर बही बात कहूंगा जो पिछले साल 9 तारीख को कही थी । आप बगैर उनसे कोई बात तय किये हुए कोई रास्ता निकालिये । अगर आप ऐसा रास्ता प्रख्यार नहीं करेंगे तो यकीनन हुकूमत का पहिया जाम होगा, वह चलेगा नहीं । देश का नुकसान होगा, लेकिन इस में आप का पहिया भी जाम होगा, मेरा भी होगा और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का भी जाम होगा, और बाहर देख लीजियेगा कि कुत्तों की तरह मरे पड़े होंगे ।

شری عبدالغلی قاد - (گوگنو) :
-ہوکر صاحب - ہونے کے لئے تیار رہو
تو ممبر کو ایک عام ہوتا ہے

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار]

چرچا ہو رہا تھا تو میں نے اپوزیشن والے بھائیوں سے درخواست کی تھی کہ اگر آپ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ سرکار بہسم ہو جائے گی تو میں نے کہا تھا کہ ڈیموکریسی کہاں رہے گی؟ ڈیموکریسی بھی بہسم ہو جائے گی۔ دوسری بات جو میں نے اپوزیشن والے بھائیوں سے عرض کی تھی وہ یہ تھی کہ ایک طرف آپ کہتے ہیں کہ پانچ اور پاکستان سے خطوہ ہے کہ وہ ہلدوستان کو پریشان نہ کرے۔ سیہوتیج نہ کرے تو پھر اگر یہ پیہہ جام ہو جائے گا تو چھن اور پاکستان کے لئے تو آسانی ہو جائے گی۔ میں شکر گزار ہوں اپوزیشن والے بھائیوں کا کہ انہوں نے اس سرکار کی بات کو کچھ اچھے طور پر اس وقت ٹال دیا۔ اور یہ چاہئے کہ کسی طرح ہونوں گورنمنٹ جو ہے وہ سچے پائے اور جو خود بھی کمیشن مقرر کرتی ہے وہ جو فیصلے کرتے ہیں ان کی روشنی میں سٹیبل ایملیٹز کو خاص طور پر جو بوجھارے غریب ہیں۔ چھوٹی نلظواہ پانے والے ہیں ان کی بات سن پائے۔

اب یہ پھر انیس ستمبر کا چرچا چلا۔ سب جانتے تھے کہ ایک سال تک اپوزیشن والوں نے اس کو روکے رکھا۔ ہاں ملازموں نے اہلی سال سے اس کو ہوسٹوں کہا جس کو

کرڈٹ دینا چاہیں دے لہجئے۔ مجھے کوئی اعتراض نہیں۔ لیکن اسپیکر صاحب جہاں میرے بھائی جارج فرنڈیز کہتے ہیں کہ وہ دھیان نہیں دیتے وہاں اپنی طرف بھی کچھ کہیں۔ شری سلہا جی بہت بولے بہت انہوں نے نقصان کٹائے اور انہوں نے کہا کہ ایک ہی پبلک سیکٹر میں کئی گنا زیادہ نقصان آپ لوگوں نے کیا اپنی آل پلاننگ سے اور نالائق انسانوں کو رکھ کر۔ کیونکہ وہ یونین پبلک سروس کمیشن کے پریو میں نہیں ہیں۔ ان کو لگا کر کروڑوں کا نقصان کیا ہے اور اگر میں یہ کہوں کہ اس سے کہیں زیادہ آپ کے مسٹروں نے فارین ایکسچینج میں ہی یورپ اور امریکہ کی سہ کرنے کے لئے خرچ کیا ہے تو کوئی فلتا نہ ہو گا۔

سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ جتنا ریونیو آئے اس کے مطابق خرچ کیا جائے۔۔۔ میں آپ کے دواہ اپنی سرکار سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریویو کے افسروں نے سٹیبل پر کتنا خرچ ہوتا ہے۔ میں ملازموں کی نہیں کہتا۔ ریویو کے جو معمولی سے معمولی افسر ہیں اتنی ہوگی چلتی ہے اس پر سال میں کتنا خرچ ہوتا ہے۔ پارلیمنٹ کے ممبر دیکھیں پھر میں سب سے زیادہ عزت کے پاتر

مجھے جاتے ہیں اس لئے کہ انہیں
دس لاکھ بہائی بہن چن کر بھیجتے
ہیں۔ ان کو ایڈگنٹیشن کی اجازت
نہیں۔ پھسے دیں تو سفر کریں۔
لیکن معمولی سے معمولی افسروں کو
اجازت کہئے کہ وہ ایڈ کلتیوی میں
جائیں۔ ٹھیک ہے سرکار نے ایسا کیا
مجھے کوئی اس میں زیادہ کہنا نہیں
ہے۔ اس لئے کہ سرکار مالک ہے اور
ہم ملازم ہیں۔ بہائی۔

لیکن میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
کیا کبھی انہوں نے غور کیا کہ وہ
پارلیمانٹ کے ممبروں کی توہین
کے لئے کرتے ہیں۔ معمولی افسروں
کو اجازت دے دینا، اور اس کے مقابلے
پارلیمانٹ کے ممبروں کو جنہیں کہ
آخر ۱۰ لاکھ لوگ چن کر یہاں
بھیجتے ہیں انہیں انہوں کو دینا یہ
چیز کہاں تک ملا۔ ب ہے۔

میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریل
ملتری مہودئے کو اس طرح کا آرڈیننس
لانے کی ایسی کہا ضرورت تھی۔ کیونکہ
انہیں بھٹی معلوم تھا کہ پارلیمانٹ
تھوڑے ہی دنوں کے بعد بھٹلے والی
ہے۔ اس بارے میں میں شری
سورج بہان کی حمایت کرنا ہوں
کہ پٹاچا صاحب میں ہمت ہوتی
تو وہ اس ہاؤس کے سامنے ایسا مہوڑ
ملھوری کے لئے لائے اور اس طرح سے
بھٹلے سے آرڈیننس پاس نہ کروا
لہتے۔ وہی وہی وہی لہلی طائفہ
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کے بل پر کوئی بھی چیز یہاں سے
پاس کروا سکتے تھے ورنہ وہ ہاؤس کے
سامنے قاعدے سے اٹھ لائے۔ ہاؤس
میں اس کے لئے اپیل کرتے اور ملتری
مہودئے ہمارے دستاویزوں کو چھو سکتے
تھے اور اپنی بات کہہ کر ہمارے
دلوں پر بھی قبضہ کر سکتے تھے اور
یہ بتلا سکتے تھے کہ یہ ہماری ممبروں
ہوں اور اس لئے گورنمنٹ کو ہاؤس
یہ پاروس دے۔ اگر پٹاچا صاحب
ہاؤس کو کلوننس کرا دیتے تو ہاؤس
سے انہوں یونینٹس۔ سپورٹ اس مہوڑ
کے لئے مل سکتی تھی اور یہ ہاؤس
خوشی خوشی انہیں وہ اٹھکا کر دے
بھی سکتا تھا۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس
ہے کہ سرکار نے جو ایک معتول راستہ
اسے اس بارے میں اٹھانا چاہئے تھا
وہ نہیں اٹھایا اور بھٹلے سے
آرڈیننس پاس کروا کر اب اسی کو
قانونی روپ دلوا رہی ہے۔

چون اور پاکستان سے جنگ کے
دوران ریلوے کے ملازموں نے جس
مستعدی کے ساتھ اپنے فرائض کو انجام
دیا اور اس نازک موقع پر جو انہوں نے
دیہی کی نہایت خدمت کی تھی
اس کی سزا لال بہادر شاستری نے
اور ہماری موجودہ پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ
نے بےحد تعریف کی تھی۔ انہوں نے
اس وقت یہ ہوری طرح سے ثابت کر
دیا تھا کہ ریلوے ملازم کتنے دیہی
بھکت ہیں۔ لیکن افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا

[شہی عبدالغنی قار]

پڑ رہا ہے کہ آج ملتروی مہودئے ان کو شک کی نظر سے دیکھ رہے ہیں اور ان پر طرح طرح کی بلدھن لگا رہے ہیں۔ مہرا کہنا ہے کہ سرکار کو مزدوروں کی جائز مانگیوں کو نظر انداز نہیں کرنا چاہئے اور انہیں مان لہنا چاہئے کیونکہ لہبر کا استعومت رھنا ایک ٹھیک بات نہیں ہے اور وہ دیہی کے ہت میں نہیں ہوا۔

انڈین آئل کارپوریشن بدہئی میں ایک پھلک سھکتر کی انڈر ٹھیلگ ہے۔ کہا ملتروی مہودئے اور ٹریزی بیلچز پر بیالے والے مانلیہ سدھوں کو اس بات کا علم ہے کہ وہاں کے مزدوروں کو ۱۴ پرسھٹ بونس دیلے کی بات سوشلسٹس مان گئے۔ کمھونسٹس مان گئے۔ جلسلگہ والے مان گئے۔ تمام مزدوروں کی جو وہاں اسوشلسٹس میں وہ بھی اس کو مان گئھں لیکن کانگریسوں کی جو پر بلائی ہوئی ہونھں ہے وہ اسے نہوں مائی۔ اسٹلے میں اپلی ہمن کو عرص کرنا چاھونگا کہ جب وہ ایوزھن والوں کو لتازیں اور جھان ان کا لتاونا جائز ہو اسے ہم خوشی سے مانلے نے اٹھے تھار بھی ہوں لیکن کہ خود انہوں نے بھی اٹھے دل پر ہاتھ رکھ کر سوچا ہے کہ لھا نہوں نے بھی پللی ذمے داروں کو ٹھھک طریقے سے انجم

دیا ہے۔ آج مہری ہوں ے ایوزھن والوں کو اس لئے لتازا ہے کہ ان کی ہونھٹلس کے کان پر وڈلھن میں روکاو ت پوی ہے اور دیھر کا نقصان ہوا ہے لیکن میں انہوں بتلانا چاھونگا کہ اس سے کہوں زیادہ نقصان پھلک سھکتر میں آپ کے افسروں کی نالائقی کی وجہ سے ہوا ہے۔

بھار پر فارین ایکسچینج کی رہسٹھج کو روکلے اور زیادہ سے زیادہ اسے بھجانے کی بھی ادھر سے بات کی کئی ہے تو میں کہنا چاھونگا ہوں کہ اس میں ایوزھن کے مھرس کے متابلے کانگریسی ممبروں کی زیادہ ذمے داری رہی ہے۔ میں کہلے پر مھدور ہوں کہ بہت سے کانگریسی مھدور مھر کرنے جاتے ہیں اور اس میں زیادہ فارین ایکسچینج خرچ آتا ہے بھابلیہ یہ جو ہمارے جوشی صاحب یا دوسرے ایوزھن کے مھر صاحبان مزدوروں اور ٹومچارہوں کے لئے ہوں ہوئی نلھواہوں اور مھلکانی ہوتے آدی کی ہت کرتے ہوں۔ مھدے ہرے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑ رہا ہے کہ سرکار کی دلھے اور کرنے میں اتتر ہے۔ کہنے آپ سے جبکہ کہتے نہوں نہکتے ہوں کہ یہ جو نجی چھتہ نے سرمائے دلر ہوں۔ پونجی ہئی میں۔ وہ زیادہ سے زیادہ مزدوروں کا دھہان کریں انہوں

بڑھ ہوئے لیکن اور سہلگائی ہوتے آئی
کی سہولتوں دینا لیکن جب خود
ان کو اس پر عمل کرنا ہوتا ہے تو اس
سے مکر جاتے ہیں۔ کہا کہی آپ نے
دماغ میں یہ بات آئی کہ ہمیں بھی
لہر کی جائز سائیکلوں کو مان لینا چاہئے۔
ابھی کی بات ہے کہ آئی او سی نے
۱۳ پرمیٹ ہونس دینے کا اعلان کیا سب
مزدوروں کی یونینس نے مان لیا
لیکن آپ کی کانگریس کی یونینس نے اسے
نہیں مانا۔ اس کے علاوہ چوں ریلوے
منسٹر صاحب سے پچھنا چاہوں گا
کہ جو ہونس آئی او سی نے دیئے کا
اعلان کیا تھا اتنا ہونس آپ بھی دینا
قبول کریں گے۔ یہ ریلویز خالی ادھر کے
چلد دوستوں کی یا ہزاری بہن شہرمتی
تارکھوڑی سلہا کی نہیں ہے بلکہ وہ
اس دیہے کے ہے لہذا۔ [ہو: او۔] بہن کی
ہے اور ظاہر ہے کہ ریلویز میں اگر
نقصان ہوتا ہے تو وہ سارے دیہے کا
نقصان ہے لیکن نقصان کے نام پر اگر
میں طرہ سے ان پر ایک شک کی نظر
سے دیکھ کر ان پر طرح طرح کی نئی۔
نئی بندشوں لگائی جاتی ہیں تو وہ
غیر مناسب چیز ہوگی۔ چوں اور
پاکستان کی جنگ نے دوران جس
طرہ سے ریلویز کے ملازمین نے دیہے
بھگتی کا ثبوت دیا جس طرہ سے
انہوں نے اپنے سر اور دھڑ کی بازی لگائی
اپنے کام میں اتنی افہمسی دکھائی
اس کی تعریف سزا کو کرنی پڑی
اور مناسب چیز یہ ہوگی کہ ان کے
مسئلے کو حل کرنے کے لئے کوئی نہ
کوئی تدبیر کریں۔

جب میں راج سہا میں تھا اور
پلذت جی زندہ ہوتے تھے تو ہی میں
نے کہا تھا اور آج پھر ایسی بات کو دھرانا
چاہوں گا کہ سزا کا فرض ہے کہ وہ
مزدوروں کی جائز سائیکلوں کو منظور کرے
تاکہ وہ اور بھی دل لگا کر اور محنت
سے اس دیہے کی پیداوار کو بڑھائیں۔
ابھی یرسوں شری واجھٹی
نے ذکر کیا تھا کہ اگلے کشمیر
پر سہ ۳۸ سے لیکر آج تک
۳۰۰ کروڑ روپہ خرچ کیا گیا جبکہ
بطشی صاحب نے کہا کہ وہ تین
سو کروڑ نہیں بلکہ تیرہ سو کروڑ
خرچ کیا گیا۔ لیکن وہاں پر ہم
نے کیا دیکھا۔ ہم حاجی پور کے
درے تک پہنچ گئے اچھے ہزاروں جوانوں
کو شہید کروایا۔ اچھے بڑے بڑے فوجی
افسروں کو شہید کروایا لیکن اس
کے بعد ہم بلدوتیں لیکر گئے: واپس
آ گئے۔ اب میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں
کہ میرے بھائی شری زندہ ہر سنگھ
ہریانے کے ہیں: تھرتھ دکھتے ہیں
ہوں گا کہ میں بھی ایک سہا ہی
ہوں چاہے وہ میرے بھائی کے بھائی
ہوں جہاں کہ میں نے جلم لیا ہے
لو چاہے وہ کشمیر ہو جہاں کہ
میرے باپ دادا نے جلم لیا لیکن
آج میرے ساتھ کہا ہوتا رہی ہے۔
اب کشمیری مجھے کشمیری نہیں
ساتتے۔ پاکستان والے مجھے مسلمان
نہیں ساتتے اور انیسویں اس بات کا

[عربی عبدالغلی قاری]

ہے کہ جس گاندھی جی کا میں آزادی کی لڑائی کا سہاٹی رہا آج ادھر کے تریزوی بھلچھڑ پر بوہتلے والے بھائی مجھے فہر سمجھتے ہیں وہ مجھے ہندوستانی ماننے سے ہچکتے ہیں اور مجھے یہاں پر پاکستان کا ایجنٹ کہا گیا۔ یہ قسمت کی بد نصیبی نہیں تو اور کہا ہے کہ جس عبدالغلی نے اپنے بھائی کو شہید کروایا۔ آزادی کی خاطر اپنا گھر بار اور دولت سب کچھ نہوچھلور کر دی اسے پاکستان کا آج ایجنٹ کہا جاتا ہے لیکن مجھے ان سے کوئی شکایت نہیں ہے۔

ذات تلگ نظر نے مجھے کافر جانا اور کافر یہ سمجھتا ہے کہ مسلمان ہوں میں۔

خبر مجھے کسی سے اس کی شکایت نہیں ہے کہ آج اپنے ہی لوگ مجھے ہندوستانی ماننے سے ہچکتے ہیں ہائی جو حقیقت ہے وہ تو اس سے ختم نہیں ہو سکتی۔

میں پلنچا صاحب سے عرض کرتا کہ وہ دہلوی کے مزدوروں کی جو چالو مانگوں ہیں انہیں مان لوں ان کی مشکلات کو دور کریں تاکہ وہ دل لگا کر محنت سے قیوتی دیں۔ میں یہ چہتاؤنی کہ دینا چاہتا ہوں انہوں نے اگر ملک کی ایکونامی کو گاندھی جی کے کہنے کے مطابق دیکھ

کی دولت کا ٹھیک سے بلقوارا نہیں کہا ابھی جو بہاری آرتھک اساتنا موجود ہے اور مزدوروں - جہوتے کرسچاریوں اور بڑے افسران میں ایک اور سو کا ریتن میں انتر ہے اس بہاری فرق کو ختم نہیں کہا تو ان کا یہ شاسن اور پرجائنتر چل نہیں یائیگا اور یقین چائے ہم اور آپ کتوں کی طرح سڑکوں پر سرے ہوئے دکھائی دینگے کوئی دنہا کی طاقت دیسی حالت میں ہمنوں زندہ نہیں رکھ سکتی ہے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ بھرے کانگریسی بہاڑر ایوزیشن کے مسہروں اور یونہنگس کے کچھ ذمہ دار لہڈروں کے ساتھ بھٹہ کر اس مسئلے پر سوچ وچار کریں اور کوئی مناسب حل نکالیں۔ آج ہم دنہا بھر کے مقروض ہیں اور ہم نے اپنے دیس کو ہر ملک کے پاس گرووی دکھ دیا ہے۔ اگر آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ یہ دیس ترقی کرے اس دیس کا پروڈکشن بڑھے تو آپ کو ایوزیشن کے لہڈروس اور یونہنگس نے ذمہ دار لہڈروں کو اپنے پاس بلا کر ان کے ساتھ بھٹہ کر تبادلہ خیالات کریں۔ اپنے مہزوس کے بارے میں انہیں کفونس کریں تب انہیں اسے پاس کرانے میں بھی کوئی دقت نہیں ہوگی اور ساتھ ہی ان کا اس میں کوآپریشن بھی مل سکتا۔ پلنچا صاحب سے میری یہ بھی عرض ہے کہ وہ چاہے انہیں قرائور ہو، خلاسی ہو یا

ریلوے کا گارڈ ہو ان کی دیہی بھکتی کے بارے میں کسی طرح کا بھی شک اچھے من میں نہیں آنے دینا چاہئے۔ سارے ریلوے کرسچاری پتھلی طور پر دیہی بھکت ہوں اور اس لئے وہ جو بھی مہرزس پاس کرانا چاہیں انہیں صاف طریقے سے فرنٹ قور سے لائن اس طرح سے آرڈیننس پاس کرا کر بھک قور سے قانون نہ پاس کروائیں۔ اگر وہ چاہتے ہوں کہ سارے جسے سمبر کی انہیں ضرورت ملے۔ میں یہاں پر دائیں اور بائیں بازار والوں کو ہرا کر ایک آزاد اسٹودار کی حیثیت سے چن کر آیا ہوں تو انہیں اس طرح سے بھک قور سے اے نہیں کرنا چاہئے تھا۔ میں اپنی بہن کو اور ادھر کے دوستوں کو اپیل کرنا چاہتے ہوں کہ وہ تھلڈے فل سے سوچیں کہ آخر آج کہا حالت ان کی ہو گئی ہے۔ کل تک جس گاندھی جی اور کانگریس کے نام پر دیہی کے کسی بھی کونے سے ایک عرب سے غریب آدمی ایک راجہ اور رئیس کے مقابلے میں جھٹ جایا کرتا تھا۔ جس کانگریس کا نام ملتے ہی بڑوں بڑوں کے پلوں کٹپ جایا کرتے تھے آج یہ حالت ہوئی کہ اسی کانگریس کو کھول ۳۹ پرسنت روٹ ملے ہوں اور میں اچھے دوستوں کو چھتوانی دینا چاہوں گا کہ اگر اب بھی وہ نہیں سلڈھے اور انہوں نے اچھے کو نہیں سدھارا

تو انہیں اور بھی بڑا دن دیکھنے کو ملے والا ہے کہونکہ آج تو ایوریشن پارٹیز الگ الگ کلم کر رہی ہوں ان کا حقیقت میں کرنی یونائٹڈ فرنٹ نہیں ہے لیکن آگے چل کر اس کی سمجھ میں آئےگا اور وہ آپ کے مقابلے میں سلنگھت ہو کر کھڑی ہو جائیگی۔ میں شری پناجا سے اہب کے ساتھ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اس بل کو پاس کرانے کا اصرار کرنے کے بجائے یونین والوں کو بلا لیں اور ان کے ساتھ بھگتہ کر وہ ایک راستہ نکالیں۔ اس طرح گولیا چلا کر اور نوکریوں سے برخاست کر کے ان غریب کرسچاریوں کو بریاد کرنا اور ان کے پرپواروں کو بریاد کرنا نہ تو آپ کے ہمت میں ہے اور نہ ہی وہ دیہی کے ہمت میں ہے۔ کانگریس کی کھوٹی ہوئی عزت گاندھی جی کے بتلانے ہوئے راستے پر چلنے سے ہی حاصل ہو سکتی ہے اور مجھے یقین ہے کہ چاہے وہ جوشی صاحب ہوں چاہے اور کوئی کدھونسک بھائی ہوں اگر آپ ان کا سہموگ حاصل کریں گے تو وہ آپ سے مل کر کلم کرنے میں انکر نہیں کریں گے اور وہ آپ کو پھر پھار کریں گے۔

آپ کے ساتھ چلنے میں نظر کریں گے۔ لیکن اگر یہاں راجہ دھواڑوں کا ہی راجہ رہا تو سارے کھلے پر مہری بہن خفا نہ ہوں کہ۔

Munde Kuria de jhund yara katha
ho gya.

[شری مہدائلی ڈار]

Hakuma da chalana ki thatha ho
gya
Is it a joke to run the Government?

یہ کوئی مذاق نہیں ہے۔

جہانمانی ہے دشوار کارے جہاں بہلوں۔
جگر خوں ہو تو چشمے دل میں ہوتی
ہے نظارہ پھدا -

خدا کے لئے آپ اپنے دلوں پر ہاتھ
رکھ کر سوچئے۔ آپ ایک بل نہیں
دس بل پاس کیجئے۔ لیکن میں
عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بجائے اس
بل کے دکن کے کوئی نہ کوئی راستہ
نکالیں۔ صدر صاحب آپ ہمارے بھی
صدر رہے ہوں اور میں آپ کا والد گھر
رہا ہوں۔ میں آپ کے دوارا منساز
صاحب سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ
وہ کوئی راستہ نکالیں۔ ہمارے شری
جوشی وہی جوشی ہوں جنہوں نے
وطن کے لئے ہر سہا ہر س کھد گئی ہے۔
بڑے مستحب وطن رہے ہیں۔ اپوزیشن
والوں میں بھی اگر سہنکڑوں نہیں تو
درجوں دہائی ایسے ہیں۔ اگر آپ
خفا نہ ہوں۔ آپ سے ہمیں زیادہ
کھد گئی ہے۔ میرا یقین ہے کہ بہت
کم آدمی ایسے ہوں گے جنہوں نے سہی
طرح اپنے خاندانی سے تہن جانوں دی
ہوں گی۔ میں نے ۲۱ برس سے
گالہلی کھائی ہیں۔ سولہ برس سے مسلم
لہگ کی گالہلی کھانا رہا۔ وہ جوئے
لگاتے رہے۔ سہاھے کہتے رہے اور ۲۱ برس
سے ٹانگریس والوں کی گالہلی کھا رہا
ہوں۔ لیکن مجھے نہ ان کا دکھ تھا

اور نہ ان کا دکھ ہے۔ میں دونوں کو
انگوتھا دکھاتا ہوں کیونکہ میں سچ
بات کہتا ہوں۔ میں پھر وہی بات
کہوں گا جو پچھلے سال ۹ تاریخ کو
کہی تھی۔ آپ بٹھہر ان سے کوئی
بات طے کئے ہوئے کوئی راستہ نکالئے۔
اگر آپ ایسا راستہ اختیار نہیں
کریں گے تو یقیناً حکومت کا پیہہ جام
ہوگا۔ وہ چلے گا نہیں۔ دیہے کا نقصان
ہوگا۔ لیکن اس میں آپ کا بھی
پیہہ جام ہوگا۔ سہرا [بھی ہوگا اور
پارلہمانٹ نے سہروں کا بھی جام
ہوگا۔ اور باہر دیکھ لیجئے گا کہ کتنوں
کی طرح سہرے پڑے ہوں گے۔]

SHRI SAMINATHAN* (Gopichetti-
palayam): Mr Speaker, Sir, on behalf
of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam,
I wish to express our deep re-
signment at and protest against
the Indian Railways (Amend-
ment) Bill which has been
brought forward by the hon.
Railway Minister. I wish to express
our deepest resentment and protest to
this measure at the outest. The reason
for this, Sir, is that there are certain
basic fundamental rights which have
been enshrined in our constitution,
which have been guaranteed by the
constitution, but which are being
taken away by this measure. So
many lakhs of employees are affected
by this measure. Under the proposed
amendment 100A, if the employee re-
fuses to do the work he will be
awarded 2 years imprisonment and
fine of Rs. 500. Both punishments
will be given. According to the
amendment 100B, if a railway servant,
when on duty or otherwise, obstructs
any train or if he engages in a strike,
he shall be punishable with imprison-
ment for a term which may extend
to two years, or with fine which may

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Sir, if the Railway servants engaged in unlawful activities, the Railway Act itself has got ample provisions to deal with them. In the Nineth chapter, there are already powers enumerated to deal with which unlawful activities and such powers are existing already. Those powers are quite sufficient to deal with such situations. Therefore, these amendments which have been brought forward by Clauses 100A and 100B appears unnecessary.

For so many years, so many lakhs of railway employees have been pressing various just demands, but this Government has not cared to redress those genuine demands. The Railway Board and the Railway Minister have not taken any steps to redress their just and genuine grievances. No steps have been taken by this Government so far to accede to their legitimate demands. The right path of wisdom on the part of the Government would be to use their goodwill and labour for constructive activities and not to curb their activities by more and more powers being taken by the amending Bills of this nature. By such amendments, by such powers, no solution will be found. There is no use of having such amendments. There have been various amendments which have been brought forward from time to time. But I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that it is only by giving consideration for the needs of labour and by enlisting their goodwill that they can do things and not by curbing the activities of labour by assuming more and more powers. There are various categories of railway employees, who are working in the loco sheds, who are working as gang coolies, ticket collectors, station masters etc. There are various just and reasonable demands which have been voiced by these and other categories of workmen in the Railways. But, it is only the advice of the big bureau-

crats who earn thousands of rupees in the Railway Ministry which is taken by the Railway Minister, and not the just and reasonable requests of lakhs and lakhs of ordinary railway employees. Instead of thinking on the lines of appointing a Commission for the purpose of examining the ways and means of avoiding accidents and how to increase more and more amenities for the travelling public they are putting more and more restrictions on the workmen. The Railway fares are unduly high and they are beyond the capacity of the people to pay. In order to find out how the fares could be reduced, they could appoint a Commission. The Commission may also go into the matter of giving better amenities for the travelling public and removal of the just and reasonable grievances of railwaymen. Their just and reasonable demands should be taken into consideration and needful done by the Government for their redressal. Instead of that, the Government is bent upon encouraging on the part of the employees feelings of ill-will and hatred towards the Government. There is no wisdom in such a step. I am not able to understand this step on the part of the Government.

Since many lakhs of railway employees are affected by this Amending Bill, and since already there are enough powers under the Government, I, on behalf of the DMK party, express my emphatic protest against this measure. I request that the hon. Railway Minister should withdraw this Bill. Thank you.

श्री एस० एन० जोशी (पुना) : मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने माननीय सदस्य को अपनी भाषा में बोलने का अधिकार दिया है। वह बहुत बोझा बोले हैं। अगर उसी समय उनकी स्पीच की प्रतिलिपि करने की व्यवस्था कर दी जाय तो सब लोग उसका समझ सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल ट्रांस्लेशन मिलेगा, आज नहीं ।

श्री एम० एम० जोशी : भ्रगर अभी हो सकता . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री एम० एम० जोशी : भ्रगर आप चार आदमी रख लें तो हो सकता है, इसके लिये आप को कुछ आदमियों को नौकरी में रखना चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it with me. If it is possible, not 4 people, even 10 people I am prepared to employ. We have examined it and it is not so easily possible.

श्री नरान किशोर शर्मा (दीक्षा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह सदन रेलवे संशोधन विधेयक पर विचार कर रहा है । इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में अभी बहुत से माननीय सदस्य ने बहस में भाग लेते हुए बहुत सी बातें कहीं । कुछ सदस्यों ने रेल के मजदूरों की क्या दिक्कतें हैं और रेलवे स्ट्राइक के बारे में सरकार द्वारा जो कदम उठाये गये हैं क्या उनमें पुलिस द्वारा ज्यादाती की गई, इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाया, कुछ दूसरे सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपनी कहानी सुनाई । पर मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह संशोधन एक साधारण सा संशोधन है फिर भी इसका विरोध बहुत जोर जोर से किया जा रहा है ; मेरी मान्यता में इसके विरोध के पीछे राजनीतिक कारण प्रमुख हैं ।

यह विधेयक जो रेलवे अध्यादेश का स्थान ले रहा है, ऐसे मौके पर आ रहा है जबकि रेलवे अध्यादेश सरकार को मजबूर होकर जारी करना पड़ा, उस समय पर जब सरकार के सामने स्ट्राइक वालों के लिये सहानुभूति का कोई रास्ता नहीं रहा, जब

समझ बूझ की सारी बात खत्म हो गई, और सरकारी श्रमिक, रेलवे के मजबूर कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं की हाथ की कठपुतली बन कर इस बात के लिये तैयार हो गये कि वे 19 सितम्बर को हड़ताल करेंगे ।

इस बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है और कहा गया है । सरकार ने यह अध्यादेश ऐसे मौके पर जारी किया जब पार्लियामेंट सेशन में नहीं थी और ऐसे मौके पर सरकार को यह अध्यादेश जारी नहीं करना चाहिये था । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अध्यादेश जारी करने के लिये समय ही तब होता है जब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन नहीं होता है । भ्रगर पार्लियामेंट का सेशन होता तो अध्यादेश की जरूरत नहीं थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि स्ट्राइक करवाने वाले नेताओं ने ऐसे मौके पर स्ट्राइक करने की योजना बनाई जबकि समझ बूझ के सारे रास्ते बन्द हो गए थे । इस वास्ते सरकार को मजबूर होकर इस अध्यादेश का सहारा लेना पड़ा । चूंकि इस अध्यादेश की वजह से कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल असफल हो गई इस वास्ते इस सफलता से चिन्तित होकर और इनके बहुकावे में जो बन्द कर्मचारी आ गए उनको सहारा देने के लिए उनको सन्तोष देने के लिए प्रायः इस सदन में बार बार यह दलील पेश की जाती है कि इस अध्यादेश के जरिये से सरकार श्रमिक कानून को अपने हाथ में ले रही है, श्रम संगठनों को खत्म करना चाहती है और सरकार श्रमिकों की सुविधायें की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अध्यादेश का मतलब क्या था ? क्योंकि यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया ? क्या ऐसे मौके पर जबकि श्रमिक संगठनों का उद्देश्य यह है कि वे देश की शासन व्यवस्था को ठप्प कर दिया जाए ? उसको ठप्प होने दिया जाए तो सरकार

ऐसी व्यवस्था को बैठी देखती रहे ? श्रमिक संगठन रहने चाहिये और प्रजातन्त्र में कोई भी सरकार श्रमिकों के कल्याण में उतनी ही इंटरेस्टिड होती है, उतना ही हिस्सा लेती है, उतनी ही दिसचस्पी लेती है जितनी कि सदन के दूसरे माननीय सदस्य या कोई और साधी सेना चाहते हैं । प्रजातन्त्र की सफलता के लिए यह जरूरी है कि सरकार का काम सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से चलता रहे, उसमें किसी तरह के रोड़े न घटकाये जायें, किसी तरह की बकावट पैदा न हो । लेकिन हमारे दोस्तों का तो यह मंशा था जैसा कि अभी भाषणों में भी आहिर किया गया है कि रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल करवा कर शासन व्यवस्था को ठप्प किया जाये । अभी उन्होंने यह बताया है कि इटली में पहली दफा एक समाजवादी प्रधान मन्त्री को चुनने का मौका दिया गया है वहाँ पर 48 घंटे की हड़ताल करवा कर । क्या हमारे दोस्त भी वहाँ पर 24 घंटे की हड़ताल करवा कर ऐसा ही कुछ करना चाहते थे ?

हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र है और प्रजातन्त्र में सरकार बदलने का अधिकार केवल मात बोट के जरिये से ही लोगों को प्राप्त है । अगर इस तरह की हड़ताल के जरिये, इस तरह के प्रदर्शनों के जरिये देश के अन्तर व्यवस्था पैदा करने की और देश का शासन व्यवस्था को ठप्प करने की, देश की शासन अपने हाथ में लेने की कुचेष्टा की जाए तो सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है किसी भी विम्वेदार और समझदार सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि ऐसी कुचेष्टा को वह रोक इस कुचेष्टा को वह विफल करे । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों की यह निश्चित योजना थी कि इस देश के प्रशासन को ठप्प कर दिया जाय । इनके द्वारा एक पोस्ट प्रखबार निकाला जाता है । इसके कुछ हप्ते पढ़ कर मैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान

दिलाना चाहता हूँ : इनका नारा क्या था ? मैंने इसको समझने की कोशिश की है और जैसा मैं इसे समझा हूँ उस तरह से मैंने दूसरों को भी समझाने की कोशिश की है और वहाँ भी मैं करना चाहता हूँ । इन लोगों ने जो नारा दिया पोस्ट प्रखबार के जरिये से वह काबिले गौर है । मैं इसको पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ ।

POST, the journal of the All-India Postal Employees Union—Class III (CGS). में यह छापा था:

"The massive movement of the employees likely to take place on 19-9-68 will unleash powerful forces forcibly to shake them to their foundations and eject them from their ivory tower to grasp the realities. On the backs of the people they rose to power and when they are forcibly made to come down they will have an ignominious fall, a fall shattering their hypocrisy to smithereens."

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ इसमें लिखा गया है, जो कुछ इन्होंने नारा दिया कि टेक फुल चार्ज धाफ गवर्नमेंट्स प्रापर्टी एण्ड वैल्युएबल्स क्या यह नारा पीसफुल स्ट्राइक का है, क्या इस नारे को देकर ये लोग राज्य को और शासन को कायम रखना चाहते थे, क्या ये शासन व्यवस्था को कायम रखना चाहते थे ? श्रमिकों का वह अधिकार है कि वे अपने कल्याण की बातें सोचें, उनको यह अधिकार है कि वे अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ें । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी श्रमिक संगठनों के अन्तर इस तरह के प्रोफेशनल राजनीतिक नेता चुन जाते हैं या जब कभी श्रमिक संगठनों का नेतृत्व ऐसे लोगों के हाथों में चला जाता है, जिनका धंधा राजनीति है और जो उनके बोट के धाधार पर चुन कर धान्न चाहते हैं तो वे लोग श्रमिकों को गुमराह करना चाहते हैं, तब सरकार को मजबूर होकर ऐसे कानूनों

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

का सहारा लेना पड़ता है ताकि देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में न पड़े। यह परम प्रावश्यक था कि इस तरह का प्राङ्गिनैस सरकार द्वारा जारी किया जाए। ऐसा करके सरकार ने सही कदम उठाया। इसी प्राङ्गिनैस को यह सदन विधेयक का रूप देने जा रहा है। यह विधेयक अपने आप में एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के द्वारा जहाँ पर सरकार उन रेल कर्मचारियों के कामों पर रोक लगाना चाहती है जो कि गैर कानूनी काम करना चाहते हैं, रेल के चक्के को जाम करना चाहते हैं, रेलवे में तथा देश में अव्यवस्था फैलाना चाहते हैं, वहाँ यह कानून उन लोगों पर भी पाबन्दी लगाता है जो विद्यार्थियों के नाम पर, छात्रों के भ्रान्दोलन के नाम पर या भाषा के नाम पर तथा दूसरे नामों पर इस देश में दंगे कराते रहते हैं। मेरे पूर्व बक्ताओं ने बहुत से ऐसे उदाहरण किये हैं जिनसे यह पता चलता है कि इस देश में इन लोगों ने, इन दंगाइयों ने इस राष्ट्र की बहुत सी सम्पत्ति को, रेलवे की सम्पत्ति को कितना नुकसान पहुंचाया है। क्या यह सही है कि रेलवे के एक पैसेंजर को, रेलवे के ट्रैफिक को कोई भी भादमी भाषा के नाम पर या किसी राजनीतिक पहलू को लेकर उसके नाम पर या किसी दूसरे तरीके से हिंसा के जरिये से असुविधा पहुंचाये? मैं आपका ध्यान रेलवे कानून की दफा 27 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह दफा कहती है कि किसी भी पैसेंजर को, किसी भी रेलवे ट्रैफिक को बिना किसी रुकावट के एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाने में रेलवे सुविधा प्रदान करेगी। अगर इस तरह से पिफिटिंग होती है, भगड़े होते हैं, रेलवे लाइन पर बैठ कर रेलों को चलने से रोका जाता है, जंगल के अन्दर बारह बजे रात ड्राइवर रेलवे को छोड़ कर बड़ा हो जाता है, तो क्या उसका यह कदम सही है और अगर सही नहीं है तो क्या इस धारा का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। अब यह 27 धारा सफ है तो सरकार

का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि जब इस प्रकार की असुविधा पैदा की जाती है और कानून की जिस धारा का मंशा खत्म करने की कोशिश की जाती है तो उसके बारे में मजिद सोच करके नए तरीके से उसको एमेंड करने की व्यवस्था वह करे।

यह कानून केवल मात्र रेलवे के नौकरों के लिए नहीं है बल्कि उन सब लोगों के लिए है जो रेलवे व्यवस्था को भंग करना चाहते हैं, जो रेलों के सुचारु संचालन में रुकावट पैदा करना चाहते हैं। पिछले डेढ़ साल में हमारे देश में इस तरह की बहुत सी घटनायें हुई हैं और हम सब लोगों ने इन घटनाओं के प्रति चिन्ता प्रकट की है। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या यह हमारा फर्ज नहीं है कि हम उन चिन्ताओं के निराकरण के प्रयत्न करें।

बहुत सी बातें यहां कही गई हैं। रेलवे लाज जो है, जो सर्विस रूज है उनकी तरफ तवज्जह दिलाते हुए यह कहा गया है कि उन रूज में पहले से ही इस तरह की व्यवस्थायें हैं। मैं इसको मानता हूँ। लेकिन साधारण रेलवे एम्प्लायीज के धलावा दूसरे भी लोग ऐसे कामों को करते हैं और उनको रोकने के लिए ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था इस कानून में नहीं है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक अपने आप में एक बहुत जरूरी विधेयक है।

मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में श्रमिज व्यवस्था के बारे में हम को पुनर्विचार करना पड़ेगा। हमें सोचना होगा कि हमारे देश की श्रमिक व्यवस्था का जो बांचा है क्या यह उसी तरह से उन पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स में भी चले जहां उन अंडरटेकिंग्स की सरकार मालिक है, जिनका मालिक देश है, जो राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति है, जिसका मास्टर देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक है, जिसमें काम करने वाले श्रमिक किसी प्राइवेट ब्यक्ति के प्राफिट के लिए, उसके मुनाफे के

के लिए या किसी एक पूंजोपति के लिए काम नहीं करते हैं बल्कि वे राष्ट्र के लिए काम करते हैं ? हमारा फर्ज है कि हम ऐसे मजदूरों में, ऐसे लोगों के अन्दर जो राष्ट्र के लिए काम करते हैं ऐसी भावना पैदा करें जिससे वे राष्ट्र हित में चलने वाले इन कामों में रोड़े बनने के बजाय सहायक बन सकें। रेलवे हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है। हमारा फर्ज है कि इस अंडरटेकिंग के जरिये हम देश का उत्पादन बढ़ायें, देश की जनता को सुविधायें पहुंचाएं, उनके सुख दुख का ध्यान रखें। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि राजस्थान में क्या हुआ। वहां ड्राउट की वजह से सैकड़ों हजारों लोगों का जीवन खतरे में है। वहां पर चारे की कमी है जिसकी वजह से गौ माताओं पर संकट आया हुआ है। लेकिन उस सब की परवाह रेलवे एम्प्लायीज ने नहीं की। ऐसे समय पर भी इन्होंने सोचा कि स्ट्राइक की जानी चाहिये अपने पेट के लिए, छोटी सी बातों के लिए स्ट्राइक पर जाना चाहिये और हजारों लोगों का भ्रगर जीवन खतरे में भी है तो भी उनके जीवन की कोई परवाह नहीं की जानी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक ऐसा विधेयक है जिसका हम सब लोगों को समर्थन करना चाहिये। मैं इस विधेयक का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह सदन भी इसका समर्थन करेगा और इसको पाम कर देगा।

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MILITARY PREPARATIONS BY PAKISTAN

डा० सुधीश नाथर (शांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी पिछले हफ्ते इस सदन के बहुत से सदस्यों ने पाकिस्तान की बोझार क्राजी

तैयारियों के बारे में एक सवाल पूछा था। सुरक्षा मन्त्री ने उस सवाल का जो जबाब दिया, उससे हम लोगों को सन्तोष नहीं है। उन्होंने यह तो स्वीकार किया कि

"Pakistan continues military activity of various kinds including construction of defence structures and conducting of training exercises across the border."

लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने कहा कि

"There is, however, nothing to indicate that there has been a significant increase in these activities recently."

अखबारों से हमें पता चलता है कि पाकिस्तान टर्की और यूरोप के कई देशों से सैकड़ों टैंक लाने की कोशिश कर रहा है और वह अमरीका रूस और यूरोप के देशों से सब तरह की युद्ध की सामग्री प्राप्त कर रहा है। क्या यह प्रवृत्ति इस बात की द्योतक नहीं है, क्या इससे अनुमान नहीं होता है कि पाकिस्तान अपनी क्राजी तैयारियां बढ़ा रहा है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य ने उस दिन प्रयूब, साहब के भाषण में से एक उद्धरण दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तानियों को समझना पड़ेगा कि पाकिस्तान के साथ शान्ति से रहना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान तो हमेशा से पाकिस्तान के साथ, और सारे विश्व के साथ, शान्ति से रहना चाहता है, लेकिन इस दिना में उसकी हर एक कोशिश के बावजूद अगरे कोई हमारे साथ शैतानी करे, अगरे हमारी आंख निकालने की कोशिश करे, तो शान्ति बनाए रखने के लिए हम उसे अपनी आंख तो नहीं निकालने दे सकते। चीन के साथ दोस्ती रखने के इरादे को सामने रखते हुए हमने पुराने जमाने में अपनी सुरक्षा की बहुत ज्यादा परवाह नहीं की और उस का हमें बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ। यह हमारी क्षतिस्मयी थी कि जब पिछली दफ्ता पाकिस्तान ने हमारे साथ

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

छेड़खानी की, तो हम उसके लिए तैयार थे। इस वजह से वे लोग अपने मन में बहुत दुखी हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने अमरीका से इतना फ़ौजी सामान लिया था कि वे सोचते थे कि वे हमें बचा सकेंगे, लेकिन वे ऐसा नहीं कर सके। अब वे फिर उसकी पूरी तैयारियां कर रहे हैं। इस लिए मन्त्री महोदय के यह कहने में हमें सन्तोष नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान की फ़ौजी तैयारियों में कोई ख़ास वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। बहुत से आसार बताते हैं कि हाल ही में वहां इस किस्म की बहुत तैयारियां हो रही हैं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा कि चीक पाकिस्तान के अन्दरूनी हालात कुछ ठीक नहीं हैं, वहां अशांति है, इस लिए पाकिस्तान के शासक अपने एन्टी-इन्फ़िया प्रापेगेंडा और धमकियों को बढ़ा कर अपने देश के लोगों की अटेन्शन को डाइवर्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा :

“... this is to divert the attention of the Pakistani people from their internal problems and this is the type of pastime in which Pakistani leaders often indulge when they face difficult situations in their own country.”

हम इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं, लेकिन अगर यह बात सही है, तो जो लोग अपने घर की कठिनाइयों के कारण हमें गालियां और धमकियां देने पर तुल गये हैं, वे ज़बदों से भागे बड़ कर भी कुछ कर सकते हैं, यह भी हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए और उसके लिए हमारे पास पूरी तैयारी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन इस बारे में मन्त्री महोदय ने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा :

“We will give a befitting reply.”

हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय आत्म-विश्वास के साथ यह कहते हैं कि हम पाकिस्तान को “विफ़िटिंग रेप्लाई” देंगे, लेकिन हम इस बारे में थोड़ा अधिक जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में पूरी तैयारी कर ली है। हम कोई मिलिटरी सीन्नेट्स नहीं जानना चाहते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि वह मुनासिब नहीं है। लेकिन यह कह देना ही काफी नहीं है कि हम पाकिस्तान को “विफ़िटिंग रेप्लाई” देंगे। हमें जो फ़ौजी सामान चाहिए, क्या वह सब का सब हम अपने देश में बना रहे हैं और बाहर से जिन चीजों की ज़रूरत है, क्या सरकार ने उन का प्रबन्ध कर लिया है, अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में हमें कुछ बता सकें, तो हमारे दिलों में कुछ शान्ति होगी।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि हमारी यह एसेसमेंट नहीं है कि अभी पाकिस्तान हम पर हमला करेगा। यह खुशी की बात है। हम तो चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान ऐसा न करे, क्योंकि हम एक शान्ति प्रिय देश हैं, हम तो किसी देश से युद्ध करना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन अपनी आजादी और अपनी इज्जत-आबरू की रक्षा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि किस बिना पर मंत्री महोदय ने यह अनुमान लगाया कि यद्यपि पाकिस्तान सब तरह की फ़ौजी तैयारियां और एन्टी-इन्डिया प्रापेगेंडा तो कर रहा है, लेकिन अभी वह हम पर हमला नहीं करेगा। अगर वह हमें बतायें कि क्या उन के इस अनुमान के लिए उन के पास कुछ ठोस कारण हैं, सालिड बेसिस है, तो हमें बहुत खुशी हांगी और देश की जनता के मन में भी शान्ति होगी।

उस दिन यह भी कहा गया कि स्पार्टेन तरह-तरह के रूप और बच धारण कर के हमारे देश में आते हैं—वे मिचारी से थे

कर सोसायटी गर्ल तक का रूप धारण कर के घाते हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : वे भाल-इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी में भी काय करते हैं ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : वे जनसंघ में भी बहुत ज्यादा हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : भाल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के एक पदाधिकारी पर इस बारे में केम चल रहा है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : स्पार्डिज सभी पार्टियों में घुसे हुए हैं । मैं अपने भाइयों से कम्युनिस्टों से भी धीर जनसंघ वालों से भी—नम्रता के साथ कहूंगी कि वे जरा अपनी पार्टियों को भी टटोलें, उन को दुस्त कर दें । हम इस देश में कहीं भी, किस दल में, स्पार्डि नहीं चाहते ।

जहां तक स्पार्डिज का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उन के पास इस का डीटेल्ड ब्रेक-अप नहीं है कि जः स्पार्डिज पकड़ गये हैं, उन में से ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जो पाकिस्तान से छम्ब-जौड़ियां वापिस, लौट आये थे । हम वह डीटेल्ड ब्रेक-अप नहीं चाहते, लेकिन हम यह जरूर चाहते हैं कि वह हमें थोड़ा सा बता दें कि क्या मामला है, इस मामले से कौन से लोग सम्बन्धित हैं, उन में से कितने इंडियन नेशनल्ड हैं धीर इस की रोक-थाम के लिए उन्होंने क्या उपाय किया है, क्योंकि इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती कि यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है ।

जब एक माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि सरकार बाबर कर सड़कें बनाने का काम तेजी के साथ क्यों नहीं करती, तो मंत्री

महोदय ने कहा कि हम सड़कें तो बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कुछ डेवेलपमेंट की सड़कें बनाने का काम भी हम पर बाध दिया जाता है । अगर डेवेलपमेंट की सड़कें भी डिफेंस के काम आ सकती हैं, तो डिफेंस वालों को उस का स्वागत करना चाहिए कि बाबर एरियाज में सड़कें बनें, ताकि सुरक्षा के काम में सहायता मिले । इस बारे में यह विभाग करना मुनासिब नहीं लगता है कि यह डेवेलपमेंट का काम है धीर वह डिफेंस का काम है । इस जवाब के भी हम को संतोच नहीं हुआ ।

घनत में मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि क्या हम हमेशा डिफेंसिव पर ही रहेंगे यानी वे हमेशा धा कर हमें मारें धीर तब हम जरा सा जवाब देने को धागे लेंगे । हम उन्हें इतना तो बता दें कि हमारे साथ छेड़खानी नहीं चलेगी । धाप को स्मरण होगा भ्राजादी के सुरन्त बाद जो गुजरात का बाबर था वहां पर पाकिस्तानियों ने हमारी गाय भैंसों को धीर कैटिल को बेतहाशा लूटना शुरू कर दिया था । जब उन से शिकायत करें तो कहें कि हमें तो कुछ पता नहीं है वह तो कुछ डाकू धीर लूटेने लोग हैं हम उस में क्या कर सकते हैं ? तो सरदार पटेल जो उस समय हमारे डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है । डघर के भी जो ऐसे लोग थे उनसे कुछ उन्होंने कहा नहीं कि तुम भी डोर पकड़ लामो लेकिन वह लोग समझ गए कि अब हम भी अपना रास्ता धक्कियार कर सकते हैं । उन्होंने वहां बाबर पर जा कर कोई गंगा कोई जमना धीर क्या-क्या नाम जो गायों के थे पुकारना शुरू किया तो वह गायें तो सब वापस घाई ही अपने साथ धीर इधरि धीर दुधुनी गावें लाईं । पाकिस्तानी लोग कहने लगे कि तुम्हारे लोग ऐसा हमारे साथ करते हैं । सरकार ने कहा हमें तो कुछ पता

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

नहीं, हम तो कुछ जानते नहीं। तब लियाकत अपनी ने कहा :

Let us shake hands and stop this from both sides. And it was stopped from both sides.

इसी प्रकार से कई एक किस्से हुए। तो प्राज जब हमने यह स्वीकार किया कि पाकिस्तान वाले शरारत कर रहे हैं नागा लैंड में मिजो लैंड में और काश्मीर में हर जगह पर हमारे लोगों को भड़का रहे हैं अस्ताहा दे रहे हैं घसपटिए बैठा रहे हैं तो हम जो हमारे भाई हैं बादशाह खां और पख्तून लोग ईस्ट बंगाल और वीस्ट पंजाब के लोग जो अपनी प्राजादी के लिए मर रहे हैं उन के लिए एक शब्द सहानुभूति का भी नहीं कह पाते। हम से यह कहा गया कि किसी के अन्दर दखलगीरी नहीं करनी चाहिए। ठीक है दखलगीरी हम नहीं करना चाहते। लेकिन हमारे साथ कोई दखलगीरी न करे तो हम भी न करें लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह चीज भी तो है कि जब हम प्राजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे तो हम यह जरूर चाहते थे कि कोई हमारे साथ सहानुभूति करे, प्रखबार देखते थे कि किसी पार्लियामेंट में किसी ने हमारी सहानुभूति में एक शब्द भी कहा क्या? या तो हम इतने सत्यावादी हरिश्चंद्र और महात्मा हो गए हैं महात्मा गांधी से भी बढ़ कर कि हम बिल्कुल प्रलिप्त हैं हर चीज से लेकिन ऐसी बात तो है नहीं हम तो राज चला रहे हैं तो अगर राज चलाना है तो हमेशा डिफेंसिव, दूर रहने से नहीं चलेगा। हम लड़ना नहीं चाहते। किसी को घमकाना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन यह भी हमें साफ कर देना चाहिए कि सामने वाले शरारत करेंगे तो हम सहन नहीं करेंगे हमारे पास भी ताकत है और वे किसी तरह की शरारत हमारे साथ नहीं कर सकेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kundu.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): After the Minister replies. That is the procedure we have been following.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The procedure has been changed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is better to put the questions first so that the Minister can answer all of them. That is the best thing. I do not know why it was changed and by whom it was changed. The Minister will be in a position to reply to all the questions.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: All right, Sir. Let us expect some answers from the Minister with your help. He is a good Defence Minister.

SHRI S. KUNDU: For sometime past, we have been hearing stories of sabotage by Pakistani nationals, for example, in public undertakings and in other places. This has been told publicly. The Government has also admitted it at different times. This is a very serious matter. I am told, in Ranchi, in Rourkela and in some other places, these things have been going on for sometime past. I would like to know what exactly the Government has done to see that these things do not continue. I would also like to know whether Government have made any scrutiny of the allegation that some Pakistani nationals are employed in such undertakings. I want to know whether Government has made any investigation or any inquiry to find out whether some Pakistani spies are employed in these public undertakings. After Soviet Russia's declaration that they are also going to help Pakistan with arms and

ammunitions, the balance has tilted in favour of Pakistan so far as India is concerned. Naturally there has been a fear and apprehension throughout India that perhaps we are not prepared to meet the challenges from Pakistan. The modern war does not depend on how many number of soldiers we have or how many tanks we have or how many planes we have. It is the type of plane or equipment and the modernity of it that matters. For instance, the Israeli soldiers and commanders defeated thousands of tanks and planes of Arab countries; so far as I know, in Sinai Desert, about 200 Israeli tanks completely smashed about a thousand tanks which were given by Soviet Russia. As I said, Soviet Russia has decided to supply arms and ammunitions to Pakistan and America has all along been giving arms and ammunitions to Pakistan. So, there has been this fear, as I said in the beginning, that the balance of Defence has tilted in favour of Pakistan. Would the hon. Minister kindly say how far is this fear genuine or, rather, whether it is genuine or not.

श्री रत्नबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : स्पीकर महोदय, जहाँ तक देश के रिमोन्स का सवाल है, जहाँ तक देश की मैन पावर का सवाल है, जहाँ तक देश में जखे देशभक्ति का सवाल है, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का कोई मुकाबिला नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि सन् 65 में हमारा उन का मुकाबिला हुआ। 20 दिन तक हम नाहौर नहीं पहुँच सके। यह भी हमारी गैरत को, हमारी ताकत को और हमारी हुबल बतनी को एच. सबक है। उस से पाकिस्तान का ऐसा हीमला बढ़ा कि जो ताकत पाकिस्तान के पास सन् 65 में थी, प्राकड़े गलत हैं या सही हैं, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। उस से दुगुनी पैदल और दुगुनी हवाई फौज उन्होंने अपनी कर ली। उस का एक ही जबाब है कि जहाँ हम चीयुने हैं पाकिस्तान से बढ़ा उन रिमोन्स को हमें इस तरह से जोड़ना है कि मगरिकी पाकिस्तान

का 48 घंटे में और मगरिकी पाकिस्तान का एक हफ्ते में हम दिमाग ठीक कर सकें। इतनी ताकत हमारे पास हो। जैसे खाँ साहब ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान अगर सात काश्मीर भी दे दे प्लेट में रख कर तो भी पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान को बचाने वाला नहीं है। यह एक हकीकत है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में खाँडा बजना है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है। क्या हमारे पास इतनी ताकत है 1965 का हिसाब लगा कर कि अगर वह बात दुबारा हुई तो हम वह मजा चखाएँ पाकिस्तान को कि पाकिस्तान की आने वाली नस्ल याद करें और आगे कभी पाकिस्तान हिम्मत न करे कि वह टेढ़ी प्रांख से हिन्दुस्तान को देखे? यही नहीं, चीन भी जो पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल कर साजिश करता है, बदमाजी करता है, जो पान-इस्लामिक बनाकर पाकिस्तान हमें डर दिखाता है, मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ, सन् 65 को छोड़िए, उस के बाद काफी पानी पुल के नीचे से गुजर चुका है, उस का जबाब देने के लिए एक महज लाइयर की लफ्फाजी नहीं बल्कि वाहिम्मत डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के कह सकते हैं कि अगर इस तरह की जुरत की पाकिस्तान ने तो उस का पूरा मुंह तोड़ जवाब ही देंगे बल्कि आगे पाकिस्तान की नस्लों की हिम्मत नहीं होगी कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ इस तरह की बात भी सोच सकें? मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि हवाई फौज के मुकाबिले हवाई फौज, पैदल के मुकाबिले पैदल फौज और नौवी के मुकाबिले में नौवी की फोर्स, पाकिस्तान और चीन का हिसाब लगाते हुए इस पोजीशन में है कि हिम्मत और बहादुरी के साथ और अपनी इज्जत को रखते हुए, 1965 की बात को मैं अच्छा नहीं समझता, उस को दोहराया नहीं जायगा, बल्कि उस का ऐसा दात तोड़ जवाब दिया जायेगा कि पाकिस्तान आगे ऐसी हिम्मत न करे? इस का मैं जवाब डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से चाहता हूँ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली संसद) :
हमारे देश को पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों
से खतरा है और चीन न्यूक्लियर पावर है ।
पाकिस्तान ने 1965 से आज तक अपने
यहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में जैट-प्लेन लिये,
ट्रान्स्पोट प्लेन लिये, उस की फॉसिज की
स्ट्रेन्थ डबल हो गई, उसे चीन या किसी दूसरे
देश से सब-मरीन मिस गई और 1965 में
जो उस की स्ट्रेन्थ थी, आज उस से लैड,
नेवल और एयर में उस की स्ट्रेन्थ डबल हो
गई है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता
हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि रूस ने अभी हाल
में उससे यह वायदा किया है कि वह न्यूक्लियर
टैकनिकल नो-हाउ पाकिस्तान को देगा ?

दूसरे—क्या यह सही है कि पाकिस्तान
की स्ट्रेन्थ 1965 के बाद हर चीज में, मोटे
तौर से एयर फोर्स, लैंड फोर्स और नेवल
फोर्स में डबल हो गई है, उसके पास सब-
मरीन भी है जो उस ने चीन और दूसरे देशों
से ली है ।

तीसरे—आप कहते हैं कि हम मुकाबला
करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं—हमें तसल्ली है,
लेकिन केवल इतनी बात कहने से ही पूरा
सन्तोष नहीं होता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास जो "नेट"
या दूसरे प्लैन्ड बन रहे हैं, बंगलोर में, नासिक
में या दूसरी जगह पर, उन में कुछ ऐसी
मोडिफिकेशन्ड की हैं, जिससे हवाई जहाज
पहले से ज्यादा अच्छे सिद्ध हों तथा हमारे
कारखानों में हवाई जहाजों के प्रोडक्शन का
जो टारगेट था, वो उसी टारगेट के मुताबिक
बन रहे हैं ।

चौथे—अभी जैसा सुशीला जी ने कहा—
क्या हम यह रिट्रीट करते कि काश्मीर का जो
हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के पास है, उस को आज
नहीं तो कब, चाहे जम्बी लड़ाई हो, वह

हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है और हिन्दुस्तान उसे
ज़रूर वापस लेगा, तब तक हम चैन से नहीं
बैठेंगे ।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Mr. Spea-
ker, Sir, I share the general concern,
that is, the under-tone of various
points that have been put across by
the hon. Members. And, I can well
appreciate their anxiety on this score.

SHRI J. B. BISWAS: (Bankura):
I have seen, Sir, the same thing, the
same replies being given.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you
change the answer every day? Please
resume your seat. Defence of India
cannot be changed every hour or every
day. He can answer in the same way,
don't worry. You won't be satisfied
with whatever he says. The hon.
Minister may go ahead with his answer.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I don't
know why he got upset on this.
Should I say that I don't share the
anxiety of hon. Members? Does he
want me to say that? I do not know
what was the object of the interjection.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: The Minister
has got the same answer. I want to
know what action he has taken out of
the suggestions made. (Interruption)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would
like to assure him and other Hon.
Members that in Defence matters
one has to talk very little and the
entire work of the Defence is to take
appropriate action. And it is for this
reason that you may sometimes find
me not speaking. Because I have to
take action, I could not speak. That
is the main thing. (Interruption) It
is true that after the 1965 conflict in
which Pakistan clearly committed
aggression, they have taken steps to
make up their loss and in certain cate-

gories they have tried to acquire military hardware of various types from all manner of sources. They have, for instance, after the 1965 conflict, acquired aeroplanes, tanks, and also artillery equipments from China . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
 Also, transport planes . . .

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: They have obtained them from NATO countries also. As I made a statement the other day, they are now contemplating to get more tanks from Turkey. And, they have tried to augment their naval position and they have got a submarine, not perhaps from China so far, but from France, most probably. This is the general set-up of the Pakistanis, they have been taking various steps to increase their military strength in a variety of directions. How do we meet this situation? That is the point of great importance. Some objection has been taken to the manner I replied to certain questions. The replies have to be seen in the context of the questions put to me. For instance, one of the questions was: do you fear that there is an imminent danger of an attack upon India? I said we have to be vigilant; we have always to be prepared and keep an eye so that even if there is any sudden attack, we should be able to meet the situation. But my assessment is that there is no imminent danger of an attack. I reiterate that position. After all, to attack, one has to organise and regroup; and there is no significant movement on the other side which may indicate a situation that an attack on us is imminent. That does not mean that we can proceed on that basis. In fact the one lesson we could learn from various theatres of conflict recently is that the whole thing might come suddenly. Therefore, our preparations are on that basis. Whether it is in the air, land or sea, we should be prepared to meet it even if there is a sudden attack. That is quite apart.

But when I say that there is no risk of imminent attack, that does not mean that we are not prepared even if there is an imminent attack. Because I was asked a specific question, in all fairness to the House and the country, I must give them my assessment, that although vigilance is the price we have to pay and we are, therefore, vigilant all the time, I do not say there is any imminent danger of an attack upon us. I am still of the same view after having a second look at the various circumstances in their totality that exist today between our two countries.

Reference has been made by my esteemed colleague, Dr. Sushila Nayar, to a speech of President Ayub's where he is quoted as having said that India should learn the wisdom of living in peace with Pakistan. I would very strongly commend that sentiment back to President Ayub and Pakistani leaders. As a matter of fact, we have always tried to live in peace, in amity with Pakistan; as a matter of fact, on all occasions it is Pakistan that has adopted an aggressive attitude. Therefore, we will greatly welcome any change in the attitude of Pakistan. If they are telling us that we should learn the wisdom of living in peace with Pakistan, I would say very strongly that we know that it is wise to live in peace and we will greatly be happy if Pakistan also could adopt an attitude which would enable the two countries to live in a good neighbourly manner. It should then be possible for us to resolve our differences by peaceful means.

Another matter has been referred to again by Dr. Sushila Nayar. I have been quoted as having made a mention of the internal problems of Pakistan being one of the reasons for the belligerence that has recently been shown by Pakistani leaders. That is not an uncommon feature. The recent belligerence may as well be due to the internal situation there about which I need not comment. It is public property; the type of demonstrations, arrests, even

[Shri Swaran Singh]

in a regime of the type that now obtains in Pakistan is a pointer to the internal conditions that prevail there. Pakistani leaders have often resorted to hard-hitting statements against India whenever they face a situation of that type. Sometimes they use that as a justification for taking certain action. The normal hate-India campaign, which is a common pastime with them, appears to have been pulled out of their chests and again it is being exploited in that context.

18.00 hrs.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: If the internal trouble is leading them to this, it may lead them to something else also. Don't you think there is that danger too?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: All our preparations are on this basis that there is a continuing danger from Pakistan. That is the basis of all our defence thinking, let there be no doubt about it. As a matter of fact, I would appeal to this hon. House to view this problem in a bigger perspective. If it were a question of only Pakistani designs, then the problem is simple, but we must never forget, as was hinted by my hon. friend Ch. Randhir Singh, that we face a dual danger from China and from Pakistan. Therefore, all our preparations have to take into consideration this threat from both these unfriendly countries, and also the possibility of a collusion between the two in military terms, not only in the political or diplomatic sphere.

It is for this reason that any talk of military balance and the like in relation only to Pakistan, a theory which is familiar with certain countries particularly of the West, is a concept which is totally unreal and entirely unacceptable to us. So, when anybody talks about comparative figures of the total military strength of India and Pakistan, any comparison to be valid and real must take into consideration the threat not only from Pak-

istan but also from the long borders with China, the Chinese postures on the border, the massing of Chinese troops on our border and the necessity of our taking adequate steps in a variety of ways to safeguard those borders. So, it will not be real in any argument or in any presentation to talk only of Pakistan.

There is no doubt that if we had only the Pakistani danger facing us in military terms there is no comparison between the forces of the two countries, I will be quite frank without going into details. We are any day stronger on the land, in the air, in the sea, there is no doubt in my mind. But let us not forget that we have to face danger from two sides, and it is therefore this added responsibility which should always be before us, and it is not wise to talk only of the Pakistani danger. Any comparison of that nature might create a wrong impression in the international community, even in our own country.

It is very necessary that the morale of our country should be kept as a level where there is confidence, although there is always this intention to be aware of this danger, that our plans take note of this dual risk that we face from Pakistan and China.

The question of spies has been raised. This was in a special context in the Chamb-Jaurian sector. The House is fully aware of the circumstances in which a large number of people from Chamb-Jaurian went over to the Pakistan occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir. After the Tashkent Declaration when these areas were vacated, our people also moved into those parts, and some people from the other side also moved not only into Chamb-Jaurian but into several other areas also, but I would like to assure the House that the Home Ministry and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir are fully seized of this question and they have undertaken a very careful screening of all those who have come from the other side, and if there is any

action that has to be taken. both the Home Minister and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir are fully alive to this problem and adequate steps have been taken.

Mention has been made of the Border Roads Organisation. In many areas the Border Roads Organisation has undertaken construction of roads, which may not be entirely of strategic value because sometimes the terrain is difficult. They have undertaken construction of large number of roads which, strictly speaking, might be developmental roads. But on account of the difficult working conditions and the like, they have undertaken the construction of roads in areas like Mizo Hills district, Nagaland and also in several other areas. So there is no hard and fast line that needs to be drawn in this respect.

Lastly, this question has been raised of Pakistan interfering in our internal affairs by instigating Mizos, Nagas and sometimes even giving military training to them and inducting arms. This is something which we have to stop in the sense of tightening our security on the borders, taking action in a firm manner against these who might have acquired these weapons either from Pakistan or from China and that is being undertaken. It is becoming increasingly difficult for them either to leave our territory and go into either Pakistan or China. Those who go are finding it more difficult to re-enter and those who have re-entered, they are also being chased by the security forces so that no new camp or the like is established with outside help either from Pakistan or China. This matter is receiving very stiff notice and very careful notice and appropriate action is being taken in these matters. I think this will be a better way of dealing with it than to mix up with Mizos and Nagas the problem of Pakhtoonistan. Mizos and Nagas is our internal matter. They are Indian citizens. We

cannot therefore tolerate any outside agency whether it is of Pakistani origin or Chinese origin to interfere in our affairs which are entirely internal. We should take proper action to stop that.

What should be our attitude in relation to Pakhtoonistan is a matter which is not linked up with this and that is a separate issue about which a great deal has been said before. I have nothing more to add.

Mr. Kundu put one or two questions. I would like to give very brief replies to them. He has mentioned Ranchi and Rourkela as public-sector undertakings in which some spies or outside agents are working. I will frankly admit that Ranchi and Rourkela are not defence undertakings. One is an industrial undertaking and the other is the Rourkela steel mill. I have no information if there are any spies. If there are any spies, surely if Mr. Kundu knows, I am sure, others will also know. They must have been picked up by now. It is not easy for other people to know and the people whose job it is to keep a track on the spies should know it. We have no information, and I will request the hon. Member if he has any information to pass it on to me or the Home Minister. That will help in isolating those individuals and we will take stern action against those who are suspected of this activity. There is no Pakistani national in our Services or in defence undertakings. I do not know where from Mr. Kundu has taken this idea that there are any non-nationals in our defence undertakings. There is no Pakistani national in our services at all.

The last question is about the tilting of balance. I have already touched upon this point and I have nothing more to add.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: What about my question, Sir?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta spoke after Chaudhury Randhir Singh. Chaudhury Randhir Singh is always enthusiastic and supports all the defence causes. I also share his enthusiasm and his respect for the valour and bravery of the Indian soldiers. I have no doubt that they are brave, that they will come up to our expectations. I would only like to add that their bravery will be matched by adequate equipment and we are taking steps both by indigenous manufacture and by acquisition from all available sources. I will be quite ready to get the help from any quarter if it augments our strength, and I have no inhibitions in that respect.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Floor Pakistan within a week; that should be the target.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We should be very careful in the choice of words; while we should be stern in action, we should weigh our words very carefully; we should not talk of aggression; we should never talk of attacking others.—

SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Even if they do.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That will not be fair from a leader of the stature of Mr. S. M. Joshi. We should not speak, as they say, "with tongue in our cheek". We should be quite honest. We have no aggressive designs on any of our neighbours but, at the same time, I fully share his view that if our own integrity is jeopardised and there is any attack on us,—then they know it; our neighbours also know that they cannot localise these things—then, it will be for us to decide as to where we fight and how we fight. That is a matter which will be defensive; not an attack.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: It should be such that they dare not attack us.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would appeal to hon. Members to be very careful in the use of expression even

while expressing their anger or anxieties. Lastly, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta said that Pakistan has augmented its strength; they have. I would only say that, without going quantitatively into what we have done, we have also not been sitting idle all these years. There has been augmentation in our strength also and in all the three wings; in the equipment which is for the army, in the Air Force and also in the Navy, much against our desire, because we still continue to hold the view that we would like to resolve all our differences by peaceful means, but at the same time, having faced this aggression more than once and from countries more than one, it is of prime importance for us to be always on the look-out, and to carefully assess the danger of the risk involved from our potential enemies and to take adequate action, organisational, training, equipment, numbers and all their rest we have to undertake.

I would like to say that it should be appreciated that while replying to this debate, there is a certain restraint that I have to observe, and I cannot go into details. But broadly, I would like to say that any accrual to the strength of Pakistan is carefully watched by us and we have to take matching action in order to ensure that we are not put at a disadvantage.

The second question put by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was the report about the USSR helping them in nuclear technology. This is now becoming a common pattern: that is, exchange of technological knowledge on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy; it is the common pattern between the various countries, and....

श्री कंबर साहब मुन्तः पाकिस्तान पीसफूल रहेगा यह आप कैसे कह सकते हैं ? वह लड़ाई के लिये इस्तेमाल कर सकता है । इसलिये यह न कहिए कि पीसफूल परपत्र के लिये दी । पेटन टैंक जो अमरीका से

मिले थे उन्हें उसने कच्छ में इस्तेमाल किये ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would request Shri Gupta to keep the two things apart. Whereas no weapon can be given for peaceful purposes, if any country gives a tank or a bomber or a fighter plane or artillery to any other country, it cannot be for peaceful purposes, any exchange of technological information or data or scientific data on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy is a matter....

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्त : वह लड़ाई के लिये इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Unless Pakistan decides to make nuclear weapons....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Yes.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: He says yes; but that is neither here nor there.

Let us not forget that Pakistan has got, just as India has got, arrangements with several countries for exchange of information on peaceful uses of nuclear energy. They are behind us, there is no doubt, in this nuclear science. Whereas we should view with concern any accretion to military strength, any accretion of scientific knowledge should not be viewed with unnecessary alarm. After all,

to a certain extent every thing is connected with defence. Better food, better industrial base, unity—everything contributes to a certain extent to the defence potential of any country. That is also relevant for us, but we should view these things in their proper perspective and assess them properly.

His last question was about improvements to the aircraft that we are manufacturing. We are manufacturing 4 or 5 different types of aircraft in our country. We are manufacturing transport aircraft and also Gnat. HF 24 is another jet fighter which we are manufacturing. We have also a manufacturing programme for MIGs. So, in our manufacturing programme for the air force, we have got different types of aircraft and we always try to utilise in the best manner the latest technology in making them come up to the standard.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about Kashmir?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: That is a political matter. I will not go into it now.

18.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 26, 1968/Agrahayana 5, 1890 (Saka).