

Fourth Series, No.6

Monday, February 24, 1969
Phalguna 5, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

(Fourth Session, Vol. XXIV — 7th Session)

No. 6—Monday, February 24, 1969/Phalguna 5, 1890 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 121 and 123 to 126 1-32

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 122 and 127 to 150 32-51

Unstarred Questions Nos. 760 to 766, 768, 770 to 786, 789 to 801, 803, 804, 806 to 839, 841 to 860, 862 to 890, 892, 894, 896 to 932, 935 to 943 and 945 to 959 51-218

Statement correcting reply to USQ 5694 dt. 26-8-68 218-19

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Attacks by Mizo rebels on security forces 219-29

Papers Laid on the Table 229-34

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes orders (Amendment) Bill—

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee 235-36

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address 236-335

Shri Yogendra Sharma 236-39

Shri A. K. Gopalan 239-53

Shri Sheo Narain 253-61

Shri S. M. Joshi 261-80

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza 280-86

Shri J. B. Kripalani 286-93

Shri Deorao Patil 294-302

Shri Hem Barua 302-08

Dr Mahadeva Prasad 308-16

Shri B. P. Mandal 316-23

Shri Bhola Nath Master 323-30

Shri J. Mohamed Imam 331-35

Half-an-hour discussion—

Export of Manganese ore to North Korea 335-52

Shri D. N. Patodia 335-39

Shri B. R. Bhagat 339-43

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

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 24, 1969/Phalgun 5,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

+

*121 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :

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

(a) the amount of loss which the
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
suffered since its inception year-wise, on
account of irregularities, thefts and stock
shortages ;

(b) whether the matters were looked
into and, if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to
find out the drawbacks and to bring about
improvements in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND MINES
AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN):
(a) The Government of India acquired
more than half of the issued share capital
of the company in July, 1963. The year-
wise profits/losses made by the company
since then are as under :

1963-64	Rs. 12.51 lakhs Net Profit.
1964-65	Rs. 48.63 lakhs Net Loss.
1965-66	Rs. 69.85 lakhs Net Loss.
1966-67	Rs. 43.46 lakhs Net Profit.
1967-68	Rs. 19.60 lakhs Net Profit.

The information, if any and if so how
much of the above loss was due to irregu-
larities, theft and stock shortages is not
readily available. It is being ascertained
and will be placed on the Table of the
Sabha when received.

(b) and (c). The Government
appointed a Study Group in January,
1968 to look into the working of the plants
with a view to locate the reasons for
shortfall in production and suggest reme-
dial measures for improving the output
and efficiency. The Study Group submitted
its report in April, 1968 in which a
number of recommendations of a technical
nature were made. These are under
implementation. As a result of the corre-
ctive action taken, the production in the
second half of 1968 improved to 21,672
tonnes in terms of Nitrogen as compared
to 11,290 tonnes in the first half of the
year.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : May I know
how far short, the production is still, of
the maximum capacity of these plants ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The produ-
ction which was reached last year was
nearly 60-per cent of the total capacity.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : This means
that 40 per cent of the capacity of these
plants is still not being utilised. May I
know how long it will take for the
Government to see that the plants work
to their maximum capacity, because that
is far more economical than having new
plants and we need fertilisers very badly
in our country ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I have
stated in the main reply, the Government
had appointed a Study Group under the
Chairmanship of one Shri Sharma who went
round and saw the difficulties with which
the plant was confronted. As a result of

their studies they have made certain recommendations with regard to maintenance and operation. These difficulties are being remedied now and as a result of these as I have stated in the last para of my reply, the production has improved. The main difficulty is that there are shortfalls in the supply of electric power...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Not now.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : It was not there.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The main difficulty is about supply of electric power which has caused serious difficulties.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Now that Dr. Triguna Sen has taken over, I hope that the Augean stables of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. will be cleaned because Dr. Sen has a reputation for honesty and also freedom from alluring temptation. I shall give a classic example of wasteful expenditure in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 1404 dated the 29th July, 1968, which asked for travelling expenses incurred by the officers of this concern for trips to Delhi alone, it was said that, in 1967-68, it was Rs. 1,33,000. From January to June, 1968 it is Rs. 89,000. Strangely enough, the figures are given approximately. This is a strange procedure. Questions are asked in the supreme sovereign House of this country but here is a petty managing director trying to ignore the Parliament of the nation. He took three months to give answers, and the answer is Rs. 1.33 lakhs approximately. Even this approximate figure works out to Rs. 12,000 a month. All these factors were brought out in a memorandum submitted by Members of Parliament to the Ministry and a request was made to conduct an inquiry. The inquiry report is yet to be placed on the Table of the House. I know that somebody is suppressing it. I am not going into those things now because those are things which are an insult to the Parliament of the nation. I would ask two specific questions. This forum is

consistently ignored. Questions put by the Parliament of the country are consistently ignored, and even this matter was not brought to the notice of the Ministry, and every time this spineless Ministry is putting its seal of approval on such answers. I would like to know whether Government have looked into it because we have pointed out in our memorandum that questions relating to this concern which are put in Parliament are consistently and persistently ignored. What steps have Government taken to stop wasteful expenditure? I had made an allegation on the floor of the House that a party was held in honour of the UNCTAD delegates, spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees, which not one UNCTAD delegate attended. I would like to know what steps Government have taken to check and eradicate this wasteful expenditure. What directive was given to this firm not to ignore questions put in Parliament?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Some hon. Members of this House had submitted a memorandum to my colleague who was holding charge of this portfolio previously; that memorandum contained the allegations which the hon. Member is just now making. That memorandum, after it was received in the Ministry was looked into. The Secretary to the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry went there and investigated on the spot the allegations made. He has come to certain conclusions, which are as many as 21 in number. In regard to the excessive expenditure to which reference has been made by my hon. friend, the Secretary to the Ministry has come to the conclusion that it is necessary that reasonable control should be placed over the excessive expenditure. So far as the other matters contained in the memorandum, and the allegations made therein are concerned, the Secretary to the Ministry has come to the conclusion that there was not much of substance...

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Have an independent inquiry. We do not care for your inquiry. What about the UNCTAD party? Let him answer that question. The report is in the Ministry.

I would like the hon. Minister to answer that specifically.

MR. SPEAKER : I have made a slip in calling the names. I should have called two more Members before I had called Shri A. Sreedharan. Now, Shri D. Amat.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : At least let this question of mine be answered.

SHRI NAMBIAR : That question was part-answer. Let it be answered fully.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed one slip to happen. Let not another happen now.

SHRI D. AMAT : I would like to know whether the Government of India have fixed responsibility for such expenditure on the officers, and if so, what action, if any, has been taken against them, and if not, what is preventing the Government of India from proceeding against those officers.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : No responsibility has been fixed. The Secretary to the Ministry has come to the conclusion that the allegations contained in the memorandum concerning certain officers like the managing director are not true and there is no basis in the allegations that have been made. I have just now replied to the specific allegation that has been made. Therefore, the question of taking any action against any officer does not arise.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The hon. Minister was pleased to place a report on the Table about the profit that has been made. We find that the profit has been reduced to Rs. 23.86 lakhs as a result of the misuse of funds by the FACT. The sulphuric acid production has come down in quantity; the production of 1,28,045 tonnes in 1966-67 has now come down to 1,20,117 tonnes. In spite of the fact that the demand is so much, the production has come down. The managing director had appointed a canvassing agent and given the whole agency to his favourites. The commission given to the canvassing agent, as far as I know, is

Rs. 18,000 in 1968. At the same time, a commission agent has also been appointed and he was given Rs. 35,000 in 1968. The total given to the canvassing and commission agents was Rs. 53,000 per year. In spite of the fact that the demand is so much, the production has come down. At the same time, 87 new posts have been created in which persons getting a salary of more than Rs. 1000 have been appointed. For 331 posts, the wages and salaries come to Rs. 26,59,149 as against Rs. 10,78,000 before. 87 new posts have been created. May I know whether a parliamentary committee will be constituted to go into the matter? This concern is in the public sector and public funds are involved. This is how the public sector runs into a loss. Today, Dr. Triguna Sen may be there in charge of this Ministry, but tomorrow he may not be there in charge of this. So, we would like to know whether a parliamentary committee would be constituted to go into the whole affairs of the FACT.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : On this issue, I read two papers. One was a memorandum submitted by five or six Members of Parliament drawing the attention of Government to certain wasteful expenditure. Another was a report from a technical committee which was appointed to go into the details. It is admitted that there was wasteful expenditure....

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Has he fixed responsibility?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It has been suggested to the board of directors to appoint a committee to go into the whole matter and see that the wasteful expenditure is cut down....

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : It is being referred to the same board of directors who are the thieves....

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It has been referred to them to find out the loopholes and stop wasteful expenditure. It has also been found desirable to appoint a full-time financial director.

Regarding the technical committee's report, I studied it and I thought that I should personally go over there. There are lots of technical difficulties on the operation and maintenance front, which require to be looked into. I do not agree that a parliamentary committee can find out something....

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I know the managing director is donating to the Congress. I know how this officer is influencing. I can mention it on the floor of the House. I can illustrate how he is influencing. He is ignoring Parliament and ignoring everyone of us here.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Again, he is referring this memorandum to the same board of directors against whom the allegations are made. Could he not dismiss that board of directors ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Members shout if they want and we shall give them time. If so many of them get up and begin shouting, then how can the hon. Minister answer and how can I control ? They should speak one by one.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I can assure the House that nobody can pressure me. I shall look into the wasteful expenditure and also look into technical defects as far as the operation and maintenance side is concerned. If there is anything else to be done, I shall report it to you.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दोषियों को दंड दिया जाय ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : According to the directors' report, the main reason for the poor performance is irregular supply to the plant during the previous year. In view of the fact that the company is going to be expanded, has the Minister ascertained about ensuring regular and proper supply of electricity and other things or are they thinking of putting up a generating set so that the plant can run properly at full efficiency ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Several of the defects have been attended to and we are looking into the whole affair.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : About a year or a year and a half ago, at the instance of the Government of India, a team of experts were invited from the TVA to look into the organisational performance, the product mix, the inventory policy and the general performance of the fertiliser complex in the public sector. These experts have made a number of valuable recommendations. In view of the performance and the admission by the hon. Minister in terms of wastage and ineffectiveness, where do the recommendations of the TVA team stand ? One of their main recommendations was that we should have full-time functional directors both in FACT and the FCI complex at Trombay and other places. The Minister has said that there is another committee going into this. What about the TVA team's recommendations and are they likely to be implemented ? As for the admission of corruption and wastage, would the whole matter be referred to the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I have not said that a separate committee is being formed to look into the matter. The board of directors were asked to form a small committee to find out the wasteful expenditure and remedy for it. Government have accepted the recommendation concerning having functional directors. Particularly, this plant requires a full-time director as financial director. That has also been agreed to.

SHRI RANGA : What about reference to the public Undertakings committee ? You yourself can do it, Sir ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : It is not Public Accounts Committee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चाहें तो स्वयं वहां मामला भेज सकते हैं, मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करें या न करें ।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Government can

have no objection to the Public Undertakings Committee taking it up.

MR. SPEAKER: The Public Undertakings Committee goes into issues concerning public undertakings. Certainly it can take up this also. Nobody can prevent it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The hon. Minister said just now that apart from wasteful expenditure, 40 per cent of the installed capacity has not so far been utilised. May I know whether the reasons, mechanical, operational or managerial shortcomings, have been identified? If so; what are they, and what action has so far been taken to utilise the unutilised capacity also?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: As has been said, there were several recommendations by the technical committee. A few corrective steps were taken. Already from 11,290 tonnes the production has been raised to 21,000 tonnes. Other remedial measures are being taken. Since the matter is going to the Public Undertakings Committee. I hope they will look into the whole matter.

मूल्य वृद्धि

+

- *123. श्री बलराज मधोक :
 श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
 श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री हेमराज :
 श्री ब्रज भूषण लाल :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
 श्री सूरज भान :
 श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मूल्य वृद्धि के कारण श्रमिकों तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों

में भारी असंतोष व्याप्त है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने मूल्यों को घटाने और मूल्य स्थिर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a) and (b). There has been no increase in prices over the year and the general level of prices today is about 2 per cent lower than the last year's level. Government, however, keeps the price situation under continuing review with a view to maintaining price stability. The measures taken towards this end include efforts to raise agricultural and industrial production, the adoption of suitable fiscal and monetary measures, the maintenance of a system of public distribution of essential commodities of mass consumption and regulation of distribution and prices of essential commodities in appropriate cases.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कोई कीमतों में इजाफा नहीं हुआ है। पहली बात तो यह है कि पिछले सप्ताह जो 25 जनवरी को खत्म हुआ, उस सप्ताह के अन्दर होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स में 5 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है, उसके पहले भी बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। यह ठीक है कि आज जो इंडेक्स 207.2 है यह पिछले साल से कम है। मगर यह कहना कि कीमतों की बढ़ोतरी रुक गई है यह गलत है। और दूसरे यह देखना है कि 1953 में जो प्राइस इंडेक्स था 100 उसके मुकाबले आज 207.2 है, और जो वर्किंग क्लास का कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स है वह 218 आज भी है। तो यह सच है कि सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक, रिजर्व बैंक के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक जो सरकारी कर्मचारियों का आज रियल वेज है वह 1953 के रियल वेज से कम है। और यदि यह सच है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के अन्दर जो असंतोष है उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई स्टेप उठायेगी? अगर उन्हें नीड बेस्ट वेज

तुरन्त नहीं दी जा सकती तो क्या उनको और सुविधायें—सस्ता मकान, ट्रांसपोर्ट अलाउन्स, बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए सुविधायें— इस प्रकार की सुविधा देने पर सरकार विचार करेगी और उसके लिए कोई ऐसी कमेटी बनाएगी जिसमें सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि भी हों ताकि उनके असंतोष को दूर किया जा सके ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुभाव दिया है उससे तो कीमत बढ़ेगी, घटेगी नहीं।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैंने पूछा है कि कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, कर्मचारियों में असंतोष है, अगर आप कहते हैं कि नीड बेस्ड वेज नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि रुपया नहीं है, तो और सुविधायें देने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : और सुविधायें देने में रुपया ही लगता है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या यह तथ्य है कि अभी हैदराबाद में हुई इंडियन इकोनॉमिक कानफ्रेंस में इस बात पर बड़ी गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की गयी है कि देश के अन्दर कीमतें लगातार बढ़ रही हैं, और कीमतें रोकने के लिए जो सुभाव दिये हैं उनमें एक सुभाव यह भी है कि डैफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग पर बँन लगा दिया जाय। सुभाव कुछ और भी दिये हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कानफ्रेंस के सुभावों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सरकार, उसके ऊपर जो सोचना चाहिए, सोचती है। मगर अभी मैं इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता, डैफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि बजट 28 तारीख को आ रहा है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : हम मंत्री महोदय

का लिहाज करते हैं, इनको भी हमारा लिहाज करना चाहिए। यह क्वेश्चन को इबेड करते हैं। मैंने पूछा है कि डैफिसिट फाइनेन्सिंग करने वाले हैं या नहीं, इस बारे में आप का क्या मत है ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I shall not say anything about it today because the Budget is coming on the 28th. Hon. Members must realise it.

श्री हेम राज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक प्राइसेज का सवाल है जो सरकारी इदारे हैं वे पहले अपनी चीजों के दाम बढ़ाते हैं, जैसे अभी हाल में देहली मिल्क स्कीम ने पैसे चढ़ा दिये हैं। इस तरह से सरकारी इदारों से चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं जिसकी वजह से और लोग चीजों के दाम बढ़ा देते हैं और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो आप बढ़ोत्तरी देते हैं उसके साथ ही प्राइसेज चढ़ जाती हैं। इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : पहले तो कीमत जब बढ़ती है तो रोकने के लिए कहते हैं। कम होती है तो बढ़ाने के लिए कहते हैं। पहले यह रुक जाय तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कीमतें देश में बढ़ी हुई हैं, यह बात मानी हुई है कि ये जितनी कीमतें हैं वे निर्भर होती हैं अनाज की कीमतों पर। और जब गल्ले की कीमतें बढ़ी हुई हैं उसके कम करने के लिये कई बार इस सदन में हम लोगों ने खाद्य मंत्री जी से यह मांग की कि फ्रूड ग्रैन के जोनल सिस्टम को अबालिश कीजिये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक मार्केट का सिद्धान्त चले। डिमान्ड और सप्लाय का जो सिद्धान्त है उसको फ्रीली काम में आने दीजिये। यह जो पाबन्दी लगी हुई है, जिसकी वजह से एक जगह गल्ला सरप्लस है, वहाँ से उठाया नहीं जा रहा है और दूसरी जगह उसकी जरूरत है लेकिन पाबन्दी की वजह से नहीं

पहुंच रहा है। कई बार इसकी मांग सदन में हम लोगों ने की लेकिन खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। और मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि वह अड़े हुए हैं कि हम इस जोनल सिस्टम को नहीं तोड़ेंगे। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि फूड ग्रैन जोनल सिस्टम के प्रिन्सिपल को अबालिश करने पर आप खाद्य मंत्री जी को यह सलाह देकर इस सिस्टम को अबालिश करने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि प्राइसेज अनाज की कम हों और उसी के साथ-साथ जितनी हमारी जरूरियात की चीजें हैं उनकी कीमतें भी कम हों ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अनाज की कीमतें तो घटी हैं। कुछ थोड़ी कीमत बढ़ी होगी कोल बगैरह की। लेकिन अनाज की कीमत घटी है। एक तरफ तो माननीय सदस्य जब अनाज की कीमत घटती है तो कहते हैं अनाज की कीमत बढ़ाओ और किसान को ज्यादा कीमत दो और दूसरी तरफ जब बढ़ती है तो कहते हैं कि कम करो। दोनों में विरोधाभास है।

खाद्य मंत्री जी जो कहते हैं वह अपने आप से नहीं कहते हैं, गवर्नमेंट की पोलिसी के मुताबिक कहते हैं इसलिये कोई उनको सुभाव देने का सवाल नहीं होता है। आज जो परिस्थिति है उस परिस्थिति में जोन निकालना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं इस तथ्य से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। अभी 17 फरवरी को राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो अभिभाषण दिया था उसमें कहा था कि थोक कीमतों का इंडेक्स जोकि एक वर्ष हुए 211 था अब 205 है। यह बात उन्होंने 17 फरवरी को कही। और आज 24 फरवरी को थोक इंडेक्स 207.2 है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि 28 तारीख को बजट आने वाला है और बजट में टैक्स लगेंगे इस आशंका से कई चीजें या तो बाजार से गायब हो गयी हैं या उनके दाम बढ़ गये हैं। मैं

जानना चाहता हूँ कि बजट आने से पहले चीजों के दाम बढ़ने न पायें, स्थिर रहें इसके लिये वित्त मंत्री महोदय कोई प्रभावी कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : ऐसा प्रभावी कोई अभी तक सुभाव नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य मुझे सुभाव दें तो मैं उपकार मारूँगा।

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister is asking us to organise studies. He can very well join us...(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Members ought to understand the meaning of what I had said. I have said that it is not possible for me to find any fool-proof method to stop these fluctuations. In a democracy it is not possible to make such fool-proof arrangements. If my hon. friends who consider themselves more intelligent than myself can give me certain suggestions I am certainly prepared to take them. But I do not think that they will be able to find any.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I can give the suggestion...(Interruptions). He must resign. That is the suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Hon. Members may meet the Finance Minister in his chamber and discuss these matters. This is question hour.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ साल पहले रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट अपने मुलाजमीन को जरूरियाते जिन्दगी की कुछ चीजें सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर स्टोर्स से देता था। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने मुलाजमीन के लिये क्या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इसी किस्म की कोई दूकान या स्टोर्स बगैरह चला कर मुलाजमीन को सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर जरूरियाते जिन्दगी की चीजें देने वाले हैं या नहीं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : वह प्रयोग जो किया गया था वह निष्फल गया और उससे

कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। फिर से निष्फलता का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहते।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि मूल्यों का सूचकांक इस वर्ष दो प्रतिशत कम हुआ है। यह ठीक है कि इन 15 वर्षों में पहली दफे सरकार यह कहने की स्थिति में है जबकि हर साल 9 प्रतिशत मूल्य बढ़ते थे तब इस साल वह 2 प्रतिशत कम हुए हैं परन्तु साथ ही मेरे मित्र श्री ब्रज भूषण लाल जी ने कहा है कि खाद्यान्नों का मूल्य बढ़ रहा है, परन्तु मेरा कहना है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादनों का मूल्य तो बहुत बढ़ रहा है और उनके मुकाबले में कृषि उत्पादनों के जो मूल्य हैं वह तो एक वर्ष में ही 40-50 प्रतिशत तक गिरे हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से इसमें सहमत हूँ कि थोक मूल्यों का सूचकांक पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में 2 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है लेकिन उसके साथ ही उधर कृषि मूल्यों का सूचकांक 40 से 50 प्रतिशत तक गिरा है। इस स्थिति में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि क्या वह इस बात के लिए यत्न करेंगे कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय ? इसका एक ही उपाय है कि औद्योगिक पदार्थों का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय और यह जो कृषि में उत्पादन बढ़ा है उसमें कृषि पदार्थों के मूल्य इतने ऊँचे रखे जा सकें ताकि किसान संतुष्ट रह सकें और उन्हें अपने कृषि उत्पादन की रैम्प्युनरेटिव प्राइस मिल सके ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : जब तक हमारे माननीय सदस्य हमेशा कृषि पदार्थों का उत्पादन बढ़ने के बावजूद भी उसकी कीमतें बढ़ाने के लिए कहा करेंगे तब तक काश्तकार संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकेंगे। इस बारे में मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि आज जो कीमतें हैं वह बहुत ज्यादा हैं और वह कम होनी चाहिए। जैसा कि मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया है मूल्य वृद्धि रोकने का उपाय कृषि पदार्थों और औद्योगिक पदार्थों के उत्पादनों

को बढ़ाना है। आज औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न हो रहा है और वही इस मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने का सही इलाज है।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : यह जानते हुए कि खाद्यान्न की पैदावार बहुत अधिक होने वाली है और उसमें कीमतें बहुत अधिक गिर जायेंगी, यह मानते हुए भी कि कीमतों को कुछ गिरना चाहिए लेकिन हर दिशा में उन्हें गिरना चाहिए तो क्या सरकार ने यह जो मूल प्रश्न का अंतिम हिस्सा है कि प्राइसिंग को स्टैबलाइज किया जाय तो खाद्यान्नों की सबसे निचली सीलिंग क्या कोई सरकार ने निर्धारित की है कि उससे नीचे खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य नहीं गिरने पायेंगे ? वह निचली सीलिंग क्या निर्धारित की है और अगर निर्धारित नहीं की है तो क्यों नहीं की है ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : ऐसा सरकार ने किया ही हुआ है कि उससे नीचे अगर कीमत आ जायेगी तो सरकार उसको खुद खरीद करके इकट्ठा कर लेगी।

Expansion of Cochin Refinery

+

- *124. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA:
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the expansion scheme of Cochin Refinery from its capacity of 2.4 million tonnes to 3.6 million tonnes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the expansion is likely to be completed; and

(d) the reaction of Phillips Petroleum in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The capacity of the refinery will be expanded to 70,000 barrels per stream day, such expansion to be completed during the first half of 1972.

(d) The expansion has been agreed to by Phillips Petroleum.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The installation of Cochin Refineries has come under a blaze of fire by the Estimates Committee. Even the installation cost had increased from Rs. 19 crores to Rs. 28 crores before it started processing. It has also been said that the agreement entered into with Phillips Petroleum Company has been a great disadvantage to this country. May I know whether, for the expansion of this refinery which they are going to undertake, they have negotiated with the Phillips Petroleum Company to see that they do not get additional royalties, collaboration and technical fees and other advantages that they get under the agreement are not payable to them for the expansion they are undertaking ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I have answered this question giving the reaction of the Phillips Petroleum. The answer has been given that the expansion has been agreed to by Phillips Petroleum. Naturally; the matter must have been negotiated between Phillips Petroleum and the Government of India and as a result of that, we have agreed to it. What has come under severe criticism was a certain process margin clause in the formation agreement and that condition was considered to be a rigorous condition. It was made on the assumption that the prices will not fluctuate. But the prices fluctuated and therefore, it was negotiated with the Phillips Petroleum that this particular process margin clause should be deleted from the formation agreement.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Sir, my question has not been answered by the hon. Minister. When the expansion is being taken up and the Phillips Petroleum Company are getting technical collaboration charges from the Government, may I know whether any discussion has been held to see that for this expansion the Phillips Petroleum Company does not get the process margin royalties and purchase royalties for the purchase of crude from outside India for the extra capacity they are going to produce from the Cochin Refinery ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: That has all been discussed.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: With what result ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I said on the earlier occasion, the clause which was there about what is called the process margin royalty in the first formation agreement with Messrs. Phillips Petroleum has been deleted or they have agreed to delete.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Is it a fact in the previous agreement with the Government they agreed to pay 1.30 dollars a barrel ? It was unwarranted and the famous Shri K. D. Malaviya entered into this agreement. May I know why he entered into such an agreement when there was no necessity for such an agreement ? Was he giving it away as a donation to Phillips Petroleum ? What was his intention ? Is it a fact that in the revised agreement they have agreed only to give them 10 per cent return and this clause about 1.30 dollars has been waived. If this is correct, will the Government appoint a judicial committee to enquire about the previous dealings of Shri K. D. Malaviya ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : What was the intention I cannot say; I can only state the facts. I cannot say what was the intention of Shri Malaviya when he entered into that agreement. It will have to be found out by analysing the circumstances that existed then and all those things. This margin process clause that

was there, as my hon. friend has stated, was for 1.35 dollars per barrel. This was for a period of ten years. Then it was subsequently reduced to 1.30 dollars per barrel. That has been deleted now and the only return they are likely to get would be 10 per cent.

SHRI RANGA : Sir, he has not answered the question as to why it was entered into in the first instance? Phillips would have insisted on an extension of it. Evidently it was too much to be given to them.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Shri Malaviya offered 1.35 dollars on his own even though they did not demand. Why was it done ?

SHRI RANGA : If they do not have the information, let them make enquiries and tell us later. Both of them are new to this Ministry (*Interruption*).

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The hon. Member asked as to what was the intention with which Government entered into this agreement. I cannot say what was the intention; I can say only about facts. The fact is that this agreement was entered into.

SHRI RANGA : Shri Malaviya did not do it on his own personal responsibility. He was one of the Ministers here and as a Minister he had agreed to that condition. We want to know under what circumstances that was agreed to. Is the hon. Minister prepared to enquire and let us know ?

MR. SPEAKER : No Answer. Shri Sistaram Kesri.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : फिलिप्स के साथ ऐग्रीमेंट के कारण जो इतना बड़ा लास हुआ उसको मद्दे नजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने पुनः 10 परसेंट प्राफिट पर कूड आयल लेने का कोई ऐग्रीमेंट किया है, अगर किया है तो क्यों किया है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : 10 per cent will be given on the investment that has

been made in the Cochin Refinery by Philips Petroleum. Now concerning the crude that will be imported for the refinery by Philips Petroleum, as the agent of the refinery, what commission will be charged and all that, that figure is not available with me. If my hon. friend gives notice of a question, I will supply that information.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में तेल रिफाइनरीज को बनाने का काम हुआ है वह स्वागत के योग्य है, हालांकि इस समय निजी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों की ओर से जबर्दस्त प्रचार जारी है कि उनको कैपसिटी बढ़ाने का मौका दिया जाये। इस सिलसिले में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब पिछले कई वर्षों से यह आरोप लगाया जाता था, जिसमें वह लोग भी शामिल थे, कि निजी क्षेत्र वाले बड़े पैमाने पर तेल, पेट्रोल, डीजल, किरोसिन आदि के बेचने में मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, तब सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की रिफाइनरीज में दामों को घटाने के बजाय बढ़ाने का काम क्यों होता है और सरकार इसको रोकने के लिये क्या करने जा रही है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : That will not arise out of this question because that concerns the question of prices. If my hon. friend gives notice of the question then we will be in a position to answer that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The point here is that the original agreement entered into with Philips Petroleum was definitely against the interests of this country and it was completely disadvantageous also. Now, taking advantage of this expansion programme, especially in view of the pointed suggestion of the Estimates Committee, may I know whether the Ministry has tried to modify the agreement with Philips Petroleum, allowing a minimum return which is less than 10 per cent? When the public sector refineries do not get more than four per cent, or at best five per cent, return may I know why this concern has

been allowed ten per cent return, especially in the light of the suggestions of the Estimates Committee? Will the Government take advantage of the expansion programme to modify the existing agreement?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I stated earlier, the Public Accounts Committee made a criticism regarding the condition that was put in the Formation agreement concerning the process margin that was to be paid to Philips Petroleum. Now, after protracted negotiations with Philips Petroleum that has been deleted because of the criticism of the Public Accounts Committee. Regarding the ten per cent return which has been agreed to, I do not think that is an unreasonable return.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What is the royalty we are paying for the expansion programme?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: As I said, ten per cent is the return on the investment.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: With the proposed expansion, what is the increased availability of naphtha? Is there any proposal to have a petro-chemical complex in Cochin in view of the increased availability of naphtha.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I will not be able to give information about the increased availability of naphtha. The present day capacity of the Refinery is 53,500 barrels per day which will be increased to 70,000 barrels per day.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: Reverting to that 1.3 dollars per barrel, the hon. Minister said I do not know why it was given, when the question was asked of the hon. Minister. The government files must be running files. So, what is the use of the Minister saying "I do not know"? At least now will he be able to say why he dropped it and whether 10 per cent now given represents 1.35 dollars?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: That clause was objected to by the PAC; therefore,

after protracted negotiations, it was deleted. As to the reasons, as to why we entered into a certain type of agreement, if the hon. Member gives notice, I shall answer that question.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I know whether this expanded refining capacity of the Cochin Refinery with the co-operation of Philips Petroleum Limited is proposed to be met through imported crude oil or through crude oil available in this country as in Assam?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: It will be imported.

Soviet Credit to the Private Sector

+

*125. **SHRI HIMATSINGKA:**

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH

MAHIDA:

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sounded the U. S. S. R, for supplier's credit to the private sector in this country for the import of Russian capital goods in the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the proposals made by Government and the reaction of Russian Government thereon?

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

(b) The proposal was to allocate a specified amount of credit for purchase of capital goods for private sector projects in India and it is under negotiation.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: When are the negotiations expected to be finalised?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is difficult to say that.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Government impress on the USSR to allow credits so that some projects may be established with Russian collaboration?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: These are the negotiations which are going on for that.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: During the last few years we have had many doubts being expressed in this House about the wrong way this rupee fund is utilised or this trade with rupee currency is being done. Some cases were brought up by my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, about certain machineries. Cases have been brought before this House as to how the agents of Russia and other Communist countries have been financing some parties. The Home Minister has also said that he would be inquiring into these matters and will be placing a report before the House. In view of all these apprehensions, why is encouragement going to be given for allowing credit to Indian agents for rupee payments?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is already covered under the supplier's credit being given by Russia at present both for the public and the private sector. Therefore it is not a completely new thing. This is to be done specially in order that there is not any delay in these matters if a particular amount is assigned to the private sector; but that does not mean that there will be agents who will be dealing with it. We will try to be careful about it.

Import of Foodgrains Under P. L. 480

+

*126. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any new agreement has been signed in December 1968 for the purchase of foodgrains from U. S. A. under P. L. 480;

(b) if so, the main points of the agreement;

(c) the total amount to be paid in free foreign exchange; and

(d) the reasons for payment of such a huge amount in foreign exchange?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b)—A new PL. 480 Agreement was signed on 23rd December, 1968 for the purchase of 2.3 million tonnes of foodgrains and some other commodities under PL-480. The main features of the Agreement are as follows :—

(i) The total value of the Agreement is \$* 167.1 million. The commodities agreed to be imported are 2.3 million tonnes of foodgrains, 90,000 tonnes of inedible tallow; 200 tonnes of tobacco and 4,000 tonnes of milk powder.

(ii) India will make payment for 60% of the imports in rupees. Payment for the remaining 40% will not be made in rupees but will be covered by a long-term credit which, however, is repayable in dollars or in other convertible currencies.

(iii) With regard to the 60% imports to be paid for in rupees, the subsequent use of these rupees would be as follows; viz., 66% of the rupees will be advanced as loans to the Govt. of India, 22% as grant to the Govt. of India,

* including \$ 6.9 million as estimated freight.

5% as loans to Indo-US firms operating in India and the remaining 7% will be used by the US Government for their expenditures in India.

- (iv) *With regard to the 40% imports which would be covered by a long-term credit, the amount of the credit would be repayable over a period of 40 years, with a 10 years grace period during which no repayment of the principal will be required. The credit will carry interest at 2% per annum during the first 10 years and at 3% per annum during the subsequent 30 years.*

(c)—The amount of payment in free foreign exchange would consist of the following two components :—

(a) payment for 40% of the total imports (which would be covered by the long-term credit) will have to be made in free foreign exchange over the repayment period of 40 years.

(b) Out of the amount of Rs. 71.62 crores accruing to the U.S. on account of the remaining 60% imports paid for in rupees, an amount of Rs. 2.87 crores is convertible into dollars or into third currencies at the request of the U. S. Government to enable them to carry out agricultural market development and educational exchange programmes in other countries.

(d) The payment for a part of the imports under a long-term dollar credit [vide (c) (a) above] is in accordance with the conditions of the U.S. PL 480 Law which specifically provides that there will be a gradual transition from sales for local currencies to sales for dollars over a five year period ending 1971. The conversion of Rs. 2.87 crores into other currencies is also in accordance with the requirements of the U. S. Law which stipulates 5% conversion being provided in rupee sales agreements.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : जो नया ऐग्रीमेंट

पी एल 480 का हुआ है, उससे पहले हमारे वित्त मंत्री हमेशा कहते रहे हैं कि पैसा नहीं है, संकट है। फिर जब रुपये का डिवैल्यूएशन हुआ उस वक्त यह चीज हुई कि हम देश के बाजार में ही चीजों को खरीदें, बाहर के देशों से ज्यादा चीजें न खरीदें। अब जो ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसमें यह कहा गया है कि हम रुपये के बजाय लांग टर्म पेमेंट डालर में करेंगे। यही नहीं बल्कि जहाजरानी का जो किराया है, जो कि 50 परसेंट बढ़ गया है, वह भी डालर में देंगे। जब यह सब बातें ऐग्रीमेंट में होनी थीं तब उसके मार्फत जो संकट आ रहा है उस पर सरकार ने विचार किया था या नहीं ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : सोचे बगैर तो हमने ऐग्रीमेंट किया नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : जब उन्होंने सोचा है तब मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब रुपये के बजाय डालर में लेन-देन होगा और किराया भी डालर में देना होगा तब जो अनाज आयेगा उसकी कीमत बढ़ेगी या घटेगी ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : सवाल इतना ही है कि पी एल 480 में जो हम वहां से फूडग्रेज मँगते हैं उनको मँगाने की जरूरत है या नहीं है और जरूरत है तो वे लोग जो शर्त रखते हैं उन शर्तों पर हम मंगा सकते हैं या नहीं। दोनों बातें हमें सोचनी हैं। शर्त करने का उनका अधिकार है और इन्कार करने का हमारा अधिकार है। जरूरत हो तो उन शर्तों पर भी हमारे लिए उसको लेना जरूरी हो तो लेना चाहिए। पहले शर्त इससे हल्की थी। अब कुछ सख्त हुई है। इसकी वजह यही है कि वे भी चाहते हैं कि हम हल्की शर्त पर अनाज ज्यादा न मंगाएँ और हमारे यहां अधिक अनाज पैदा हो और ऐसा करने की हम कोशिश करें...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चर्ची मंगते हैं ।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : चर्ची भी आती है क्योंकि साबुन बनाने के काम में उसका इस्तेमाल होता है । इसको क्या करोगे । यहाँ वह तैयार हो तो अच्छा है और अगर कमी हो तो मंगानी पड़ेगी । हम चाहते हैं कि फूडग्रेन्स बाहर से न मंगायेँ लेकिन जितना जरूरी है उतना तो हमें मंगाना ही पड़ेगा । फिर जो डालर में भी चालीस परसेंट देना है वह चालीस साल की मुद्दत में देना है न कि दो चार साल में ।

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : It is learnt that the U. S. Government has decided not to give PL 480 Import of Foodgrains beyond 1972. Moreover, the U. S. Government want India to accept more and more foreign private capital. This can be seen from the pronouncements of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. According to me, this is a political pressure. May I know what the Government of India propose to do to counteract this political pressure ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not understand what is meant by political pressure in this matter. If we allow some people to come here in our conditions, there is no political pressure on it, we are not forced to take these things. If we take it for our own convenience, it will have to be on mutually agreed conditions. We cannot impose conditions on them. We are not pressurised nor are they pressurised.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The hon. Finance Minister replied to the first question that we have not reached an agreement. But here is the passage from the publication of the Government of India, the Department of Economic Affairs, which says :

"India has entered into 9 Agreements with U. S. Government PL 480 since 1956. The Maximum value of the commodities to be imported covered by the Agreements entered into upto the end of March, 1966 is 3283.62 million dollars, i. e., Rs. 15636.3

million. The rupees equivalent of the dollars cost of these commodities is deposited in the U. S. Government account in the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi. A major portion of these rupee deposits is earmarked in the Agreements for being given as grants to the Government of India for financing agreed projects of economic development. The balance is retained by the U. S. Government for its own use in India and for giving loans to joint Indo-U. S. enterprises."

The hon. Minister has replied that it is on our account. Here, the Government of India publication says that the balance is retained by the U. S. Government for its own use in India for giving loans to joint Indo-U. S. enterprises and their organisations.

Then, while replying to a question during the last year, in March, 1968, the Deputy Prime Minister replied that India imported 75 crores dollars worth of wheat in 2 years. In the last 2 years, India imported 150 crores dollars worth of wheat which is equivalent to Rs. 1200 crores. While he toured in U. S. A., the Government appealed to the U. S. authorities for the import of 7 million tonnes of wheat. The U. S. Government rejected that. Then, the Government of India said that we have a bumper crop and a bumper production and that we are not going to import. May I know whether it is due to the pressure of the U. S. authorities that they are importing wheat from U. S. A.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have not followed the question at all.

MR. SPEAKER : I too have not followed it.

SHRI NAMBIAR : From the statement it is seen that the Government has entered into the new PL 480 agreement which was signed on 23rd December, 1968. But the hon. Minister said just now that he had not entered into an agreement. You can, therefore, see the falsehood or the incorrectness of the statement...

MR. SPEAKER : He says that he has entered into an agreement.

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is good. Let him correct himself now.

The total value of the Agreement is 167.1 million dollars, and the goods to be purchased are 90,000 tonnes of inedible tallow, 200 tonnes of tobacco and 4,000 tonnes of milk-powder. I want to know whether tobacco is to be imported and we cannot manage with our own production of tobacco and also whether we could avoid importing milk-powder in view of the fact that there is so much of shortage of foreign exchange. We cannot afford to spend so much of dollars on these... (Interruptions), We do not want Mr. Piloo Mody to get milk-powder from America. We can give it from our own production. My point is that Government will have to explain... (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is the kind of spurious powder that he wants to feed me with ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : If Mr. Piloo Mody starts interrupting in this way, then I will never allow him to put questions. I should have my say also.

When we are having so much of shortage of dollars, foreign exchange, should we enter into an agreement of this type wherein the condition is that we have to repay 40 per cent of the amount in dollars, and not only this, even from among the 60 per cent, we have to pay Rs. 2.57 crores in dollar; apart from this, the freight in shipping has to be borne in dollars. May I, therefore, know whether the Government could not have avoided entering into such an agreement in view of the serious shortage of foreign exchange ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I have already indicated in the statement that the 40 per cent, which has to be paid in dollars, will be paid in 40 years; it is not to be paid immediately, for the first ten years we do not pay. This is all described in the statement. Therefore, this is a favourable way of laying these things which we require. We require milk-powder because we do not produce sufficient milk-powder here...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about tobacco ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I will come from one item to another. I cannot reply about all the items at the same time; I cannot have the capacity of my hon. friend.

Therefore, it should be understood that this milk-powder is required as we are short of it. We are trying to increase the production of milk-powder in this country, and as soon as that is done, we will not import anything. That is what we are trying to do. Our milk consumption *per capita* is the lowest in the world. Therefore, we have got to supply to our people milk through milk-powder; otherwise, they will be deficient in their vitality. That is why this is required.

As regards tobacco, we do require some tobacco to mix with our tobacco for our own production here. But we export far more tobacco than we import from the U. S. A.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जितने भी यहां सवाल पूछे जाते हैं उन सभी सवालों के जवाब में आप यह कहते हैं कि इसका हल हमारे पास नहीं है। जितनी समस्याएँ हैं उनका हल भी आपको दिखता नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पी एल 480 के तहत जो खाद्यान्न आप मंगा रहे हैं, उसका अन्त होने की कोई सम्भावना भी आपको कभी दिखाई पड़ती है या नहीं पड़ती है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : मुझे तो विश्वास है कि सम्भावना पूरी है और जल्दी है और अगर माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास नहीं है तो उसका इलाज मैं क्या करूँ ।

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Because of the modern agricultural methods adopted by our farmers, the wheat production in the country has gone up considerably. Therefore, I would like to know why it is necessary to bring wheat under P. L. 480 Agreement.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: As I have said often before, for some time we have to build up our buffer stocks, and it is in order to build up the buffer stocks that this amount is being imported.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : हमारे देश में पिछले साल खाद्यान्न का जो उत्पादन हुआ और इस साल के उत्पादन के बारे में सरकार का जो अन्दाज़ा है, उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में पी० एल० 480 के इस नये समझौते के बारे में सरकार की ओर से कहा गया है कि देश में बर्फ़र स्टॉक बनाने के लिए यह खाद्यान्न मंगाना ज़रूरी है। जो सिंचाई योजनायें इस समय सरकार के हाथ में हैं, जैसे राजस्थान नहर, तुंगभद्रा, गंडक और पश्चिमी कोसी नहर आदि, अगर पर्याप्त रुपया लगा कर उनको एक साल में पूरा कर दिया जाये, तो हम अपने देश में ही काफी ज्यादा फ़सल पैदा कर सकते हैं। अमरीका के अख़बारों में यह प्रकाशित हुआ है कि वहाँ पर खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन फ़ाज़िल हो गया है और उनके लिए अमरीका को बाज़ार नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात में क्या सच्चाई है कि सरकार इसी कारण यहाँ पर बर्फ़र स्टॉक बनाने के नाम पर वह खाद्यान्न मंगा रही है और अपने देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न नहीं कर रही है। जहाँ तक तम्बाकू का सम्बन्ध है, क्या यह सही है कि वास्तव में हमें तम्बाकू मंगाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, लेकिन अमरीकी सरकार ने यह शर्त लगाई है कि अगर हम उससे तम्बाकू लेंगे, तभी वह हमें बाज़रा या गेहूँ देगी ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : यह बात बिल्कुल सही नहीं है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: It will be conceded that there is a deterioration in the conditions of trade. We were getting 80 per cent before but now it is 60 per cent. I would like to know how far this is due to our policy with the communist countries. Has America pressed this argument or at least implied it that

because we are giving credit to the communist countries it has no reason to give credit to us ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : This has no relation to that factor at all.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are all these things done in a vacuum ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Ammonia From Iran

*122. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR :**
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that the National Petro-Chemical Company of Iran has agreed to supply ammonia to Tatas for their Mithapur Project on the same terms as was offered by Allied Chemicals ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The National Petro-Chemical Company of Iran have offered to take over Allied Chemical's responsibilities for the supply of liquid ammonia, phosphoric acid and sulphur on the same terms.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Fertilizer Factory in Maharashtra

*127. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :**
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a fertilizer factory in Maharashtra with the Japanese collaboration ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme giving cost involved, the share of India

and Japan, separately and the estimated rate of production ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to set up factory and the location of the factory in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Maharashtra Cooperative Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. propose to establish a soda ash/ammonium chloride plant in Maharashtra with Japanese collaboration. The detailed proposals are awaited.

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

Deaths due to Cold Wave in the Country

*128. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAL :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many people generally belonging to poorer classes of society, who have neither huts nor houses nor any other place to live in, and are better known as "pavement dwellers" have died as result of the cold wave which swept over the whole country recently ;

(b) if so, the total number of deaths regarding which official reports have been received by Government from the different States ;

(c) the arrangements and facilities, if any, made and provided for homeless persons as a measure of protection from cold before the advent of and during the current winter ; and

(d) the total amount spent directly by the Central Government and / or through the States thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Slum Clearance Scheme provides for the construction of Night Shelters in cities and towns where the problem of pavement dwellers is acute. These Night Shelters are meant for providing sleeping accommodation on nominal charges. Night Shelters have been provided in Delhi, Agra and Ahmedabad.

(d) The grant of financial assistance from the Government of India to the State Governments for construction of Night Shelters is based on the patterns of assistance prescribed under the Slum Clearance Scheme. Since the inception of the Slum Clearance Scheme in May, 1956 and upto 31st March, 1968 Central assistance totalling Rs. 32.00 crores has been released to the State Governments and Union Territories for implementing the Slum Clearance Scheme which includes construction of Night Shelters.

"Smuggling of Sugar from Nepal into India"

*129. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) the quantities and value in rupees of Polish, Russian and Czechoslovakian sugar seized in the process of being smuggled from Nepal into India and the total period during which the seizures were made; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent smuggling and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A quantity of about 1.034 quintals of sugar of foreign origin including Polish, Russian and Czechoslovakian sugar valued at about Rs. 3.14 lakhs was seized during the period from January,

1968 to January, 1969 as having been smuggled from Nepal.

(b) Intensifying the arrangements for collection of intelligence, posting of more preventive staff and provision of more vehicles to improve their mobility are the more important steps taken to prevent smuggling. The results are encouraging as will be seen from the fact that the total value of all goods seized during the last quarter of 1968 was about Rs. 9.7 lakhs as against the average seizures of Rs. 5.3 lakhs per quarter during the first three quarters of 1968.

Damage due to Flood and Cyclone in Orissa

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

(a) whether a Central team visited Orissa to assess the damage due to flood and cyclone in the months of October and November, 1968;

(b) the assessment of damage and the financial requirements for relief operations;

(c) the amount made available to the State Government by the Central Government for this purpose so far;

(d) whether the State Government have utilised any amount from their plan and non-plan funds for organisation of relief works, exclusive of Central help;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total amount which the State Government has spent for relief work so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). A Central team of officers visited Orissa in November, 1968 to assess the requirement of funds for various relief and rehabilitation measures in the wake of the cyclones which hit Orissa in October-November, 1968. In the light of the team's report based on its assessment of the damage, the

Government of India have adopted a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 5.33 crores on various relief and rehabilitation measures including repairs to public property, for purposes of Central assistance.

(c) An amount of Rs. 2.50 crores has so far been advanced to the State Government for undertaking necessary relief measures.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The State Government have reported that an expenditure approximately of Rs. 2.49 crores was incurred on cyclone relief measures until the 15th February, 1969.

Import Racket in Pondicherry

*131. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have seen reports in the *Blitz* of the 21st December, 1968 that the Police have unearthed a racket in imports in Pondicherry of scarce or banned consumer items amounting to over rupees one crore;

(b) if so the number of business houses which were found to be involved in this case; and

(c) the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard and the number of persons arrested in this connection?

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

(b) and (c). The investigations conducted so far by the Central Bureau of Investigation have revealed that 32 firms are involved in the cases relating to suspected irregularities/illegals in the matter of obtaining Customs Clearance Permits based on the 'authorisations' issued by the erstwhile French Government of

Pondicherry prior to its *De facto* merger on 1-11-1954.

Charge-sheets under sections 120-B, 420, 34, and 109 read with sections 471 and 467 of the Indian Penal Code have been filed against one firm and its managing partner in the Court of the Magistrate, First Class, Delhi and against 48 persons connected with the remaining 31 firms, in the Court of the District Magistrate, Pondicherry.

No person has been arrested by the Central Bureau of Investigation in connection with these cases.

Further investigations by the C. B. I. are in progress in regard to 2 other firms.

These matters were also investigated by the Enforcement Directorate from the foreign exchange angle. Of the 34 cases enquired into, 3 cases have been closed after investigation, as no contravention was established. Show-cause memos were issued in 23 cases for *prima facie* contravention of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Of these, 2 cases have been adjudicated by the Director of Enforcement and a total penalty of Rs. 3,20,000/- has been imposed. Adjudication proceedings have not been completed in 21 cases. Enquiries are in progress in the remaining 8 cases.

From the Income-tax angle, investigations are in progress to assess the tax evasion.

Bogus Claims of Drawbacks by Exporters in League with Customs Officials

*132. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI K. RAMANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has unearthed a racket in which exporters of goods in

league with certain Customs Officials are applying for getting drawbacks on the basis of bogus claims made by them;

(b) if so, the amount involved in such drawbacks;

(c) the number and names of customs officials and firms involved and names of persons arrested in this connection;

(d) the action taken against them; and

(e) the measures adopted to prevent such spurious exports in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The racket was unearthed by Bombay Custom House. They suspected that some customs officials were involved and also some enquiries were to be done abroad. Bombay Custom House, therefore, requested the Central Bureau of Investigation for taking further action.

(b) The total amount of drawback involved in these cases is Rs 79, 220/-.

(c) and (d). The number of firms so far alleged to be involved is six and the number of officials alleged to be involved is twelve. The matter is still under investigation. No arrest has so far been made.

(e) To prevent recurrence of such frauds the Assistant Collectors of Customs have been directed to intensify their checks in the docks. Further action will be taken after the results of the investigation are known.

Connaught Place, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the inner circle of Connaught Place, New Delhi, which has been reconstructed for controlling the traffic, will not serve the purpose as per expert advice ; and

(b) if so, whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee proposes to recast the same after spending several lakhs again ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

House Rent Allowance to Officials of Laccadives

*134. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the House Rent Allowance is not given to the native officials in Laccadive Administration whereas the Allowance or the facility of free accommodation is provided to others who are on deputation or recruited directly from other States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any representations have been received by Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The concession of rent free accommodation or house rent allowance is admissible only to persons belonging to the mainland recruited for service in the Islands under the Laccadives Administration and to those deputed from State or Central Government for such service. This facility, like other concessions such as Island Special Pay and free sea passage, was sanctioned for providing an incentive to attract qualified and experienced persons from the mainland for service in the Islands, where conditions of living are not comparable to those obtaining on the mainland. Some representations were received in this regard from local recruits

and they were informed of the factual position.

Merger of Dearness Allowance with Pay of Government Employees

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

(a) whether as a result of the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay of Central Government employees, it is necessary to revise the pay scales of Government employees ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a Pay Commission to go into the matter or they would take a decision on this issue *suo motu* ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The decision to treat a part of Dearness Allowance admissible to Central Government employees as Dearness pay does not necessitate revision of the pay scales of Government employees.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र में कृषि कार्यों के लिए बिजली की दरों में सहायता

*136. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने राज्य में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए बिजली की दरों में कमी करने के लिए अर्थ-सहायता देने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है; और

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

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डा, नई दिल्ली का स्थानान्तरण

*137. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्री 16 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 756 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे को नये स्थान पर ले जाने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योग क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). यह मामला अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, क्योंकि यह मामला एक से अधिक मंत्रालयों से सम्बन्धित है अतः इस पर विभिन्न दृष्टियों से विचार करना होगा, जिसमें पर्यटन एवं नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय के द्वारा तैयार किये जा रहे स्थानान्तरण सम्बन्धी खर्च की बात भी सम्मिलित है। इसमें कितना समय लगेगा यह बतलाना कठिन है।

Fertilizer Complex in Jorhat

*138. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, has postponed to establish a coal-based Fertilizer Complex in Jorhat;

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

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the production of nitrogenous fertilizers from the Namrup plant of the Fertilizer Corporation of India would be more than sufficient to meet the requirements of Assam, there is no sound case at present for the location of a coal-based Fertilizer Complex in Jorhat.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidising of Fuel for Agricultural Use

*139. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to subsidise fuel for agricultural use;

(b) if so, when it will be enforced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise,

(c) The administration of such a subsidy poses serious difficulties. Moreover substantial incentives, in various forms, are already being provided to raise agricultural production.

A. R. C. Report on Direct Taxes

- *140. DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI J. B. SINGH :
 SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
 SHRI SHARDANAND :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRI R. K. SINHA :
 SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has submitted its report on direct taxes;

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

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) A copy of the Summary of the recommendations contained in Chapter VIII of the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—90/69.*]

(c) The Report is at present under examination by Government. After completion of the examination, Government intend to introduce necessary legislation to amend the law and undertake administrative action to give effect to such of the recommendations as are acceptable to the Government and as are feasible of implementation at present.

Tata Fertilizer Project

- *141. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
 SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:
 SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
 SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:
 SHRI C. C. DESAI:
 SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
 SHRI RABI RAY:
 SHRI S. M. SOLANKI:
 SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:
 SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

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

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the Tata's proposal for a Fertilizer project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for this delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) the reasons for not taking over this project under public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal has to be examined in detail from all angles as it is a big project with special features. A final decision will be taken shortly.

(d) This proposal has been sponsored as a private sector project by M/s. Tata Chemicals and has to be examined as such.

Strike by Employees of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.

- *142. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
 SHRI KIKAR SINGH:
 SHRI DEVEN SEN:
 SHRI RAM CHANDRA J.
 AMIN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a strike by the employees of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi in July-August 1968 in connection with the demands of the employees which was submitted by the Willingdon Hospital workers Union to the authorities concerned;

(b) if so, the details of the demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government on their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH):

(a) Some of the Class IV employees of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, absented themselves from duty from the 30 July, 1968 to 15th August 1968.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. L T—91/69]

Off-Shore Drilling Agreement With TENNECO

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

(a) whether Government have finalised agreement with the **TENNECO (U. S. A.)** for off-shore drilling for oil;

(b) whether such negotiations for off-shore drilling were also held with the **U. S. S. R. authorities;**

(c) whether agreement have been made with any party and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Discussions have been held with the **USSR authorities** for assistance in carrying out drilling operations directly by the **O. N. G. Commission** in some of the offshore areas.

(c) The **U. S. S. R. authorities** have promised help in the design of drilling outfits for shallow areas and in training **Indian personnel.**

(d) As the details of the **Soviet-assisted operation** are still to be worked out, it is not possible to indicate at present the precise date when the work will start in the concerned areas. In deeper waters, Government are still considering the precise approach to be adopted from amongst the different courses open to us.

तट-दूर समुद्र में ड्रिलिंग

*144. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :**

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

क्या **पेट्रोसियम और रसायन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने **तट-दूर समुद्र में ड्रिलिंग** के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रस्ताव की उपयुक्तता का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से किन्हीं तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की राय ली है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या राय दी है तथा उस पर कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोसियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) पहले भाग का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इन क्षेत्रों के अन्वेषण के लिए सरकार उपलब्ध विभिन्न उपायों में से यथार्थ उपाय अपनाने का निर्णय शीघ्र ले लेने की आशा करती है।

Assistant Collector of Customs, Cochin

145* SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4672 dated the 16th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission on the report of the Special Police Establishment regarding the Assistant Collector of Customs, Cochin, who was allowed to export curio handicrafts of the value of Rs. 20,000 as baggage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The advice of the Commission was received on the 16th January, 1969.

(b) The Commission have held that there was no case for instituting disciplinary proceedings against the Assistant Collector of Customs concerned, but have recommended that he should be warned to be more careful in future.

(c) and (d). The report of the Special Police Establishment and the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission are under examination.

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा परीक्षा-पत्रों पर
लिया जाने वाला बिक्री कर

*146. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्कूलों तथा कालेजों के छात्रों के लिये दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में गैर-सरकारी मुद्रणालयों द्वारा छापे जाने वाले परीक्षा पत्रों की बिक्री पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बिक्री कर लिया जाता है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत और कितनी बिक्री तक बिक्री कर नहीं लिया जाता ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुस्तकों पर बिक्री कर नहीं लिया जाता ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिक्री कर अधिकारियों की राय यह है कि यदि परीक्षा प्रश्न पत्र पुस्तक रूप में प्रकाशित किये जायें तो उन्हें कर से छूट दी जा सकती है।

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार छात्रों को इस अतिरिक्त भार से मुक्त करने की दृष्टि से प्रश्न पत्रों की बिक्री पर बिक्री-कर की छूट देने का है, क्योंकि यदि उन्हें पुस्तक रूप दिया जाता है, तो उनका प्रश्न पत्र का स्वरूप ही नष्ट हो जाता है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से ?

बित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (च). सूचना राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Second Oil Refinery in Assam

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

(a) whether the memorandum submitted

by the Government of Assam regarding the establishment of a Second Oil Refinery in the public sector in Assam has been examined; and

(b) if so, the decision if any, taken in this matter in the light of the above memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no proposal under consideration at present for the reasons, amongst others, that there is not sufficient crude available surplus to commitments already made.

पौड़ी गढ़वाल, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रसूति, परिवार-नियोजन केन्द्र तथा सरकारी अस्पताल

*148. श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री जमुना लाल :

श्री अजुन सिंह भबोरिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में प्रसूति-गृहों, सरकारी अस्पतालों तथा परिवार-नियोजन केन्द्रों की क्या संख्या है;

(ख) क्या अस्पतालों और परिवार-नियोजन केन्द्रों की वर्तमान संख्या वहां के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए पर्याप्त नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार और अधिक अस्पताल और परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार दलचौरी में एक परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र खोलने का है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (च). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Shri Mundhra's Letter to his Agent
in U. K.

*149. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the photostat copy of the letter purported to be written by Shri Hari Das Mundhra to the Financial Controller of all his concerns in London asking him to give five pounds of tea to Shri Verma, appearing in the 'Blitz' of the 28th December, 1968;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to decipher the significance of five pounds of tea, which is a code-word; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government have seen in the 'Blitz' dated the 28th December, 1968, a photostat copy of a letter purported to have been written by Shri Haridas Mundhra to one Mr. Taylor, asking him to give "five Pounds of Tea" to Shri Verma. Enquiries in this regard are being made by the Enforcement Directorate.

Retrenched Employees of Bhakra
Project

*150. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retrenched employees of the Bhakra Project have been absorbed in the Beas Project;

(b) the number of retrenched employees who are still awaiting their absorption; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to absorb them ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO):

(a) Yes Sir, as far as possible.

(b) 227 (workcharged staff).

(c) Every effort is made to find alternative jobs for such workmen who are willing to go to other projects/Departments, including the Beas Project. Lists of surplus workmen are regularly sent to the Employment Exchanges and various Departments/States for their absorption.

Sarvapriya Cooperative House Building Society

760. **SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the auditors of sarvapriya Cooperative House Building Society;

(b) the dates on which the accounts of this Society were audited by various auditors since its inception;

(c) whether the accounts of the society together with auditor's reports are sent to the members of the Society and whether there is any provision in Law for doing so; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The follow-

ing persons were appointed as auditors from time to time :—

**SHRI MANGA RAM VARMA
SHRI RAM BHAI
SHRI HARI RAM KAUSHIK.**

(b) 31st January, 1961, 27th March, 1962, 27th March, 1963, 21st September, 1963, 29th January, 1965, 18th December, 1965, 8th March, 1967, 15th February, 1968 and 11th January, 1969.

(c) Under the bye-laws, there is no provision to circulate the accounts of the society and the auditor's report among the members of the Society.

(d) In accordance with the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, every member has the right to examine the annual account of the Society. The bye-laws of the Sarvapriya Co-operative House Building Society also provides for consideration of the Annual accounts and the auditors report in the general meeting of the Society.

Sarvapriya Co-operative House-Building Society

761. **SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the architects who have drawn the lay-out plans of the colony of Sarva Priya Cooperative House Building Society;

(b) the different sizes of plots proposed to be allotted to the members of the Society; and

(c) whether the basis of allotment of different sizes of plots to members of the Executive Committee are according, to the choice of the individual members ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):

(a) The lay-out plan of the colony is being drawn through the agency of the Delhi Cooperative House Building Societies Federation Ltd., who have engaged Shri V. K. Saluja, Architect for the purpose.

(b) Question does not arise as the lay-out plan of the Society has not yet been finalised.

(c) After the development of the land has been completed and the perpetual lease in respect of the residential plots is executed in favour of the society, the exact allocation of plots of different sizes will be made by 'draw of lots'.

सिच्चाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय के प्रतिवेदन

762. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या सिच्चाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत 20 वर्षों में उनके मंत्रालय तथा अधीनस्थ संस्थाओं और संगठनों से सम्बन्धित आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन ग्रुपों तथा समितियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत तथा प्रकाशित किये गये प्रतिवेदनों के नाम, प्रकाशन की तिथि, उनकी भाषायें तथा उनकी उपलब्धता की स्थिति क्या है ?

सिच्चाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : इस मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त विभिन्न अध्ययन दलों और समितियों के तकनीकी विषयों पर कई एक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये हैं। ये प्रतिवेदन मुख्यतः विभागीय आयोग के लिये हैं, इसलिये ये दामों पर नहीं बेचे जाते। जहाँ तक उन प्रतिवेदनों का सम्बन्ध है जिनके दाम रखे गए थे उनकी स्थिति विवरण में निदिष्ट है जो सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [युक्तकाल में रखा गया। बेसिये संख्या LT-92/69]

मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन

763. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालयों तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और संगठनों से सम्बन्धित सभी प्रकार के आयोगों, अध्ययन दलों, अध्ययन गुटों तथा समितियों द्वारा गत 20 वर्षों में प्रस्तुत तथा प्रकाशित प्रतिवेदनों के नाम, प्रकाशन की तिथि, भाषा, मूल्य तथा उपलब्धि की स्थिति क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास में राज्य मंत्रालय मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूलि) : अपेक्षित सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे इस मंत्रालय में और इसके अधीन विभिन्न संगठनों से एकत्र करना होगा। हो सकता है सभी प्रतिवेदन उपलब्ध भी न हों। अधिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिवेदनों की प्रतियां साधारणतया पहले ही लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाती हैं। अतः यह महसूस किया जाता है कि पिछले 20 वर्षों की सूचना एकत्र करने में जितना श्रम और समय लगेगा वह संभवतः उद्देश्य के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

Foreign Exchange Given to Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai and His Firms

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

(a) the foreign exchange given to Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai or to his nominees or firms annually during the last 12 years: and

(b) the purpose for which these amounts were asked and used ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The information regarding release of foreign

exchange to Shri Kantilal Morarji Desai during the last five years has already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3618 on the 12th August, 1968. It would not be practicable to furnish information for a longer period in retrospect.

Information regarding releases made to any "nominees" is difficult to furnish as the question is in vague terms and no specific names have been mentioned. If, however, information is required regarding any specific individual and his name is indicated, Government would obtain and furnish information to the extent available.

As regards releases made to firms, it may be stated that details of all import licences issued are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences—Import Licences and Export Licences—that are issued from time to time. Copies of this Bulletin would be available in the Parliament Library.

**Research and Development Division,
Sindri**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 25th July, 1967, a large number of officials of Research and Development Division, Sindri jointly submitted a memorandum of protest complaining that Indian scientists having experience and expertise are not given the opportunity to design and decide what is good for their own country and expensive foreign experts are imposed on the fertilizer industry;

(b) the salient features of this memorandum of protest with names and designations of the officials who signed it; and

(c) the action taken on it since the 25th July, 1967 ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):**

(a) Yes. A representation dated 12th July, 1967, from the Scientists, Technologists and Engineers of the Planning and Development Division, was forwarded to Government by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.; on 24-7-1967 and was received on 25-7-1967.

(b) The representation had alleged that the Government were showing preference to foreign collaboration, know-how and advice even where indigenous competence and expertise were available. The following examples were cited:

- (i) Granting licence for parallel manufacture of catalysts in the country with foreign collaboration and foreign know-how.
- (ii) Proposal for award of turn-key contract to foreign contractors for Trombay expansion scheme.
- (iii) Acceptance by Government of proposal to bring in foreigners to assess the competence of Indian Scientists and engineers in the Fertilizer Industry and to advise on re-organisation of public sector Fertilizer Industry.

A statement giving the names and designation of the signatories to the memorandum is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-93/69*]

(c) The allegations were based on a misconception. The correct facts and the broader policy aspects were explained to the Chairman and Managing Director of the Corporation and the General Manager, Planning and Development Division.

**Coordinated Development of Ganga-
Brahmaputra Basin**

766. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Harvard University's Centre of population studies", U.S.A. has formulated a scheme for the coordinated development of Ganga-Brahmaputra basin

comprising Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and East Pakistan;

(b) whether the above centre got any assignment from the Central Government and whether Government are in possession of the whole scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PARSAD): (a) The Government of India have come across such a report in the *Stat:sman* of the 23rd October, 1968.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Interest charged on L. I. C. Investments

768. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the various rates of interests charged by the Life Insurance Corporation from each category of investment, including investments in industries and housing ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The rates of interest charged by the Life Insurance Corporation for various categories of loans and debentures in India are given below :

Description	Rate of interest
1	2
(I) Loans given directly to State Governments Housing Loans	6½ ⁰ / ₁₀
(II) Loans on the guarantee of State Governments:	
(1) Municipalities for water supply and drainage schemes	6¾ ⁰ / ₁₀
(2) Housing Finance Societies	6¾ ⁰ / ₁₀

1	2
(3) Companies or Co-operatives for setting up of Industrial Estates	6¾ ⁰ / ₁₀
(4) Loans to State Electricity Boards	7¼ ⁰ / ₁₀
(5) Loans to Sugar Co-operatives	8½ ⁰ / ₁₀
(III) Loans to Public Limited Companies for Industrial purposes:	
(1) by way of Loans,	9 ⁰ / ₁₀
(2) by way of Debentures underwriting.	7¾ ⁰ / ₁₀
(IV) Loans granted under various mortgage schemes:	
(1) Scheme for grant of loans on Mortgage of Immovable Properties	9 ⁰ / ₁₀
(2) Own Your Home Scheme	8 ⁰ / ₁₀
(3) Scheme for Financing of Co-operative Housing Societies formed by the Employees of the Corporation	5½ ⁰ / ₁₀
(4) Scheme for grant of loans to individual Employees of the Corporation for construction of Houses	6 ⁰ / ₁₀
(5) Scheme for grant of loans to Public Limited Companies for the purpose of Housing Schemes of their employees	9 ⁰ / ₁₀
(6) Scheme for grant of loans to Co-operative Housing Societies of Employees of Public Limited Companies	

1	2
---	---

for construction of House	**8 ^{0/10}
(V) Loans on Insurance Policies	6 ^{0/10}

*Note 1 : Rebate of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ is allowed for punctual payment.

**Note 2 : Rebate of 1^{0/10} is allowed for punctual payment.

Expenditure on Construction Of House and Buildings in Big Cities

769. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the expenditure incurred till date since 1947-48 by the Central Government in connection with the construction of houses and other types of buildings in Calcutta Metropolitan District, Greater Bombay, Delhi and New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORK, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : The required information is not readily available. The time, effort and expenditure involved in collecting and compiling it will not be commensurate with the results that could be achieved.

Income-Tax Assesseees

771. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of income-tax assesseees in India during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69 under the income groups of (i) Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs and (ii) Rs. 5 lakhs and above ;

(b) the total assessed income of each of those income groups during the years

1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69 ;

(c) the total income-tax payable by each of those groups during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69 ;

(d) the actual realisation of income-tax from each of those groups during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1968-69 ; and

(e) the amount of Income-tax due to each of these groups till date ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE. (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The information to the extent available is given in the Annexure acid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT—94/69]

(d) and (e). The required information is not readily available and its collection will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Delhi Cooperative House-Building Society Federation Ltd.

772. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the constitution and functions of the Delhi Cooperative House-building Society Federation Ltd;

(b) the names of the House-building Cooperative Societies which are members of this Federation;

(c) the names and addresses of the office-bearers of the Federation; and

(d) the full address of the Registered office of the Federation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A copy of the Bye-Laws of the Delhi Cooperative House building Societies' Federation Ltd., Delhi can be obtained from the office of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies Delhi Administration, Delhi.

(b) A list of Member-Societies is given at Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-95/69*]

- (c) 1. Shri Jegdesh Kudesia—President.
61, Irwin Road,
New Delhi.
2. C.L. Chadda, Swavalambi—Vice-
Cooperative House President
Building Society Ltd.,
Delhi Cloth Mills, Bara
Hindu Rao, Delhi.
3. Shri Gurmukh Singh Jeeth—Vice-
21 Edward Sqr., President
New Delhi.
4. Shri K. M. Sharma—General-
738, Laxambai Nagar, Secretary
New Delhi.
5. Shri N. N. Chadda—Joint
H-35 Sarojini Nagar, Secretary
New Delhi.
6. Shri S. D. Sood—Treasurer
B-12/174 Lodhi Colony,
New Delhi.

(d) Theatre Communication Building,
Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Industrial Finance Corporation Loans to Industries of Kerala

773. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned and granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation to the industries of Kerala and the Government of Kerala for its industrial development during the year 1967-68; and

(b) whether Government propose to liberalise the conditions for such loans so that more undeveloped industries in Kerala might be benefited thereby?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India which was set up under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 is empowered under its statute to assist public limited companies or co-operative societies only. It has not been authorised to extend financial assistance to the State Government direct.

During the year 1967-68 (July-June), the Corporation did not sanction any loan assistance to industrial concerns in the Kerala State as the only 2 applications received by it were withdrawn by the applicants. During this period the Corporation, however, disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 11.48 lakhs which related to past sanctions.

(b) The Corporation has been directed to assist, as far as may be practicable, the industrial development of backward States and areas in order that such regions may attain a more balanced economic development. The Corporation considers applications for financial assistance for projects located in less developed States sympathetically subject to such projects being found technically and financially viable. During the last 10 years the Corporation has rejected only one application from Kerala for a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs.

Pay Scales of Sectional Officers in C. P. W. D.

774. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of Sectional Officers in C. P. W. D. are the lowest among his counterparts and contemporaries in the Central Government Departments and Ministries viz. Railways,

M. E. S., Central Water and Power Commission and Industrial Development and Company Affairs ;

(b) if so, the details of their pay scales and prospects ; and

(c) when such disparity will be removed ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :
(a) No Sir, if all factors are taken into consideration.

(b) A statement showing the designations, qualifications, etc., and pay-scales prescribed for Sectional Officers in the C. P. W. D. and comparable posts in other departments mentioned in the Question is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT--96/69]

(c) Does not arise.

Employment of Unemployed Engineers

775. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any schemes have been taken up in his Ministry so as to employ the unemployed engineers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :
(a) Yes Sir, it is under consideration.

(b) There are proposals under consideration in this Department for enforcement of contractual provisions that approved contractors are obliged to employ a certain number of qualified Engineers. There is already a clause (No. 36) in the approved Contract Form

of Central Public Works Department that during the execution of work a contractor shall employ one qualified Engineer/overseer/supervisor. A proposal is at present under consideration to add a penalty clause in the Agreement Form to ensure in the event of the contractor not fulfilling his obligations he can be suitably penalised.

Recruitment Rules For Engineering Services in C. P. W. D.

776. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recruitment rules in regard to the Engineering Services of the Central Public Works Department very very much as compared to other Central departments and Ministries such as Central Water and Power Commission, Ministry of Transport (Roads Wing) Posts and Telegraphs Department and Railways as stated by the Central C. P. W. D. Engineers Association in their Memorandum ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to bring the C. P. W. D. recruitment rules at par with the other departments and Ministries of the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) :
(a) Yes, Sir. There are certain differences between the Recruitment Rules for the Engineering Services of the C. P. W. D. and those in other Central Government Departments.

(b) The work performed by the Engineers varies from Department to Department. It is therefore not considered necessary to bring about uniformity in the matter of recruitment rules among all Engineering departments.

Vigilance Cases Pending Against Employees of C. P. W. D. and Land Development Office

777. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vigilance cases against the employees of C. P. W. D. and Land and Development Office, New Delhi are pending finalisation for more than eight years ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases ;

(c) the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अलमोड़ा जिले में रानीखेत से मासी तक बिजली ले जाना

778. श्री ज० ब० सि० विष्ट : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अलमोड़ा जिले में रानीखेत से मासी तक बिजली ले जाने के बारे में सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने 6 जून, 1968 को इस बारे में मासी में जनता को आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस कार्य को पूरा करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि इस क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है और 29.25 लाख रुपये की लागत का प्राक्कलन तैयार किया गया है । बोर्ड धन के उपलब्ध होने पर इस काम को आरंभ करेगा ।

Industrial Finance Corporation

779. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss which the Industrial Finance Corporation have suffered since its inception, year-wise, on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortages;

(b) whether the matter was looked into and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvements in the working ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India is an all India Financial Institution which gives financial assistance to the industrial concerns in the country. It is neither a commercial nor an industrial undertaking. As such it maintains only stocks of certain stationery articles, furnitures, typewriters, office cycles, motor vehicles etc. Since the inception of the Corporation in July, 1948 there has been only one case of loss of an office cycle by theft in February, 1960. After making the necessary enquiry, the Corporation wrote off a sum of Rs. 100/- out of the written down value

of Rs. 150/- of the cycle and recovered the balance amount from the employee concerned.

Nurses Enquiry Commission's Report

780. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
 SHRI B. K. DAS-
 CHOUDHURY :
 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
 SHRIMATI ILAPAL
 CHOUDHURI :
 SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
 SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
 SHRI SURENDRANATH
 DWIVEDY :
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI NAMBIAR :
 SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA
 GOPALAN :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
 SHRI BHOLA NATH
 MASTER :
 SHRI RABI RAY :
 SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK :
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA
 VEERAPPA :
 SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
 SHRI BENI SHANKER
 SHARMA :
 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH
 CHAUHAN :
 SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
 SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
 SHRI R. K. SINHA :
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received Nurses Enquiry Commission's report regarding the death of five nursing students of the two Delhi hospitals in December, 1967;

(b) if so, the main findings and recommendations thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any action thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the conditions of the nurses and the type of checks provided for guaranteeing human conditions for training and work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The report was received on 23rd December, 1968.

(b) The Commission has reported on the circumstances leading to the deaths of the five student nurses and has also made observations on :

(i) the conduct of certain hospital doctors and certain other hospital staff towards the late student nurses and the performance of their duties;

(ii) the state of affairs prevalent in the school of Nursing of the Irwin Hospital and suggestions for its improvement; and

(iii) improvement in the working of the Maulana Azad Medical College complex.

(c) and (d). One Medical officer of the Willingdon Hospital has been suspended and disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against another. The Medical Council of India has been asked to take suitable action against two other medical officers who have since left Government service.

In the Irwin Hospital severe warnings have been administered to the concerned staff. The tenure of one doctor was not renewed, and the case of another doctor has been brought to the notice of the Medical Council of India. The administrative arrangements have also been improved.

(c) (i) A Nursing Superintendent has been placed in exclusive charge of the Nurses Training School at the Irwin Hospital.

(ii) The male Sister Tutor working in the Nursing School has been transferred and replaced by a female Sister Tutor. The practice of sending men for training as Sister tutors has been discontinued.

(iii) It has been decided to abolish the practice of employing ward masters, who are men, in the wards where the student nurses of the nursing school go for practical work. Female nursing sisters will be provided in each department for the training of student nurses.

(iv) The number of sister tutors has been raised from 6 to 12.

(v) Work relating to student nurses has been placed under the charge of one Officer and the work relating to nursing staff has been placed under the charge of another. Both these officers are placed directly under the charge of the Medical Superintendent.

(vi) Instructions have been issued to the Director-Principal, Maulana Azad Medical College to evolve a system whereby the student nurses can freely see the Deputy Medical Superintendent, Medical Superintendent and the Director-Principal as and when required. The Director-Principal has also been asked to avail of the services of some of the members of the Hospital Welfare Society to encourage the student nurses to come forward with their grievances and difficulties.

Use of Employees of Horticulture Directorate for Private Work

781. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations being conducted into the misuse of resources by the staff of the Directorate of Horticulture C. P. W. D., New Delhi and to fix the responsibility in this regard in connection with the marriages of children of an industrialist solemnised in December, 1967 and January, 1968 have been completed;

(b) if so, the action taken against the officers responsible for the misuse of Government resources for such decorations; and

(c) whether the Directorate of Horticulture has undertaken similar work in the past and if so, when and in whose case ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The case has been looked into. The Directorate of Horticulture has been undertaking such private works on payment of necessary charges for over two decades. Approved rates exist for most of the items supplied and special rates are quoted for items for which no approved rates exist. Such works had been undertaken for Embassies, Government servants and private individuals on payment of charges. In the present case also charges were realized for the work done. In the circumstances, the question of taking action against officers does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. A statement showing the particulars of the cases in which work was done for private parties since 1963 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-97/69*]

Agricultural Credit Corporations

782. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
 DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI SRADHAKAR
 SUPAKAR :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA
 VEERAPPA :
 SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and Union Territories in which the Agricultural Credit Corporations have been set up and are proposed to be set up; and

(b) the main functions of these Corporations and the Centre's share capital in these corporations and the extent to which they will be beneficial to the farmers ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The State Agricultural Credit Corporations Act, 1968 provides for the setting up of corporations in the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Rajasthan by the States concerned and in the Union territories of Manipur and Tripura by the Central Government. No Corporation has yet been set up but discussions have been initiated with the concerned States and the Union territories for the setting up of the corporations. Considerable preparatory work such as demarcation of areas between the corporations and cooperative credit societies, location of offices, personnel arrangements, etc. has to be completed by the concerned States and Union territories before the corporations can be established by them.

(b) The main function of the corporations will be to grant loans and advances for periods not exceeding 5 years for agricultural and allied operations to agriculturists, agricultural marketing and processing societies, Central cooperative banks and primary agricultural credit societies. It is intended to supplement

institutional agricultural credit in those parts of the States and Union territories where cooperative credit agencies are not sufficiently developed to meet the short and medium term requirement of agricultural credit. The contribution of the Central Government in the share capital will be 30 per cent in the case of a corporation set up by a State and 50 per cent in the case of a corporation set up in Union territory.

Paucity of Kerosene Oil in Chandigarh

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

(a) whether there is a great paucity of kerosene oil at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के मैडिकल कालेज

784. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय चिकित्सा कालेज के वर्तमान मुख्याध्यापक ने माध्यम तथा एम० एम० एस० की डिग्री प्राप्त की थी और उसके पश्चात् केवल दो पच्चों में परीक्षा देने के बाद ही उन्हें एम० बी० बी० एस० की डिग्री मिल गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य आयुर्वेदिक स्नातकों को ऐसी

ही परीक्षा देने के बाद एम० बी० बी० एम० की डिग्री देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और ऐसे आयुर्वेदिक स्नातकों को ऊंची डिग्रियां देने के लिए सरकार का क्या तरीके अपनाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने उन्हें तीन विषयों में नामतः शल्य चिकित्सा औपघ विज्ञान, प्रसूति विद्या एवं स्त्री-रोग-विज्ञान की परीक्षा के पश्चात् एम० बी० बी० एम० की उपाधि से सम्मानित किया। यह एक विशेष मामला माना गया था।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् ने मिश्रित चिकित्सा में डिग्री/डिप्लोमाधारियों के लिए संक्षिप्त लाइसेंस-शिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम हेतु विनियम बनाये हैं। संक्षिप्त लाइसेंसशिष्ट चिकित्सा अर्हता प्राप्त प्रत्याशियों को संक्षिप्त एम० बी० बी० एम० पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिला दिया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि वे चिकित्सा परिषद् द्वारा रखी गई शर्तों को पूरा करते हों। वाराणसी का चिकित्सा विज्ञान महाविद्यालय पहले से ही मिश्रित चिकित्सा के डिप्लोमा/डिग्रीधारियों के लिए लाइसेंसशिष्ट चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रम चल रहा है।

Change in location of Medical College from Peelamedu to Coimbatore

785. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :

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

(a) whether Government have received representations from citizens of Coimbatore

for changing the location of newly started Medical College from Peelamedu to Coimbatore and Arts College to Peelamedu; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a): No.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Cheap Houses for Low-Income Group

786. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the models and experiments by Shri G. D. Naidu of Coimbatore in constructing cheap houses to the low-income groups;

(b) whether Government have gone into the practical side of constructing such houses for the slum-dwellers in the State capitals and at Delhi; and

(c) if so, the nature of action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two demonstration houses were constructed by Shri G. D. Naidu in the Exhibition Grounds, New Delhi in four days beginning from the 28th March, 1968, and the cost of construction came to Rs. 8/- per square foot including foundation and flooring but excluding cost of land and drainage. These houses were inspected by the officers of the National Buildings Organisation and Central Public Works Department. Later on, the feasi-

bility of adopting the technique etc. was further discussed by engineers, architects and sociologists at a get-together arranged by the National Buildings Organisation in the Exhibition Grounds on the 20th April, 1968. In their view, no new technique was involved and the houses designed by Shri Naidu were not satisfactory from the point of view of planning, liveability structural safety or durability. A reduction in cost had been achieved by adopting substandard specifications, and an increase in the speed of construction at the expense of proper setting and curing of the cement mortar in the masonry and plaster and by using excessive labour. According to them, within this cost a better planned and better designed house could be constructed but such a house would be suitable for areas where the cost of land is comparatively cheap and only single storey construction is adopted.

Capital Issues

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

(a) whether Government have liberalised controls over new capital issues;

(b) if so, the new amount of capital that the entrepreneurs have received so far from the market after the liberalisation; and

(c) whether the public sector has been able to raise new market loans and if so, to what extent after this liberalisation uptill now ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes Sir. The Government have relaxed the control over issues of capital by companies by a comprehensive Capital Issues Exemption Order notified on February 1, 1969.

(b) and (c). The extent to which new amount of capital can be raised by entrepreneurs in the private sector or market loans can be raised by public sector Cor-

porations depends on several factors, such as the state of the economy and particularly that of the capital market. It must also be mentioned that control over capital issues has been progressively liberalised during the last two years culminating in the Order of the 1st February 1969. It may, therefore, not be possible to isolate the effect of the recent liberalisation on the raising of new capital. In any case, it is too early to assess the impact of this Order.

महाराष्ट्र में दीर्घकालीन सिंचाई योजना का स्थगित करना

790. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, महाराष्ट्र सरकार को सलाह दी है कि दीर्घकालीन योजनाओं को स्थगित किया जाए और अल्पकालीन उपायों द्वारा अधिकतम भूमि में सिंचाई की जाए;

(ख) क्या वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र सरकार की सहायता की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, कितनी राशि से ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वरप्रसाद) : (क) ऐसा कोई पत्र नहीं भेजा गया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

महाराष्ट्र में उर्वरक कारखाना

791. श्री देवराव पाटिल :
श्री सीताराम केसरी :
श्री हरबयाल देवगुण :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुवैत सरकार महाराष्ट्र में एक उर्वरक कारखाना अर्थात् कुवैत मुरारजी उर्वरक परियोजना स्थापित करने को सहमत हो गयी है;

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

(ग) यह कारखाना कब तक चालू हो जायेगा और इसकी क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :
(क) और (ख) . बम्बई के मैसर्स धर्मसी मोरारजी कैमिकल कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने सरकार को, महाराष्ट्र के कोलाबा जिले में शेवा नहोवा नामक स्थान पर, मैसर्स पेट्रो-रमायन इण्डस्ट्रीज कम्पनी, कुवैत के सहयोग से 500,000 मीटरी टन डाईअमोनियम फास्फेट के उत्पादन के लिये कुवैत से आयात किये जाने वाले अमोनिया तथा मल्फर पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव भेजा है। प्रस्ताव में 115,000 मीटरी टन तरल अमोनिया तथा इससे सम्बद्ध 200,000 मीटरी टन मल्फर का वार्षिक आयात निहित है। कम्पनी को आशय-पत्र अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ इस शर्त पर दिया गया है कि यदि देशीय संसाधनों से नेफथा उपलब्ध हो गया तो, सरकार के कहने पर कम्पनी व्यापारिक उत्पादन की तारीख से आठवें वर्ष से नेफथा का इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर देगी। ऐसी एक शर्त से उपयुक्त हालात में देशीय पाइराइट्स से मल्फर का प्रतिस्थापन सुनिश्चित है।

(ग) परियोजना के लिये एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की मंजूरी का प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है। परियोजना के, सरकार द्वारा समस्त बातों के तय किये जाने के पश्चात्, दो वर्षों

की अवधि में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

चिकित्सा पाठ्यक्रमों में संशोधन

792. श्री बेवराब पाटिल : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चिकित्सा पाठ्य-क्रमों का संशोधन करके इन्हें देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उम पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) और (ख) . चिकित्सा शिक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर और खासकर राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चिकित्सा पाठ्यचर्या में संशोधन, पाठ्यचर्या की एकरूपता की आवश्यकता, उपदेशात्मक और व्यावहारिक शिक्षण के बीच समय का अधि-भाजन, मेडिकल कालेजों में छात्रों का चयन, विभिन्न चिकित्सा संस्थाओं और विश्व-विद्यालयों के बीच पारस्पर्य तथा चिकित्सा कालेजों में प्रवेश के मामले में निवास सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्धों पर विचार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक समिति नियुक्त की है। इस समिति के सुभाव सरकार को अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

राज्यों में सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ

793. श्री नारायणस्वरूप शर्मा :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गत पांच वर्षों में नहरें बनाने, कुओं के खोदने और नलकूपों के लगाने में क्या प्रगति की है और विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी अतिरिक्त भूमि में खेती की गयी;

(ख) 1969 में सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितनी नहरें खोदी जायेंगी, कितने कुएं और नलकूप लगाये जायेंगे और कितने एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में खेती की जायेगी; और

(ग) सिंचाई के मामले में सरकार पिछड़े राज्यों को क्या विशेष सुविधायें उपलब्ध करेगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों में पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान नहरों, कुओं और नलकूपों से लगभग 95 लाख हैक्टेयर भूमि को सिंचाई के अंतर्गत लाया गया है।

(ख) इन संसाधनों के जरिये 1969-70 में लगभग 20 लाख हैक्टेयर अतिरिक्त भूमि में सिंचाई करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान राज्यों को मिलने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता का 10 प्रतिशत सिंचाई और बिजली की बृहत् परियोजनाओं के लिए पृथक रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख)

गण्डक (उत्तर प्रदेश वाले भाग)
रामगंगा

गण्डक (उत्तर प्रदेश वाला भाग,
रामगंगा

उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुप्रयोजनीय तथा बड़ी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

794. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय ऐसी चुनी हुई कौन-कौन सी बहुप्रयोजनीय तथा बड़ी परियोजनाएं हैं जिनके लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है;

(ख) वे परियोजनाएं कितन स्थानों पर स्थित हैं और गत दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिये कितनी राशि केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में दी गई;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और कितनी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितने व्यय का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) दो परियोजनाओं—गण्डक (उत्तर प्रदेश वाले भाग) और रामगंगा—को पृथक रक्षित केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है।

स्थान

गोरखपुर और देवरिया जिले
गढ़वाल जिले में कालागढ़ के पाम

पृथक रक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता—लाख रुपयों में
1966-67 1967-68

370 475.33
* 1087

* रामगंगा परियोजना को केवल 1967-68 से ही पृथक रक्षित केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है।

(ग) और (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Farakka Barrage

795. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP

SHARMA :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI ;
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK ;
KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI ;
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI ;
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA ;
DR. RANEN SEN ;
SHRI K. HALDER ;
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ;
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA ;
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA ;
SHRI SHARDA NAND ;
SHRI ONKAR SINGH ;
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO ;
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN ;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR ;
SHRI G. C. NAIK ;
SHRI D. AMAT ;
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA ;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 166 on the 18th November, 1968 and state :

(a) the date fixed for the completion of Farakka Barrage ;

(b) the number of engineers, employees and workers engaged on this Project at present;

(c) whether the construction work is progressing according to the schedule ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

PARSAD): (a) 1970-71.

(b) (i) No. of Engineers—140.

(ii) No. of employees—1441.

(iii) No. of workers—2927. These are departmental employees. The figures do not include the staff employed by the contractors.

(c) Yes. The Project is scheduled to be completed substantially by 1970-71.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की बरें

796. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री 11 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 90 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा जुलाई, 1968 को संशोधित बिजली की नयी दरों की सूचना सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को डम बीच दे दी गयी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में जारी की गई हिदायतों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वरप्रसाद) :
(क) ने (ग). संशोधित दरें अधिसूचना सं० 10707-सी/एस० ई० वी० ४7-वी०/65,

दिनांक 27-11-1968 में अधिसूचित की गई थीं जो 30-11-68 को उत्तर प्रदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थीं। इस अधिसूचना की प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT-98/69] लागू की गई संशोधित दरों के सम्बन्ध में सभी सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों को सूचित कर दिया गया था।

Construction of Government Buildings in Laccadive Islands

797. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

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

(a) the amount spent on the construction of Government buildings in Laccadive Islands during the last five years ;

(b) whether any compensation was given to the land owners whose land was acquired for the purpose ;

(c) if so, the amount paid during the above period ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure Rs.</i>
1963-64 ...	13,33,837'00
1964-65 ...	15,17,859'00
1965-66 ...	14,39,192'00
1966-67 ...	11,02,582'00
1967-68 ...	11,66,292'00

(b) No compensation has been paid by the Administration of the Union Territory of Laccadives to the owners of private lands on which Government buildings have been constructed by that Administration, because such lands were

given by the owners voluntarily in token of their cooperation in the development programme of the Islands. In one case, however, where the owners have asked that Administration for alternative land, which it could not give as no Government land is available, a proposal for payment of compensation to the owners is under the consideration of Government.

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

Reservation of Seats for Laccadive Students in Medical Colleges

798. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any fixed quota for seats in Medical College for Laccadive students ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) The number of suah seats allotted during last three years; and

(d) the names of students who were given seats and the places to which they belong, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following number of seats were allotted for the students of Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidive Islands during the last three years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of seats allotted</i>	
	<i>Pre-Medical</i>	<i>MBBS</i>
1966-67	Nil.	Nil.
1967-68	1	1
1968-69	2	2

(d) The particulars of the students nominated to various Medical colleges

during the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 are as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name and place of students</i>
1967-68	(1) Shri P. Pookunhikoya of Amini. (2) Shri A. B. Hussain Mani Fan of Minicoy. Shri A. B. Husain Mani Fan who was nominated to Medical College, Jabalpur, subsequently left the college as he was not found eligible for admission.
1968-69	(1) Shri K. P. Shaikkoya of Androth. (2) Shri Fakhrul Quam Syed Mohamed of Androth. (3) Shri P. S. Krishna, of Madras. (4) Shri P. M. Saleem, of Laccadive Islands.

Per Capita Income of States and Union Territories

799. SHRI R. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURY :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* income in each State and Union Territory during the two years; and

(b) how it compared with the All India figures in each of these two years ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the latest available information for the States and the all India average is enclosed Information for Union Territories is not available.

STATEMENT

Per Capita Income of States at current prices for 1964-65

	(In Rs.)
1. Andhra Pradesh	438
2. Assam	441
3. Bihar	299
4. Gujarat	523
5. Haryana	504
6. Jammu & Kashmir	341
7. Kerala	393
8. Madhya Pradesh	373
9. Maharashtra	526
10. Mysore	420
11. Nagaland	N. A.
12. Orissa	347
13. Punjab	575
14. Rajasthan	356
15. Tamil Nadu	434
16. Uttar Pradesh	374
17. West Bengal	498
18. All India average.	422

Beas Dam Rehabilitation Committee

800. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Beas Dam Rehabilitation Committee;

(b) if so, the names of Members of the Committee; and

(c) their terms of reference ?

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

(b) and (c). The Beas Rehabilitation Committee comprises 8 official and 9 non-official members, as follows :—

OFFICIAL MEMBERS

1. General Manager, Beas Project. ...Chairman
2. Deputy Commissioner Kapurthala, Government of Punjab.
3. Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of Haryana, Deptt. of Irrigation and Power,
4. Colonization Commissioner or the Deputy Colonization Commissioner, Government of Rajasthan.
5. Revenue Commissioner, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.
6. Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.
7. Deputy Commissioner, Mandi, Government of Himachal Pradesh.
8. Deputy Commissioner, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, Beas Project. ...Member-Secretary

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS

1. **Shri Salig Ram, M.P. Himachal Pradesh.
2. *Shri Paras Ram, MLA Himachal Pradesh.

3. *Shri Churamani, MLA Himachal Pradesh.
 4. *Shri Brahma Nand, MLA Himachal Pradesh.
 5. *Shri Piru Ram, MLA Himachal Pradesh.
 6. *Shri Harkrishan Lal, MLA Haryana.
 7. Shri Birbal, Pradhan, Panchayat Samiti, Suratgarh, Rajasthan.
 8. *Shri Hansraj Arya, M.L.A. Rajasthan.
 9. A nominee of the Govt. of Punjab.
- ** Subject to approval of the Speakers, Lok Sabha.
- * Subject to approval of the Speakers, Vidhan Sabha.

The functions of the Beas Rehabilitation Committee are :—

- Members
- (a) Principles and methods of rehabilitation with particular reference to :—
- (i) basis of rehabilitation *vis-a-vis* land for land; cash compensation, etc.,
 - (ii) place of resettlement. The following instructions of the Government of India may be kept in view by the Committee :—
- “The Committee should take steps to take public opinion both among the population to be displaced as well as among the people of the area where the displaced persons would be rehabilitated”.
- (iii) Fixing responsibilities of concerned Governments/authorities or rehabilitation;

(b) Procedure for determining compensation to be paid to the displaced persons;

(c) Procedure for payment of compensation or/and resettlement in individual cases; and

(d) Rough estimate of cost and recommendations regarding its incidence,

Lubrizol India Limited

801. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI SUSHILA NAYAR:

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

(a) whether Government have made the assessment of the working of Lubrizol India Limited during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found during the above period; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The Company was incorporated on 20-7-1966. So far, therefore, there had been two Annual General Reports of the working of the Company. In terms of the Formation Agreement and the Articles of Association of the Company, those accounts are audited by the Auditors of the Company appointed in consultation with Government and thereafter scrutinized by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Mobile Banks in Rural Areas

803. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to open mobile banks in rural areas;

(b) if so, when they will start functioning;

(c) the total number of such banks to be operated in Bihar;

(d) the total number to be allotted to Monghyr District.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal by the Government of India to open mobile banks in the rural areas. At present two commercial banks are operating mobile units with base offices at 6 of their existing branches covering as many as 61 rural centres. Besides, licences have been issued by the Reserve Bank to four commercial banks to operate mobile units with base offices at 6 of their branches covering 53 rural centres.

(c) and (d). There is no mobile bank at present functioning in the Bihar, nor is there any proposal pending with the Reserve Bank from any commercial bank for starting mobile units in Bihar.

Kanpur Medical College

804. 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 the recurring and non-recurring expenditure promised to be paid to the Kanpur Medical College has not been paid in full;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to pay the whole amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The purport of the question is not clear. The Medical College, Kanpur, is a Government institution and its recurring and non-recurring expenditure is met by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from the State budget.

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

**Complaint of M. Ps. Regarding Affairs
in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi**

806. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Members of Parliament have written detailed letters in the months of April and May, 1968 to him to the Minister of State and to the Deputy Minister regarding the affairs of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi after their personal visits to the hospital ;

(b) if so, the contents of the letters and the names of Member who have written the letters ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that letters contain grave charges against the officials of the Willingdon Hospital, such as committing grave irregularities and flouting the Rules and Regulations and supplying wrong information to the higher authorities as well as to the Ministers also;

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

(e) whether Government propose to appoint a high-powered Judicial Commission to enquire into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) :
(a) to (c). During the months of April and May, 1968, 3 letters were received from Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi, a Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) addressed to the Health

Minister and to the Minister of State. These letters generally referred to the tension then existing between the management and workers of the Willingdon Hospital and drew the attention of the Minister to the various demands of the workers including certain allegations against some officials of the hospital.

(d) The then Health Minister discussed the matter with Members of Parliament on 27-7-68 and again on 2-8-68 and explained the position to them.

(e) No.

Raising of Resources by States

807. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI RAM GOPAL :
SHALWALE :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he advised the States in his speech, as a Chief Guest at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industries at Calcutta, that the States should impose surcharge on land revenue and agricultural income-tax to raise their resources ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the stand taken last year ?

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

(b) There is no change in the stand that the rural sector, in which the bulk of the additional incomes will be generated, will have to provide resources for new investments. Farmers can provide resources

for development both by investment in agriculture and industry, by contributing to public revenue and by paying economic prices for water and power.

Loan to Shri Biju Patnaik, Ex-Chief Minister of Orissa for Setting up A Fertilizer Factory in Punjab

808. SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Biju Patnaik, ex-Chief Minister of Orissa has been given a loan of Rs. 8 crores to establish a fertilizer factory in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Kalinga Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., a company promoted by Shri Biju Patnaik has applied for an industrial licence for the establishment of a fertilizer plant in Punjab in collaboration with a German Consortium of M/s. Udhe, Otto & Didier at an estimated total cost of Rs. 58 crores. The question of issue of an industrial licence is still under consideration of the Government. It is only after an industrial licence is issued to the company that financial institutions will consider any application from it for loans or other forms of financial assistance.

Dearness Allowance of Central Government Employees

809. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of revision of the existing Dearness Allowance for the Central Government Employees;

(b) if so, whether representations in this regard have been received from the employees that the price rise has already caused erosion in their real wages; and

(c) if so, whether this question was discussed with the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery and the action, if any, which is proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The staff side raised the issue of revision of the existing formula for the grant of dearness allowance in the National Council of the J. C. M. in its meeting held in July, 1968. The matter did not, however, come up for discussion, as the National Council adjourned due to some difference in opinion on the question of arbitrariness of the issue relating to minimum wage. This matter was again included in the agenda for discussion in the meeting of the Council held on 27-28th December, 1968. The consideration of this item was, however, deferred.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Orissa

810. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major and medium irrigation projects to be undertaken in Orissa during the Fourth Plan have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the names and estimated costs of such projects ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Agreements With Oil Companies

811. SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

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

(a) whether any progress has been made for terminating the existing agreements with the Oil Companies; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The matter have been discussed with the Oil Companies on a number of occasion but no conclusions have yet been reached.

Capital Repayment by States

812. SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present debt liability of each State;

(b) whether the capital repayment problem by the State Governments has been considered by the Central Government;

(c) if so, the way found out to solve the problem; and

(d) the names of States which have requested for rescheduling of debt repayment to the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Central loans outstanding against State Governments as on 31st March, 1968 amounted to Rs. 5191 crores approximately. Statewise details are given in the annexed Statement. The outstandings are expected to rise further about Rs. 340 crores by the end of this year.

(b) to (d). A scheme of consolidation Central loans to all States and refixation of repayment terms is under consideration of Government. No final decisions have yet been taken.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Central loans outstanding against State Governments as on 31st March, 1968.

S. No.	State	Amount
1	2	3
(In round lakhs of Rs.)		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,91,44
2.	Assam	2,33,04
3.	Bihar	5,19,50
4.	Gujarat	2,08,55
5.	Haryana	1,48,90
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,30,12
7.	Kerala	1,91,80
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3,76,30
9.	Maharashtra	3,74,72
10.	Mysore	2,58,00
11.	Nagaland	9,04
12.	Orissa	3,22,68
13.	Punjab	2,13,08

1	2	3
14.	Rajasthan	3,64,17
15.	Uttar Pradesh	5,93,98
16.	Tamil Nadu	3,17,11
17.	West Bengal	4,68,91
Total		51,91,34

N. B. The above figures are provisional.

Petro-Chemical Complex in Assam

813. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI BISWANARAYAN
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it has been decided to locate a petro-chemical complex in Assam during the Fourth plan ; and

(b) if so, the size and the estimated investment thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :
(a) and (b). No such proposal is envisaged by the Central Government. The State Government of Assam are however proceeding to obtain firm quotations for technology, engineering design etc. to establish the viability of a petro-chemical project in Assam since certain studies initiated by them in the past indicated some possibilities of their setting up petrochemical industries in that State.

सरकारी अस्पताल, जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल

814. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री शिव चरण लाल :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री जे० मुन्दर लाल :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री अबुंनसिह भदौरिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर-विकास मंत्री

9 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3820 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी अस्पताल, जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल, के बारे में राज्य सरकार से इस बीच जानकारी प्राप्त हो गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विन्म्व के क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) :
(क) में (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना 21 फरवरी, 1969 को मभा पटन पर रख दी गई थी।

पौड़ी गढ़वाल, उत्तर प्रदेश में गुन्धी
चौरा बांध

815. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री शिव चरण लाल :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री जे० मुन्दर लाल :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री अबुंनसिह भदौरिया :

क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री 9 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3836 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में गुन्धी चौरा बांध के निर्माण कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : गुन्धी चौरा में प्रतिष्ठापनाधीन 100-100 किलोवाट के दो उत्पादन यूनिटों में से

एक यूनिट 31-1-1969 को चालू कर दिया गया था और देवप्रयाग को बिजली की सप्लाई शुरू हो गई थी। दूसरे यूनिट के मार्च, 1969 के शुरू में चालू हो जाने की संभावना है।

तस्कर व्यापारियों की गिरफ्तारी

816. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री गार्डिलिंग गौड :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 में सरकार द्वारा कितने तस्कर व्यापारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और वे किम-किम देश के थे; और

(ख) 1969 में तस्करी तथा तस्कर व्यापारियों का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कितने सीमाशुल्क कर्मचारियों को इनाम दिया गया ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्तमंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) वर्ष 1968 के दौरान 1490 तस्कर व्यापारी गिरफ्तार किये गये। वे निम्नलिखित देशों के थे :—

(1) अफगानिस्तान	-----	3
(2) अरब	-----	57
(3) बर्मा	-----	2
(4) श्री लंका	-----	10
(5) चीन	-----	1
(6) यूनान	-----	5
(7) भारत	-----	1,334
(8) इंडोनेशिया	-----	1
(9) ईरान	-----	1
(10) इटली	-----	1
(11) लेबनान	-----	1
(12) नेपाल	-----	5
(13) पाकिस्तान	-----	66
(14) ब्रिटेन	-----	3

(ख) वर्ष 1968 में सीमा-शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के 1400 कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कार दिये गये।

Permission to Non-Qualified Medical Practitioners For Restricted Practice

817. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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 allow non-qualified medical practitioners restricted practice ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof as also the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government of India.

Issue of 'P' Form

818. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI RAMA CHANDRA
VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have liberalised the granting of "P" forms to the Indians visiting countries abroad;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of this policy of liberalisation; and

(c) whether "P" forms are granted to people going on business or educational tours abroad ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) So far passage clearance could be granted only when the hosts abroad were close relatives of the approved category *Viz* father/mother/brother, sister/uncle/aunt/nephew/niece. Hospitality offers from other relatives or from friends were not eligible for grant of passage clearance. Recently, as an experimental measure, it has been decided that hospitality offers from other relatives and friends could also be considered on merits provided, in addition to local hospitality, passage costs both ways were also being paid from abroad. All such cases would not automatically qualify for grant of passage clearance but would be subject to prior scrutiny and satisfaction about bona fides.

The above change has been introduced as an experimental measure to be reviewed after some time.

(c) The rules provide for the release of foreign exchange for approved business visits and for studies abroad provided certain prescribed conditions are fulfilled. 'P' form clearance may be given for educational tours abroad if hospitality of the acceptable type is available. 'P' form clearance for a business visit would normally be given only if there is adequate justification for the visit apart from hospitality of the acceptable type.

Revolving Fund for Municipal Corporations

819. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :

SHRIMATI ILA PAL
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Resolution passed at a recent meeting of the All India Council of Mayors held at Baroda to the effect that the central Government should create a "Revolving Fund" to help Municipal Corporations to implement their development projects; and

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

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

(a) Yes, a copy of the resolution has recently been received.

(b) A similar proposal is already receiving the attention of Government.

Smuggling of Goods on Indo-Nepal Border

820. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of smuggled goods, item-wise, seized during the year 1968 on the Indo-Nepal border;

(b) whether there is increase in the smuggling of such goods and;

(c) the further preventive measures taken to check smuggling on this border ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement showing the value of smuggled goods, itemwise, seized during the year 1968 on the Indo-Nepal border is annexed.

(b) The number of seizures and the value of goods seized during 1968 has increased as compared to seizures and value of goods seized in the previous years. It is, however, difficult to say whether there is increase in the smuggling of such goods.

(c) Additional staff have been made available for prevention of smuggling across the Indo-Nepal border and preventive measures have been intensified.

STATEMENT

Value of seizures made on Indo-Nepal Border during 1968

I. IMPORTS FROM NEPAL.

Commodity	Value in Rs.
1. Transistor radios	1,20,422
2. Tape recorders	12,492
3. Watches/clocks	54,414
4. Fountain pens 'ball point pens/refills	64,542
5. Cameras	1,84,388
6. Radiant yarn, metallic yarn	8,97,760
7. Nylon yarn	22,345
8. Nylon Socks	661
9. Sugar	2,98,638
10. Mechanical lighters, flints	16,571
11. Textiles	2,59,281
12. Playing cards	945
13. Cloves/Cassia	58,928
14. Stainless Steel utensils	781
15. Others	5,80,961
Total :	25,73,129

II. EXPORTS TO NEPAL

1. Jute	2,14,388
2. Tents/tent cloth	—
Total :	2,14,388

Cracks in Farakka Barrage Piers

821. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:
 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
 SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
 SHRI B. K. MODAK:
 SHRI P. RAMAMURTI:
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
 DR. SHUSHILA NAYAR:
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
 SHRIMATI JLA PAL CHAUDHARI:
 SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
 SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cracks have developed in the piers of the Farakka Barrage as reported to in the Indian Express of the 24th December, 1968;

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the causes thereof;

(c) whether the cracks caused pose a threat to the barrage; and

(d) the steps which are being taken to repair the same and the total cost and time involved to repair the cracks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Some hair cracks due to shrinkage and temperature variation were noticed in a few piers of the Farakka Barrage.

(b) Yes, Sir. A high level technical committee investigated into the causes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Steps have been taken to seal these cracks by Epoxy Grouting. Approximate cost will be Rs. 20,000/- and the time involved would be about 3 weeks.

Smuggling of Silver out of India

822. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA:
 SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:
 SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
 SHRI R. K. AMIN:
 SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
 SHRI BHIBUTI MISHRA:
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total value of silver that was smuggled out of the country during 1968;
 (b) whether it is a fact that Government have recently taken some steps to check smuggling of silver out of the country;
 (c) if so, the details thereof; and
 (d) how far these measures have been effective ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There are no reliable data with the Government about the value of silver that was smuggled out of the country during 1968. However, silver valued approximately at Rs. 4.43 Crores was seized during the year 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Apart from intensified arrangements for collection of intelligence, checking in the coastal areas, procurement of sea crafts, the preventive staff in the concerned Collectorates of Customs and Central Excise have been suitably redeployed. The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 has also been promulgated on the 3rd January, 1969, making additional provisions in the Customs Act, 1962 to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detection. So far as control over silver is concerned, the Ordinance and the Rules and Notifications issued thereunder provides that within a specified area

extending inland upto 50 Kilometres from the west coast of India and that part of the east coast which falls within the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, there shall be intimation of places of storage to Customs officers, transport of silver under cover of voucher, maintenance of prescribed accounts and reasonable steps to avoid sales in the name of fictitious persons.

(d) Reports in the Press suggest a fall in the demand for silver for illegal export consequent to the promulgation of the Ordinance. Substantial fall in the price of silver in internal markets from about Rs. 580/-per kg. in the first week of December, 1968, when the Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1968, was introduced incorporating the provisions subsequently issued as an Ordinance, to Rs. 510 to Rs. 520 per kg. during the middle of February, 1969, also suggest that the measures contained in the Ordinance have been effective in reducing to some extent illegal exports, with consequent reduced demand for silver.

पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उत्तर-प्रदेश) में आयकर देने वाले व्यक्ति

823. श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय :
 श्री अशु नसिंह भदौरिया

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पौड़ी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर आयकर लगाया जा रहा है ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्तमंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : आयकर विभाग के मामान्य सूचकांक रजिस्टर पर पौड़ी-गढ़वाल में 836 व्यक्ति हैं ।

Assessment of Working of O. & N. G. C.

824. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
 SHRI D. AMAT:
 SHRI G. C. NAIK:

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

- (a) whether Government have made the

assessment of the working of Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the last 5 years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found during the above period; and

(c) the nature of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). The assessment of the working of the ONGC is a continuous process and its activities are constantly under review by the Government. During the course of the last five years, the following main defects came to the notice of the Government:

(i) There was inadequate check over the purchase and consumption of stores and spares resulting in a heavy build-up of inventory.

(ii) Drilling efficiency had slackened.

(iii) The development of oilfields discovered by exploration was slow.

The Commission's attention was constantly drawn to these shortcomings. In October 1965, a senior officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service was assigned to advise the Commission on the improvements to be effected in the accounting procedure for stores and spares. As a result, the Commission's stores accounts are now being maintained in a satisfactory manner. Similarly, through constant review, the utilisation of rigs has improved resulting in greater drilling efficiency. The ONGC was also constantly advised to consolidate the results of exploration by speeding up the development of newly discovered oilfields with a view to maximising production. The Commission is now implementing these suggestions.

Cochin Refineries Ltd.

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

(a) The amount of loss which the Cochin Refineries Limited suffered since its inception, year-wise, on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortages;

(b) whether the matters were looked into and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to find out the draw-backs and to bring about improvements in its working?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN):

(a) No loss has been suffered by Cochin Refineries Limited on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortages,

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

Central Depot in Assam

826. **DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:**

SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI G. C. NAIK:

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Russian Experts visited Central Depot in Assam sometime during the year 1968 and criticised the manner in which sophisticated and costly equipments and the new drill pipes were stored;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the equipments to save the unnecessary losses?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have, however, not suffered any loss in respect of any equipment lying in the open. Some equipment was lying in the open at Sibsagar project in Assam because it came in a sudden rush in large quantities before adequate storage space could be made available. The

Commission have long since constructed extra sheds for the storage of the equipment in question.

Forced Vasectomy Operations in Karnal (Haryana State)

827. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRIMATI ILAPAL
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI BISHWANARAIN
SHASTRI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAM :
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as stated by Shri Chand Ram, former Deputy Chief Minister of Haryana that Policemen of Karnal have been dragging poor Hindu Harijans from several villages in Haryana to the operation table for compulsory vasectomy operations and that not only young Harijans but also Harijans of the ages of 55 and 60 have been operated forcibly ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these policemen have become family planning enthusiasts because the State Government of Haryana have offered a transistor set to any policeman getting 20 vasectomy operations done ;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to various allegations made at a press conference by Shri Chand Ram and which appeared in the *Times of*

India of the 8th January, 1969 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (d). The matter regarding coercion said to have been exercised by officials for carrying out vasectomy operations in the rural areas of Karnal District specially among Harijans referred to the news item which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 10th January, 1969 was taken up with the State Government. On an enquiry undertaken by the State Government, it transpires that there has been no case of coercion in vasectomy operations in the State. Further more, in order to avoid resort to any sort of forcible sterilisation instructions in the matter have been issued by the State Government to all concerned.

Allotment Of Shops In Multi-Storeyed Building At Janpath, New Delhi

828. SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1026 on the 18th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any decision with regard to the adoption of criteria for the allotment of shops in the multistoreyed building at Janpath has since been taken ;

(b) if so, whether the present stallholders at Janpath will be eligible for these shops ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to provide pucca shops to the present stallholders of Janpath and ;

(d) if so, when and where ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) to (d). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Fertilizer Factory in Punjab

829. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI RABI RAY:

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

(a) the present position of setting up the Fertilizer Factory in Punjab;

(b) whether it is a fact that the party which has been given the letter of intent in this regard has crores of rupees as income-tax arrears;

(c) if so, whether Government have drawn the attention of the State Government in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the State Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The party to whom the letter of intent has been issued has yet to submit the detailed financing and foreign collaboration proposals.

(b) The party had income tax arrears as on 31st December, 1968, Rs. 50,18,140.35. The Income-tax Appellate Tribunal has set aside the major portion of the assessment and in view of this the tax demanded is no longer payable.

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

राज्यों द्वारा विनियोजन

830. श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री वृज भूषण लाल :
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री सूरजभान :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि पांचवें विनियोजन आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने कहा है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में राज्यों द्वारा विनियोजित 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी पर व्याज तक नहीं मिल रहा है तथा राज्य जितनी अधिक शीघ्रता में ऋण लेते जायेंगे उतनी ही शीघ्रता से उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति बिगड़ती जायगी; और

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

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्तमंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ममाचार पत्रों में छपे ममाचारों में पता चलता है कि पांचवें वित्त आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने एक संवाददाता सम्मेलन में कहा था कि सभी राज्यों में सरकारी उद्यमों में लगायी गयी पूंजी में काफी आमदनी नहीं हो रही है और राज्यों को ऋणों और व्याज दोनों का भुगतान अपने राजस्वों से करना पड़ रहा है। उन्होंने यह बताया कि यदि उद्यमों से इतनी आमदनी भी न हुई कि वे उनमें लगायी गयी पूंजी के व्याज की अदायगी कर सकें, तो इसमें राज्यों की आय पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह भी कहा कि राज्यों को राजस्व के सभी सम्भव साधन जुटाने चाहिए और यदि वे ऐसे नहीं कर सकते तो आयोग द्वारा उनकी सहायता करना सम्भव नहीं होगा।

(ख) भारत सरकार इस बात में सहमत है कि सरकारी उद्यमों को अपनी कार्यकुशलता में सुधार करके अपनी आय बढ़ानी चाहिये।

विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों को बिलीय सहायता

831. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में विदेशी धर्म-प्रचारकों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों, अस्पतालों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं को राज्यवार कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात से मन्तुष्ट है कि इन संस्थाओं को दी गई सहायता का केवल जनता की सेवाओं और सार्वजनिक हित के लिए प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

साबुन पर लेबल लगाना

832. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :

श्री बंशनाारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री क० लक्ष्मण :

श्री ए० श्रीधरन :

श्री रामचरण :

श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

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

(क) जिन साबुनों को बनाने में चर्बी का प्रयोग किया जाता है उनके लपेटने के कागजों पर चर्बी के प्रयोग के बारे में संकेत देना, अनिवार्य करने के बारे में इण्डियन सोप एण्ड टायलट मेकर्स एसोसिएशन से परामर्श लेना किन कारणों से आवश्यक समझा गया था;

(ख) उनका परामर्श कब मांगा गया था और क्या प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अत्यधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) से (घ) : यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि जिन साबुनों को बनाने में चर्बी का प्रयोग किया जाता है उनके लपेटने के कागजों पर चर्बी के प्रयोग के बारे में संकेत को अनिवार्य करने के सम्बन्ध में इस मंत्रालय ने इण्डियन सोप एण्ड टायलटरीज मेकर्स एसोसिएशन से परामर्श लिया है । 29-7-1968 को लोकसभा में तात्कालिक प्रश्न संख्या 153 के उत्तर में पूछे गये अनुपूरक प्रश्नों के दौरान भूतपूर्व पेट्रोलियम और रसायन-मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जिन साबुनों में चर्बी का प्रयोग होता है उन पर लेबल लगाने के बारे में दिये गये मुद्दाव की जांच की जायेगी । तदनुसार इण्डियन सोप एण्ड टायलटरीज मेकर्स एसोसिएशन को 27 अगस्त, 1968 को इस विषय की बाबत लिखा गया था कि क्या उनकी एसोसिएशन के सदस्य उनके द्वारा

बेचे जा रहे साबुनों के लपेटने वाले कागज पर, जिनमें पशु मज्जा और चर्बी का भ्रंश होता है, संकेत देने के लिए सहमत होंगे। एसोसियेशन ने मुभाव पर विचार किया और महसूस किया है कि यह पर्याप्त होगा यदि जनसंख्या के उस वर्ग की, जिन्हें पशु चर्बी भ्रंश सहित साबुनों के उपयोग में आपत्ति है, मांग को पूरा करने के लिए केवल वनस्पति तेलों से तैयार श्रृंगार-साबुनों के कुछ मार्क लपेटने वाले कागजों पर उचित चिन्हों सहित बेचे जाएं। वास्तविक तौर पर मुख्य निर्माताओं में से एक ने शुद्ध वनस्पति तेलों से तैयार किये गये श्रृंगार-साबुन के एक नमूने को बेचा है, जिसके लेबलों पर इस प्रकार का संकेत दिया गया है। यह और सूचना मिली है कि दो अन्य निर्माताओं ने निकट भविष्य में इसी प्रकार के साबुनों को तैयार करने की योजना बनाई है जिनके लपेटने वाले कागजों पर इसी प्रकार के चिन्ह होंगे। संश्लेषी प्रक्षालक (डैटरजेंट्स), जिनमें किसी प्रकार की मज्जा, चाहे वह वनस्पति की हो या पशु की, नहीं होती है; लाण्डरी-उद्देश्य के लिए पहले ही पाउडर के रूप में उपलब्ध है। निर्माताओं में से एक ने प्रक्षालकों को टिकियों के रूप में बेचा है और कई अन्य निर्माता भी शीघ्र ही ऐसा करने का विचार करते हैं। एसोसियेशन यह महसूस करती है कि उपर्युक्त कथन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह किसी प्रकार भी लाभदायक नहीं होगा कि अन्य साबुनों को "पशु-चर्बी मिश्रित" चिन्हित करके बेचा जाए। सरकार एसोसियेशन के विचार को स्वीकार करने का विचार रखती है।

Sub-Inspectors In Central Excise Department

833. SHRI NANJA GOWDER:
SHRI R. V. NAIK:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to terminate services of over 500 sub-inspectors attached to the Central Excise Department;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether they are being absorbed in some other Department or not?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It may however be mentioned that the Government have located 417 posts of Sub-Inspectors surplus to requirements in the Central Excise Department because of removal of physical control over a large number of excisable commodities with effect from 1-6-1968. Efforts are being made to absorb the surplus Sub-Inspectors in the Central Excise & Customs Department.

Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Rural Areas

834. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on the recommendations of the Rural Homoeopathic Medical Aid Committee, the Central Government have suggested to the State Government to open at least 100 subsidised homoeopathic dispensaries in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have reacted favourably to the suggestion made by Government; ↓

(c) whether Government will give any assistance in running the subsidised Homoeopathic dispensaries; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Central assistance is proposed to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) In 1965, the Government of India requested the State Governments to implement the recommendations of the Committee.

(b) Only the Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been implementing the scheme. In Bihar 14 and in U. P. 64 Homoeopathic dispensaries are being run.

(c) and (d). The proposal is that the State Governments should be given block assistance by the Central Government for various heads of development including Health.

P. M.'s Award on Royalty For Oil In Assam and Gujarat

835. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI :
SHRI BISWANARAYANA
SHASTRI:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has announced her award on royalty for oil in Assam and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments concerned in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) (i) Royalty should be based on an average price of indigenous crude of Rs. 100.00 per tonne.

(ii) 10% of the above average price *i.e.* Rs. 10/—(per tonnes) should be fixed as royalty payable.

(iii) The rate thus fixed shall be in force for four years, at the end of which period a review should be undertaken.

(iv) The award should be given effect to as from the 1st January, 1968.

(c) A communication from the Chief Minister of Gujrat suggesting certain modifications or elucidation of the award has been received a few days ago; it is under consideration. No communication on the Award has been received from the Government of Assam.

Rabindra Rangshala, New Delhi

836. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI C. C. DESAI :

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

(a) whether the Rabindra Rangshala recently put up at New Delhi has been inaugurated and if so, when;

(b) the number of programmes so far organised in the Rangshala;

(c) the total cost of maintenance of the auditorium;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn in this regard to a report in the *National Herald* of the 3rd January, 1969 under the caption "Best auditorium goes abegging"; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction there-
to ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. It was inaugurated by the President of India on the 24th October, 1968.

(b) No programme has so far been organised in the Rangshala.

(c) Rs. 1,15,695/- during the current financial year from 1st April, 1968 to 31st January 1969 including care-taking and watch and ward.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Rent for the Rangshala has been reduced from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 1,000/- per day. Other suggestions are being examined.

Indian Oil Corporation

837. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the Indian Oil Corporation on account of (i) Irregularities, (ii) theft, (iii) stock shortage, (iv) fire or any other such causes;

(b) whether these matters were looked into; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Rs. 31.65 lakhs during 1967-68 including Rs. 28.66 lakhs on account of stock losses, Rs. 1.16 lakhs due to thefts and Rs. 1.83 lakhs due to fire and other causes. The stock losses arise due to

handling and evaporations etc., and were well below the normal limits in the Oil Industry.

(b) and (c). Yes. Losses on account of thefts, fire, deterioration in storage, etc., have been written off, where necessary, after due investigations, including those by the Police. Some claims have been accepted by the Insurance Companies.

Allotment of Shops in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that tenders have been called for the allotment of shops in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

(b) if so, the number of tenders received for each type of shop and the steps being taken to finalize the tenders;

(c) the time by which these shops are likely to be allotted;

(d) whether special considerations would be given to the Members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) yes.

(b) and (c). Tenders were invited for 121 shops (including one counter shop) of different areas against which a total number of 266 tenders (including 12 tenders received late) were received. 115 shops (including the counter shop) have since been allotted. The remaining shops are likely to be allotted soon.

(d) The question is under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

Flood Warning Centres

839. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to establish a few centres of "flood warning system" in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis for selecting the sites; and

(d) the expenditure per annum on a centres ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up flood forecasting centres at Gauhati, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Lucknow, Surat and Bhubaneswar in order to issue scientific forecasts of approaching floods to the State Government officials to enable them to take timely measures to alert the people and organise rescue and relief measures.

(c) The centres have been selected in the areas very vulnerable to flood damage so that the forecasts may reduce the loss of human lives, cattle and movable property.

(d) Details estimates are still being worked out. In the Fourth Plan, the expenditure on these six centres is estimated at about Rs. 200 lakhs. The requirement of funds varies from centre to centre.

Mobile Hospitals in Rural Areas during Fourth Five Year Plan

841. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for "Mobile hospitals" for rural areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, State-wise details thereof ;

(c) the likely expenditure involved in the implementation of the Scheme, State-wise ; and

(d) if reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There is no such proposal.

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

(d) Health is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to provide adequate medical care in the rural areas, according to the local conditions.

Flats untenanted due to lack of allotment by D. M. C.

842. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item of the 7th. January, 1969, in the *Hindustan Times* to the effect that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has taken two years to finalise an allotment policy for about 900 flats at Tilak Nagar and Rajouri Gardens meant for Class IV employees and slum-dwellers ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the flats were ready for occupation in the first quarter of 1967 ;

(c) if so, the loss involved and reasons to keep them vacant ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) No.

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

Tata Fertilizer Project

843. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether the concept of joint venture mooted during the Indo-Iranian talks also covers the present Tata Fertilizer Project;

(b) the amount of liquid ammonia to be likely imported by Government in this respect;

(c) whether the deal will be on the basis of foreign exchange or on barter basis; and

(d) if so, the names of the Indian commodities likely to form part of the barter arrangement ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) the concept of joint venture is at present under study by the sub-committee of the Joint Commission constituted in accordance with the agreement reached at the recent Indo-Iranian talks. The Tata Fertilizer project is also under consideration of the Government.

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

सीमा शुल्क नियमों का उल्लंघन

844. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में आने वाले ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनसे बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के सीमा-शुल्क विभागों ने वर्ष 1968 तथा 1969 में अब तक गैर-कानूनी माल बरामद किया है;

(ख) उनमें भारतीय नागरिकों तथा विदेशियों की प्रतिशतता कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) जिन भारतीय नागरिकों को इन नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिये दण्ड दिया गया है उनमें से संमत्सदस्यों, यदि कोई हैं, तथा राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

उपप्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्तमंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा मभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

विदेशी तेल समवायों को हुआ लाभ

845. श्री देवन सेन : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में इण्डो-बर्मा, कालटक्स तथा एस्सोतेल समवायों को कितना लाभ हुआ;

(ख) उक्त समवायों ने अपने लाभ की कितने प्रतिशत राशि भारत से बाहर भेजी :

(ग) क्या इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी के कारण इन समवायों को हानि हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा

धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). 1965 से लेकर 1967 की सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

कम्पनी का नाम	1965-67 के दौरान		उसी अवधि के दौरान	
	कुल लाभ लगभग लाख रुपयों में	शुद्ध लाभ लगभग लाख रुपयों में	कुल लाभ का लगभग प्रतिशत	शुद्ध लाभ का लगभग प्रतिशत
इण्डोबर्मा पेट्रोलियम कम्पनी लि०	124.76	46.11	14.92%	40.38%
कालटैम (इण्डिया) लि०	366.45	127.23	शून्य	शून्य
एम्सो स्टैंडर्ड ईस्टर्न इन्कारपोरिटेड	293.00	60.50	17.34%	83.97%

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मंसर्स किलाचन्द देवीचन्द एण्ड कम्पनी को दिया गया ऋण

846. श्री बेबेन सेन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा मंसर्स किलाचन्द देवीचन्द एण्ड कम्पनी को अब तक कितना ऋण दिया गया है और ऋण यह किन संस्थाओं की स्थापना के लिये दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त समवाय ने यह ऋण निश्चित समयावधि में नहीं लौटाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऋण वसूल करने में उदारतापूर्ण रवैया अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). वित्त मंत्रालय ने इस कम्पनी को कोई ऋण नहीं दिये हैं । वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा यदि कोई ऋण दिये गये हों, तो उनके बारे में सूचना

इकट्ठी की जा रही है जिसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Rules

847. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violation of foreign exchange rules detected during 1968; and

(b) the steps taken to check the incidence of such cases ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) During the year 1968, 1,854 cases of suspected violations of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, were registered by the Enforcement Directorate for investigation.

(b) Where, as a result of the investigation, contraventions of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 are noticed, necessary action as provided in the Act is taken against the persons concerned. The Enforcement

agencies continue to be vigilant and take necessary action to prevent such violations. The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act was last amended in the year 1965 to make the enforcement of the regulations more effective. Some more amendments to the said Act, in order to provide, *inter alia*, for more stringent and deterrent punishments to offenders, are under consideration.

Construction of a Memorial for Mahatma Gandhi at the place of assassination

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the plans for the construction of a memorial for Mahatma Gandhi at the spot where he was assassinated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the memorial would be ready by the 2nd October, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) No, Sir. Not yet.

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

Standards for green and black Teas

849. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3696 on the 9th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution have since finalised the examination of the Kangra Valley and Dehra Dun black and green Teas;

(b) if so, whether these have been considered by the Central Committee for Food Standards; and

(c) the time when the report is likely

to be ready for consideration by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) After the recommendations of the Indian Standards Institution have been made available to the Central Committee for Food Standards and considered by them, the matter will be examined by Government.

Committee of Directors of Bhakra and Beas Control Board

850. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of the Committee of Directors of the Bhakra and Beas Control Board of the concerned States took place in December, 1968, and

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed and the conclusions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There is no committee of directors of Bhakra and Beas Control Board. However, under the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. Bhakra Management Board and Beas Construction Board have been set up with effect from 1st October, 1967. No Meeting of Beas Construction Board was held in December 1968. A meeting of the Bhakra Management Board was however held on the 13th December, 1968.

(b) Some of the important decisions taken at the meeting besides, those relating to day to day administration and procedural matters, were :—

(i) Grant of enhanced dearness allowance at rates sanctioned by the Government of Punjab ;

(ii) the amount accumulated on account of discount forfeited in connection with the supply of hydro-power to Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking be waived off; the amount of lower power factor charges be recovered from Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking as early as possible; and the agreement in connection with the revised rates for the supply of power to Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking be got executed; and

(iii) Respective State Governments/State Electricity Boards be consulted before officers belonging to them were reverted or transferred out of Bhakra Management Board consequent on reduction of posts.

Tata Fertilizer Project at Mithapur

851. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOWDHURY :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the statement regarding Mithapur Fertilizer Project made on the 18th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether alternative foreign assistance or collaboration from National Petroleum Company of Iran or other sources, including supplies of liquid ammonia, has since been secured and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the project is likely to suffer delay owing to withdrawal of offer by M/s Allied Chemicals of U. S. A. and if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the total loss of foreign exchange likely to be incurred on account of this withdrawal of US offer ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) M/s Tata Chemicals have not indicated any foreign assistance or collaboration from National Petroleum Company of Iran

other than supplies of liquid ammonia, phosphoric acid and sulphur.

(b) The proposal has not yet been approved and the question of delay does not arise.

(c) M/s Allied Chemicals of U. S. A. were expected to participate in the equity capital of the project to the extent of Rs. 5 crores. Their withdrawal will necessitate additional foreign exchange financing to that extent.

Delhi Administration's Excise Policy

852. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Morarka Committee appointed to go into the Administration of Union Territories and NEFA had observed that the Excise Policy of the Delhi Administration promoted bootlegging;

(b) if so, whether this commitment was made by it in reference to the recent decision of the Administration to raise the licence fee for vendors of foreign type of Indian liquors which according to the said study group has pushed the prices so high that smuggling from neighbouring States has become a problem; and

(c) the improvements in the Administrations excise policy that are being introduced in the light of these observations ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE. (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Committee had observed that "the high price of country liquor in Delhi has encouraged illicit distillation and smuggling from the neighbouring States where prices are considerably lower".

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Certain proposals to rationalise the system of levying licence fee/assess-

ment fee are under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Smuggling of goods near Gujarat and Bombay Coasts

853. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coasts along Maharashtra (Bombay) and Gujarat continue to be vulnerable for smuggling purposes;

(b) if so, the number and details of the cases in which smugglers were intercepted by the Central Customs and Excise Authorities during the last three months and the extent and nature of smuggled goods seized in each case; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to effectively prevent smuggling across these coasts ?

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

(b) During the last three months from November, 1968 to January 1969, smugglers were intercepted on 524 occasions in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and the Union territory of Goa resulting in seizure of smuggled goods valued at approx. Rs. 2.84 crores consisting of gold, silver, watches, currency, blades, lighters, synthetic and metallised yarn, synthetic fabrics, cosmetics, transistor sets, playing cards, whisky, cigarettes, cloves, cinnamon and miscellaneous luxury goods.

(c) Apart from intensified arrangements for collection of intelligence, checking in the coastal areas, procurement of sea crafts, the preventive staff in the concerned Collectorates of Customs and Central Excise have been suitably redeployed. The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 has also been promulgated on the 3rd January, 1969, making additional provisions in the Customs Act, 1962 to

take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detection. So far as control over silver is concerned, the Ordinance and the Rules and Notifications issued thereunder provide that within a specified area extending inland upto 50 Kilometres from the west coast of India and that part of the east coast which falls within the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry, there shall be intimation of places of storage to Customs officers, transport of silver under cover of voucher, maintenance of prescribed accounts and reasonable steps to avoid sales in the name of fictitious persons.

As regards imported goods the Ordinance and the Rules and notifications issued thereunder provide that in respect of the notified goods, there shall be intimation of place of storage, furnishing details of notified goods, maintenance of accounts, transport and sale under cover of vouchers and reasonable precautions before acquisition.

Unit trust of India

854. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite an increase in the prices of equities on the stock market and improved profits, the price of Units of the Unit Trust of India have not appreciably gone up;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the achievements and shortcomings of this institution; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to strengthen it ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the prices of units of the Unit Trust of India have not moved up appreciably. Since July 1968, when the Trust's accounting year 1968-69 commenced, the price of units has gone up from Rs. 10.10 on

1st July to Rs. 10.60 on 1st February 1969. This compares with a price of Rs. 10.45 on the 1st February 1968. The higher price this year reflects in a large measure the improvement in the value of the underlying securities of the Trust. It has to be borne in mind that the Unit Trust's portfolio is a balanced one consisting partly of equities, partly of preference shares and partly of debentures. It is in the equity section that there has been a pronounced rise of late. During the second half of 1968 equities moved within a narrow range and it was only in January 1969 that they recorded a sharp rise. In tune with this trend, the prices of units moved up steadily upto December but was subsequently stepped up thrice in about three weeks from Rs. 10.45 to Rs. 10.60. It has also to be borne in mind that most of the unit-holders come from small and medium income groups and the response to the units depends on the yield obtained on them. Any sharp rise in the prices of units would have deterred them from investing in units and would have affected the sales. This aspect had to be taken into account by the Unit Trust while fixing the prices of units from time to time.

(c) and (d) : The Trust has been in operation for 4½ years and its performance cannot be considered to be unsatisfactory. As of 31st December, 1968, sales of units totalled Rs. 54 crores and the number of unit-holders exceeded 2½ lakhs.

Grant-in-aid to Haryana

855. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Haryana had demanded a rupee 12-crores grant-in-aid from the Fifth Finance Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Fifth Finance Commission in its interim recommendations for 1969-70 has virtually rejected the State Government's demand and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons why Haryana has not been treated like its counter-parts, the

States of Orissa, Assam and Kerala which have been given large amounts ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The State Governments submit their forecasts of revenue and expenditure and claims for assistance to the Finance Commission which assesses the needs after taking into account the States own resources.

Haryana is not at present in receipt of any grant-in-aid under the substantive provision of article 275 (1) of the Constitution. The Fifth Finance Commission in its interim Report has also not recommended any grant-in-aid to Haryana for 1969-70 (along with Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra). It has not also recommended any increase in the grants-in-aid at present payable to Kerala, Orissa and few other States. The Commission's recommendations in this regard must be viewed in the back-ground of the fact that the States receive a share in Central taxes and duties and a grant-in-aid is recommended only where this does not cover the non-Plan Revenue requirements, vide in this connection para 75 of the Fifth Finance Commission's Interim Report.

Demographic Research by Central Family Planning Institute.

856. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Family Planning Institute has taken up a review of demographic research in the country.

(b) if so, whether the scheme has already made considerable headway;

(c) if so, when the statistics are likely to be available; and

(d) whether the Institute has already

prepared a draft of a document on family planning in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRA SEKHAH) : (a) and (b). Yes; as one of its functions the Central Family Planning Institute undertakes periodically a review of demographic research in the country.

(c) and (d). The Institute has recently prepared a draft document on research and evaluation done so far about the Family Planning Programme and this document is likely to be finalised soon.

Smuggling of vitamin pills out of India.

857. SHRI N. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a couple of thousand Vitamin pills of Indian manufacture have led to change of hundreds of rupees into foreign currency;

(b) if so, whether the American and European travellers have smuggled these pills out of India; and

(c) the steps taken to check this currency racket through smuggling of pills and drugs ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Government is not aware of anything except the news report that appeared in a section of the Press.

(b) No instance of smuggling of vitamin pills of Indian manufacture by foreign travellers has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Apart from the normal steps taken for preventing smuggling in general,

field formations have been informed of the Press report so that they may keep a watch.

Employees of State and Reserve Banks

858. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India pay two additional increments or special pay to its graduate employees employed as clerks;

(b) If so, whether Government also propose to allow their graduate clerks such benefits keeping in view the fact about better quality of work done by such graduate employees;

(c) if so, the time by which Government would make such an announcement; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As the posts are in different organisations, their pay scales are fixed under different conditions.

Payment of Advance for Supply of Road Rollers to U. P. C. C.

859. SHRI V. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister for FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1949 on the 25th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the report of the C. B. I. about the order of the Director General, Supplies and Disposals to pay M/s. United Provinces Commercial Corporation 90 per cent advance against proof of

inspection of road rollers, has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) to (c). The report from the Central Bureau of Investigation, has been received recently. They have recommended departmental action against a few officials. These recommendations are being examined.

Water and Electricity Bills in Respect of Ministers' Residences

860. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1950 on the 25th November, 1968 and state:

(a) whether bills regarding electricity and water charges relating to the Ministers' residences for the year 1967-68 have been presented to the Ministers concerned;

(b) the numbers 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 MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes.

(b) 23.

(c) The following Ministers/Deputy Ministers have not yet paid the excess amount due from them:—

1. Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
2. Shri P. Govinda Menon.
3. Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

4. Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.
5. Shri V. C. Shukla.
6. Shri J. B. Muthyal Rao.
7. Shri Iqbal Singh.
8. Shri Mohd. Yunus Saleem.

In the residences of some Ministers/Deputy Ministers, separate meters for water and electricity for the 'residential' and 'office' portions do not exist. Pending provision of separate meters, it has been decided to treat 40%/30% of the total expenditure on electricity and water as on the 'office' portion of the residence. In accordance with this decision, the expenditure on electricity and water charges in the 'residential' portion of the residences of S/Shri C. M. Poonacha and A. P. Shinde has been found to be within the voluntary ceiling limit of Rs. 2,400/- per annum. Hence, no bills have been sent to these two Ministers, who were included in the 33 cases reported on 12th August, 1968 in reply to Question No. 3585.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha had raised certain points with regard to payment of these dues. The matter has been clarified to him recently.

The bill against Shri B. R. Bhagat may have to be revised after clarification regarding occupation of a room in the residence for Office purposes.

Abolition of Export Duty on Tea

862. SHRI R. V. NAIK:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister of Assam have recently pleaded with the Prime Minister for the abolition of export duty on tea;

(b) whether they have pleaded that this step alone could help re-establish India's dwindling foreign markets;

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

(d) whether Government have assessed the adverse effect of imposing export duty on tea consequent on devaluation of rupee ?

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

(b) This is one of the steps suggested for improving the competitive position of the Indian tea in world markets.

(c) The suggestion made is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Export duties were levied to ensure that such part of the increase in the rupee value of exports (consequent to devaluation) as would have been a windfall gain to the exporters may be recovered as export duty so that there should be no fall in the realisation of foreign exchange on account of exports, in addition to being a source of revenue. As and when a need for the reduction in or abolition of any export duty was necessary, the same was done. Accordingly, export duty on Tea was reduced as and when circumstances warranted.

भूतपूर्व मन्त्रिमंडल-सचिव द्वारा प्रस्तुत जीवन बीमा और सामान्य बीमा के बारे में प्रतिवेदन

863. श्री मोहल्लू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री दिनांक 18 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4221 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व मन्त्रिमंडल-सचिव श्री एस० एस० खेड़ा द्वारा गैर सरकारी सदस्य को प्रस्तुत प्रतिवेदन, जिसमें जीवन-बीमा तथा सामान्य बीमा की समस्याओं पर

विचार किया गया है, का ब्योरा देना जनहित में नहीं होगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रतिवेदन का ब्योरा न देने के दूमरे क्या कारण हैं ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं। श्री खेड़ा की रिपोर्टें केवल मंत्रालय के प्रयोजन के लिए थीं, प्रकाशन के लिए नहीं।

मिट्टी के तेल के लाइसेंस प्राप्त व्यापारी

864. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 25 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1957 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सिकन्दराबाद, वाराणसी, आजमगढ़, जौनपुर, मुलतानपुर, गाजीपुर, गोशनगंज, टाण्डा, रावर्टसगंज, अहरोरा राड, कसिया, गाजियाबाद, गोरखपुर, घुघुली, पपरौना, खलीलाबाद, बस्ती, दिल्ली, फाजाबाद, अलीगढ़, अखरपुर, शाहजहांपुर, कलकत्ता, हावड़ा और शिवपुर में मिट्टी के तेल की लाइसेंस प्राप्त एक ही फर्म मैसर्स राधाकृष्ण विमल कुमार है ; और

(ख) स्थानीय मिविल अधिकारियों द्वारा किस-किस तारीख को लाइसेंस दिये हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सैन) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

गोरखपुर में उर्वरक कारखाना

865. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री 25 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1958 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी विभागों, राज्य सरकार के सभी अभिकरणों तथा भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाना खोलने के लिए अपेक्षित जानकारी अब एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देरी होने का कारण है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). व्यौरा सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया : देखिए संख्या LT—99/69]

Ministers, Visits Abroad

866. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Ministers who went abroad during the last 20 months;

(b) the names of countries each Minister visited; and

(c) the expense incurred by each Minister and the total amount of foreign exchange involved on these foreign travels by Ministers ?

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

Drawback Enquiry Committee's Report

867. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 760 on the 16th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Drawback Enquiry Committee's report have since been considered;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the final decision will be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (c). All the recommendations of the Drawback Enquiry Committee have been examined and tentative conclusions thereon have been reached. A few of these have yet to be finalised. It is expected that these will be finalised early.

नौसैनिक तथा असेनिक जहाजों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा लाये जाने वाले माल पर सीमा शुल्क

868. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नौसैनिक तथा असेनिक जहाजों के कर्मचारियों को जहाज में अपने साथ कुछ सीमा तक विदेशी माल लाने की अनुमति होती है तथा एक निश्चित सेवावधि के पश्चात् उनसे सीमा-शुल्क भी नहीं लिया जाता ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। भारतीय पत्तन और पाकिस्तान, श्री लंका, वर्मा, मलेशिया अथवा सिंगापुर के पत्तनों के बीच फेरे करने वाले जहाजों को छोड़कर अन्य विदेशों के बीच आने जाने वाले व्यापारिक जहाजों के नाविक-दल के मामले में सेवावधि की समाप्ति पर यह सुविधा दी जाती है। यदि ऐसे जहाज के नाविक की सेवावधि 3 महीने तक की रही हो तो वह 800 रुपये मूल्य तक का सामान बिना सीमाशुल्क दिये ला सकता है। 1600 रुपये की उच्चतम सीमा के अधीन रहते हुए उपर्युक्त सीमा में 160 रुपये प्रति माह की दर से वृद्धि दी जाती है। ये सीमाएं वही हैं जो सामान्य यात्रियों के लिए हैं।

जलसेना के जहाजों के नाविक विदेश से लौटते समय शुल्क-मुक्त सामान ला सकते हैं। उनके शुल्क-मुक्त सामान के मूल्य की सीमा वह होती है जो उनको स्वीकृत की विदेशी मुद्रा की सीमा अथवा साधारण यात्रियों के लिए स्वीकृत उपर्युक्त सीमा में से जो कम हो।

उसी कैलेंडर वर्ष में की गई दूसरी और बाद की यात्राओं में छूट, साधारण छूट के आधे तक सीमित है।

Autonomous Council for Research in Indian System of Medicine.

869. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK:

SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI CHENGALRA YA NAIDU:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an autonomous Council for research in Indian systems of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to set up the proposed Council ?

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

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out, as expeditiously as possible.

पोटाशियम उर्वरक तैयार करने के लिए नमक का उपयोग

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

पोटाशियम उर्वरक तैयार करने के लिये समुद्रीय जल और कच्छ के रन के नमक का कच्चे माल के रूप में प्रयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में किये गये अनुसन्धान का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में नमक निर्माताओं को दिये गये सुझावों के अलावा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उक्त उर्वरक तैयार करने के लिए स्थापित किये जाने वाले कारखानों तथा उनकी प्रस्तावित क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान और धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

सैण्ट्रल साल्ट और मेराइन केमिकल्स रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, भावनगर ने मिश्रित नमक ब्रिटेन से पोटेशियम उर्वरक अर्थात् पोटेशियम क्लोराइड और पोटेशियम मिचोनाइट की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रक्रियाओं का विकास किया है। 1967 से काण्डला में पोटेशियम क्लोराइड के उत्पादन के लिए प्रतिवर्ष 1000 मीटरी टन क्षमता का एक संयंत्र स्थापित किया गया और 1969 में पोटेशियम मिचोनाइट के उत्पादन के लिए टूटीकोरिन में प्रतिदिन 10 मीटरी टन क्षमता का एक संयंत्र लगाया जायेगा। दोनों संयंत्र गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं—अन्य नमक निर्माताओं को ऐसे उद्यमों को अपनाने के लिए यत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा इन्स्टीट्यूट ने कान्वर वेट के समीप कच्छ के ग्रेट रन के दक्षिणी किनारे में भी उपलब्ध मान्द्रित लवणों का सर्वेक्षण किया है। यह देखा गया है कि इन लवणों में 2-3 प्रतिशत पोटेशियम क्लोराइड है तथा वे मिश्रित नमक के उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त हैं। गुजरात सरकार ने इन लवणों की आपूर्ति के लिए अध्ययन की व्यवस्था की है और आवश्यक सुविधाओं के प्रबन्ध की जांच कर रही है। हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लि० भी अपने खराघोडा नमक कारखाने में पोटेशियम उर्वरक के प्रायोगिक उत्पादन में लगा हुआ है।

उर्वरकों की खपत तथा उनका उत्पादन

871. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरिक और पोटेशियम उर्वरकों की खपत और उनके उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या हैं और इनको किस प्रकार पूरा किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन): अस्थायी लक्ष्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

	खपत	उत्पादन
(मिलियन मीटरी टन)		
नाइट्रोजन	3.73	3.73
फास्फेट (पी 2 और 5)	1.73	1.73
पोटाश (के 2 ओ)	1.10	—

उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को अतिरिक्त उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना और मौजूदा संयंत्रों में विस्तार द्वारा पूरा किये जाने की आशा है।

सिंदरी के अनुसंधान तथा विकास विभाग का विस्तार

872. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने सिन्दरी के अनुसंधान तथा विकास विभाग के विस्तार के लिए जो कार्यक्रम बनाया है उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन): (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर मभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

नेपथा का आयात

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने नेपथा का आयात करने के बारे में किसी देश के साथ कोई दीर्घकालीन करार किया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या देशीय साधनों से इसकी आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) नेपाल का वर्तमान उत्पादन देश की आवश्यकताओं में फालतू है । यदि आवश्यक हुआ, तो उचित समय पर नेपाल के आयात के लिए व्यवस्था की जायेगी ।

ट्रान्सफार्मर में प्रयुक्त होने वाली तेल सम्बन्धी परियोजना

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

(क) देश में ट्रान्सफार्मर में प्रयुक्त होने वाले तेल के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी परियोजना कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी; और

(ख) बड़े पैमाने पर विद्युतीकरण विस्तार कार्यक्रम को देखते हुए ट्रान्सफार्मर में प्रयुक्त होने वाले तेल की पूरी आवश्यकताएं देशीय साधनों में कब तक पूरी हो जायेंगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) : (क) और (ख). बम्बई में मैसर्स पावर केबल्ज द्वारा बनाया गया संयंत्र चालू है । मद्रास स्थित मैसर्स सिकरी एवं ग्रेवर के संयंत्र के 1970 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की आशा है । इन दोनों संयंत्रों के कुल उत्पादन से देश में ट्रान्सफार्मर तेल की समस्त आवश्यकताओं के पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

Ganges Water Pollution Commission

875. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 33 on the 11th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the enquiry into the pollution of Ganges Water at Barauni by petroleum has since been completed:

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Administrative Reforms Commission's Report on Life Insurance Corporation

876. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission recently recommended various steps and actions to improve the working efficiency in the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the broad recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Copies of the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Life Insurance Administration have been placed

in the Parliament Library. The Report is under consideration.

Requirement of Foreign Aid for Fourth Plan

877. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
 SHRI CHINTAMANI
 PANIGRAHI :
 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
 SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
 SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the likely requirement of net foreign aid for Fourth Five Year Plan and for which of the principal developmental projects such aid will be needed;

(b) whether, according to the present indication the total requirement of foreign aid is likely to be received or any shortfall is expected and if so, the extent of the shortfall;

(c) whether it is a fact that after accounting for the repayment liabilities during Fourth Five Year Plan, India is likely to receive only 2 Billion dollars during Fifth Five Year Plan, and if so, how Government propose to implement the Plan Projects or whether the Plan will accordingly be pruned; and

(d) how much of the expected aid will be in form of tied up loan to be utilised against specific projects and how much will be in form of free exchange ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (d). The Fourth Plan is in the final stages of preparation and will be presented to Parliament as soon as possible. As stated in the "Approach to the Fourth Plan", the Plan will aim to eliminate completely food aid and to reduce by 1973-74 the net amount of total foreign aid to one half of the present level. The order of magnitudes of external resources

needed for the Plan will be indicated in the Plan document. Discussions with donors for such aid as is necessary, over and above aid in the pipeline, can be taken up only after the Plan is finalised and the project and non-project aid requirements are worked out fully. It is not possible to state, with reference to the Five Year period; how much aid will be available and in what form.

Smuggling between India and Nepal

878. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA
 NAIDU :
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
 SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI
 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any improvement in interception of smuggling cases now rampant between India and Nepal since the introduction of the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969;

(b) if so, the number of such cases intercepted and the areas where smuggling is going on;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the value of goods confiscated after the ordinance ?

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

Third Pay Commission

879. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
 SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
 JOSHI :
 SHRI RAM GOPAL
 SHALWALE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
 SHRI ATAL BIHARI
 VAJPAYEE :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Third Pay Commission to go into the question of revision of pay and allowances of the Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, when ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स कार्पोरेशन के नई दिल्ली कार्यालय में सोना पकड़ा जाना

880. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
 श्री ओंकार सिंह :
 श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसफअली रोड, नई दिल्ली स्थित इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कार्पोरेशन के कार्यालय ने 6 जनवरी, 1969 को बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी चिन्ह वाला सोना पकड़ा था जो चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली की एक अस्तित्वहीन फर्म के नाम भेजा गया था ;

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

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये तथा गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) और (ख). 6 जनवरी, 1969 को, दिल्ली के सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने, बम्बई से हवाई जहाज से आया हुआ जो माल इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कार्पोरेशन के दिल्ली में आसफअली रोड पर स्थित कार्यालय में डिलीवरी के लिये पकड़ा था, उसमें से दस-दस तोले वजन की 11 छोड़े पकड़ीं। पार्सल दिल्ली की एक अस्तित्वहीन फर्म के नाम भेजा गया था।

(ग) श्री ओमप्रकाश तथा श्री सांवलदास नाम के दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, तथा बाद में 10,000 रुपये की जमानत तथा उतनी ही रकम के दो मुचलकों पर रिहा कर दिया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में आगे पूछताछ की जा रही है।

चम्बल जल विद्युत् परियोजना से मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि की सिंचाई

881. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के जिला भिण्ड और मोराना में चम्बल-जल-विद्युत्-परियोजना से चासू फसल में कितनी-कितनी भूमि पर सिंचाई की जाने वाली थी और उसमें से वास्तव में कितनी भूमि पर सिंचाई की गई और कम क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त योजना के अधीन इस क्षेत्र में सब नहरें और शाखा नहरें खोदी जा चुकी हैं ; और

(ग) योजना के अनुसार नहरों और उपरोक्त क्षेत्र की शाखा नहरों के अन्तिम छोर तक पानी कब तक पहुंचने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत्-मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :
 (क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड और मोरेना जिलों में चम्बल-परियोजना से आमतौर पर क्रमशः 96,000 एकड़ और 1,45,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होनी है। चालू वर्ष के दौरान अब तक भिंड जिले में 30,000 एकड़ और मोरेना जिले में 90,200 एकड़ क्षेत्र में सिंचाई हुई है। दूसरे मौसम की सिंचाई अभी जारी है। सिंचाई में कमी का कारण नहरों में दरारों का आना है।

(ख) अम्बा शाखा, मऊ शाखा और भिंड नहर पुनर्विधेय के अन्तिम भागों को छोड़कर उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में सभी मुख्य नहरों और शाखा-नहरों पर कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

(ग) जून, 1970 तक शेष कार्यों को पूरा करने और जल उपलब्ध कराने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है।

Petrochemical Corporation in Gujarat

882. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
 SHRI VISHWA NATH
 PANDEY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Industries Conference held in the first week of January, 1969 have urged the Central Government to set up the proposed Gujarat Petro-chemical Corporation in the Joint Sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) It is understood that the Gujarat Industries Conference have made some recommendations in this regard to the Government of Gujarat and that they are at present under consideration of that Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over of Killick group of Industries by Kapadia Family

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Minister has sent him a copy of a letter, which a Member of Parliament sent to that Minister, about the take over of the Killick Group of concerns by the Kapadia family;

(b) if so, the main points in the memorandum which call for or require investigation and action by the Finance Ministry;

(c) whether the Finance Ministry has started any investigation and/or taken any action in regard to these points; and

(d) If the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for not starting the investigations ?

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

(b) The following main points in the memorandum require investigation by the Finance Ministry;

(i) Whether the Kapadia family has made a bid to capture the control of National Rayon Company, B. B. Petroleum Company and the Killick group of concerns.

(ii) Whether the source of the funds utilised for investments in the above concerns has been satisfactorily explained;

(iii) Whether the Standard Drum Manufacturing Company has paid the correct tax in respect of the income derived from the Steel quota allotted to it.

(iv) Whether the investment in the acquisition of huge tracts of land

in Greater Bombay and Wapi has been satisfactorily explained by the Kapadia family.

(c) Investigations have been started in respect of various points mentioned against the reply to part (b);

(d) Does not arise.

Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956

884. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Slum Areas (Improvement) Act, 1956 has come into force into Delhi and if so, when;

(b) whether it has been brought into force in all other Union Territories.

(c) whether land acquisition provisions under Chapter V of the Act have also been brought into force in Delhi and other Union Territories;

(d) whether any proceedings have been started under the provisions contained in Chapter V of the Act; and

(e) if so, the area and the number of cases involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes. From the 8th February, 1957.

(b) It has been brought into force only in the Union Territory of Tripura from 1st April, 1958.

(c) Yes, in Delhi and Tripura Territories.

(d) and (e). No private land or building has been acquired under this Act so far in Delhi.

Report of Committee on Flood Problems in North Bengal

885. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA:
SHRI K. HALDER:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether the high powered Technical Committee appointed to go into the flood problems of North Bengal has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER, (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Technical Committee has submitted an interim report in which the following recommendations have been made :

Works Recommended to be completed before the 1969 flood Season

(a) The existing guide bunds of the railway bridge at Jalpaiguri should be repaired to the earlier levels, but making provision for over-topping spillway sections.

(b) The railway embankment between the flood embankments should have a dowel bund.

(c) Breaches in all the flood embankments should be properly closed.

(d) The flood embankments on both sides upstream of Jalpaiguri railway bridge should be raised and strengthened to a top level of R. L. 298 and top width of 25 feet.

(e) Other flood embankments on the Tista river and elsewhere should be restored to normal sections having a

freeboard of 5 feet above the highest flood level.

Long term measures

(a) The waterway in the Jalpaiguri railway and road bridges should be increased. The exact location and size of openings and length and shape of the guide bund should be determined by model experiments.

(b) The railway embankment within the two marginal embankments upstream of the railway bridge should be designed as a dam section and properly maintained.

(c) The flood embankments upstream of Jalpaiguri may be widened to a top width of 50 ft. in due course.

(d) A flood forecasting unit may be set up at Jalpaiguri expeditiously.

(e) Measures for water disposal in slips should be undertaken to prevent their extension.

The Committee has also indicated the further studies etc., required to be done by the various Departments for considering other long term measures.

(c) The Railways have taken up the work of repair of guide bunds and provision of dowel bund. Breach closing and raising and strengthening of the embankments at Jalpaiguri and other important areas have been taken up by the State Government and the work is in full swing.

Model experiments for the bridge have been taken up. Steps are also being taken to set up a flood forecasting centre at Jalpaiguri.

Files Stolen from Central Excise Office, Delhi

886. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the box containing some files which was stolen from the office of

the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi on the 20th February, 1968, has been traced; and

(b) the particulars and nature of the files which were stolen ?

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

(b) The stolen box contained seven files relating to seizures effected at Delhi.

Tara House Building Cooperative Society,
New Delhi

887. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether suitable land for the construction of houses by the Tara House Building Cooperative Society has been earmarked ;

(b) if so, the location thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the allotment of land to this and other co-operative Societies in New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The Tara House Building Cooperative Society was offered 9 acres of land in Shahdara area.

(c) The actual allotment of 9 acres of land has not been made because the Tara House Building Cooperative Society has not paid the cost of the land. The Society has since approached Government for allotment of some other land within a radius of 3-4 miles from Parliament House. This request is under consideration.

The cases of other Cooperative Societies are under consideration at various stages.

Foreign Exchange Position

888. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the difficulties of foreign exchange have been reduced as a result of less import of foodgrains due to more production in the country and increase in the export of Indian goods during the current year;

(b) whether there is any likelihood of increasing the quantum of foreign exchange allowed to Indians on their journey to foreign countries ; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) There is likely to be a reduction of about Rs. 62 crores in the free foreign exchange outlay on import of foodgrains in 1968-69 as compared to the previous year. The exports during April-December, 1968 were also higher by about Rs. 117 crores over the level in the corresponding period last year. During this year the debt payments have increased and so also have our repayments to the I. M. F. The free foreign exchange expenditure on import of some items, such as jute, POL, is also likely to be more. Therefore, while the trade gap has been reduced compared to the previous year, the trade gap as well as the payments gap is still substantial and is only filled by utilisation of foreign aid and also draft on reserves to the extent still necessary. The situation, therefore, continues to need careful management.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों की ओर बिजली के बिलों की बकाया राशि

889. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण,

आवास और नगर-विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक बिजली, पानी, किराया तथा फर्नीचर आदि की बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया है;

(ख) उन मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन की ओर ये राशियां बकाया हैं तथा प्रत्येक की ओर कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर-विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—100/69]

केन्द्रीय सरकार जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन

889. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री बे० कृ० दासचौधरी :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर-विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में अस्पतालों के ठीक प्रकार से कार्य करने के बारे में सुझाव देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई समिति की सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन सिफारिशों पर कोई निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या निर्णय किया है तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार-नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय-विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० सूति) :

(क) अस्पताल जांच समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों का मारांश 29 अप्रैल, 1968 को मभा पटल पर रख दिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). समिति की सिफारिशों पर, जो काफी व्यापक हैं; विचार कर लिया गया है और उन पर सरकार शीघ्र ही निर्णय दे देगी।

Impact of PL-480 Funds

892. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
 SHRI R. K. AMIN:
 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:
 SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA:
 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
 SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI S. B. PATIL:
 SHRI B. K. DAS-CHOWDHURY:
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
 SHRI NAMBIAR:
 SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
 SHRI P. GOPALAN:
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
 SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:
 SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:
 SHRI R. V. NAIK:
 SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
 SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a small group of experts to undertake the study of the impact of foreign aid particularly PL. 480 transactions on the monetary system and industrial development of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the experts so appointed and their terms of reference;

(c) whether the Study Group has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) if not, when it is likely to submit its report ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In compliance with the recommendation No. 34 of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) in its eleventh report, Government constituted an Expert Group to study and report on the impact of PL 480 transactions on the monetary system.

(b) The composition of the Group was as follows:—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Prof. A. M. Khusro,
Institute of Economic
Growth, Delhi. | Chairman |
| 2. Shri D. H. Pai,
Panandikar, Senior
Assistant Secretary,
Federation of Indian
Chambers of Commerce
and Industry,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 3. Shri K. C. Malhotra,
Chartered Accountant,
Delhi. | Member |
| 4. Shri M. R. Shroff,
Director, Department
of Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Finance,
New Delhi. | Member-Secretary |

The terms of reference of the Group were as follows:

- “(i) To examine the present system of recording transactions relating to imports financed by U. S. PL 480 in the Budget of the Government of India and to suggest improvements, if any, with a view to bringing out clearly the implications of these transactions;
- (ii) To examine the impact of these transactions on the monetary system in terms of the effect on money supply, the ability of the authorities to control credit, etc; and
- (iii) To examine the inflationary effect, if any, of these transactions on the economy.”

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The report is under consideration of the Government and Government's final reply to recommendation No. 34 will be furnished to the Estimates Committee as soon as possible for being laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(e) Does not arise.

Working of Chemical Industries

894. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the chemical industry is not working to full capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether competition from imports is responsible for under-utilisation of capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS & MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). By and large, the chemical industries

have been maintaining steady progress and registering increased production over the years. Under-utilisation of capacity in relation to licensed/installed capacity has occurred in a few industries. The main reasons are: slackness in demand as in the case of single superphosphate and inadequate supply of raw materials as in the case of distilleries and some alcohol based industries.

(c) Speaking generally of chemical industries, competition from imports is not a material factor in the utilisation of capacity. However, there have been some instances in which imports led to under-utilisation of indigenous capacity, e.g., Vitamin 'C'. Suitable remedial action has been taken in such cases by the Government.

C. G. H. S. Dispensary in Moti Bagh II, New Delhi

896. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a single Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary for the residents of Moti Bagh II and Moti Bagh South, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to inadequate number of doctors, this dispensary is not able to cope with the heavy rush of patients;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been complaints of non-availability of medicines also; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to increase the strength of doctors and general improvement of the working of this Dispensary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING & WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There are two dispensaries in the area formerly known as

Moti Bagh. These dispensaries cover the following areas :—

1. *C. G. H. S. Dispensary, Moti Bagh :*

South of Diplomatic Enclave and area comprising the localities known as Moti Bagh including 'A' Block (D-II Flats).

2. *C. G. H. S. Dispensary, Nanakpur :*

Areas known as Moti Bagh II (Nanakpur) and Moti Bagh South excluding 'A' Block (D-II Flats).

(b) The strength of doctors posted in these dispensaries is adequate in view of the daily average attendance which is not heavy.

(c) and (d). In the last week of January, 1969, a letter was received from the Moti Bagh II Residents Welfare Association alleging inadequate stock of medicines in the Nanakpur dispensary. On enquiry the allegation was not substantiated. These dispensaries are working satisfactorily.

Amenities for Residents of South Moti Bagh

897. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no park or playground in South Moti Bagh nor there is any community Hall in that Colony;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Residents' Welfare Association of South Moti Bagh has been demanding these amenities for a long time; and

(c) if so, how long it will take to provide these amenities to the residents of South Moti Bagh ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No,

Sir. There is an open area (25 meters × 47 meters) which is being used as a playground. There are also some community lawns. Two parks are under development by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. There is one small community hall. Another big community hall is under construction which is expected to be completed by the end of June, 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Financial Assistance to Tobacco Growers.

898. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any programmes for giving financial assistance to the tobacco growers to get a better yield and consequent higher increase in the Central Excise duties levied on tobacco leaves; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to help the tobacco growers to improve irrigational facilities out of the Central Excise duties levied on the tobacco growers on their agricultural production (tobacco leaves) ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Government have a scheme for the development of exportable types of virginia flue cured tobacco by covering larger areas as also by increasing per acre yield.

(b) No, Sir; there is no special scheme for tobacco growers as such. But agricultural tractors and Internal Combustion Engines upto 10 H. P. operated with diesel oil which are mainly used for pumping water for agricultural purposes are exempt from the central excise duty.

Kosi Flood Control Measures

899. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of IRRI-

GATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate measures are proposed to be taken for the Kosi Flood Control in view of the last October, unprecedented floods;

(b) whether Western Kosi embankment is proposed to be strengthened to prevent breaches and damages; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to construct the service roads along the Western Kosi and Eastern Kosi embankments and also between Nirmali and Ghoghardoha this year before the visitation of next floods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Bihar Government are taking necessary measures.

(c) Investigations by the State Government are in progress and schemes may be taken up depending on the availability of funds.

Report of Committee of Members of Parliament on Rural Electrification

900. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final Report of the Committee of the Members of Parliament on Rural Electrification in backward States of Bihar, Assam, etc. has been received by Government;

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

(c) the programmes for the rural electrification in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The Committee

of Members of Parliament on Rural Electrification have not yet submitted their final report. They have, however, given their interim report on the outlays required during the Fourth plan for accelerating the progress of rural electrification in the country, particularly in the nine States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Nagaland Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and west Bengal, where the progress of rural electrification is below the all-India average. The Committee have recommended a total outlay of Rs. 632 crores for rural electrification in the country during the Fourth Plan, which would enable the energisation of 12.5 lakh pump-sets during the Plan period and electrification of one lakh villages by 2nd October, 1970, the end of birth centenary year of Gandhiji. The programme for the Fourth Plan for rural electrification is under consideration.

Rural Electrification Scheme in Madhubani Sub-Division of Darbhanga District

901. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified under Rural electrification scheme in Madhubani Sub-Division of Darbhanga District (Bihar);

(b) the villages which have been electrified and which are under proposal for the electrification during the year 1969; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the list on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) 154 villages have been electrified upto 31-12-68 in Madhubani Sub-division of Darbhanga District (Bihar), consisting of 133 villages up to 31-3-68 and 21 villages during the period 1-4-68 to 31-12-68.

(b) Out of a programme of electrification of 122 villages during the year

1968-69, 21 villages have been electrified up to 31-12-68 and work on electrification of another 8 villages is in hand. The work on the remaining villages could not be started because of poor response from the consumers. The programme of electrification of villages during 1969-70 has not yet been finalised.

(c) Four statements indicating list of villages electrified upto 31-3-1968; list of villages included in the programme of electrification for 1968-69; list of villages included in the programme of electrification for 1968-69 and electrified up to 31-12-68; and list of villages included in the programme of electrification for 1968-69 where work is in progress are laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library*]. See No. LT-101/69]

Population Control Measures During Fourth Plan Period

902. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take more effective measures to control the population during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement containing the required information is enclosed.

STATEMENT

It is proposed to spread the message of Family Planning more extensively and provide a wide net work of Family Planning services during the Fourth Plan (1969-74) period than hitherto, and

thereby cover over 50% of the eligible couples by one or the other Family Planning method or device like Sterilisation I. U. C. D, Conventional and other Contraceptives.

2. Activities relating to mass education, motivation and extension education will be intensified particularly in rural areas. These will, *inter alia*, include:—

- (a) special publicity programme in rural areas through wall paintings, posters, distribution of leaflets, hoardings, bus-boards, rickshaw boards etc.
- (b) effective utilisation of traditional and cultural media like song and dramas, Bhajan Mandalies, Katha Wachaks, puppet shows, etc.
- (c) Intensive use of various media units of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting like All India Radio, Press Information Bureau, Field Publicity etc.
- (d) direct mailing of Family Planning literature to opinion leaders.
- (e) special promotional campaigns with the help of Railways, Posts & Telegraphs and other Organisations.

3. It is proposed to establish additional district Family Planning Bureaux during the Fourth Plan beyond the existing number of over 300 so that each district will have a Bureau to ensure proper implementation of the programme in the District. It is also proposed to establish about 600 additional rural Family Welfare Planning Centres at Primary Health Centres and 10,000 more sub-centres to cover more fully the rural population.

4. As the tubectomy programme accounts for more than 15% of the total sterilisation operations and is becoming gradually more popular, it is proposed to add 3000 more sterilisation beds in hospitals while continuing the existing 1000 beds.

5. Training activities will be strengthened in the existing centres and more training centres will be established for para-medical personnel.

6. It is proposed to involve the private medical practitioners and practitioners of Homoeopathy and indigenous system of medicines more actively in the programme.

7. The Nirodh Factory at Trivandrum is expected to start commercial production by March, 1969. It is proposed to double its capacity so that it could produce 288 million pieces of Nirodh annually. The balance requirement shall be procured from other indigenous sources or imported from outside.

8. Research in the field of bio-medicine would be intensified and mass trials with new contraceptives including Homoeopathic and I. S. M. drugs, would be conducted.

9. For conducting concurrent evaluation for fertility surveys and conducting KAP studies, Demographic and Evaluation Cells will be established in the State Family Planning Bureaus.

10. Certain social measures are also contemplated. Two such measures are: (i) the liberalisation of abortion law for which a Bill is proposed in the Parliament shortly and (ii) to raise the age of marriage both for boys and girls.

Scarcity of Kerosene Oil in Assam

903. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:
SHRI HEM BARUA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that acute scarcity of Kerosene oil has been faced by the people of Assam the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :
(a) and (b). On account of prolonged breaches of communications due to floods and the shutting down of the superior kerosene production unit at the Gauhati Refinery, the Refineries in Assam had to reduce their throughputs and also change their product pattern resulting in reduced availability of Superior Kerosene. To the extent feasible, the shortage was met by increasing the supplies of Inferior Kerosene.

(c) With the normal functioning of refineries in Assam, the production of Superior Kerosene has been restored. Some supplies have been additionally moved from Calcutta.

Burning of Natural Gas in Assam

904. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cubic million feet of natural gas is being burnt out daily in Assam oilfields;

(b) the total loss in terms of rupees per day; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to utilise it for productive purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :
(a) During 1968, the natural gas flared in Assam oilfields averaged about 1.33 million cubic metres per day.

(b) As this is 'associated' gas which comes inevitably along with crude, loss in terms of rupees cannot be computed until a customer is found for it.

(c) Part of the gas produced in Assam is already being utilised for power gene-

ration, manufacture of fertilisers and by other sundry consumers like Tea gardens etc. Bulk of the available gas has been earmarked for supply to Namrup Fertilizer factory and Assam State Electricity Board. These two major consumers have yet to utilise in full quantities allocated to them.

Production of New Varieties of Fertilizers

905. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Trombay Fertilizer Factory has produced two new varieties of fertilizers; and

(b) if so, when these fertilizers will be made available to cultivators and at what price ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Trombay factory has produced complex fertilizers of two new formulations containing the three new nutrients Nitrogen, phosphate and Potash in the proposition of 18:18:9 and 15:15:15.

(b) There are already in the market at the rates of Rs. 780/- per M. T. and Rs. 750/- per M. T. for the grades 18:18:9 and 15:15:15, respectively.

Charges for Transport of Crude Oil from Naharkatia to Barauni

906. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while calculating transport charges on the crude

oil pumped out from Naharkatia to Gauhati, refinery charges are calculated up to Barauni and back; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The delivered price per tonne of crude oil to the three refineries at Digboi, Gauhati and Barauni is the same as stipulated in Clause 9 of the Second Supplemental Agreement. Transport charges are not separately recovered.

Foreign Loans

907. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATALBIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI JAGNNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHAL-
WALE :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans that India owes to foreign countries by the end of 1968;

(b) the approximate amount of principal and interest that India will have to pay in 1969 to foreign countries; and

(c) the mode of repayment ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The amounts owed by the Government of India to the various countries/agencies at the end of December 1968 and the estima-

ted amounts payable by the Government agencies towards principal and interest during 1969-70 to the lending countries/ are as follows :

Rupees Crores
(at post devaluation rates)

Category of Debt	Debt owed by the Govt. of India at the end of Dec. 1968	Payable by the Govt. during 1969-70	
		Principal	Interest
(i) Loans repayable in foreign currency	3841	124.65	98.62
(ii) Loans repayable thro' export of goods	475	52.82	13.25
(iii) Total amounts payable in foreign exchange	4316	177.47	111.87
(iv) Loans repayable in Rs.			
(a) Other than PL 480 Loans	303	22.48	11.61
(b) PL 480 Loans	2079	3.11	33.10
(v) Total amount payable in Rupees	2382	25.59	44.71
G. Total :	6698	203.06	156.58

(c) The funds needed for the repayment of principal and payment of interest on account of loans payable by the Government are provided for in the annual budget, in terms of rupees. Payments in foreign exchange are met out of export earnings and other resources accruing to the Government of India.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी गढ़वाल में
परिवार-नियोजन कार्यक्रम

908. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बिश्वनाथ पाण्डे :

क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार-नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 और 1968 में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने व्यक्तियों के परिवार-नियोजन सम्बन्धी आपरेशन किये गये हैं;

(ख) उनमें कितने पुरुष हैं और कितनी महिलायें हैं; और

(ग) उत्तरप्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में इस समय कितने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन पर सरकार कितनी धनराशि खर्च करती है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार-नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय-विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :
(क) और (ख). 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक उत्तर प्रदेश में किये गये पुरुष और स्त्री नसबन्दी आपरेशनों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

	पुरुष नसबन्दी	स्त्री नसबन्दी	योग
1966-67	76281	3154	79435
1967-68	154258	4910	159168
1968-69	122519	4388	126907
(दिसम्बर 1968 तक)			

(ग) सूचना राज्य-सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

चौथी योजना अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं

909. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी योजना अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वर्ष 1967-68 में उत्तर प्रदेश में गांवों में बिजली लगाना

910. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिला-वार, कितने गांवों में बिजली लगाई;

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने नलकूपों को बिजली दी गई;

(ग) गांवों और नलकूपों को बिजली पहुंचाने पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की गई; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार की वार्षिक आय में कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1967-68 के दौरान 2558 गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई थी। जिलेवार व्यौरा परिशिष्ट में दिया जाता है जो सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेल्सिए संख्या LT-102/69]

(ख) इस राज्य में 1967-68 के दौरान 22,349 गैर-सरकारी सिंचाई पम्प/नलकूप और 321 सरकारी नलकूप अर्जित किए गए।

बताया गया है कि ग्रामों, गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों/पंपों तथा सरकारी नलकूपों के विद्युत् तिकरण पर लगभग 14.75 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुए हैं।

(घ) पूर्वानुमान लगाया गया है कि कुल वार्षिक राजस्व 1968-69 में लगभग 1.2 करोड़ रुपये होगा और 1971-72 तक यह बढ़ कर 1.5 करोड़ रुपये हो जायगा।

D. I. Z. Quarters, New Delhi

911. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when type I quarters of D. I. Z. area are likely to be rebuilt; and

(b) the action taken for the provision of all civic amenities in the old quarters for the interim period including electricity, water taps as promised by him recently to the deputationists of these quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING & WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) The work of re-building the Type I quarters in DIZ area is being taken up in phases. 720 new double-storeyed Type I quarters have already been constructed and it is

proposed to take up some more Type I quarters in this area during the year 1969-70.

(b) Civic amenities like provision of additional hydrants, barbed wire fencing and bathrooms with locking arrangements have already been provided. The work of providing light points in common lavatory blocks is in progress.

Pensions

912. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on pensions during the last financial year by the Central Government; and

(b) the amount which budgeted for the said year ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) The budget provision in 1967-68 for pension payments by Central Government other than Railways, was about Rs. 35.8 crores against which the payments amounted to about Rs. 36.7 crores.

Relief to Pensioners

913. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI HEM RAJ:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI YAJNADATT SHARMA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SYED BADRUDDUJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lok Sabha Petitions Committee has recommended some ad hoc relief to the pensioners;

(d) whether Government have accepted those recommendations and issued orders accordingly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). A similar recommendation made by the Committee on Petitions of the Rajya Sabha in May last was not found acceptable. However the matter is again under examination.

आयुर्वेदिक अथवा एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली में नये अनुसंधान

914. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष भारत में आयुर्वेदिक अथवा एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली में कुछ नवीन अनुसंधान किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इनको बड़े पैमाने पर कहीं प्रयोग किया गया है और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस वर्ष कुछ और अनुसंधान भी किये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूति) :
(क) इनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली

(1) पीलाकनीर (थेवेशिया नेरिफोलिया) से निकाले गये पेरूवोसाइड नामक एक मधुमेय सी० सी० एफ० के उपचार में प्रभावकारी पाया गया। भारत के छः चुने हुए कार्डियोलाजी केन्द्रों में इस औषधि के नैदानिक परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं।

(2) अजमालाइन (ग्लुरीतमल)—सर्पगन्धा (पौओलफिया सर्पनटिना) से पृथक्

किया गया एक ऐलकालायड—प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन से इसे कार्डियक अरिथमिआज के उपचार में प्रभावकारी पाया गया । भारत के चार कार्डियोलोजी केन्द्रों में इस औषधि के नैदानिक परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ।

(3) ग्लाइसेरेटिक एसिड—मुलेठी (ग्लेसाई रिभ्रिया ग्लेवरा) से निकाला गया—प्रयोगात्मक रूप से इसे रूमेटाइड आर्थराइटिस के उपचार में प्रभावकारी पाया गया और चालू वर्ष में यह नैदानिक परीक्षण की अवस्था पर पहुंच गया है । अब चार केन्द्रों में इस औषधि के नैदानिक परीक्षण चल रहे हैं ।

(4) गुग्गुलू का गोंद (कामिफोरा मुकुल) आलोच्य वर्ष में गुग्गुलू के गोंद के विभिन्न भ्रंशों पर किये गये प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन से पता चला कि फ्रैक्शन "ए" रक्त के कोलेस्ट्रॉल लेवल को कम करता है और स्पूलकाय वाले व्यक्तियों के वजन को भी कम करता है । इस फ्रैक्शन पर चार केन्द्रों में नैदानिक परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ।

(5) पिप्पली का वैक्सी—ऐलकालायड (पाइपर लांगम)—वाइट्रो प्रयोगों से इसको ट्यूबरक्यूल बैसिली के मानव एच-37 आर० बी० स्ट्रेन में जीवाणुनाशी प्रभावयुक्त पाया गया ।

“इन-बाइचो” अध्ययन प्रगति पर है ।

एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति (आधुनिक)

(क) द्र्वेत कुष्ठ के उपचार में सोरलेन

(ख) एण्टी-थाइरोइड कम्पाउण्ड

1—आइसोप्रोपाइलिम डेजो लाइडिन

2—थिओन

(ख) उपर्युक्त औषधियों में से पीला-कनीर से निकाली गई पेरूबोसाइड औषधि के प्रयोगात्मक और नैदानिक परीक्षण पश्चिमी

जर्मनी के लगभग 90 क्लिनिकों में किये जा चुके हैं । अब तक निकले परिणाम भारत के निष्कर्षों की पुष्टि करते हैं । भारत में इस औषधि से और आगे नैदानिक परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ।

उपर्युक्त औषधियों से नैदानिक परीक्षण तीन केन्द्रों में किये जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) (1) इस वर्ष रिसिनस कामिनस (इराण्डा) की जड़ के अर्क से उत्तेजक अवस्था विशेषतया र्यूमेटिक आर्थराइटिस में प्रयोगात्मक और नैदानिक अनुसन्धान किये जा रहे हैं ।

(2) पुरस्थ ग्रंथि के निकाले जाने के बाद मूत्राशय की टोन के पुनर्नवीकरण में वरुण (फ्रेटईवा नर्वला) की प्रभावकारिता के सम्बन्ध में छानबीन की जा रही है ।

(3) कुटकिन की जो कटुक प्रजाति सामान्य कटुक (कुटकी) का सक्रिय सिद्धांत है, क्रियाशीलता की संक्रामक यकृत शोथ के उपचार में प्रभावकारिता सम्बन्धी छानबीन की जा रही है ।

(4) शतावरी (एस्परेगस रेसेमोसस) के मधुमेय फ्रैक्शन से जिसमें प्रयोगात्मक रूप से गलक्टो-ट्रापिक क्रियाशीलता पाई गई है, इस वर्ष नैदानिक परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ।

नई दिल्ली तथा पुरानी दिल्ली में सड़कों और पार्कों को सुन्दर बनाने की योजना

915. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण आवास और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में उन चौराहों के पार्कों तथा सड़कों की देखभाल के लिये, जिनको सुन्दर बनाया जा रहा है, कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या पुरानी दिल्ली के लिए भी कोई ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नई दिल्ली में विजय घाट का निर्माण

916. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर-विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के स्मारक विजय घाट का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या स्वर्गीय शास्त्री जी की स्मृति को अक्षुण्य बनाने के लिए विजय घाट पर कोई संग्रहालय स्थापित करने का भी विचार है; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली में कहीं पर शास्त्री जी की पत्थर की मूर्ति स्थापित करने का निर्णय करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) :
(क) विजय घाट का कार्य चरणों (स्टेज) में किया जा रहा है । कार्य का प्रथम चरण समाधि के तुरन्त चारों ओर का कार्य जुलाई, 1966 में पूरा हो गया था । कार्य का द्वितीय चरण, समाधि के चारों ओर पत्थर का फ़र्श लगाया जाना आदि संभवतः शीघ्र ही पूरा हो जायेगा । 19.4 एकड़ तक समाधि के पीछे और बराबर के

निचले क्षेत्रों को भरने के लिए कार्य का तीसरा चरण संभवतः जुलाई, 1969 तक पूरा हो जाएगा ।

(ख) इस स्तर पर ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा बाद में सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता

917. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री ब० ब० राजू :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य में इसे कम करने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) समग्र रूप से, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिये गये समयोपरि भत्ते की रकम के सम्बन्ध में बर्षवार सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । परन्तु विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों खास में सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों को दिये गये भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध है । इन कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में जून 1964 से लगा कर वार्षिक व्यय निम्नलिखित है :—

लाख रुपयों में

जून 1964—मई 1965	35.59
जून 1965—मई 1966	34.38
जून 1966—मई 1967	32.06
जून 1967—मई 1968	41.93

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों और समकक्ष कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले समयोपरि भत्ते के व्यय को निम्न स्तर पर रखने के लिये सरकार ने पहले ही समय-समय पर उपाय किये हैं और समयोपरि भत्ते के व्यय को कम करने के लिये कोई नई युक्ति सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। जून 1967 से मई 1968 की वार्षिक अवधि में समयोपरि भत्ते के व्यय को बढ़ाने में निम्नलिखित कारणों का प्रभाव पड़ा है :-

(i) 1 दिसम्बर, 1967 से कार्यालयों का समय आधा घन्टा कम कर दिया गया था।

(ii) सितम्बर 1967 और फिर दिसम्बर 1967 से पिछली तारीख से दिये गये मंहगाई भत्ते में संशोधन किये जाने के कारण, कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों में वृद्धि, जिनके साथ समयोपरि भत्ता सम्बद्ध है।

Per Capita Income of U. P.

918. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh is one of the backward States in regard to the *per capita* income; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Uttar Pradesh is one of the State in which the *per capita* income is lower than the all India figure.

(b) The reasons include historical circumstances and various socio-economic factors. However, as in other States, there are within Uttar Pradesh regions in which the levels of living are higher than the all India level. It is one of the objectives of the policy of planned

development to eliminate regional disparities.

Yield of Scrips in 1968

919. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of rise/fall in the value and yield of important scrips in 1968 as against the previous two years;

(b) the total number of new floatations and how many of them were subscribed/underwritten during the corresponding period;

(c) the underwritten amount which was shared by Government financial institutions; and

(d) which are those institutions and their respective shares ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A statement No. I giving the information is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-103/69*]

(b) The total number of issues of capital through prospectus was 82 in 1968, 93 in 1967 and 103 of 1966. Of these, 73 issues of 1968, 86 of 1967 and 95 of 1966 were underwritten.

(c) and (d). A statement No. II giving the information is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-103/69*]

पौड़ी गढ़वाल उत्तरप्रदेश के वीरखाज तथा अन्दारगाँव में अस्पताल

920. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण, आवास और नगर-विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पौड़ी गढ़वाल में वीरखाज तथा अन्दारगाँव में अस्पतालों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है परन्तु उनमें अभी तक कोई डा० नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहाँ पर डाक्टरों के कब तक नियुक्त किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यह किस हद तक ठीक है कि इन अस्पतालों में कम्पाउण्डर औषधियों के वितरण में कदाचार करते हैं और पब्लिक को औषधियां देने के बजाय उसको काले बाजार में बेचते हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार-नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय-विकास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :
(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd.

921. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether investigations into the affairs of M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd. by the Enforcement Directorate have been completed ;

(b) if so, whether charges have been framed against the Company and/or its Directors and Officials ; and

(c) if not, when the investigations are likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). On the basis of investigations conducted so far, 42 show-cause notices and some directives under section 19 (2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 have been issued by the Enforcement Directorate to M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd. and

some of its Directors. On receipt of replies to these communications, further action as provided in the law will be taken.

Reduction in Foreign aid by Nixon Administration

922. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
DR. KARNI SINGH:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN;
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI N. R. LASKA:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any indications that foreign aid to India will be reduced by the Nixon Administration of U. S. A. ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any discussions with the U. S. Government have recently been undertaken in regard to aid from that country ; and

(d) the total anticipated aid India expects to receive from the U. S. A. during the next four years year-wise ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Discussions regarding aid are a continuous process, especially with regard to utilisation and allocation as required from time to time.

(d) It is not possible to estimate this.

Rationalisation of Tax Structure

923. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI SHRINIBAS MISRA:
SHRI SURENDRA NATH
DWIVEDY :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
 SHRI S. KUNDU :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether examination of the recommendations made in the Bhoothalingam Committee's final report on the rationalization of tax structure has been completed;

(b) whether any final decision has been taken thereon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The examination of the recommendations on tax reform made in Shri Bhoothalingam's Final Report is not yet complete. The Government propose to introduce shortly necessary legislation to amend the law to give effect to such of the recommendations as are acceptable to Government and as are feasible of implementation at present.

Declaration of foreign goods

924. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of declarations made in Delhi on the expiry of the last date for declaring goods of foreign origin notified in the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance promulgated on the 3rd January, 1969;

(b) whether it is a fact that the non-availability of Gazette Notification, lack of prior information, and categorisation of shopping centres, scarcity of declaration proforma, etc., were responsible for slow response in making declarations by Delhi traders and shopkeepers; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) 173 declarations were made in Delhi after the expiry of the last date i. e. 10th January, 1969.

(b) No, Sir. Wide publicity of the Ordinance was given through the medium of the press and the radio. Public Notice incorporating the important provisions of the Ordinance and the essential requirements to be fulfilled by traders and others were also issued. Copies of the Ordinance were also cyclostyled and distributed among the traders, by the Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Delhi.

Categorisation of shopping centres into different zones was done to facilitate delivery of statements to the jurisdiction Officer. It did not create difficulties in the matter.

(c) Question does not arise.

बैंकिंग आयोग

925. श्री रघुबीरसिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
 श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
 श्री सूरजभान :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री सीताराम केसरी :
 श्री स्वतन्त्र सिंह कोठारी :
 श्री मधु लिये :
 श्री बे० कृ० दासचौधरी :
 श्री बंगलराया नायडू :
 श्री ओंकारलाल बेरबा :
 श्री मंगला घुमाडोम :
 श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार :
 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोविया :
 श्री मि० रं० लास्कर :
 श्री हेमराज :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में बैंकिंग-व्यवस्था का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आयोग के निर्देश-पद क्या हैं,

(ग) इस आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(घ) सरकार का इस आयोग का प्रतिवेदन कब तक सभा-पटल पर रखने का विचार है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) : जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : आयोग के सदस्यों के नाम और उनको सौंपे जाने वाले विचारणीय विषय दिनांक 3 फरवरी, 1969 के सरकारी संकल्प में दिये गये हैं । संकल्प की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रख दी गयी है । |पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-104/69]

(घ) : आशा है कि आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 1970 तक प्रस्तुत कर देगा ।

Formulation of Shudha Syllabus for Unani System of Medicines

926. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether meetings of the Unani Education Committee of the Ministry were held on the 26th, 27th and 28th August, 1964 in Hyderabad to formulate a Shudha Syllabus for Unani system of Medicine;

(b) whether experts had been invited to attend this meeting from all over India;

(c) whether some of the experts who attended this meeting have not so far been paid their travelling and daily allowances so far even after the lapse of four years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps which have been taken to expedite the payment of their dues ?

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

(b) Members of the Committee held their meeting at Hyderabad.

(c) and (d). Out of the 5 non-official members who attended the meeting four preferred their claims and were paid. Whenever the fifth member prefers his claim, it will be paid.

Raising of Surgery by creating separate Units in Hospitals

927. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* of the 25th December, 1968 to the effect that Dr. Yudhveer Sachdeva, President of the Association of Surgeons of India has suggested the creation of specialised surgical Units in Hospitals attached to Medical Colleges to further raise the standard of surgery;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion has since been examined by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Subject to the availability of trained specialists and equipment, provision of surgical Units in higher specialities may be considered in suitable medical colleges/institutes. It is not possible to provide specialised Units in higher surgical specialities such as Chest surgery, neuro-Surgery, etc., in all medical colleges.

Provident Fund For N. D. M. C. Employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of N. D. M. C. employees are without any benefit of provident fund or other accumulated savings as they have not been confirmed although they are about to retire from service ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Most of the N. D. M. C. employees who were due for confirmation have been confirmed against the posts available for confirmation. Permanent employees are contributing towards contributory Provident Fund from the date of their confirmation. The temporary employees who have completed one year of service are also contributing to General Provident Fund. The amount of General Provident Fund is credited to contributory Provident Fund on their confirmation.

(b) The Committee has decided to treat 80% of all temporary posts which have been in existence for more than 3 years and are of permanent nature, as permanent, and the employees have also been confirmed or are being confirmed against the posts thus declared permanent.

Fifth Finance Commission

929. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Fifth Finance Commission in its work so far ; and

(b) when it is likely to submit its final report ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Interim Report of the Commission together with an Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken thereon was laid before the Lok Sabha on the 15th November, 1968. The Commission is presently holding discussions with State Governments.

(b) The Commission is required to make its final Report by the 31st July, 1969 in terms of the President's Order laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 29th February, 1968.

Allocation of Funds for Drinking Water in Fourth Plan

930. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
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 provision of Rs. 450 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for providing drinking water in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Working Group has recommended a total provision of Rs. 454.25 crores for the urban and rural water supply and sanitation schemes under the National

Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The Planning Commission has, however, not yet finalised the Fourth Plan but they have tentatively proposed a total Provision of Rs. 336 crores in the State Sector for the said Programme. The break-up of the provision into various types of individual schemes like urban water supply rural water supply and urban and rural sanitation will depend upon the detailed programme to be worked out by the State Governments. In addition, rural Water Supply Schemes will be supplemented through schemes for welfare of backward classes and through contributions from the local people.

Remittances of Royalties, Technical Fees and Dividends

931. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have Considered the report of the Reserve Bank of India that nearly 40 per cent of collaboration agreements ban exports from this country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the total foreign remittances of royalties, technical fees and dividends have doubled during the period from 1960-61 to 1966-67;

(c) the steps taken to persuade such Companies to invest their surpluses in the country and allow exports from such projects; and

(d) the steps being taken in Government Companies to solve the problem of increasing payments in foreign exchange under these heads ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) According to Table 12 of Chapter VI of the Reserve Bank's Survey Report on "Foreign Collaboration in Indian Industry", covering the period upto end of March, 1964, 455 agreements out of a total number of 1051 agreements had export restrictions in one form or another. Out of these 455 agreements, however, only 36 agreements totally

prohibited exports. Thus only less than four percent of the collaboration agreement put a total ban on exports. The other 419 agreements stipulated partial restrictions such as exports permitted to certain areas, prior permission of the collaborator required for exports etc. The actual extent of these restrictions varied from agreement to agreement.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to tables 17, 19 and 22 of Chapter VI of the Survey Report on Foreign Collaboration in Indian Industry the total remittances made abroad on account of dividends, royalties and technical fees increased from Rs. 16.3 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 33.6 crores in 1966-67. Remittances abroad on account of royalty payments, technical fee payments by companies, both in the public and the private sectors, are allowed after payment of Indian taxes in the case of approved proposals. With the increase in the number of foreign collaboration agreements and increase in the amount of foreign investments in the country, payments on account of dividends, royalty payments, technical fees etc. have gone up.

(c) Government encourages foreign investment on a selective basis in certain priority industries whether the investment is by way of fresh inflow or ploughing back of dividends. There are, however, no restrictions on the remittance of dividends abroad as in the long run this will act as a disincentive to foreign investment. While examining foreign collaboration agreements, Government usually insist upon the deletion of restrictions on export of products, thus increasing the country's potential for exports to earn foreign exchange.

(d) Government also encourages the use of Indian consultancy services. With the progressive growth of technical know-how in the country payments under these heads are likely to go down.

Investment on Fertilizers During Fourth Five Year Plan

932. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total investment needed for fertilizers during the Fourth Plan has been estimated at Rs. 1,420 crores by the Fertilizer Association of India;

(b) the demand of various fertilizers estimated from 1969-70 to 1973-74 per year and the present production capacity in the country;

(c) the agencies to be utilised for the import of fertilizers and whether private sector parties would be allowed to do the same; and

(d) the steps to be taken to achieve self-sufficiency in fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tentative estimates of demand for nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers is given below:

(million tonnes)

	N	P ₂ ^o	K ₂ ^o
1969-70	2.00	0.80	0.55
1970-71	2.40	1.00	0.70
1971-72	2.78	1.20	0.81
1972-73	3.22	1.44	0.95
1973-74	3.73	1.735	1.10

The present production capacity is as follows:

(i) Nitrogen	1.024 million tonnes
(ii) Phosphatic	0.421 of P ₂ ^o s
(iii) Potash	Nil as there is no significant source of Potash in the country.

(c) The imports are made by Government. Private parties are not allowed to import.

(d) Steps are being taken to establish new fertilizer factories and to expand the existing factories wherever possible to attain self-sufficiency.

Frequent Failure of Power Supply in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

935. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the constant and frequent failure of power supply in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) the effective measures taken to obviate the same;

(c) whether any survey has been made to gauge the extent of loss incurred in the industries on account of constant failure of power supply which has disquieting effect on the economic activity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof together with the loss incurred by the industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) and (b). It is not correct that there have been constant and frequent failures of power supply in Delhi, Bombay Calcutta and Madras. Occasional failures of power supply have taken place in these cities due to some faults in the distribution systems, forced outages, accidents or other miscellaneous reasons. These failures are promptly rectified. In regard to Calcutta, there were more frequent failure of power in the months of September—October, 1968, due to the West Bengal State Electricity Board's workers' strike and sabotage; these situations were adequately dealt with by the authorities. State Electricity Boards and the Electricity Undertakings supplying power to these cities are taking adequate measures to strengthen their generation, transmission and distribution systems which will further reduce the interruptions of power supply in these cities.

(c) In view of the position stated above, no such survey has been made.

(d) does not arise.

Selling of Contraceptives Through Postmen

936. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to sell Family Planning Contraceptives through Postmen;

(b) whether the Postmen Unions have sent any protest against this proposal; and

(c) the stage at which the proposal stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) (a) Yes : A proposal for this purpose is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) No.

(c) The feasibility and other details of the proposal are being examined.

Slogan Competition Held by Indian Oil Corporation

937. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation have announced the results of the slogan competition held by it recently ;

(b) whether the Corporation has not published the prize winning slogans ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) : Yes.

(b) and (c). The names of the prize winners were published in the press. For competitive reasons, the prize

winnings slogans will be published as they are used.

Beautification Scheme of N. D. M. C.

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any amount to the New Delhi Municipal Committee towards its beautification scheme ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, except that a sum of Rs. 4 lacs was paid to N.D.M.C. for works carried out in connection with the UNCTAD Conference to give a facelift to Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

Companies with Income Above Rs. 50 Lakhs

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

(a) the names of industrial, trade and commercial concerns in private sector whose gross annual income is above Rs. 50 lakhs;

(b) the amount of Income tax payable by such concerns; and

(c) the percentage of total gross Income-tax which is payable on annual income is covered by such group of private concerns ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The names of industrial trade and commercial concerns in private sector (excluding Banking Companies and State financial Corporations) which were assessed on an income of above Rs. 50 lakhs during the financial year 1967-68 and the amount of income assessed are given

in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-105/69*] The information regarding the amount of Income-tax payable by such assesseees is not readily available and can be collected by scrutiny of individual files. The amount of time and labour involved in collecting the required information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(c) In view of the reply given in parts (a) and (b) it is not possible to work out the percentage. However, the total gross demand raised during 1967-68 was Rs. 585.61 crores.

Persons With Income Above Rs. 10 Lakhs.

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

(a) the names of persons whose gross annual income is above Rs. 10 lakhs;

(b) the total number of such persons during the year 1950-51; and

(c) the percentage of total annual Income-tax which is paid by them ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The names of the persons assessed over Rs. 10 lakhs in the case of Companies, Registered Firms, Association of persons; and over Rs. 1 lakh in the case of Individuals and Hindu Undivided Families are published in the Gazette of India. The total number of assesseees (excluding Banking Companies and State Financial Corporation) assessed on an income of Rs 10 lakhs or above during 1967-68 was 829.

(b) The required information is available only in respect of persons having income of over Rs. 2 lakhs and the total number of such persons during 1950-51 was 1845.

(c) The figures of total annual Income-tax paid by the assesseees mentioned at (a) are not available. The collection of the required information will involve

considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. It is, therefore, not possible to work out the percentage.

Rules Regarding Recruitment in Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

941. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3757 on the 9th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the rules of recruitment, minimum qualification, etc. laid down in the agreement between the Association of employees of Fertilizer and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. and its management;

(b) the date on which this agreement was executed;

(c) the number of appointments made in violation of the agreement and the reasons therefor;

(d) the rules regarding recruitment to the Executive Cadre through annual competitive examination;

(e) the names of these who were appointed in the cadre referred to in part (d) above during the past five years; and

(f) the rules regarding recruitment under Engineering Graduates apprenticeship Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Attention is invited to pages 2, 8-14 and Annexure 1 of the Memorandum of Settlement, extracts of which are given in Appendix 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-106/69*]

(b) June 4, 1964.

(c) Nil

(d) The rules are given in Appendix

'B' laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-106/69]

(e) The list is given in Appendix 'C' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-106/69]

(f) The rules are given in Appendix 'D' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-106/69]

Central Assistance to West Bengal

942. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum resources asked for by the West Bengal Government by way Central assistance for the State's Fourth Plan and for 1968-69; and

(b) the extent to which the Central Government has agreed to meet this request ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER & MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). For the Annual Plan of 1968-69, proposals of the State Government envisaged Central assistance of about Rs. 46 crores. This amount of assistance was agreed to.

The State Government have not indicated any specific amount of Central assistance that they would require for their Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74). The State-wise allocations of Central assistance for the Fourth plan have not yet been finalised.

Supply of Power to Fertilizer Corporation at Durgapur

943. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that the Damodar Valley Corporation and not the Durgapur Projects Ltd., should be responsible for the supply of power to the Fertilizer Corporation at Durgapur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this is contrary to the findings and recommendations of the Sachdev Committee and the Vij Committee; and

(d) whether power supply for the Alloy Steel plant has similarly been appropriated by the Damodar Valley Corporation without justification ?

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

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

(d) The Alloy Steel Plant of the Hindustan Steel Limited at Durgapur is located inside the Damodar Valley. The supply of power to Alloy Steel Plant at 33 kV is only an extension of the supply to the Hindustan Steel Ltd. within the statutory area of supply of Damodar Valley Corporation power system. The Damodar Valley Corporation is accordingly supplying power to this plant.

Use of Samaj Sadans by Central Government Employees for Marriage Purposes

945. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1568 on the 29th July, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the Samaj Sadans under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs will be allowed for marriage purposes by Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING & WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) (a) No, Sir:

(b) The Community Halls have a minimum covered space and in view of the existing activities like Nursery Classes, Crafts Training Centres, Music and Dance Classes, Creche and Work Centres, Library and Reading Rooms, T. V. Clubs, Indoor Games, there is hardly any scope for providing any accommodation for marriage functions. Due to the shortage of accommodation, these activities are staggered in such a way that by intersperse arrangement, the Halls are engaged throughout the day from morning to night and the regular running of these activities would not be compatible with the demands of marriage ceremonies.

During the marriage season the demand for accommodation on the same day is so heavy that a few Community Halls would not be able to meet them and would result in jealousy amongst the residents. To make the activities, undertaken in the Community Halls, effective, considerable capital investment has been made on special equipments. It will not be wise to expose them to the risk involved on such occasions.

Allotment of Accommodation to Government Servants in Various Grades

946. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many Government Servants of various grades have been allotted Government accommodation during the last year;

(b) their respective dates of priority; and

(c) the number of Government quarters of types I to IV are likely to be ready during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and

(b). Type-wise position of general pool accommodation allotted to Government servants working in eligible offices in Delhi/New Delhi during the year 1968 and the dates of priority covered, is as under :—

Type.	No. of houses allotted	Dates of priority covered.
I	1,460	14.5.1955
II	1,416	31.1.1953
III	376	3.11.1943
IV	490	28.4.1943
V	543	9.5.1959
VI	146	1.8.1959
VII	27	30.7.1962
VIII	5	9.6.1965

(c) During the year 1968-69 sanction has been accorded for the construction of 1,758 quarters in types II to IV in Delhi/New Delhi. It is proposed to take up construction of about 2,000 quarters of types I to IV every year (from 1969-70) subject to the availability of funds.

Projects Undertaken By C.P.W.D. in Nepal

947. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in respect of various projects undertaken by the Central Public Works Department in Nepal; and

(b) when these projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). At present there are two projects under execution by the Central Public Works Department in Nepal—viz. Sonauli Pokhara Road and East-West Highway. The progress made in respect

of these two projects is as follows :-

(i) *Sonauli Pokhara Road :*

This is a 200 Kilometer mostly hill road connecting Sonauli on the border of Uttar Pradesh with Pokhara valley in Nepal. The road from Sonauli to Butwal 17 miles has been opened to all weather traffic from January, 1966. The hill road from Butwal to Pokhara has also been opened to Jeeps and Trucks since 13th April, 1968. Road work including all culverts and most of the bridges is expected to be completed by June, 1969. The residual work on a few big bridges is expected to be completed during the year 1970.

(ii) *East-West Highway (Eastern Sector) :*

This is a 256 Kilometer road in the Tarai plains connecting Mechi River on border of Nepal and India (near Naxalbari) with Janakpur. The work was started at the end of 1967. Service track has been established throughout. The road work including culverts and most of the bridges is expected to be completed by March, 1971. The residual work will take a little longer.

Discrimination In Allotment Of Government Accommodation

948. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great discrimination between the highly paid staff and the low paid Government employees in the matter of allotment of Government accommodation inasmuch as the former with even two years of service get allotment whereas the latter category with even 20 years service do not get accommodation ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remove the anomalous position ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING & WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). For purposes of allotment of accommodation from the general pool the following entitlements and pay ranges are in force at present :

Type of residence	Entitlement/ pay ranges	Priority date is reckoned from the date from which an officer has been continuously in service under the Central/State Government.
I Less than Rs. 110/- II From Rs. 110 to Rs. 249/- III From Rs. 250 to Rs. 399/- IV From Rs. 400 to Rs. 699/-		Priority date is reckoned from the earliest date from which an officer has been continuously drawing emoluments relevant to the particular type in a post under the Central Government or State Government or on foreign service.
V From Rs. 700 to Rs. 1299/- VI From Rs. 1300 to to Rs. 2249/- VII Rs. 2250/- and above (except those eligible for type VIII)		Priority date is reckoned from the date the officer become Additional Secretary/Secretary or hold equivalent post.
VIII Officers of the status of Secretaries and Additional Secretaries to the Government of India.		

There is actually no discrimination between highly paid and low paid employees in the matter of allotment of Government accommodation but the difference is due to different methods adopted for computing priority date for allotment of accommodation.

As stated above, there is no discrimination in the matter of allotment of Government accommodation between low paid Government employees and highly paid employees. It is however true that low paid Government employees do not get accommodation for years. Whereas highly paid staff do get in a few years. This happens because the demand for the former is much higher. It is for the purpose of removing this anomaly that more I to IV type premises are being constructed.

मैसर्स कैपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इण्डिया

949. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 18 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकिन प्रश्न संख्या 981 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स कैपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इण्डिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड ने इम समय आयकर की कितनी राशि देनी है; और

(ख) इम राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) तथा (ख). कर निर्धारिती की तरफ कर-निर्धारण-वर्ष 1961-62, 1962-63 1963-64 तथा 1967-68 के लिए कुल 2,66,409 रुपये की मांग वसूली के लिए बकाया है।

इस मांग की अधिकांश रकम, कर-निर्धारण-वर्ष 1967-68 के बारे में बकाया है, जो कर-निर्धारण आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 144 के अन्तर्गत एकतरफा किया गया था। कर-निर्धारिती कम्पनी

द्वारा अधिनियम की धारा 146 के अन्तर्गत पेश की गई एक दरखास्त पर विचार किया जा रहा है। वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए गये हैं। करों की अदायगी नहीं किए जाने के कारण दण्ड लगाने के लिए कारण बताओ नोटिस भी जारी किए गए हैं।

Assistance to Kerala State

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government had lately urged the Centre through the National Development Council or otherwise for allocation of larger share in Central Taxes' Revenue in view of the State's backwardness ;

(b) if so, what was the Kerala Government's precise request in this regard ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTR OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had, in a memorandum meant to provide a basis for discussion and circulated a little before the NDC meeting in December 1967, urged the need for widening the base of tax sharing by including a larger number of items of Central revenues in the divisible pool. Since then the Finance Commission has been constituted in order to make recommendations in regard to the distribution between the Union and the States of the shareable taxes and duties and the Administrative Reforms Commission are also considering the Centre-State relationship in all its aspects. Government would like to await the recommendations of both the Commissions in regard to the matters under their consideration.

Symposium on 'Flood Control'

951. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:

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

(a) whether the Gujarat Public Works Minister proposed an 11-point programme for checking floods and mitigating hardships caused by floods while opening a symposium on 'Flood Control' at the Ninth Annual Session of the Institute of Engineers (India) Gujarat Unit ;

(b) whether he proposed setting up of inter-State flood warning and control stations and flood fighting equipment in all the States ; and

(c) whether the suggestions have been considered and if so with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes. He suggested a number of measures for checking floods and mitigating hardships caused by floods. These included a system of flood warning for quick evacuation of people and their movable property from vulnerable areas to safer places.

(c) It is proposed to set up a Flood Forecasting Centre at Surat, for the Tapi and Narmada, for issue of flood forecasts, based on river flow data at key stations. The flood forecasts will be passed on to the civil administration for issue of timely warning to the people in the areas likely to be affected so that they can be evacuated to safer places with their movable property including cattle. The Government of Gujarat are preparing a scheme for purchase of equipment necessary to deal with emergent flood situations and also for training of personnel.

Curzon Road Hostel, New Delhi

952. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether accommodation in the newly constructed Curzon Road Hostel, New Delhi is also allotted to non-Government employees;

(b) if so, to which categories of persons it is allotted; and

(c) the rent charged from Government employees and others ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). The accommodation in the Curzon Road Hostel is generally allotted to Government employees. Exception has been made in the following cases :—

- (i) One room in 'E' block has been placed at the disposal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi, for allotment to one of their lady doctors.
- (ii) One single room in 'F' block has been allotted to M/S S. P. Singh and Neeraj Prakash, Caterers of the Hostel, as per terms of the agreement with them for efficient supervision of the catering services in the Hostel. 8 servant quarters and 2 garages are also allotted to them along with the dining hall premises.
- (iii) One servant quarter has also been allotted to Shri K. K. Verma, Barber, for rendering services to the residents.
- (iv) 50 rooms in the 'F' block are utilised as a Hostel for officials and non-officials visiting Delhi on Government work.

(c) The rent charged from Government employees and others for the accommodation in the Curzon Road Hostel, is as follows :—

(i) Government employees :—

(1) Block 'A'
to 'D' Rs. 161/- p. m.

(2) Block 'E' Rs. 98/- p. m.

(3) Block 'F' Rs. 110/- p. m.
(the above rates exclude water and electricity charges)

(ii) Others :—

(1) Hospital Rs. 355/- p. m. excluding water and electricity and other service charges.

(2) Caterer A consolidated rent of Rs. 3411/- p. m. excluding water and electricity charges.

(3) Barber Market rent plus water and electricity charges.

(4) Touring Government officers and others.

(i) Central Government officers and officers of State Governments and Corporations having reciprocal arrangements with the Central Government. ...Rs. 8/- per day.

(ii) Officers of other State Governments and Semi-Governments Organisations. ...Rs. 12/- per day.

(iii) Others. ...Rs. 20/- per day.

परिवार-नियोजन कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाना तथा घातों के लिए दी जाने वाली राशि का उचित उपयोग

953. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन तथा निर्माण,

आवास और नगर-विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गांवों में परिवार-नियोजन कार्यक्रमों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए कुछ विशेष उपाय करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस योजना की मुख्य समस्या यह है कि इसके लिए दी जाने वाली राशि का उचित उपयोग नहीं किया जाता;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराई है; और

(घ) उम जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय-विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Removal of Petrol Pump located in N. D. M. C. Compound

954. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Petrol Pump located within New Delhi Municipal Committee Compound has not so far been removed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes.

(b) Alternate state has been allotted to enable the removal of the pump within the New Delhi Municipal Committee compound.

Indulgence in Currency Exchange Racket by W. H. O. Staff

955. SHRI SUMAR GUHA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY:
SHRI J. AHMED:
SHRI DINKER DESAI:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the World Health Organisation working in Delhi were arrested in the first week of January, 1969 for indulging in currency exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many Indian and other foreign employees of the World Health Organisation are connected with this racket ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Three persons who were formerly in the employ of the World Health Organisation were arrested in Delhi in the first week of January, 1969 by the Enforcement Directorate for suspected violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulations.

In view of the fact that enquiries are still in progress, it will not be in public interest to disclose further details at this stage.

Rehabilitation of Flood Victims in North Bengal

956. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central aid

sanctioned and disbursed to-date for the rehabilitation of persons rendered homeless in various North Bengal Districts by the floods of October, 1968;

(b) the number of such families who have been resettled in new homes and provided with agricultural land; and

(c) the number of families who are still living on embankments where they had first taken refuge ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE, (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Central assistance to State Governments is not sanctioned separately for individual items of relief and rehabilitation. During the current financial year an amount of Rs. 17.50 crores has so far been made available to the Government of West Bengal towards the expenditure on various relief and rehabilitation measures necessitated by the floods in the State.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Flood Prevention-cum-Irrigation Scheme of Adhwara Groups

957. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 988 on the 18th November, 1968 and state:

(a) the difficulties in implementing the Adhwara Scheme as flood prevention-cum-irrigation Scheme from the very beginning;

(b) whether objections and representations have been received against implementing the Adhwara Scheme only as flood control Scheme;

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

(d) whether this scheme is being included in the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The flood problems of the Adhwara Group of rivers were studied in detail by a Committee consisting of senior technical officers of the State and Central Governments. This Committee also examined the possibility of reservoirs, detention basins and tanks as well as distribution of flood water through different channels for irrigation and flood moderation and concluded that these were not feasible in the conditions obtaining in the area, and recommended the flood control works to be taken up. Investigations for these flood control works are in progress.

(b) The Government of Bihar have reported that no objections or representations have been received.

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

(d) This will have to be considered by the State Government after the detailed project reports and estimates of the schemes have been prepared.

Upgrading of Surgical Department of Darbhanga Medical College

958. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3740 on the 9th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for upgrading Surgical Department of the Darbhanga Medical College Hospital has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The proposal of the Government of Bihar for Central assistance for a Postgraduate

Department of Surgery in the Medical College Darbhanga, has not been approved during the current financial year.

Western Kosi Canal

959. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3807 on the 9th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the result of the matter with regard to the Western Kosi Canal having been taken up with the Government of Nepal at the highest level;

(b) the hurdles standing in the way of the approval by the Government of Nepal; and

(c) the amount that has been or is being allocated in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the completion of the Western Kosi Canal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The approval of His Majesty's Government of Nepal is still awaited.

(b) Some procedural questions regarding the execution of a few Nepal benefit works connected with the Western Kosi Area, are under discussion.

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Correction of Answer to USQ. 5694 dated 26-8-1968 re. Electric Crematorium, Delhi

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): The Municipal Corporation of Delhi had intimated on 23rd August 1968 that a sum of about Rs. 1,60,00/- was spent

[Shri K. K. Shah]

annually on the maintenance of the Electric Crematorium. It was subsequently intimated by them on 30th November 1968 that there had been a mistake, and the figure of Rs. 1,60,000/- supplied on 23rd August 1968 actually related to the total expenditure incurred annually by the Corporation on the maintenance of staff of all its crematorium grounds. The expenditure on the Electric Crematorium was only Rs. 80,000/- per annum. The figure of Rs. 1,60,000/- may, therefore, be substituted by Rs. 80,000/-.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI (New Delhi) : The East Pakistan refugees are starving in front of the Prime Minister's House. She gave us such a sermon the other day here.....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member does not come into the picture now.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : They are starving in front of her House. They are dying; last time, several of them died...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should resume his seat. Nothing that he says will be taken down. He cannot get up in this manner and go on shouting.

12.05 hrs.

SRI M. L. SONDDHI**

MR. SPEAKER : There are a large number of people starving. The proceedings of the House cannot be stopped on that account. Will the hon. Member kindly sit down? Nothing that he says will be taken down.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI**

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE ATTACKS BY MIZO REBELS ON SECURITY FORCES

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक

महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा सुरक्षा सैनिकों पर हमले, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक सैनिक अधिकारी की मृत्यु हो गई, और इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker Sir, as the House is aware the security forces are continuing their operations against rebels in Mizo Hills District. On the 7th February at about 6-30 P. M. a Major, in the course of a visit to a village called Hnahlan within the limits of his operational jurisdiction and close to the Burma Border was suddenly fired upon. It is with deep regret that we learnt that the Major was killed. The security Forces undertook a thorough combing of the area immediately on the following morning.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिजो समस्या में पहले से कुछ अन्तर हुआ है, लेकिन अब भी वहाँ पर गम्भीर स्थिति है। उसका एक कारण यह है कि अब भी वहाँ पर मीन्ज आफ कम्युनिकेशन बहुत कम हैं और सरकार इस बारे में बहुत आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता काम कर रही हैं। इसके अलावा वहाँ पर कोई डेबेलपमेंट भी नहीं हुआ है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि मिजो विद्रोहियों का जो हार्ड कोर है, उस पर जितनी सक्ती होनी चाहिए वह नहीं की गई है और हमारी सिक््यूरिटी फोर्सिज को जो पूरी तरह छूट देनी चाहिए, वह सरकार ने नहीं दी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि अपने लोगों पर एक-दम कोई हमला नहीं किया जा सकता है, लेकिन हमारे ही लोगों में अगर कोई ऐसे भ्रंश हैं, जो देश के खिलाफ विद्रोह करें, तो उन पर कोई रहम नहीं करना

** Not recorded.

चाहिए। हमारी अपील पर करीब तीन हजार लोगों ने सरेन्डर किया है, लेकिन उनमें से ज्यादातर लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने हथियार नहीं दिये हैं। वे उनके सिम्पेघाईजर हो सकते हैं। हाई कोर में कोई बदल आई है, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

क्या यह सही है कि इन मिजो विद्रोहियों का सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान के साथ पूरी तरह से है और अब चीन के साथ भी उनका सम्बन्ध हो गया है? उसको तोड़ने के लिए सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसको अभी तक क्यों नहीं तोड़ा गया है? इस बात की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि वहां पर कम्यूनिकेशन अच्छे हों और इस काम को इमर्जेंसी लेवल पर किया जाये और उस क्षेत्र का डेवेलपमेंट भी हो? जब हम त्रिपुरा गये थे, तो वहां के अफसरों ने बताया कि वहां पर कम्यूनिकेशन की बहुत कमी है। उसके सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है और क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है? क्या सरकार मिजो विद्रोहियों के हाई कोर को खत्म करने के लिए मिक्सरिटी फोर्सिज को खुली छूट दे रही है या नहीं? क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि वहां पर कब तक नार्मैल्सी आ जायेगी और इमर्जेंसी को खत्म कर दिया जायेगा? मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में कोई तफसील नहीं बताई है कि हमारे और उनके कितने आदमी घायल हुए और मरे। क्या वह इस बारे में पूरी तफसील देंगे?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has asked a very comprehensive question which practically covers all the aspects of the Mizo problem, and I would like to meet as many of his points as possible.

First of all, his information that the communications are not well developed is not completely correct. Formerly, the Mizo district had practically no communications at all. One major road from

Silchar to Lungleh via Aijal was a very important communication. To develop communications in that area is a very difficult task. But I must say that the Border Radio Organisation has done wonderful work, if I can use that phrase in completing the work in some parts fully and in some parts partially. As hon. Members would realise, developing roads in that area which is full of insurgency operations is itself a big operation. Beside this major link, the other radios also have been developed right up to Champa and Demagiri. So, so far as communications are concerned, this is an achievement. Naturally, further achievements will have to be made gradually; I cannot promise very miraculous results in this matter.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Is this being taken up on a priority basis?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is being done on a priority basis. The central wing of the Border Roads Organisation is working there continuously.

As the hon. Member has said aright, the hard core of the Mizo rebels is still intact. If we take the attitude that the hard core is broken then it would be a rather unrealistic assessment and a rather complacent view to take. But at the same time if we review what has happened in the last year or so, particularly, in 1968, two things have happened, which are certainly an indication that things are in the direction of improving. One is that the armed incidents have decreased and the other objective proof is that the morale of the local people has gone up. These are the two things that one can take as an objective proof. All along the Silchar-Aijal-Lungleh road, we have regrouped the villages with a population of about 46,000 to 50,000, and in that regrouping we have succeeded to some extent, because they have undertaken certain developmental activities round about that area; particularly, improved agriculture has been introduced and water supply schemes have been undertaken. But I would not be able to give all the details of it. If the hon. Member gives me separate notice, then I can tell him what has been done.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

I think these are the two things to which he has made a reference.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ उनके लिंक ?

SHRI B. Y. CHAVAN : It is true that the Mizo rebels got training and weapons in the course of the last three years from Pakistan; this started some time in 1966, and practically we have now completed three years. They did get training and arms from Pakistan. A group if Mizo through the Naga rebels did establish contact with China, and a few of them, did go to China and they have returned also from there, after getting certain training and arms.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : How could they go and how could they return ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I think that has been explained many times, how they go and how they return. They go and then come back.

One more group returning from China tried to enter, but they were beaten back. They have not come back to the Mizo district as such. They have been practically left stranded.

SHRI HEM BARUA : They are Naga hostiles, not Mizo hostiles, from China.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, he does not know. I know what I am saying. Those Naga hostiles are quite different. I am talking of the Mizo.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How many persons have been killed, from our side, and their side then details about normalcy and other things ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will certainly be able to give all those details but not just now.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे गृह मंत्री पर ऐसा आरोप लगाना है कि वह असलियत को कुछ ठीक ढंग से सदन के सामने नहीं रख रहे हैं

और कुछ ऐसा बताने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि मामला जितना गंभीर कहा जाता है उतना गंभीर नहीं है जैसे चीन में गए हुए, लोटे हुए और वहां से सीख कर आए हुए तमाम लोगों के बारे में आपने जो कहा वह बिल्कुल वहां पर जो स्थिति है उसके खिलाफ है क्योंकि पिछले कई महीनों से अखबारों में यह बात छपी है कि करीब-करीब 2 हजार मिजो और कूकी लोग इस समय चीन में हैं और बन्दूकें चलाने की तथा विशेषकर इस किस्म की पहाड़ी लड़ाई को चलाने की जो वियतनाम में चल रही है, विशेष ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं। अभी चन्द दिनों के पहले जब आप ही लोगों ने एक ऐसे मिजो लीडर को पकड़ा तो उन्होंने कबूल किया इस बात के और कुछ आंकड़े भी दिये थे जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि 12 सौ या 15 सौ लोग इस समय चीन में हैं। तो गृह मंत्री जो सदन को बता रहे हैं कि मामला इतना गम्भीर नहीं है यह बात सही नहीं है। इसलिए मैं एक-दो ठोस प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्री बताएंगे कि दो महीने पहले पल्टन के अफसरों ने सरकार को यह बताया है कि सिविलियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मिजो जिले में हो नहीं पा रहा है क्योंकि आपके जो अफसर हैं वह वहां काम करने से डरते हैं और आज कई इलाकों में सिविलियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिल्कुल बन्द पड़ा है ? अगर इसमें तथ्य हो तो कितनी जमीन है मिजो हिल्स में या कौन-कौन से इलाके हैं जहां आपका सिविलियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिल्कुल ही नहीं चल रहा है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न इसी सिलसिले में है कि आपने कुछ देहात के लोगों को, पहाड़ी लोगों को, जिनको आप लायल मिजो समझते हैं, बन्दूकें देने का काम किया है तो क्या इन बन्दूकों का इस्तेमाल मिजो जो इस समय आपसे लड़ रहे हैं वह लोग कर रहे हैं क्या ? उनके हाथों में वह बन्दूकें गई हैं क्या ?

दूसरे, जब एक तरफ आप यहां दिल्ली में बैठकर यह कह रहे हैं कि हम बहुत ही सलूती से यह काम कर रहे हैं तब मिजो हिल्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांग्रेस कमेटी, आप के दल की इस कांग्रेस कमेटी ने आप से यह प्रार्थना की है कि जनवरी महीने से अब आप सीज फायर करिये, पल्टन को वापस लीजिए और मिजो रिबेल्स के साथ बातचीत चलाइए, इसमें क्या तथ्य है? क्या यह सत्य है कि वहां मिजो हिल्स डिस्ट्रिक्ट कांग्रेस कमेटी के लोग इस समय मिजो रिबेल्स के साथ बातचीत कर रहे हैं आपके उस चीज से इनकार करने के बाद भी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has first of all, made the point that the information I am giving about Mizos in China is not correct and that his information is correct.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): Not adequate.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Not that. The information he has is completely unfounded because the information I am giving is as a responsible Minister here on the basis of information I have. If he could indicate the source of his information and if it is reliable, then we could look into it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अखबारों में छपी हुई बातें हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN. Then I must say that his information is not correct or the persons who published the news did not publish correct news. This is all I can say.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में छपी है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As for the civil administration, I have not said that there is a very effective civil administration there. Really speaking, it was difficult to carry on the civil administration effectively in the rural areas. Therefore, the regrouping of villages was undertaken.

In these regrouped villages, there is reasonable administration because when we regroup the villages, naturally we have to undertake the responsibility of supplying their daily needs, etc. According to my information, practically half the population is already organised in these regrouped villages. In an area of insurgency, civil administration does become paralysed. I have never made the claim that there is very good civil administration there.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it limited to Lungleh?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am speaking of the regrouped villages along the roadside from Silchar to Aijal and to Lungleh. About 46,000 to 50,000 civil population are organised there.

MR. SPEAKER : What about the Congress Committee?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know about it, because there is some committee which calls itself District Congress Committee. The President of that committee was once upon a time a rebel also. This is my information. I do not think anybody is carrying on talks with them on our behalf. We have made it absolutely clear that there cannot be any discussion as long as there are rebellions. Unless they put down their arms, there is no question of having any talks.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : When a question of this sort is raised, it is expected that the minister enlightens us as to what is his assessment regarding the capacity of the Mizos to launch a major offensive and what is their potentiality to harass the army? From what one hears from the minister and from what has appeared in the press, one sees that there are certain secret links between the Mizos and those across the border in Burma and Pakistan and those who are functioning as dissident elements in Tripura. All this requires an understanding of the political effort to tackle this problem. Who is taking this initiative to tackle this political aspect? Is it Mr. B. K. Nehru and is he going to behave like Mr. Dharma Vira in Bengal?

Are we heading for a guerilla warfare in this region? Is the terrain suitable for guerilla warfare? Some illumination must be there. Even if this occasion does not merit a sojourn into the whole question, something must be stated. Otherwise, what is the purpose of raising this question?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The first problem to be tackled in Mizo area is to weaken the insurgency there. This is really speaking the major task. The political question can arise only after that. Ultimately the question can be solved politically, no doubt. But no political operations can be thought of at the present moment. That is why I said, unless and until we know that the rebellions' back is broken, there is no question of political talks as such. Regarding my assessment, it is that they have been weakened, but as I said, their hard core is yet intact.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR (Karimganj): This is one of the saddest incidents where we have lost one of our brightest young men there. The terrain is very difficult. I come from that area and I know. There is lack of communications. We must remember that because of the sincere efforts of these young people, peace is coming gradually there. I am worried about only one thing, *viz.*, recently about two or three months back, there was a seizure of the biggest armoury of the rebel Mizos in Champai near Burma border, where all sorts of modern weapons were seized by our security people. Does it indicate that the Mizo rebels are preparing for a major offensive? How are they able to bring inside Mizo Hills all these modern weapons?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would not like to go into the details he wants. When I said that their hard core is intact, that hard core is certainly trying to have a little more strength from either the Chinese side or Pakistani side. When they are trying to do it, naturally we should be prepared to expect some further intensified activity. I do not think they can undertake any major offensive as such.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is the strength of that hard core?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not want

to give that figure. I know their numerical strength as such, but I do not want to give exactly what we know about them. I am prepared to discuss this with the hon. Member.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : I wanted to know how they are able to bring all sorts of modern weapons. When we have our security measures there, how is it that they are able to bring modern weapons into Mizo Hills?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This matter has been explained many times. It is no use starting a cross-examination on this point. In that territory any small group does succeed in getting arms across Pakistan and even, to a certain extent, across Burmese border.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoon) : On this question of Mizo-rebels going to Pakistan and coming back after getting trained there and also their going to China and coming back *via* Burma, on the Burma-China border our Government has increased our patrol and now they are not able to cross Burma border from the Chinese side. Will Government take similar steps to strengthen our patrol on the Pakistan border so that they can seal off the border? Secondly, when the Major was killed, a patrol party was going and there were some sepoy also. When the Mizos attacked the party only the Major was killed. That means probably the sepoy ran away. When so many Mizos attacked the Major if the whole patrol party had been there and they fired back on those Mizos some Mizos also would have died. I want to know whether the Major was alone, or if he had gone with some sepoy whether some Mizos were also killed?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is very easy for the hon. Member to ask this question from a quiet place like this. The Major was accompanied by three or four persons. When suddenly firing was started what the other persons should have done—at the moment it is very difficult for me to explain whether it was justified or not justified. What they did was, naturally, to take some cover and withdraw. When

they knew that a large number of people were on the other side and they were firing on them they withdrew. They went back, gave the information and came back with a little more strength. This had to be done.

12.23 Hours

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HINDUSTAN ANTIBIOTICS LTD PIMPRI, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri for the year 1967-68.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*placed in library, See No. LT 84/69.*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BUILDING CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Sir, on behalf of Shri K. K. Shah. I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967-68.

(2) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited

Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-83/69*]

DELHI SALE TAX (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1969, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : I beg to lay on the table :

(1) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification No. F. 4 (177)/68-Fin. (Genl.) in Delhi Gazette, dated the 2nd January, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-85/69.*]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 2203, published in Gazette of India, dated the 20th December, 1968 issued under section 90 of the Income tax Act, 1961 and section 24 A of the Companies (profits) Surtax Act, 1964 regarding Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Socialist Republic of Romania for the avoidance of double taxation of income of enterprises operating aircraft and ships in international traffic. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-86/69.*]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G. S. R. 2244 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1968.

(ii) G. S. R. 21 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1969.

(iii) G. S. R. 31 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1969.

(iv) G. S. R. 32 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1969.

[Shri Jagannath Pabadia]

- (v) G. S. R. 33 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1969.
- (vi) The Specified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Export) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 36 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1969.
- (vii) G. S. R. 37 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1969.
- (viii) G. S. R. 38 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1969.
- (ix) G. S. R. 39 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1969.
- (x) The Notified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Import) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 40 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1969.
- (xi) G. S. R. 41 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1969.
- (xii) G. S. R. 42 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1969.
- (xiii) G. S. R. 84, published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969.
- (xiv) G. S. R. 85 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969.
- (xv) G. S. R. 88 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969.
- (xvi) G. S. R. 89 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th January, 1969.
- (xvii) G. S. R. 91 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1969.
- (xviii) G. S. R. 93 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1969.
- (xix) G. S. R. 94 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1969.
- (xx) The Specified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Export) Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 95 in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1969.
- (xxi) G. S. R. 96 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1969.
- (xxii) G. S. R. 201 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1969.
- (xxiii) G. S. R. 202 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1969.
- (xxiv) G. S. R. 237 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1969.
- (xxv) G. S. R. 240 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1969.
- (xxvi) G. S. R. 256 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1969.
- (xxvii) S. O. 84 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1969.
- (xxviii) S.O. 551 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-87/69]

(4) 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) First Amendment Rules, 1969,

published in Notification No. G.S. R. 80 in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969.

- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Second Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 81 in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Third Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 82 in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 83 in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 199 in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1969.
- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 200 in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1969.
- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 239 in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1969.
- (viii) G. S. R. 241 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1969, containing corrigendum to G. S. R. 83 dated the 11th January, 1969.
- (ix) G. S. R. 242 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1969, containing corrigendum to GSR 82 dated the 11th January, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-88/69]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:

- (i) The Central Excise (Twenty first Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2202 in Gazette of India dated the 21st December 1968.
- (ii) The Central Excise (Twenty-second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2217 in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1968.
- (iii) The Central Excise (Twenty-third Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2218 in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1968.
- (iv) G. S. R. 20 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G. S. R. 86 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th January, 1969, making certain amendment to Notification No. G. S. R. 432 dated the 1st March, 1968, together with an explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions).
- (vi) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 157 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-89/69]

12.26 hours.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) :
Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do extend the time

appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes for the readjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith up to the 29th August, 1969."

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह समय क्यों बढ़ाया जा रहा है। 29 अगस्त तक समय बढ़ाने की क्या आवश्यकता है? इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जल्द आनी चाहिये।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सेशन में इस कमेटी का काम नहीं हो पायेगा, 1 जुलाई से उसकी मीटिंग होगी, जिसमें क्लार्क-बाइ-क्लार्क कन्सीड्रेशन होगा। नेक्स्ट सेशन अगस्त में होगा, इसलिये अगस्त तक का टाइम लिया है, ताकि बार-बार न बढ़ाना पड़े।

श्री जार्ज फरनंडीज (दक्षिण-बम्बई) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक साल से यह मामला ज्वाइन्ट कमेटी के पास है, आज फिर 6 माह का टाइम मांगा जा रहा है। इतना समय नहीं मांगा जाय, यह रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने जल्द आनी चाहिये, क्योंकि जिन मसलों को लेकर यह रिपोर्ट है, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, इस लिये इसमें समय निकालने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (विलासपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें अपने एक्सचेकर को देखना चाहिये कि हम कितना पैसा खर्च कर सकते हैं। आप इसके कर्ताधर्ता हैं, इस हाउस के मालिक हैं, अगर हम इस तरह से इन सब कमेटियों के टाइम लम्बे-लम्बे बढ़ाते जायेंगे

तो इनके नतीजे अच्छे नहीं निकलेंगे। देश की हालत को देखते हुए, जितना ज्यादा काम हम कर सकते हैं हमें करना चाहिये। और ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: They will try to finish it as quickly as possible. Now the question is :

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and redelimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, up to the 29th August, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Out of the fifteen hours allotted by the Business Advisory Committee, six hours have already been taken. We will continue the discussion today and tomorrow. The Prime Minister will reply on Wednesday morning. Now Shri Yogendra Sharma will continue his speech.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम उस दिन निवेदन कर रहे थे कि हमारे देश में जो आर्थिक विषमता बढ़ रही है, साम्प्रदायिक विषमता बढ़ रही है, क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ रही है, इस बढ़ती हुई विषमता की नींव पर हम राजनीतिक स्थिरता

और राष्ट्रीय एकता की इमारत नहीं बना सकते। यह विषमता क्यों बढ़ रही है, इस लिये बढ़ रही है कि हमारी सरकार ने ऐसी नीति अस्तित्व्यार कर ली है कि इन तमाम क्षेत्रों में सबल पक्ष को ये प्रोत्साहन देते हैं और जो दुर्बल पक्ष है, उस का दमन करते हैं। होना यह चाहिये था कि दुर्बल को प्रोत्साहित करते, उसकी रक्षा करते, उसको आगे बढ़ने का मौका देते और सबल पक्ष को नियन्त्रित करते, लेकिन इन्होंने उल्टी नीति अस्तित्व्यार की है। यही कारण है कि इस पूरे अभिभाषण में ममाजवाद शब्द का उल्लेख तक गायब कर दिया गया है। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की जो बहुत व्यापक मांग इस देश में उठी हुई है, उसका उल्लेख भी कहीं नहीं है, प्रीवी-पर्स को समाप्त करने की बात का भी कहीं उल्लेख नहीं है। यह वह नीति है जिसके जरिये से दुर्बल पक्ष कमजोर किया जा रहा है, नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि पिछले 2 सालों में 100 हरिजन कत्ल कर दिये गये और करीब इतने ही साम्प्रदायिक अल्पसंख्यकों का कत्ले-आम हो गया और इन तमाम कत्लेआमों की जिम्मेदारी हमारे गृह मंत्री पर है। हम स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के नेता आचार्य रंगा की इस बात से पूरे तौर पर सहमत हैं कि राजनीतिक नैतिकता का तकाजा है कि गृह मंत्री को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये।

अभी-अभी हमारे गृह मंत्री बिहार गये थे। गृह मंत्री जी जब आया राम गया राम की बात बोलते हैं, दलबदलूपन की बात बोलते हैं तो हमारे सामने उनकी जो प्रतिमा उभर कर आती है, वह है—“मुंह में राम, बगल में छुरी”—एक ऐसे ही आदमी को अपनी पार्टी का नेता और उसके माध्यम से बिहार का मुख्य मंत्री बनाने की साजिश करके आये हैं। हम कहते हैं कि वह साजिश करके आये हैं, क्योंकि अपने दल की मीटिंग के बाद ही उन्होंने गवर्नर से मुलाकात की और मुलाकात में उन्होंने इस साजिश को रचा। ये दलबदलूपन की बात करते हैं लेकिन

एक ऐसे आदमी को मुख्य मंत्री बनाने की साजिश कर रहे हैं जो पेशेवर दलबदलू है, आया राम-गया राम है, तीन-तीन बार दल बदल चुका है और हम समझते हैं कि ऐसे आया-राम-गया-राम की कोई दूसरी मिमाल नहीं हो सकती।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : यही पुण्य शर्मा जी की पार्टी ने भी कमाया है, भोलाशास्त्री को नेता मान कर।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : तीन-तीन पार्टियां बदली हैं, आया राम-गया राम का काम किया है, ऐयर कमीशन के सामने यह चीज आ चुकी है कि ऐसे आया-राम-गया-राम की कीमत 2 हजार रुपये है। जिस व्यक्ति की कीमत दो हजार रुपये हो, उसको मुख्य मंत्री बना कर, उसके द्वारा बिहार में सरकार बनवाकर हम बिहार में क्या करने जा रहे हैं। ये राजनीतिक स्थिरता की बातें करने हैं, प्रजातन्त्र की बातें करते हैं—एक प्रकार से पाखण्ड की बातें करते हैं, ऐसे पाखण्डी गृह-मंत्री को तुरन्त निकालना चाहिये, वरना इस देश का राजनीतिक वातावरण शुद्ध नहीं हो सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अधिक वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात अवश्य कहूंगा कि आज जो हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र को खतरा है वह किस बात से है? बहुत से लोग जब खतरे की बात उठाते हैं तो शायद नक्सलवाड़ी की बात को लेकर बहुत हल्ला करने लगते हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो सालों में हमारे देश में जो जन-धन और सम्पत्ति की बर्बादी हुई है वह किन शक्तियों के जरिये हुई है? यह बर्बादी हुई है साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों के जरिये से, शिव सेना के जरिये से और आर० ए० ए० के जरिये से। आप इन फासिस्ट शक्तियों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने

के बजाये उनकी सरपरस्ती करते हैं। ऐसी फासिस्ट शक्तियों की सरपरस्ती करने वाले गृह मन्त्री का गृह मन्त्री रहना भारतीय प्रजातन्त्र के लिए खतरा है। यह बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। ऐसे गृह मन्त्री को जाना ही चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)... इस देश में पिछले दो सालों में जितनी खून खराबी, हत्यायें और लूट-पाट इन साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों ने की हैं उसका सौवां हिस्सा भी नक्सलबाड़ियों ने नहीं किया है।... (व्यवधान)... देशद्रोही वे हैं जिन्होंने बम्बई महानगरी को खून-खराबी और लूट-पाट की आग में भोंक दिया। सबसे बड़े देशद्रोही वही हैं। यदि ऐसे देश-द्रोहियों के प्रति आप सहानुभूति दिखलायेंगे तो यह देश रसातल में चला जायेगा। यदि बम्बई रसातल में गया तो वह नक्सलबाड़ियों की वजह से नहीं बल्कि शिव सेना की वजह से।... (व्यवधान)...

आखिरी बात वैदेशिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। हम चाहते हैं कि विश्वशांति के हित में आपको वियटनाम से हमलावर अमरीकी फौजों की वापसी की मांग करनी चाहिए और जी. डी. आर. के साथ दौत्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने चाहिए। इससे विश्व शांति की शक्ति बढ़ेगी। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री बलराज मधोक ने जिस शक्ति सिद्धान्त का सम्पादन किया है, मुझे अफमोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह एक साम्राज्यवादी सिद्धान्त है जोकि हमारे देश और राष्ट्र के लिये खतरा है और दुनियाँ के तमाम कमजोर देशों को खतरा है। हमारा देश कभी भी इस सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता है।

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN (Kasergod): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President in his Address has said that it was an appropriate occasion for the Government to present a realistic appraisal of the year under review. I am sorry to say that the appraisal was not realistic; it was only imagined. The Government is blind

because it is not able to see what is happening around. It is also not able to understand what the people say. That is the reason why the President has drawn a picture which is a very bright picture and which has nothing to do with what is happening in the country today.

As far as the economic or political situation in the country for the last one year is concerned, it is one of unrest and turmoil. There was the student unrest. The student unrest was a part of the general unrest among the entire population. Dissatisfaction and a sense of frustration are pressing themselves into various forms and various sections of the people are coming out against the policies of Government.

I only want to point out certain things which the President has referred to in his Address. First is about agriculture. Referring to agricultural production, we are told that we have made a turning point in our agricultural production and that self-sufficiency in food is well within reach within the next two or three years. To prove their assessment, the Government cites foodgrains production in 1967-68 which is 6 million tonnes higher than the previous peak of 1964-65. To say the least, this is most misleading because as production increases the population also increases. So, to know the real trend in agricultural production we have to see what is the *per capita* production.

The real indicator is the *per capita* production. The *per capita* production, in 1968, is 2.7 per cent which is less than what was in the peak year of 1964. What is it in 1968-69 which is the year under review? In *Commerce*, an article of 15-2-69 states that the *per capita* agricultural production appears to have fallen slightly in 1968-69. From these figures, we see a consistent declining trend in the *per capita* agricultural production, particularly, in the food production. And we are asked to believe that self-sufficiency is round the corner. If the Government believes that, they are deceiving themselves and also others.

Even the declining trend in *per capita* production has to be supported hereafter

by steeply increasing outlays in agriculture. In the First Five Year Plan, to achieve a 22 per cent increase in agricultural production, we had to spend Rs. 218 crores. In the Second Plan, for a lesser rise of 20 per cent, we had to increase the outlay to Rs. 549 crores. In the Third Plan, for a much reduced rise, that is, a mere 11 per cent, we had to increase the outlay to Rs. 660 crores. In the Fourth Plan period, it will be more and this will lead to more reliance on P. L. 480.

They say that there is a bumper crop and there is an increase in production. That is what we are told. But as far as the *per capita* consumption is concerned, we know that there is only 3 ounces ration in some States, 4 ounces ration and 6 ounces ration in some States. As far as the people are concerned, whether there is a bumper crop or increase in production, what they get is far less. It is just like saying, water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink.

The President has also said, in his Address, about the agricultural production and the enthusiasm of the farmers supported by fertiliser and other things. It is true that there is a little more production of fertilisers. But what about money for persons to buy fertiliser? So, the purchasing power of the farmers is very important. In the last 20 years, our experience is that we have not been able to have more food production because there is a basic reason why we are not able to do so. We can increase food production only if 30 to 40 per cent of the population who live on land, specially, the agricultural labourers, are given money, are given land, and are given all help. In many States in India, even where there is land reforms legislation, where there is ceiling fixed, that is not implemented and, in other places, as far as the present availability of figures about cultivable waste land and fallow land is concerned, 4.35 crores of acres of cultivable and fallow land are available in India. Why does the Government even today allow the cultivable waste land and fallow land under their control and under the control of private individuals. Why have they left it uncultivated? Why don't they

issue an Ordinance and give land, a little money and irrigation facilities to agricultural labourers and see that the production increases. Only yesterday, we read in papers the Minister of Irrigation saying that the money for irrigation is less. Even if there is fertiliser, unless there are more and more irrigation facilities, it cannot be increased.

Now, coming to the question of industrial production, we are told that the process of recovery has begun. What is the recovery? We are told that there is likely to be an increase of 5 to 6 per cent during the year. Even supposing that anticipation is true, it falls short of the annual average rate of increase from 1954 to 67 which was 6.5 per cent. The increase in industrial production in real terms for a year during the Third Plan period stood at 7.6 per cent whereas for the first three years of the Fourth Plan period, the figures stood at only 6.1 per cent. This means that, even if the rate of increase for all the three years of the Fourth Plan period is put together, it falls short of one year's average of the Third Plan period.

It is said that we are on the path of recovery. Take the index of fresh capital raised. This is also an indicator of recovery or otherwise in the industry. If you take the base year 1960 as 100, the index rose to 113.9 in 1965, but dropped to 80.7 in 1966 and again dropped further to 76.9 in 1968. In fact, the index which was 90.7 in 1967 dropped to 76.9 in 1968. You see from the figures that there is a continued declining trend in the index of fresh capital raised. How can we say, when the fresh capital raised is lesser every year and the percentage is lesser that the process of recovery has begun?

Take also the machine-tool industry. As far as machine tool industry is concerned, if the orders received by the machine tool industry are more and more, then that is an indication of the recovery. Any process of recovery in industry will be clearly reflected in greater activity in the machine tool industry. In 1967-68, the H. M. T. secured orders for 2,276 machines whereas in 1968-69 the orders secured dropped to 1,217 machines, i. e.,

[Shri A.K. Gopalan]

almost to half. Yet, the Government is saying that the process of recovery has begun.

Then, the closure of textile mills is another factor. The closure of textile mills remains a continuing phenomenon in the country. I have got the figures of only one State. The number of textile mills closed in Tamil Nadu, which was six in the beginning of 1967, rose to 21 in 1968 and further rose to 29 at the beginning of 1969. Continuously, every year, more mills are being closed down.

This is the fate of handlooms also. I have no figures, but I can say that it is a fact and a reality that in many States in India, handlooms are closed and that also, for want of foreign market and other things. So, handlooms are also being closed. Yet, we say that the process of recovery has begun! I am quoting this from '*Commerce*' dated the 15th February, 1969 :-

"Reflecting partly the lustreless demand conditions and partly the slackened tempo of expansion of the industries, the industrial output may not show vigorous expansion in the immediate months ahead, and what is worse, it may relapse in stagnation".

As far as small industries are concerned, I can say that in Kerala the position in regard to cashew industry, the coir industry and the beedi industry is very bad. The beedi industry is completely closed. In cashew, thousands of persons are unemployed; many small factories are closed. In coir also, the fate is the same. As far as small industries are concerned, instead of developing, most of the factories are going out of function. Therefore, there is no meaning in saying that we are on the path of recovery. I can only say that the story of the process of recovery is either a figment of imagination or a wishful thinking. If for Government 'recovery' means the recovery from the shock that they had during the mid-term elections, then I have no objection to that. But there is no question of recovery as far as industrial production is concerned.

The next point that has been referred to is about prices. Regarding prices we are told that there is improvement in industrial production.

It has also been stated that there has been price stability. But I have shown that there is no improvement at all. When a number of commodities like tobacco, fibre, minerals, textiles, jute, metal products, chemicals etc. continued to maintain the same increasing trend of prices during 1968, I do not know how Government could say that the prices had been stabilised.

The real consumer index for the working class for the 12 months in 1967 which stood at 209 rose to 215 during the twelve months of 1968. With the rising trend persisting, Government are telling us that there has been improvement and they are trying to deceive themselves by trotting out the false story of stabilisation of prices.

When Government say that the growth in agriculture and industry is having a salutary effect on the unemployment problem, I would submit that that is also not correct and not real, I feel that Government are minimising the seriousness of the problem of unemployment. Take for instance educated unemployment. Engineers, doctors, technicians, ITI trainees and polytechnic people are unemployed in thousands. In Kerala alone, according to the figures of last year, the ITI boys who had been trained numbered about 17,000. As far as the engineers are concerned, we know that a year ago, some engineers came and offered satyagraha before Parliament. As far as doctors are concerned, there are thousands of doctors who are unemployed. The doctors are walking on the streets to see the patients, while the patients are walking along the road to see the doctors; the one dies because of not getting treatment while the other dies because of not having patients to treat.

So, the question of unemployment is a very serious question. That is the reason why amongst the students today everywhere in the country there is so much of

unrest and dissatisfaction and this dissatisfaction and unrest has moved them towards certain paths which we may not like.

The backlog of unemployment at the end of the Third Plan was 10 million. The tempo of economic development was less and under the recession of the subsequent three years, when the same trend is taken into account, we find that the backlog of unemployment on the eve of the budget works out to be 12 million. During the last nine months there were more closures and retrenchment which have also thrown out of employment many thousands of workers. In Bengal about 6000 jute workers have been thrown out. So, it is a very pathetic situation. I am sorry to say that in the Address, the seriousness of educated as well as uneducated unemployment has not been brought out.

Another question that has been referred to in the Address is about the Central Government employees.

The President has said that Government are going to set up a kind of machinery to promote harmonious relations between the Government and their employees and for redressal of the employees' grievances by having joint consultation and compulsory arbitration.

The agitation of the Central Government employees was an expression of the discontentment felt by the majority of the people, discontentment arising out of the increasing difficulties, the difficulties of the day-to-day life and the burdens of life. This was the reason which prompted the Central Government employees to go on strike. But there was ruthless repression, and all norms and procedures of the Central Civil Services Disciplinary Rules were thrown to the winds, and there was victimisation. That was the keynote of the whole thing. I do not want to go into the question of what happened after the strike. Discretion was vested with the officers that those who were innocent could be taken back. The press note dated the 7th January, 1969 was to the effect that if any Government servant was under suspension on the

ground only of his arrest or prosecution in connection with the offences relating to the strike and he had been acquitted by the court, he would be permitted to rejoin duty. Departments had been advised that representations regarding injustice to innocent persons may be examined on merits. But these things have not been done and I could point out cases where the instructions contained in the press note had been violated.

There are several cases where some of the Central Government employees had only absented themselves on that day; but they have also not been taken back and the pressnote of Government has been disregarded. They were not in the list of strikers, but they were unable to be present on 19th September. They were not prosecuted, nor were they involved in any active role in the strike. In the railway branch office at Olavakot, there were several such cases like this. There are many others in other places also.

Then there are cases where the State Government of Kerala withdrew the cases. Unfortunately, there have developed some differences of opinion between the Central Government and the State Government on this point. The Kerala Government withdrew the cases, but secret instructions were sent from here to the heads of the departments to oppose the withdrawal. Hence the cases are continuing. The State Government is primarily responsible for law and order, but heads of departments have been instructed to act contrary to the decision of the State Government in this matter.

I read in the papers that in Punjab also, the State Government has ordered the withdrawal of the cases and released them. I do not know whether the same position will obtain there in regard to the Central Government's attitude.

Out of 10,000 Central Government employees in Kerala, 888 have either been dismissed or discharged. If the Central Government here do not like the State Government of Kerala, is it right to visit the former's vindictiveness on the Central Government employees also? Yet that was what was done in Kerala.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Close on the hostile attitude of Government and vindictiveness towards the employees, is the proposal to bring forward a Bill in this session banning strikes. I want to ask whether banning the right to strike and keeping 8,000 employees out, either suspended or out of service, putting them and their families to great suffering and hardship and also punishing half their number—will create the right atmosphere for the re-establishment of good relations between Government and the employees. If the President wants that there must be these good relations, as he says, it is necessary that all of them must be taken back. This is the first step required towards that end.

Then reference has been made to the joint consultative machinery. This question arises only when the recognition of the unions remains. But we find that most of the unions have been de-recognised. That being so, I do not see how it is possible to create good relations between Government and their employees.

The next important aspect which has not received attention is Centre-State relations. When there were only Congress Governments in power in the Centre and in the States, there was no question of any friction or difference. But now the position is different. Today, there are differences even between the Centre and the Congress-governed States. Shri Brahmananda Reddy has given expression to that. There is also the case of Maharashtra. It is a fact today that there are differences between the Central Government and the State Governments at the policy level. That being so, these must be discussed and thrashed out in order to iron them out. We should see what changes are called for to ensure good relations. When there are non-Congress Governments, not one or two, but many, this is all the more necessary in the interest of harmonious Centre-State relations. But this has not been done. After meeting the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister of Kerala said even yesterday that these differences will only stiffen if adequate steps are not taken in time. The Prime Minister speaking in this House said the other day:

"I have said this on various occasions, and I would repeat here, that we offer full co-operation to all those who have been elected and all the governments which have come or will come into being, and the Government of India will deal fairly with those States."

I am very glad about the sentiment but let us examine whether the Government of India dealt fairly with all the States, especially the States ruled by the Non Congress Governments. The Prime Minister says "we"; I do not know whether it means all the Ministers in the Government or only some, because I can point out to the utterances and deeds of some of the Ministers and other highest leaders of the Congress which show that they do not want co-operation; they want to topple these Governments. The Congress President Mr. Nijalingappa says on January 5 that if the reports received by him about lawlessness in Kerala were correct, the time had come for the Centre to take over the Government of the State. If the time has come, as President of the Congress it is his duty to tell the Central Government. Why should he say this while addressing a public meeting? They want to demoralise the officers, especially the All India Services: Be careful; this Government will be toppled and they will go away; so, do not do as they say.

I can at least understand other common people saying things. On 21 October, Mr. Desai, the Deputy Prime Minister speaking to CRP Jawans and officers on the 20th anniversary celebrations of the CRP told the audience that.

"If Namboodiripad Government persisted in its anti-constitutional activities and rendered the constitutional functioning of the administration impossible, the Centre would not hesitate to intervene and impose President's rule".

What has this to do with the CRP celebrations? If you say so in some public meeting, it has some sense. They say so to demoralise the officers. I do not want to take objection to speeches. But where do they say these things?

But what Mr. Panampilli Govinda Menon, the Minister in charge of 'lawlessness' in Kerala says is very interesting. It is not one speech; I have a series of speeches with me but I have no time to quote them all; I shall refer to a few specimens. In Trichur last October he said :

"The Centre is strong enough and fully capable of dealing with any constitutional problem that it may be faced with and if found necessary, the Kerala Government can be dismissed under article 365 of the Constitution and the Central directive enforced."

He then says something more interesting :

"When the ruling parties have unleashed such violence under the protection of the State Government the Congress men must firmly resist and beat them back even if, in so doing, they have to take the law into their hands."

He then declared :

"The sort of administration now running the State is something that no self respecting person can possibly tolerate."

He further says that in this situation he would without fear exhort people to strongly resist that Government with suitable means, even if in the process he lost his ministership or was arrested. He says that the law must be taken into the hands by the members of his party. Resist them and beat them back—that is what he says.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : He must be arrested under the Goondas Act.

13 Hours

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : He went on to say :

"There may be persons who will ask whether such resistance would not invite clashes and violence."

Shri Menon himself answered it : "That is something which is inevitable". I would be glad if the policy of the Congress is that violence and clashes are inevitable. If that is so, let us prepare ourselves for that. Then, Mr. Menon said:

"It is likely that some may fall wounded in the battle. Some may even die. But no one has been born yet who has been secured against death."

Can a Central Minister, especially not one in charge of Fisheries, but in charge of law, say these things? I wrote to the Prime Minister about these things. But he denied it after sometime. Only a shameless coward will deny what he has said. When these things come in the *Kerala Kaumudi* with a circulation of more than a lakh, which is an anti-communist paper, surely after one month he would have denied it through the paper itself. He did not do it.

Addressing the meeting of the District Congress workers, Mr. Menon exhorted Congress workers to rise like lions and fight back bravely the violence unleashed by the masses. Sir, if this kind of speeches are made, how can anybody expect the Centre-State relations to be cordial? It is not a question of one or two speeches. Whenever Parliament is in recess, he goes to Kerala, he makes these speeches which are published in the papers and he never denies them in the paper. I am sorry that while on the one hand the Prime Minister wants that Centre-State relations should improve, on the other Central Ministers are making this kind of speeches.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermede) : There is nobody on the Treasury Benches to take note of the points in the speech.

MR. SPEAKER : There are two Cabinet ministers present.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : The president refers to certain disturbing trends in our national affairs—parochial, regional, caste and communal trends. But who is responsible for it? Is it not the Congress

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Government which is responsible? As far as Shiv Sena is concerned, when the first meeting was organised, Mr. Chavan presided over it and the slogan was "idly, sambar go back" and four Udipi shopkeepers were beaten. After the meeting, lakhs of people marched shouting "idly, sambar—go back." It means that South Indians must go back. The State Government as well as the Central Government should have taken this seriously. It is not a political movement, but a movement where you divide State and State. There were so many instances. I had written to the Chief Minister and also the Prime Minister. The first victims were South Indians. When I went to Bombay they used to give me petitions. Many huts were burnt and many people were beaten. Every time there is a meeting of Shiv Sena we have seen that all the hawkers, who do business to earn their livelihood, just run away. If any hawker is there he will be beaten. This fact had been brought to the notice of Government.

There is no question of any unity. What is the effect of it, what is the effect of the last attack? *Kerala Kaumudi*, the same paper, has come out with an editorial saying that if our people are sent back they become unemployed. There is very great unemployment in Kerala and therefore people go out in search of jobs. If they are turned out from those places—I do not subscribe to what the paper has said—then do not say, the paper adds: "We are part of India". People are not able to get jobs in Kerala and they cannot go outside also. What does it come to? The first attack was on South Indians. Then they attacked the Communist Party and the Government thought it to be good because the Communist Party would be eliminated. Then they attacked Shri Chavan himself.

There is the Telengana issue. I was one of those who said that there must be a Vishal Andhra. When we fought for Vishal Andhra, if a man from Andhra feels that a man from outside has no place there it cannot be tolerated.

As far as casteism is concerned what is the policy of Government? I can

understand the policy of Jan Sangh. The Jan Sangh is having a programme there against what is called Moppilastan. What is this Moppilastan? Nobody here will know what is Moppilastan in Kerala. Malabar was one district. After the formation of the State it was divided into three districts. Now the Government says, because there are some pockets in some four districts two of them could be made into one and have another Malapuram where the Muslims are in a majority. As far as outside areas are concerned they are not in a majority. They are pockets of Hindus and Muslims. If one or two more districts in Kerala are formed it does not go against the security of the State. It has also got nothing to do with the defence or foreign policy of the country. How can you then say, it is formation of Moppilastan? In that way, if you call a district Moppilastan because there are one or two more Muslims, then every district in Kerala is a Hindustan or a Christianistan because every district in Kerala has a Hindu majority or a Christian majority.

What are the villages that are to be added to the new district has not yet been decided. Even before that has come the slogan of Moppilastan. The Congress is not openly doing it but the Congress is openly supporting it. What will be the result of that? I want to ask this question to the Congress leaders. I warn them to be very careful. Once you raise the communal passion, you must remember how difficult it was in 1921 for the British Government with all its army to control it.

I went to Bengal during the elections. The Congress leaders had been doing propaganda asking people not to vote for the UF Government, not to vote for Biharis. They were saying that the UF Government will be driven away. Why make Bengal and Bihar fight each other? Why do you rouse the feelings of the people of Bihar and others in order to see that the Congress Government remains in power? If you use casteism and communalism towards this end it will be roused in such a way that no military or any other power will be able to control

the situation. Communal parochialism has developed in such a way that unless the Congress takes the lead now, whether the Congress comes to power or not, a stage will come when it will be out of control. If this is roused for some purpose at the present time, there is no doubt about that will mean not only the ruin of the Congress Party but also the ruin of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : On the first day a large number of Congressmen took part in the discussion on the President's Address, about 12 out of 17. While 12 members have spoken from the Congress, only 5 have spoken from the opposition. Of course, it is not the number but the time taken by each party that counts. I have to give opportunity to two or three independents also, like Shri Mandal, Shri Kripalani and others, who have given their names. This discussion will continue the whole of today and tomorrow. On Wednesday morning the prime Minister will reply. We will now adjourn for lunch till 2.10 p. m.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till ten minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

श्री शिवनारायण (वस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने दोनों सदनों के सामने जो अभिभाषण दिया है, उसके लिए प्रस्तुत किये गये धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं इस सरकार का ध्यान पटेल कमीशन की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे एक्स-फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर, श्री टी०टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने मुझे यह आश्वासन दिया था—श्री भगत इसके साक्षी हैं—कि बलिया

और बस्ती को भी पटेल कमीशन के अन्तर्गत लाया जायेगा। उस ज़माने में श्री के० डी० मालवीय भी हमारे मिनिस्टर थे। इसके बावजूद आज तक हम लोग नेग्लेक्टिड हैं। प्रैजिडेंट्स एड्रेस में इस बारे में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। बस्ती, बलिया और गोरखपुर वह क्षेत्र है, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी का जिन्दा चित्र है। गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी के द्वारा उस इलाके की गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन के बारे में जांच की गई है और रिपोर्ट दी गई है। हम भी आये दिन उसके बारे में आवाज़ उठाते रहते हैं। लेकिन आज तक सरकार के कानों पर जूँ नहीं रेंगी है। वहाँ की जनता में बहुत असंतोष है। कर्मिण इन्वेन्ट्स कास्ट देयर शैंडो ब्रिगेर। यह खतरे की घंटी है। इसलिए सरकार को इस बारे में सावधान रहना चाहिए।

मैं भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री, डा० त्रिगुण सेन और श्री भागवत भा आज़ाद, को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे अध्यापकों के लिए तीन करोड़ रुपये दिये। लेकिन आज भी डिग्री कालेजिज़ के हमारे अध्यापक अनशन कर रहे हैं। उनकी मांगें उचित हैं। मैंने इलेक्शन के समय उन्हें यह एगोर्सेस दिया था कि मैं पार्लियामेंट में उनकी बकालत करूँगा। मैं प्राइमरी टीचर्ज़ से लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी के टीचर्ज़ तक को कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट में मैं अपने आपको उनका रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव समझता हूँ। "गुरु से कपट, साहू से चोरी, की होयें निर्धन, की होयें कोढ़ी।" सरकार से मेरी अपील है कि वह इन गुरुजनों की सही मांगों को पूरा करे।

किसी भी मुल्क की प्रगति और विकास के लिए मीन्ड आफ़ काम्यूनिकेशन्ज़ बहुत जरूरी हैं। हमारे गांवों के डेवेलपमेंट के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उन्हें सड़कों के जरिये एक दूसरे के साथ मिला दिया जाये। हमने मांग की है कि हमारे यहां सड़कें बनाई जायें और उन्हें पक्का किया जाये। बस्ती

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जिले में राम-जानकी रोड एक हिस्टारिकल रोड है, जिससे सारा हिन्दुस्तान परिचित है। हमारे स्पीकर साहब जब ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर थे, तो वह और प्राइम मिनिस्टर अयोध्या गये थे। उस अवसर पर मैंने उन्हें अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी दिखाई थी। मेरी मांग है कि राम-जानकी रोड जो बन रही है, उसको पूरा किया जाये। बस्ती जिले से यह एक बड़ी डिमांड है। डुमरियागंज से हमारे एक्स-मिनिस्टर चुनाव लड़े थे, लेकिन वह कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी हमारे हाथ से निकल गई। अब जनसंघ उसको रिप्रेजेंट करता है। लेकिन इस बारे में जनसंघ वालों के मुंह पर भी ताला पड़ा हुआ है। मैं ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि वह यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को हिदायत दें कि वह शाहपुर से गोंडा तक की सड़क और उस क्षेत्र की अन्य सड़कों को जल्दी बनवाने की व्यवस्था करे। मैं नेपाल बाडर पर रहता हूँ। डिफेंस के पायंट आफ व्यू से भी वे सड़कें बननी चाहिए।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में गणेशपुर के पुल को भी बनवा दिया जाये, ताकि हमारे यहां के किसान यह अनुभव कर सकें कि यह सरकार गांधीजी के राम-राज्य के आदर्श पर चल रही है और बस्ती शहर मिल जाये।

ईस्टर्न यू० पी० के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वहां पर जूट या सीमेंट फैक्टरी लगाई जाये और इसके साथ ही कुछ स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज भी वहां पर स्थापित की जायें।

मेरे इनक्विशन पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी को देखकर आई हैं। मेरे जिले में उनकी नौ मीटिंग्स हुईं। उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बड़ी जांफिशानी, मेहनत और ईमानदारी के साथ हमारी तरफ से प्रचार किया। जनसंघ ने यह चार्ज लगाया है कि

प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जनसंघ वालों को गालियां दीं। लेकिन वह गलत बात है। जिस तरह एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बोलना चाहिए, उसी तरह, संतुलित और उचित भाषा में वह बोलीं। उन्होंने एक, डेढ़ लाख लोगों की मीटिंग्स को एड्रेस किया और वह बड़ी संजीदगी के साथ बोलीं। उन्होंने बड़े बाप की बड़ी बेटी की तरह बात की। उन्होंने कोई छोटी बात नहीं कही।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी, ने यहां पर भाषण देते हुए कहा कि गलत औरत गलत जगह गई है। मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि "मानवत् परदारेषु, परद्रव्येषु लोप्टवत्, आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु, यः पश्यति सः पंडितः", अर्थात् जो पराई बहु-बेटी को माता के समान, पराये धन को मिट्टी के ढेले की तरह और सब प्राणियों को अपने समान देखता है, वही पंडित है। यह पंडित की परिभाषा है, लेकिन श्री वाजपेयी की पंडिताई उस दिन फेल हो गई। मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार हमने सदा अपनी मां-बहनों की पूजा की है। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा, वह भारतीय संस्कृति नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में हम लोगों को गली-गली में बड़ी-बड़ी गन्दी बातें कही गईं, लेकिन हमने उनको चुनाव में मात दी।

बंगाल, उड़ीसा और बिहार आदि में जो भी गवर्नमेंटें बनें, मैं उनको वेलकम करता हूँ, लेकिन वे स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट्स होनी चाहिए। मैं खास तौर पर बंगाल से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह आजादी की लड़ाई में हमारा अप्रदूत रहा है। वह रेबोल्यूशन का सिम्बल रहा है। बंगाल के लोगों ने ब्रिगेज पर बम और गोलियां चलाई और स्वराज्य लिया। वह सुभाष और रासबिहारी की जन्मभूमि है। वहां चाहे कम्युनिस्टों की गवर्नमेंट बने और चाहे किसी अन्य दल की, लेकिन वह एक स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिए और पांच साल

तक चलनी चाहिए। हम उसके साथ को-आपरेट करेंगे। मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से अपील करता हूँ कि वह भी उसके साथ को-आपरेट करे। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, अगर मैं बंगाल का गवर्नर होता, तो

I would have given a long rope to Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee to hang himself with it.

केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में जल्द-बाजी नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। राजनीति में बड़ी स्थिरता से कछुए की चाल सरकार को चलनी चाहिए, खरगोश की चाल नहीं चलनी चाहिए। मैं इस गवर्नमेंट को हिदायत कर रहा हूँ। स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट के पक्ष में मैं भी हूँ।

पाकिस्तान और चाइना दो दुश्मन हमारे सिवान पर खड़े हैं। मैं आज मुल्क से अपील करता हूँ और आल अपोजीशन पार्टीज से अपील करता हूँ कि जो हमारे नौजवान 20 वर्षों के हैं उन्हें बन्दूकों अपने कन्धों पर रख कर देश की रखवाली करनी होगी। मैंने अपने एलेक्शन कैम्पेन में अपील की और आज फिर अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि आपस में हम चाहे भले ही 100 और 5 रहें लेकिन दूसरों के मुकाबिले में हम और आप मिलकर 105 रहें, यह हमारी नीति रही है। मैंने पब्लिक में कहा और आज यहां कहना चाहता हूँ कि अश्वत्थामा हतो नरो वा कुंजरो वा, इमसे बड़ी बेईमानी राजनीति में कोई कर नहीं सकता। गुरु को मरवा दिया कृष्ण ने। लेकिन हम और आप में से दो बोरा नमक किसी ने चुराया या दो बोरा चीनी किसी ने चुराई तो उसको बहुत गालियां दीं, मगर पब्लिक ने कहा इनके लिए दे आर वर्स दैन अस। और इसका रिजल्ट लोगों के सामने है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क में स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट बननी चाहिए।

ऐप्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट के बारे में प्रेसीडेंट ने कहा कि बड़ा संतोष है, छः

मिलियन टन के करीब मुनाफा हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ 6 मिलियन टन कम है। मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ। सरकार की जो नीति है, सरकार की नीति दुस्त है लेकिन जो मशीनरी नीचे है वह दुस्त नहीं है। उसकी नीतियों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक तरह से नहीं होता। किसान को ठीक समय पर पैसा नहीं मिलता। आई बांट क्लीन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बरना कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। जितने सरकारी नौकर हैं इन्होंने स्ट्राइक किया। यह हमसे तनखाह मांग सकते हैं, डीअरनेस मांग सकते हैं लेकिन स्ट्राइक पर नहीं जा सकते। दे कैन नाट गो आन स्ट्राइक... (व्यवधान)... अध्यक्ष महोदय, वकालत इन्हीं की कर रहा हूँ लेकिन दिमाग में, भेजे में मिट्टी भरी हुई है।

मैं यह कह रहा था, ऐप्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए हमको पानी दे दो।

पानी राखो पात्र में बिन पानी सब सून।
पानी गए न ऊबरें मोती मानुष चून ॥
इस पर अमल करे हमारी सरकार।
हम को पानी दे वक्त पर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से एक दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ। यह फोटो छपी है प्राइम मिनिस्टर की इस इंग्लिश बुलेटिन में। मैं भ्रंशजों को लानत भेजता हूँ, उस विल्सन को, उनके एटीकेट में दिया हुआ है—लेडीज फस्ट। लेकिन यह इनका चित्र देख लीजिए। उलटा कर दिया। सबसे बड़ी डेमोक्रेटिक स्टेट की प्राइम मिनिस्टर और वह लेडी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, शी इज फ़िटिंग इन दि सेकंड रो। बिलकुल मैं नाथ पै के साथ इस में सहमत हूँ। यह हिन्दुस्तान के सम्मान की बात है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ और प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आइन्दा इस कामनवेल्थ में आप भी अपने किसी सेकंड रेट मिनिस्टर को भेज दीजिए। Let her send one of her State

[श्री शिव नारायण]

Ministers. Let Mr. Wilson know what we Indians are. Send one of your second-rate Ministers.

आज भी हमको दासानुदास समझते हैं विलसन व विल्सन के दिमाग ठीक कर दीजिए। सूबा उत्तर प्रदेश के बराबर विल्सन का मुल्क है, मैं हिन्दुस्तानियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम और आप इस मुल्क के ... (व्यवधान) ... व्हाट नानसॅम इज दिस ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से अपील करता हूँ कि आइन्दा आप जब कामनवेलथ में जायें तो सेकेंड रो में आपका स्थान नहीं होना चाहिए। यह चित्र देखकर हमें बड़ा पेन हुआ जब हमने इस पैम्फलेट को पढ़ा। इंग्लिश एटी-केट में लेडीज फर्स्ट कहा है, इट इज देयर कल्चर, नाट अवर कल्चर और सेकेंड लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया। यह हिन्दुस्तान की आबरू का सवाल है। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहूँगा कि आइन्दा कामनवेलथ हो तो किसी स्टेट मिनिस्टर को भेज दें तब विल्सन को पता हो और वाशिंगटन को पता हो। जिस शान से आप यू० एन० ओ० में बोली थीं, उसी शान को निबाहिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर आ गई हैं, मैं उनसे फिर इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ और जो आप ने हमारे यहां एलेक्शन में मेहनत की उसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जनसंघ को मैंने जवाब दे दिया।

19 सितम्बर के बारे में मैं गवर्नमेंट से निहायत अदब से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सारे लोगों ने गलती की, आपने बहुतों को माफ कर दिया, बहुतों पर अभी मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। कहा है

क्षमा बड़न को चाहिए छोटन को उत्पात।

उनको माफ कर दीजिए और उनकी जगहों को वापस कर दीजिए। अगर वह अक्लमंद होंगे तो आइन्दा ऐसी गलती नहीं करेंगे। टीचरों का जो मामला है सरकार

उसको इग्नोर न करे। मैं प्रेसीडेंट के ऐड्रेस का समर्थन करता हूँ। एक छोटी सी बात और बाकी है, वह मैं पढ़े देता हूँ :

Andhra Pradesh was born on 11th November, 1956 by the integration of Telengana in Andhra, the Andhra region comprising of 11 districts and the Telengana region comprising of 9 districts. The basis of the integration was a gentlemen's agreement. Under this agreement, several safeguards in regard to employment and economic development were given to the Telengana people but they were not implemented. According to the agreement, the Telengana revenue surplus was to be spent on Telengana development but this was not done, now, I come to the Harijan population in Andhra Pradesh. There are 49 lakhs Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh; the distribution of Harijans is 28 lakhs in Andhra region and 21 lakhs in the Telengana region, which comes to a proportion of 4 : 3. But the allocation on Harijan welfare made by the State Government was only in the ratio of 3 : 1 in terms of money, that is, three parts to Andhra region and one part to the Telengana region. Thus the Harijans in Telengana have suffered during the last twelve years. The Andhra Pradesh Government have clearly admitted on the 19th January, 1969 in an all-party accord that lapses had occurred in the implementation of safeguards given to the Telengana people. The Central Government should undertake the responsibility of implementation with a view to restoring confidence in the people as suggested in the SRC report.

मैं हरिजनों के बारे में प्रधानमंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं विदेश में था, सन् 21 के बाद हम लोग इस देश में आए, लेकिन यहां पर हमारी जिम्मेदारी नेहरू और गांधी ने ले रखी थी, हरिजनोत्थान की जिम्मेदारी ऋषि दयानन्द ने ले रखी थी। आज भी यह शिवनारायण के कंधों पर नहीं है, प्रधानमंत्री जी के कंधों पर है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, हरिजनों के साथ बड़ा जुल्मो-सितम हो रहा है। अन्त में मैं केवल दो लाइन कह कर खत्म करता हूँ।

न पैमां शिकन हैं न गदार हैं हम,
बतन परवरी के खतावार हैं हम ॥

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रेसीडेंट साहब के ऐड्रेस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि ऐसे मीके पर सरकार के लिए यह उचित है कि वह इस वर्ष की वास्तविक स्थिति को सामने रखे और अगले वर्ष में अपनी नीतियों और उद्देश्यों की मोटी रूपरेखा बताए। यह राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में प्रारम्भ में कहा है। इसकी रोशनी में जब मैं वह भाषण सुनता गया और उसके बाद जब उसको गौर से पढ़ा तो काफी निराशा हुई। वास्तविकता की दृष्टि से तो भाषण खोखला मालूम होता है और अपनी नीतियों के बारे में, यानी आज जो परिस्थिति है उसको सुधारने के लिए जो नीतियां अख्यार करनी चाहिए उसकी दृष्टि से जब मैं देखता हूँ तो यह भाषण विल्कुल बेजान सा मालूम होता है। हमारे इस देश में आज स्थिति क्या है? वास्तविक रूप में देश में आर्थिक दृष्टि से और सामाजिक दृष्टि से परिस्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। उसके बारे में सबूत रोजाना हम लोगों को दिखाई देते हैं। उसके निशान हैं मजदूरों की हड़तालें और सरमायेदारों की तरफ से तालाबन्दी, मिलों का बन्द हो जाना, बेरोजगारी का बढ़ना, हमारे विद्यार्थियों में असंतोष, भाषा और प्रान्त को लेकर खूरेजी और भगड़े। उससे यह पता चलता है कि देश का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा नहीं है। हम लोगों को इसका कोई इलाज जरूर करना चाहिए। इस अभिभाषण में हमें उसका कोई इलाज दिखाई नहीं देता। पहले तो निदान ही ठीक नहीं है, जब निदान ही ठीक न हो तो हकीम नुस्खा क्या लिखेगा। पिछले साल, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस की गोलियों से जितने आदमी मारे गये, उतने शायद ही कुल मिलाकर पिछले 20 सालों में मारे गये होंगे।...

एक माननीय सबरस्य : आंकड़े बतलाइये।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : 100 से ऊपर हैं, किसी भी साल के आंकड़े से मिला लीजिये। वम्बई में 58 आदमी मारे गये। मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका पूरा उत्तर अभी नहीं आया है, लेकिन...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : 20 साल में तो बहुत मारे गये होंगे, एक साल में उतने नहीं मारे गये होंगे ?

श्री एस.एम. जोशी : 150 आदमी किस साल में मारे गये ?

श्री मु० आ० खी (कासगंज) : कम्यूनल राइट्स में कितने मारे गये ?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : ठीक है, इस बात को छोड़ दीजिये, लेकिन यह तो सही है न कि इस साल सबसे ज्यादा मारे गये—आप इतना ही मान लीजिये कि इस साल में ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदमी मारे गये। यहां संविद की सरकार या कांग्रेसी सरकारों का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश का सवाल है। हम लोगों को यहां बैठ कर देश के लिये सोचना चाहिये।

मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि पहले इसका सही निदान होना चाहिये। निदान सही करके अगर हम उसका उपाय सोचते तो शायद रास्ता नजर आ जाता, मगर यहां तो निदान ही अच्छा नहीं हुआ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में एक बात और कही है— जिसे वह 20वें परिच्छेद में कहते हैं—

“सरकार को मालूम है कि देश में पूरे तौर से आर्थिक विकास की समस्याओं के हल के लिए राजनीतिक स्थिरता की आवश्यकता है।” यह तो प्राथमिक चीज है। लेकिन जहां तक स्थिरता की आवश्यकता का प्रश्न है, पूरे तौर से क्या, अछूरे तौर से भी नहीं है। राजनीतिक स्थिरता को हम

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

कैसे हासिल कर सकते हैं? प्रधानमंत्रीजी जब दौरे पर गई थीं तो उन्होंने कहा था कि कांग्रेसवाले ही सबल और स्थिर हुकूमत दे सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं बार-बार यह कहता रहा हूँ कि यह नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए नहीं कि आप कांग्रेस की नेता हैं, बल्कि जो उथलपुथल आज अपने देश में है, जो अस्थिरता है, वह भ्रंगभूत है, आर्थिक दृष्टि से देखिये, सामाजिक दृष्टि से देखिये—यह इन्हैरेन्ट है। इसको कैसे दूर किया जाय, यह हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिये।

हम लोगों ने जब आजादी पाई और आजादी की लड़ाई के दौरान उन दिनों, उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप भी हम लोगों के साथ थे—हम सब लोग कहां जाते थे? ठीक है आप अब हमसे अलँहदा हो गये हैं, कोई बात नहीं है। गांधीजी ने एक जगह कहा है।

"If you have to follow the path of truth, sometimes even blood brothers may have to part."

जिसको जो रास्ता अच्छा लगेगा, वह उस रास्ते पर जायगा, इसमें मुझे कोई दुख नहीं है, मगर राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण के अन्त में जो कहा है कि "इस तरह से ही हम जनसाधारण की सेवा कर सकेंगे और इस विशाल गणराज्य की जिन महान पुरुषों ने नींव रखी है, उनके वचनों को पूरा कर सकेंगे।" महान् पुरुषों ने कुछ वचन दिये हुए हैं। हम लोगों ने जनता को क्या वचन दिये थे। आज अगर हम लोग राजनीति में लड़ते-भगड़ते हैं, तो इसका कारण भी यही है कि हमें दिये हुए आश्वासनों को पूरा करना है। जब हम जवान थे, लोगों के सामने जाकर कहते थे कि हम ब्रिटिश हुकूमत को यहां से हटाना चाहते हैं ताकि हमारे देश में जो गरीब हैं, उनकी गुरबत को खत्म करने का रास्ता निकल सके, हमारे देश में जो सामाजिक विषमता है उसको

दूर कर सकें, इसलिये तुम लोग इकट्ठे हो जाओ, हमारे साथ आजादी की लड़ाई में शामिल हो, जेलखाने जाओ, लाठी खाओ, गोली चले तो हुतात्मा बन जाओ, लेकिन आजादी हमको अवश्य प्राप्त करनी चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह उथल-पुथल सिर्फ भारत में ही नहीं है, हमारा पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान है, यद्यपि वहां की सरकार हमारे खिलाफ है मगर वहां की जनता हमारी दुश्मन नहीं है वह जनता जो उन दिनों में हमारे साथ थी, उसका बहुत सारा भ्रंश हमारे साथ था, बादशाह खां हमारे साथ थे, अयूब खां के खिलाफ लड़ने वाले मुजीबुर्रहमान साहब भाषानी साहब, बादशाह खां के लड़के वाली साहब, ये सब हमारे साथ थे, इन सब लोगों के साथ हमने हमारे भारत और पाकिस्तान की जनता को एक आश्वासन दिया था, लेकिन उस आश्वासन को हम पूरा नहीं कर सके, वहां भी पूरा नहीं कर सके मुझे दुःख है कि वहां भी इतनी ही उथल-पुथल हुई है। मगर वह लड़ रहे हैं अपने लोकतन्त्र के लिये।

हमारे यहां बहुत सारे लोग ऐसे ही मजाक में कह देते हैं कि इस देश में तानाशाही होनी चाहिये। जब पाकिस्तान में अयूब साहब पावर में आये तो लोगों ने कहा कि देखो, इन्होंने करप्शन को कैसे हटा दिया। मगर आज आप देख रहे हैं कि वहां भी लड़ाई जारी है। अयूब की हुकूमत एक फौजी हुकूमत है, इन लोगों ने आजादी की लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी थी, जिन लोगों ने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी, उनको लोकतन्त्र की कीमत मासूम है और यही कारण है कि जो तानाशाही आज वहां चल रही है, उसके खिलाफ वहां के नौजवान और जनता के नेताओं ने अपनी लड़ाई जारी रखी है और मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। जो लोग वहां शहीद हो गये हैं, खास कर वहां जो विद्यार्थी शहीद हुए हैं, नौजवान शहीद हुए हैं, उन्होंने बहुत

कुछ काम किया है। मैं उन तमाम शहीदों का अभिवादन करता हूँ, क्योंकि वे लोकतन्त्र के लिये लड़े हैं।

जब हम कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान हमारा पड़ोसी है, तो पड़ोसी को भाई की तरह रहना चाहिये लेकिन यह भाई-चारा कैसे पैदा हो सकता है जब कि वहाँ तानाशाही और यहाँ लोकतन्त्र का प्रयोग चल रहा है। अगर वहाँ लोकतन्त्र कायम हो जाता है, तो दोस्ती का रास्ता खुल जाता है, इसलिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। मगर, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमको इसकी जड़ में जाना चाहिये, आखिर जनता नाराज क्यों है, यह असन्तोष क्यों है, स्टेबिल्टी कैसे आयेगी। जब मैं इस पर विचार करता हूँ तो मुझे ऐमा लगता है कि इसके दो-तीन कारण हैं। एक कारण आर्थिक है। दूसरा कारण सामाजिक है और तीसरा कारण है राजनीतिक। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हमारी हुकूमत 20-22 साल में बहुत परिवर्तन लाई है, हम हर एक क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन लाये हैं—आर्थिक क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन हुआ है, सामाजिक क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन हुआ है, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में तो हम परिवर्तन देख ही रहे हैं। . . .

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछबाय (उज्जैन) : कांग्रेस में भी हुआ है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : राजनीतिक का मतलब ही वही है। अब आर्थिक दृष्टि से, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने जनता से क्या कहा था—आजादी के पहले क्या कहा था और आजादी के बाद क्या कर रहे हैं? आजादी के पहले हमने कहा था कि हम गुरबत के साथ लड़ाई लड़ेंगे, आजादी के बाद हमने यह भी कहना शुरू किया—हम गरीबी के साथ युद्ध-स्तर पर लड़ेंगे। इसके लिये हमने पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई, उसका मकसद हमने बनाया, उसमें चार बातों को अपने सामने रखा—1. हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़े, 2. हमारे मेहनतकश मजदूरों का जीवन-स्तर ऊँचा हो जाय, 3. गरीबों और अमीरों के

बीच की जो खाई है, वह कम हो जाय, और 4. इस देश में जो बेरोजगारी है, उसको खत्म करें, खत्म तो नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन उसको कम करें। ये चार बातें हमने तय कीं, लेकिन उनमें से कौनसा मकसद हमने पूरा किया ?

क्या अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई कम हो गई ? बेरोजगारी कम हो गई ? बेरोजगारी तो रोजाना और बढ़ रही है। आज हमारे 56 हजार इंजीनियर्स बेरोजगार हैं। तकनीकी माहिर भी बेरोजगार हैं। बड़े-बड़े कारखाने बन्द हो रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में लोग क्या मोचेंगे ? यहाँ ऊँचे जीवन-स्तर को और ऊँचा करने की बात चल रही है लेकिन क्या मेहनतकश मजदूरों का जीवन-स्तर ऊँचा हो रहा है ? मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि आपने इस देश में जो पंचवर्षीय योजनायें चलाई उनको हमारे देश की गरीब जनता ने अपने खून से चलाया है। मैं जब कभी किसी देहात के क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि जाड़े के दिनों में लड़के और लड़कियाँ बैठे हैं, उनके तन पर कपड़ा तक नहीं है। उनको देख कर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमने इन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में इन बच्चे और बच्चियों को जाड़े के दिनों में कपड़ों से भी वंचित किया है। नौकरी की बात तो अलग रही, हम उनको भोपड़ी तक नहीं दे सके हैं। लेकिन हम उन लोगों से इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स ले रहे हैं। उसके अलावा नोट भी छपवाते हैं जोकि एक तरह में इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स ही होता है। इस देश में इनकम टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या तकरीबन 25 लाख होगी। इस देश में मैं समझता हूँ एक करोड़ लोग ऐसे होंगे जिनके लिए हम कह सकते हैं कि उनकी स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है। वह वर्ग महाजन लोगों का है। दूसरी तरफ गरीब जनता है जिसको कि महाराष्ट्र में कहा जाता है कि वे बहुजन लोग हैं। इस तरह से 50 करोड़ में से एक करोड़ तो महाजन और 49 करोड़ बहुजन हैं। केवल एक करोड़ लोगों का जीवन-

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

स्तर ही ऊंचा जा रहा है। जब हमने हड़ताल की तो हम से कहा गया कि आप ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं ? हम तो यही कह रहे थे कि सन् 47 में जो मजदूरी हमको मिलती थी, क्या उसको पाने की भी हम योग्यता नहीं रखते ? क्या आप हमारी मजदूरी उससे भी कम करेंगे ? एक समय यहां पर चर्चा हुई थी, मुझे तो उस समय यहां बैठने का सौभाग्य नहीं था, कि इस देश में जो राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ी है वह कहां गई ? उसका पता लगाने के लिए एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाये। हम तो चाहते हैं कि फुल न्यूट्रलाइजेशन हो जाये ताकि जीवन-स्तर बढ़े। नीडबेस्ड मिनिमम वेज दी जाये, आप फौरन न दीजिए तो कम से कम यह मामला पंचों के सुपुर्द कर दीजिए, वे अपना फैसला इस पर दें। लेकिन हमारी बात नहीं मानी गई। इसमें कहा है कि जो कम्पलसरी आबिट्रेशन है वही एक रास्ता है। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे साथ जो मुआहिदा आपने किया उसको तोड़ा जाये। जे० सी० एम० में आप लोगों ने एग्रीमेन्ट किया था उसके अनुसार सारा काम चलेगा। लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ। स्ट्राइक हुई लेकिन आज इतने दिनों के बाद भी हमारे 9 हजार मजदूरों को बाहर रखा हुआ है। कल मैं होम मिनिस्टर से पूछ रहा था कि जे० सी० एम० में बैठकर आपने जो फैसला किया, उसमें जो प्रतिनिधि थे, क्या वे वास्तव में प्रतिनिधिक थे ? कितने लोग उनके पीछे थे ? अग्रेज लोग भी ऐसा ही किया करते थे। सन् 1930 में जब राउन्ड टेबिल कान्फ्रेन्स हुई थी तो कांग्रेस ने कहा था कि हम नहीं आयेगे लेकिन तब उन्होंने और लोगों के साथ बैठकर फैसले किये। लेकिन क्या वे फैसले सारे भारत के फैसले थे ? कांग्रेस जो थी वह तो सारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करती थी। दूसरे लोग जो थे वह भी प्रतिनिधि थे लेकिन ज्यादा हकदार कौन था ? ज्यादा हकदार तो कांग्रेस ही

थी। इसी तरह से आप लोग भी दूसरे लोगों के साथ बैठकर फैसला कर लें और फिर हमसे कहें कि हमारी बात मान लो, यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज इस देश में आर्थिक स्थिति बिगड़ती जा रही है। रोज हम देखते हैं कि चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। ऐसी दशा में लोग अपनी जरूरतों को किस प्रकार पूरा कर सकते हैं ? आज सारे देश में आर्थिक कारण से जो उथल-पुथल है वही हालत पाकिस्तान में भी है। पाकिस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति भी दिन व दिन खराब होती जा रही है। दूसरा कारण जो है, जिस पर मैं ज्यादा जोर देना चाहता हूँ, वह है सामाजिक कारण। सामाजिक दृष्टि से हमने कुछ आश्वासन दिये थे जिसका जिक्र शिव नारायण जी ने अभी किया था। महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि इस देश में एक भंगी को भी राष्ट्रपति होने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : शिव नारायण जी को बंगाल का गवर्नर बनाया जाये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यहां पर बार बार कहा जाता है कि हमने लोगों को आश्वासन दिया था कि हम सामाजिक विषमता को नष्ट करेंगे। ऊंची और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के लोगों में जो खाई है और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों के लिए उच्च जाति के लोगों के दिलों में जो अप्रतिष्ठा की भावना है उसको समाप्त किया जायेगा। इस जहनियत को बदला जायेगा। मैं इसीलिए डिमोक्रेट हूँ कि मैं समझता हूँ कि इस जहनियत को बदलने का यही तरीका है कि हम खुद इस चीज को समझें। जब तक उच्च जाति के लोग इस बात को नहीं समझेंगे तब तक समाज में यह उथल-पुथल रहेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आयाराम और गयाराम की बात यहां सदन में बहुत चलती है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि नर्मदा के उस पार आयाराम और गयाराम की फसल क्यों नहीं होती है। कुछ थोड़ा सा उधर भी है लेकिन उतना नहीं है जितना कि इस तरफ है। इस तरफ क्यों है, इसका कारण मैं बतलाता हूँ। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि उत्तर भारत की जनता का एखलाकी गिरावट हो गया है। आप स्वयं नर्मदा के उस पार के इलाके से आते हैं और आप जानते हैं कि अब वहां गवर्नमेंट में उच्च जाति के लोगों का वचंस्व नहीं है। इसी के कारण वहां पर कुछ स्थिरता है। हालांकि वहां पर भी अस्थिरता है, जिम पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा। समय कम होने के कारण मैं तफसील में नहीं जा सकता कि स्थिरता कैसे आ सकती है। लेकिन देश में इसके ऊपर अच्छी तरह से सोच विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने यहां पर कहा कि हमसे सहयोग करो। लेकिन प्रार्थना करने से ही सहयोग कैसे मिल सकता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आपको इसकी जड़ में जाना चाहिए कि यह सब क्यों हो रहा है। मैं ममभक्ता हूँ उत्तर भारत में अभी वह सामाजिक क्रांति नहीं आई है। वहां उच्च जाति के लोगों को सोचना चाहिए कि इतने दिनों तक हमने हुकूमत चलाई, अब उन लोगों का जो प्रपोर्शन है और जो उनका मत है, उस हिसाब से उनके हाथ में सत्ता देनी चाहिए। सभी लोगों को इस बात के लिए राजी होना चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, उस समय बाहर के भी लोग आये हुए थे, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के एक एक्स-मिनिस्टर थे, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के, उन्होंने मुझसे पूछा था :

If you get Samyukta Maharashtra of your persuasion, do you think a Brahmin can become Chief Minister of that State ?

मैंने फौरन कह दिया—

“Not for 25 years to come.”

25 साल तक नहीं होगा। संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र के माने यही हैं कि जो पहले राज्य था, उसमें जो पिछड़े लोग थे जोकि उच्च जाति के नहीं थे, जिनके हाथ में हुकूमत नहीं थी, वह उनको मिल गई। महाराष्ट्र के उच्च जाति के लोगों ने अगर कोई अच्छी बात की है तो वह यही की है।... (व्यवधान)...

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं। आज एलेक्जान्स कैसे हो रहे हैं? लोगों की शिकायतें आती हैं कि आदमी लट्ट लेकर खड़े हो जाते हैं और लोगों को बोट डालने नहीं देते हैं। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, सभी जगह ऐसा हो रहा है। प्रत्याशी कत्ल कर दिये जाते हैं। फिर यह कैसे चलेगा? अभी कल परसों हमारे पुराने मित्र श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी, सभी पार्टीज के प्रतिनिधियों की। पंचायतीराज के बारे में चर्चा हुई। मुझे दुख होता है क्योंकि मैं एडवोकेट हूँ डिमोक्रेटिक डिसेन्ड्रलाइजेशन का। श्री गायकबाड़ और मौर्या साहब ने कहा कि पंचायतों को ज्यादा अधिकार दिए जाने चाहिए लेकिन दरअसल बात यह है कि अगर उनको ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जाय तो फिर जो उच्च जाति के लोग हैं, जिनके पास मिल्कियत है, वे हाबी हो जाते हैं और वे पिछड़े को न्याय नहीं देते हैं।

यह उनकी शिकायत है। यह आम लोगों को बोट देने का अधिकार हमारे लोकतंत्र की आत्मा व प्राण है। स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेडकर ने सन् 1930 में फर्स्ट राउंड टेबुल कान्फेंस के अवसर पर उधर के लोगों को अर्थात् ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट को कहा था कि भारत देश को आजादी देनी चाहिए और वह उसे दो साथ ही ऐडल्ट सर्फैज का अधिकार भी वहां की आम जनता को प्रदान किया जाय। हमारे गरीब लोगों के पास न जमीन है न प्रतिष्ठा लेकिन उनको बोट का हक

[श्री एस० एम जोशी]

अवश्य दे दिया जाय। उन्होंने उस वक्त कहा था कि इस वोट के हथियार के जरिए गरीब भारत की जनता तरक्की करेगी। लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं? वोट देने का हर एक को अधिकार है लेकिन बेचारे गरीब लोगों को डराने के लिए और उनका वोट का हक खत्म करने के लिए लठैत खड़े करवा दिये जाते हैं। इस तरह से लठैतों से जो गरीब वोटर्स को आतंकित कराया जाता है उसके लिए मैं किसी एक पार्टी को दोष नहीं देता। बहुत सारी पार्टियां उसमें शामिल हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस तरह लाठी लेकर गरीब लोगों को वोट डालने से मना करते हैं क्या वह लोकतंत्र का खून नहीं कर रहे हैं? हर एक वोटर पूरी आजादी के साथ अपने वोट का इस्तेमाल कर सके इसके लिए हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? इस तरह की गड़बड़ के चलते यह हमारा पंचायती राज्य कैसे चल सकता है? अस्थिरता का यह दूसरा कारण है।

तीसरा कारण यह प्रादेशिक विषमता है और हुकूमत की तरफ से सवालों को फँसला करने में आना-कानी करना। अभी तेलंगाना प्रदेश के निर्माण के लिए आंध्र के लोगों ने कह दिया कि वह उसके समर्थक थे लेकिन आपस में लड़ाई क्यों हो गई? विकास का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं होता है। तेलंगाना की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता और विकास में विषमता आती है।

इसी तरह बम्बई में शिव सेना की वर्तमान गतिविधियां ठीक दिशा में नहीं चल रही हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र आंदोलन के लिए मैं जिम्मेदार हूँ। यह सही है मैं संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लेने वाला हूँ। मैं उसके वास्ते जिम्मेदार हूँ और जो गलतियां हो गईं उनके लिए भी मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी कबूल करता हूँ। वैसे हम लोगों ने उस वक्त भी बार-बार कहा था। हम जो राज्य चाहते हैं उसके माने यह नहीं

है कि दूसरे इलाकों के लोग और दूसरी भाषा भाषी लोग महाराष्ट्र में नहीं रहेंगे। वह रहेंगे और उनका और मराठी बोलने वालों का अधिकार यकसां होगा। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज वह हम कर नहीं पाये। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? मैं उस ओर सिर्फ इशारा करते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि जो फँसले होते हैं वह जनता की सलाह मशविरे से नहीं होते हैं। महाजन कमिशन जब नियुक्त हो गया तब इस सवाल को लेकर जो लोग महाराष्ट्र की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते थे उनसे सलाह मशविरे नहीं हुआ। यहां पर बार-बार मैंने यह बात कही है। हुकूमत जब लोकतांत्रिक तरीकों की उपेक्षा करती है तब शिव सेना जैसी रीजनल शोवेनिज्म को बढ़ने का मौका मिलता है। वे रीजनल शोवेनिज्म को लेकर अपनी लड़ाई लड़ते हैं। तब मेरे जैसे लोग जो कि लोकतंत्र में विश्वास रखने वाले हैं वह बेकार रह जाते हैं। फिर मामला उस तरह के शोवेनिस्ट लोगों के हाथ में चला जाता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसे मामलों को हम जल्द से जल्द सुलभावें और जितने भी जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, सही मायनों में जो कि जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं उनके पास बैठ कर यह मामले फँसल होने चाहिए।

प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा कि हमारे साथ सहयोग करें। राष्ट्रपति जी भी कहते हैं कि सब लोगों को सहयोग करना चाहिए। बात उनकी ठीक है लेकिन सहयोग के लिए कुछ नीतियों की आवश्यकता है। आखिर उनसे कोई जाती दुश्मनी तो है नहीं जिसके लिए कि हम यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। हम पहले सन् 1948 तक कांग्रेस में थे और अब जब कांग्रेस से अलग हो गये तो हमारे नेताओं को मंत्री नहीं बनाया गया इसलिए नहीं हुए। दरअसल नीतियों का हममें विरोध रहा, नीतियों को लेकर आपस में मतभेद रहा। हम कहते थे कि समाजवाद इस देश

में चाहिए और उन दिनों उन कांग्रेसियों ने कहा कि समाजवाद नहीं चाहिए। इस समय यहां पर डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं वरना मैं बतलाता कि मुरारजी भाई के साथ तब हमारी इस बारे में बातचीत हुई थी। हमारा राष्ट्रीय सेवा दल जो कि एक कंस्ट्रक्टिव काम करने वाला संगठन था उसको करीब-करीब गैरकानूनी बना दिया गया था। मोरारजी भाई के साथ हमारी बातचीत हुई और मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आखिर आप हमसे नाराज क्यों हैं और ऐसा क्यों किया गया? इस पर मोरारजी भाई ने कहा कि तुम्हारे लोग वहां जयप्रकाश नारायण की जय बोलते हैं और कहने लगे हैं कि वह समाजवादी हैं। मैंने कहा कि यह बात नहीं चलेगी और क्या आप इसकी गारन्टी दे सकते हैं कि आप आगे चलकर समाजवादी नहीं हो जायेंगे? अब वह कहते हैं कि हम भी समाजवादी हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि वह उनका समाजवाद खोलला रह गया है। दरअसल वह समाजवाद नहीं है और इसी कारण हम उनके विरोध में हैं। उनसे हमारी जाती दुश्मनी नहीं है जो कि हम विरोध में हैं। हम क्यों दुश्मनी करें? जब हम पर बेजा आरोप लगाया जाता है तो गुस्सा आ जाना स्वाभाविक है। चूंकि हमारे मधुलिमये एक नौजवान हैं इसलिए उन्हें गुस्सा भी ज्यादा आ जाता है। मुझे भी आता है, लेकिन मैं गुस्सा बार-बार नहीं करता हूँ। हमने प्रधानमंत्री जी को कहा कि उनको देश की आजकी स्थिति में 20 लाख का नया मकान बनवाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसा हम क्यों कहते हैं? चीज यह है कि हम लोग भी तो महात्मा गांधी की शिक्षा में पले हैं और हमारे उधर के मित्र भी उनकी उपासना करते हैं। "अनद्रु दी लास्ट" रस्किन की जो किताब थी और जिसको लेकर महात्मा गांधी चाहते थे कि देश में वैसी हालत बने। देश में जब हम करोड़ों लोगों को घर नहीं दे सकते हैं तब हमारे लिए यह अच्छा नहीं

लगता कि हम इस तरीके से बड़े-बड़े आलीशान बंगलों में रहें। इसी चीज को मद्देनजर रखते हुए महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि कांग्रेसी मंत्री लोग 500 रुपया प्रतिमास तनस्वाह लें। गांधी जन्म शताब्दी जब हम इस साल मनाने जा रहे हैं तब खास तौर पर इस तरह की फिजूलखर्ची को रोकना चाहिए था। अगर बिलकुल इसे खत्म नहीं कर सकते थे तो फिलहाल अभी इसको मुल्तवी रखने में क्या नुकसान था? इसी तरह गांधी जी की जन्म शताब्दी को लेकर भी सरकार के द्वारा बहुत फिजूलखर्ची हो रही है। इस क्रूर फिजूलखर्ची करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। यह जो बड़ी-बड़ी किताबें छपवाई जाती हैं वह बेमानी हो जाती हैं जबकि देहातों में हमारे छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को खाना मयस्सर नहीं होता है। हम लोगों को इस हालत को ठीक करना चाहिए। आज देश में डबल स्टैण्डर्ड चल रहा है। दो नीतियां और दो दुनिया चल रही हैं। एक दुनिया महाजनों के लिए तो दूसरी दुनिया बहुजनों के लिए है। अगर वाकई यह सरकार पावर्टी को बार बेसिस पर फ्राइट करके देश से खत्म करना चाहती है तो फिर जाहिर है कि इस तरह से नये मकान बनाने की फिजूलखर्ची से बाज आना चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम वार करते हैं, लड़ाई लड़ते हैं तो क्या हम जनरल के लिए मकान बनाते हैं? जनरल को तो एक खेमे में बैठना पड़ता है, उसे घूप, सर्दी और बारिश में बाहर रहकर काम करना पड़ता है और लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ती है। इसलिए अभी हमें प्रधानमंत्री या अन्य मंत्रियों को अधिक सुबिधाएं देने के बारे में नहीं सोचना चाहिए।

जब आज बड़े-बड़े कारखाने बनते हैं तब पहले क्या बनता है? पहले बड़े-बड़े अफसरान के लिए ऐयरकंडिश्नड मकान आदि बनाये जाते हैं। पहले वह सब चीजें बनाई जाती हैं। लेकिन वह बेचारे मजदूर जो कि

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

उन कारखानों में काम करते हैं उनके लिए कुछ नहीं होता है। मैंने पूना कारपोरेशन को सुझाव दिया था कि उनके मास्टर प्लान में हर एक जगह जहां भी इंडस्ट्रियल ऐरिया बनें वहां 5-5 और 6-6 एकड़ भूमि मजदूरों के भोंपड़ों के लिए रिजर्व कर दी जाये। अगर अब बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदार गरीब मजदूरों के लिए आवास का प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे तो आप ही बतलाइये वह हमारे बेचारे गरीब मजदूर कहां जायेंगे? अब शिव सेना के लोगों द्वारा उन बेचारे गरीब लोगों के बम्बई में बने हुए भोंपड़ों को जलाया जाना अनुचित बात थी। अब बेचारा वह केरल वाला आदमी अपना घरबार छोड़कर इसलिए बम्बई में नौकरी करने आता है कि वहां उसका पेट नहीं भरता और पेट की खातिर वह इतनी दूर बम्बई में नौकरी, मजदूरी करने के लिए आता है। केरल वाले बेचारे गरीब मजदूरों की शिव सेना के लोगों द्वारा भोंपड़ियों को जलाया जाना एक सरासर गलत बात थी और मुझे उसके लिए शर्म आती है। संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की लड़ाई में अगर किसी राज्य के लोगों ने हमारा समर्थन किया है तो वह केरल राज्य है। सभी और लोग हमें उसके लिए गालियां देते थे और गुंडा समझते थे लेकिन केरल राज्य ने हमारी उस संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र की मांग का समर्थन किया। इसलिए उनके साथ जो सलूक वहां पर किया गया उसके लिए मुझे बड़ी शर्म आती है।

मैं आप से कह रहा था कि यह दुहरी नीति चल रही है। मैं कोई जाती बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी इसे जाती बात न समझें। अभी एलैक्शन के सिलसिले में जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बिहार जाती थीं तो उनके लिए पूरा प्रबन्ध सरकार की तरफ से होता था। रुपया पैसा भी ट्रेजरी से ही खर्च होता है, लेकिन इसके विपरीत मांगने पर भी हम लोगों के लिए साधारण सी सहूलियत भी मुहैया नहीं की जाती

है। मैं अपना ही केस इस बारे में बतलाऊँ कि मैं एक विरोधी दल का अध्यक्ष हूँ और मैंने दरभंगा के कलक्टर को टेलीग्राम दिये कि मैं फलां तारीख को रात को वहां पर आने वाला हूँ और मुझे सरकिट हाउस में सोने के लिए जगह दे दी जाये। जब मैं वहां पर रात को साढ़े ग्यारह बजे पहुंचा तो मालूम पड़ा कि मेरे लिए जगह नहीं है। एक कमरा खाली था और उसमें ताला लगा हुआ था। जब मैंने उसकी बाबत पूछा कि ऐसा क्यों है तो बतलाया जाता है कि जो बड़े साहब होते हैं उनके लिए एक कमरा रिजर्व रखा जाता है। जब मैं बाहर बरामदे में सोने की कोशिश कर रहा था तो बम्बई के एक अफसर जो कि वहां पर ठहरे हुए थे उन्होंने मुझे पहचाना और उन्होंने मुझे एकोमोडेट किया। अब पालियामेंट के एक मੈम्बर होने के नाते हमें भी कुछ आवश्यक सुविधा का अधिकार है या नहीं? जब हम प्रचार करने के लिए जाते हैं तो हमें कम से कम एक रात के लिये ठहरने के वास्ते कमरा तो मिल ही जाना चाहिए, लेकिन वह हमारे लिए नहीं होता है। इसी-लिए मैंने कहा है कि यह दुहरी नीति चल रही है। यहां हम जब पालियामेंट में बैठते हैं तो यह सुझाव चल रहा है कि हम पालियामेंट के मੈम्बरों की तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिए और जो हमारा डी० ए० है वह भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

क्यों भाई, उस वक्त आपको खेतिहर मजदूरों की बात याद नहीं आती? जब हम नीड-वेस्ट मिनिमम बेज मांगते हैं तब खेतिहर मजदूर की बात याद आती है, गरीब की बात याद आती है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह दावा नहीं रहना चाहिये कि हम बार फूटिंग पर पावर्टी से लड़ रहे हैं। यह दोहरी नीति चल रही है। जो महाजन लोग हैं उनका फायदा होता है और जो बहुजन हैं उनकी बात नहीं होती।

15. hours

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुजन के प्रति-निधि हैं ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : इसी लिये तो मैं लड़ता हूँ ।

अब आप कानून की बात देखिये । क्या कानून का फायदा गरीब को मिलता है, देहात में जो गरीब आदमी पीटा जाता है उसको कानून का फायदा मिलता है ? नहीं मिलता । जो शहरों में रहते हैं जिसके पास रुपया पैसा है, जो चिल्ला सकता है, पेपर वाले जिसकी बात कहते हैं उसको मिलता है । हमें कुछ नहीं मिलता । आई एम स्पॉन्सिंग फार दि ब्लायेट, हम लोगों को नहीं मिलता । जब तक यह दोहरी नीति खत्म नहीं होती, तब तक यह जो स्ट्रगल ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ती जायेगी वह और बढ़ेगी । इसलिये जो उथल-पुथल है उसको दूर करने के लिए रास्ता बनाना होगा । रास्ता क्या होना चाहिए ? आपकी नीति में बुनियादी परिवर्तन होना चाहिये ।

जो कुछ बम्बई में हुआ, मैं कहता हूँ कि उसके लिये एक एन्क्वायरी कमिशन होना चाहिए । और इन्क्वायरी कमिशन से उसकी जांच कराई जानी चाहिये ।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कल बिक्रिटमाइजेशन शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । हमारे अधिकारीगण, कांग्रेस के मित्र और श्री यशवन्तराव जी भी कहते हैं कि जो कानून तोड़ेगा क्या उसको सजा नहीं दी जायेगी ? इसमें बिक्रिटमाइजेशन क्या है ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिन शिक्षकों ने बहुत कामयाबी के साथ अपनी लड़ाई लड़ी, गैर-कानूनी स्ट्राइक में हिस्सा लिया और 35 दिन तक लिया, उनको तो आपने छोड़ दिया, लेकिन दूसरों को आपने सजा दे दी । एक

ही गुनाह दो आदमी करते हैं, एक को सजा और एक को सजा नहीं, यह बिक्रिटमाइजेशन नहीं है तो फिर क्या है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : उन्हें भी सजा दी जायेगी ।

दूसरे माननीय सदस्य : दोनों को छोड़ो ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि दोनों को छोड़ो । क्या हमने कोई गुनाह किया है ? अगर गुनाह किया है तो तुमने किया है । हमारे साथ जो वादा किया गया था उसको तोड़ा गया है । हमने कानून तोड़ने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया था, सिर्फ प्रोटेस्ट के लिए किया था । इसके लिये बिक्रिटमाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए ।

हमारे सामने बार बार कहा जाता है कि हमें सहयोग दो । कैसे सहयोग देंगे हम आपको । हमारे यहां के लोग आज दो सालों से लड़ रहे हैं, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के लिये कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को अधिकार दो । आज देश में बात चल रही है राष्ट्रीय हुकूमत की, एक नेशनल गवर्नमेंट की । गवर्नमेंट आफ दि टेलेन्ट्स की बात चल रही है । लेकिन वह हो नहीं सकता । सब लोगों का एक राज्य नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि नीतियों में टकराव है, लेकिन यहां पर जो लोग हैं वह सब जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, कम से कम उनका सहयोग वहां स्टैंडिंग कमेटियों में तो मिल सकता है । मगर बहुत से फैसले आप पहले ही कर लेते हैं । जैसे रेलवे मंत्री ने कहा कि हमने कोई भी दर नहीं बढ़ाई है, लेकिन 1. 3. 69 से उन्होंने 10 प्रतिशत फोट बढ़ा दिया है, उसका फैसला उन्होंने बिना पार्लियामेंट से पूछे हुए किया । क्या यह सहयोग लेने का तरीका है ? हमसे आप कहेंगे कि हम आपके सहायक हों, लेकिन स्टैंडिंग कमेटी जो बनी थी उसको आप तोड़

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

रहे हैं। लेबर के बारे में स्टेन्डिंग कमेटी बनी थी और यह कन्वेंशन था कि लेबर की स्टेन्डिंग कमेटी में जब तक चर्चा नहीं हो जाती तब तक कोई कानून यहां नहीं बनेगा, लेकिन मजदूरों के अधिकारों को कानून द्वारा छीन लिया गया। जो चीज बन चुकी थी उसको भी सरकार ने तोड़ दिया।

अब आप एजुकेशन कमेटी को देखिये। अगर स्टेन्डिंग कमेटी होती तो 35 दिन तक शिक्षक लोगों को अपनी लड़ाई न करनी पड़ती। 35 दिनों तक उत्तर प्रदेश के टीचर्स ने स्ट्राइक किया।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : आज तक डिग्री कालेज का स्ट्राइक चल रहा है।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आज कल जो एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर हैं, उन से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में जो स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टेडीज है, उसकी रिपोर्ट निकली तो मालूम हुआ कि उसके लिये पहले जो 15 लाख रु० की ग्रांट थी वह अब 10 लाख रु० कर दी गई है, बिना किसी से पूछे हुए। उनके डाइरेक्टर से भी नहीं पूछा। पूछें भी किस से, कोई स्टेन्डिंग कमेटी तो है नहीं, अगर स्टेन्डिंग कमेटी होती तो इस तरह से फंसला नहीं हो सकता था। जिसमें हमारे साथ विचार-विमर्ष नहीं, उसको आप लोक-तंत्र कैसे कहेंगे।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे हजारों आफिसर्स इमर्जन्सी कमिशन के हैं। यहां पर चर्चा चलती है कि उनको आहिस्ता से निकाल दिया जायेगा। क्या स्टेन्डिंग कमेटी में बैठ कर विरोधी दलों के साथ मिलकर रास्ता निकालने की तैयारी आप की है? आप यही कहते रहते हैं कि हमें सहयोग दो, सहयोग दो। मराठी में एक कहावत है कि "काशी सजावे नित्य वदावे" काशी को चलो, काशी को चलो, ऐसा कहते रहो नहीं गये तो कोई परवाह नहीं है। इसी

तरह से कहते रहते हैं कि सहयोग दो। क्या खाक सहयोग दो। कैसे सहयोग हो सकता है? हमारी जो मांगें हैं उनको कोई सुनता ही नहीं है तब हमारे लिये रास्ता ही क्या है? जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिनके ऊपर ज्यादाती होती है वह उसके खिलाफ लड़ते हैं। उन्हें शांतिप्रिय और लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से सहयोग देकर उनका मार्गदर्शन करना यही हमारा काम है। जितना हमसे हो सकेगा हम करेंगे। मगर मुझे लगता है कि तब तक यह उथल-पुथल खत्म नहीं होगी जब तक जो देश का मन्तुलन आज खत्म हो रहा है उसको उच्च स्तर पर दुबारा ठीक नहीं किया जाता। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता तब तक देश में स्टेबिलिटी नहीं आयेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार में स्टेबिलिटी है, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्टेबिलिटी है, हरियाणा में स्टेबिलिटी है? कहां है। आपने यह किया है कि स्टेबिलिटी देते देते स्थिति को ज्यादा अनस्टेबल बनाया है। मैं गुस्से से नहीं कहता हूँ, लेकिन आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, कि जब तक आप जड़ में नहीं जायेंगे तब तक गरीब और अमीर के बीच का टकराव चलता रहेगा और मेरे जैसे लोग गरीबों की सहायता करते रहेंगे।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA
(Secunderabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,
I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to
the President for his Address.

My hon. friend, Mr. A. K. Gopalan, started with the students' problem. He said that students are frustrated and, later on, he amplified that there is the question of unemployment leading to greater unrest. Many opinions are given for students' unrest. Some say that there is not sufficient contact between the teachers and the taught and some stress the question of unemployment. But I wish to draw your attention to the fact that if that is so, why there is so much of unrest in the affluent world. It is a world phenomenon and, if it is a world phenomenon, it has to be understood in those terms. Some

rational explanation has to be given for this world phenomenon.

I think, the students today, in the twentieth century, are functioning under a special psychological impact and the reason for that is that our environment has changed much. Uptill now, specially after the Industrial Revolution, there has been a conflict between science and religion and between science and dogmas and so on. So far, they have succeeded in the nomination of science over dogmas. We have also succeeded in having democratic forces, having sway over feudalism. Now, there has been some qualitative change and that qualitative change is the existence of atomic energy. It might appear farfetched. But I would like you to kindly consider that. The atomic energy has made it possible not only to destroy the world but also to build cities in the middle of the ocean and, in space, even to land on the moon.

It is achieving those things which were not conceived as possible even in imaginary writings and novels. Therefore, while from the time of Upanishad to the present day the realm of thought was considered beyond definition, today under the present atomic energy sway the realm of achievement is beyond description. There is a great deal of difference between the two. This concept creates certain psychological impetuses, certain psychological moods, and this has to be understood. We are changing our attitudes towards religion, towards political institutions, towards political philosophy and so on. Why? It is because of this vital qualitative change in our environment; it is because all these institutions, and even religion, were born in an environment which is foreign today, which is different today, to our environment. Therefore, the question is going on, and the student community feel it instinctively; there is a resistance, there is a desire for change; it is inherent in the situation; they do not know why; they do not know 'for what', still it is there; just as an animal in a forest feels instinctively the approach of a prowler, the youths of today are feeling the same approach and are reacting to it. Therefore all those who want to solve this question of student problem in 19th Century or

early 20th Century terms are bound to fail.

Society is never ahead of time. It has to be pulled up and pulled out from certain situations. If there is the need for change which the student community or the youth do not follow it does not affect us because we are in the passing phase; it does affect them because they are young—and if you accept this hypothesis, then the only way to channelise these new urges is not by giving a few ministerships to some young men here and there; in order to channelise the urges, we must get the whole current and see that it mixes with the main-stream. That can be done if you decrease the age for voting from 21 to 18 years; then the politicians and statesmen will come in direct contact with that age-group, which is vital and which is important. If you want so draw up this vital and new force, this is the only way. It might look that we are bringing children, that 18 seems to be a very young age. But I would like to say that today boys and girls mature much earlier than what they used to do in our time, they are far maturer today; a boy of 18 years today is far more mature than a boy of 21 or 22 twenty years back. Therefore, from that point of view also it would be to our advantage to consider this. Therefore, I submit that this House might consider this proposal and the reasons behind it.

Another point that Shri A. K. Gopalan stressed was about agricultural production. He was not satisfied with the figures given by the President in his Address. Statistics is a peculiar thing. It can be moulded and can be altered and made to serve more than one purpose. Therefore, it is quite possible that the view that my hon. friend is taking from the position where he stands it different from the view taken by this side on the same question. That apart, I would have like to ask him one thing. In his whole speech he has been condemning Government and saying that all that has been stated in the Address is a tissue of lies misstatements and so on; he has said that the industrial progress is not very good and that agricultural production is

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

not what it is stated to be and so on. But he does not say what we should do. For, after all, the year that has gone has gone. Now, we are planning for the year ahead. What does he propose that Government should do so that at least next year things could be better? But there was not a word on this in his whole speech.

He was talking about agrarian revolution. I welcome this change, for, after all, if we increase the earning capacity of the agricultural sector, we get more in return than by increasing the earning capacity of the industrial or commercial sector, because in the agricultural sector, the number of people involved is large, and a small change means that we have to multiply it by millions. Therefore, it is very important that we stress on agricultural development. But I submit that the green fields would have been greener still if they had been fertilised a little more by land reforms. I thought that at least Shri A. K. Gopalan would mention that. We have been saying this over and over again but we have ignored it in practice. Last year, while replying to the debate on the Demands of his Ministry, Shri Jagjivan Ram had said that land reform was important and it should be attended to and looked after. I suppose this year also he will say the same thing and will continue to say the same thing. Probably all we can do is to accompany him chanting all the time *Ram Ram sath hai* After all, even American experts have advised us to introduce land reforms. They have introduced it in Japan and in Formosa. But here we are proclaiming a socialistic pattern of society as our aim and yet we cannot squeeze these little land reforms in that pattern. If agriculture is to be more prosperous; then land reform is a must.

About the industrial sector, there is, of course, some improvement in exports, but we have also to take into account devaluation. If you do that, the picture is not so bright. Anyway, if you want prosperity in the industrial sector, we have to

accept some kind of automation and also computerisation. I know I am treading on an unpopular area in advocating this course because most MPs, specially labour leaders, contend that it will lead to unemployment. But let it be remembered that the same thing was said by labour leaders when the industrial revolution started. They threw stones and wrecked factories, machines and so on accusing them as the biggest enemy of labour. But it was found that it was the same machines which proved the biggest friend of the labour class.

Therefore, today also if you want to compete in the world, you must have the most efficient system of production. Then the countries new in the field have got an advantage in switching over, because the old countries have got their own old factories and machines and they have to scrap them all and put in new ones. Whereas we are starting afresh and can take advantage of the latest advances made in the field. Hence automation and computerisation is a must if we want progress in industry.

Take, for example, the data lying there more than 100 years unprocessed in the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute. With their present equipment, the statistics research department will take years and years to process them. But this can be done in a few months' time by applying these latest techniques and the knowledge gained can be applied to advantage all round.

There is also another advantage. It shows which is the most economical way of doing a thing. You have only to feed the machine with data concerning the two things. It will tell you which is the more advantageous course to adopt.

Let us decide as a compromise that all the export industries will be equipped with the latest automation, machines and computers, for our internal consumption industries, we use the old type of machinery. I go further and say. Let all the factories, say, cotton mills, be equipped with auto-

matic looms and automatic spindles, and let khadi only be utilised inside the country. This will give employment to millions. But they are not ready to accept that. They do not want to go one extreme or the other, but want to stay put. This is not a very healthy state of affairs.

In conclusion, I want to say this—and I do so with a great deal of pain. Our relationship with China is not good, is not as it should be. What it should be in future is a question of foreign policy which I am not touching now. But apart from that, there is the question of development. We were far ahead of China in 1945. We negotiated the transfer of power; of course, there was blood-bath, Communal riots and all that. But there was no destruction of property. China went through 20 years of war; the country was ravaged. But today after 20 years, they are manufacturing the hydrogen bomb. Through their exports, they have wiped out their foreign debt, paid every pie of it.

But what is wrong with us that we have accumulated aid to the tune of Rs. 6000 crores, on servicing which alone we have to pay Rs. 300 crores annually? Why is it that our position is not so good as that of China in this respect?

Today the Chinese are respected more than the Indians. Therefore, I ask the Government to ponder seriously why we are in this way.

Lastly, if we are to progress as my hon. friend Mr. Joshi said we have to make sacrifices and we have to take up a position in which we have ways to indicate to the common man and so let the path of austerity be our guideline. Let all Ministers, as Gandhiji advised, take up small houses. There is the Rashtrapati Bhavan for inviting foreigners and holding banquets and so on. This idea of high and low should disappear. It is only when we identify ourselves with the common man and when he sees that we are also suffering, he would offer his co-operation and he will also sacrifice.

Today smuggling is going on and every conceivable thing is available here. Our

bazars in Bombay and Delhi are packed with goods, more than the biggest bazars in the Soviet Union. Go to Moscow; you will not get many of the consumer goods that you get here, such as the transistor, foreign blades, etc. Why should it be like this? I am glad that the Deputy Prime Minister has taken some steps to check smuggling and I wish him all success.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna): The President's speech, as usual, is an exercise in futility. He has done one thing; he has reminded us that this is the year of Gandhi Centenary. And many ideas and ideals come to our mind. Did it occur in this year to his Government that he need not traverse the great distance of half a mile in a mediaeval carriage drawn by six or four horses? Has this anything to do with modernism? Has it anything to do with science about which we boast? Has it anything to do, above all, with our dignity as Indians? I remember Mountbatten, when he ceased to be the representative of the King Emperor, telling us that as a representative of the people—because we had appointed him as Governor General—he did not think it necessary to live in that palace. He wanted to live in Trimurthy House. But our Jawaharlal told him that there was no need for that because 'you will be here for four or five months more.' That meant that after four or five months that house would be used for the purpose for which Gandhiji wanted it to be used. Women are generally more conservative. One day Lady Mountbatten told me: Mr. Kripalani, this is a beautiful palace; see that it is not turned into a hospital but it is turned into a museum. Today, Rashtrapati Bhavan is managed as a township. It has got all the arrangements that a town has—cinema hall and everything.

Is that necessary? It may have been necessary for those who wanted to rule over us. They wanted to impress us with their pomp, with their glory, with their powers. Does our President, Rashtrapati, want to impress upon us his might? His might is that of the people, and why should he or the Governors live in houses where our rulers lived? They are not ruling they have to

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

perform only formal and ceremonial functions. Why should they live in a more costly buildings and more grand style than those who actually conduct the Government? Why cannot our Rashtrapati live even as our Prime Minister lives? She is not living in a very poor and dilapidated house. The expenditure on her house is not negligible. Why can't the Governor in a State live as a Chief Minister lives? Should we make ourselves ridiculous by adopting these foreign customs?

I was at a table of one of these dignitaries: believe it or not: the lady, an old-type woman, was sitting at the table and instead of using a fork and a knife, she was using two forks! Why should we make ourselves ridiculous. Even if the Rashtrapati has got to keep some kind of dignity, let it be the dignity of a Nawab, a Rajah; not of our rulers who terrorised over us for a couple of centuries. These reforms will give us so much economy. And then, when this fashion is set, other people will also follow the same example. Does the Government want, as it happened in the case of so many statues of the foreign satraps that were decorating our capital, that their heads be needlessly beheaded? They could have removed them at once to a museum but they waited till these innocent peoples' heads were cut off: the faces of some of them were blackened. Why do you wait that somebody may go on a hunger-strike before the Rashtrapati Bhavan and say, "He shall not go from his house unless he goes in a motor-car?" It will save him time; it will be more dignified; it will be more modern; it will be more fashionable, and it will not remind us of our slavery after 21 years.

Then, the Rashtrapati has talked of integration. I am afraid, Sir, this word finds expression in every meeting of ours; every reformer, every leader, talks of integration. Nowadays they talk of emotional integration. I see emotional integration is going on throughout the world, in every country, in every corner, in every house, at every place. You will find it in our poetry, in our music and song. You will find it even in the cinema music that we are forced to

swallow: what is called film music. Are things to be done emotionally or are they to be done rationally? I do not know who invented this stupid word of emotional integration.

It would be suspect if a thing were done under the stress of emotion. We are told by our great men that emotions are to be suspect. Let emotions be anywhere else, say, in poetry. Even Ghalib forgot his usual humour and has talked of emotional connections. I really cannot understand what you want to integrate. Even as England, France, Germany, China and Japan, we were a nation. But we were not politically a nation. This was a new idea which we got from modern times, which was introduced by the study of British and European history. This political integration was emphasised by our fight for freedom. We had to resist somebody and we became united. That was natural. But unfortunately, after independence, we have not forgotten our old loyalties. Those loyalties were not to the nation, but first to the family, then to the caste, then to the religion, then to the region and so on. We had these loyalties and they have come to be revived. How did it happen? Things do not get revived simply because some people wish it. They get revived because they are advantageous. If you belong to a particular family, you have a very great advantage. If you are a Member of Parliament and if you have got an orphan, he can occupy your place. If one happens to be a widow, she is given the husband's place. These family connections are paying. Caste connections are even more paying.

There was one ex-Chief Minister in one State, who could collect for his fifty-eighth or sixtieth birthday Rs. 60 lakhs in a couple of months. How could he do it if he did not belong to a particular caste? Even our Prime Minister cannot collect Rs. 60 lakhs in a couple of months. There was another Chief Minister temporarily holding office. He ran as many candidates as there were seats—some 425 or so—and he succeeded. Wherefrom did he get the money? He got the money from his caste people. They not only have money, but also

lathis. Both money and lathis were used. So, caste pays. Religion pays. Therefore, people take to them. Let these things be not paying. Let the law have its course. Let there be rule of law.

We have seen a horrible thing that has happened—widows and orphans getting into the places of their husbands and fathers. In UP something more outrageous was done. Because on account of some hitch the tickets could not be given to the men, so they were given to women. Whether the women were engaged in politics or not, whether they were in purdah or not, was not the question. They had to be given tickets, and they were given tickets. If we go on like this, are we going to have integration? Repeatedly it is said that all parties must help in this integration. Yes, but even if all the parties help, this Government will not be able to bring about integration.

Integration will come only when there is rule of law. Our Constitution says that all the Indians are equal, they can reside anywhere, they can follow any profession and they can be in service anywhere. Why don't you put in practice the law? These things that have happened in Bombay and in Andhra, why did they happen? They happened because the authorities did not take action, did not move the law. We saw what happened in Naxalbari. As soon as the law moved, as soon as there was Governor's Rule, all at once the Naxalbari trouble disappeared, at least from the map of Bengal, it might have sulkingly gone somewhere else. If you administer the law properly, impartially and forcibly there is nobody who can break your law. If he breaks your law his neck must be broken. Unless you do that you cannot go on.

Long, long ago, some 18 to 19 years ago, when I was in the Congress I had told the Congress: "For God's sake rule or get out. If you cannot rule you have no right to spoil the good name of this measure and the good name of the freedom struggle which was started under Gandhiji." You talk of Gandhiji. The President reminds us of Gandhiji's Centenary. Everywhere prohibition has been prohibited. Not only prohibition is

prohibited but, worse than that, every Government has taken to gambling. They have started what they call lotteries. It is horrible. Can any respectable government indulge in gambling? If you do it can you blame the people for gambling day and night? These are absurd things against which we have to guard.

How are our expenses increasing? There are election funds. These election funds are collected by ministers. Fortunately or unfortunately there are ministers from every party. Is any account taken of them? Do they render account to their organisation? Do they render account to the public? This is how our public life is managed and regulated.

What happened recently? There was reshuffling of the Cabinet. The Congressmen will tell me, this is none of your business, this is our business. But if you do not make it your business it becomes our business it becomes the business of the House, because not only you have changed the ministers but you have changed their portfolios. Not only you have changed their portfolios but, what is worse, you have also split up the portfolios. On the eve of the budget you have done this splitting and, what they call, regrouping of departments. Are Congress people sleeping? Do they doze during the day also? I have a right to speak to Congressmen because I have been one of them and I love them yet. My Opposition friends say that I have a soft corner for the Congress. Yes, I have a soft corner for the Congress so I have a right to speak to them. Were they dozing when these things were being done? Was the Finance Minister, who is considered to be a robust and independent person, sleeping when this was being done?

Does he not know that the arrangement of the budget would be disturbed and the administration will have to work for 20 hours a day to put some arrangement into these disarranged affairs? If the Prime Minister was so anxious to reshuffle the Cabinet, she should not have changed the portfolios. Those who have been working for two years would have got some knowledge of the portfolios they were holding. One day I asked

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao—I do not know how many initials he has : but I suppose you understand whom I mean—what training you had in shipping. He did not reply here but in the lobby he said “Kripalaniji, you are right ; I had no knowledge of shipping ; but in these two years I have acquired knowledge.” But when he has acquired knowledge you shift him to another department ; this is how you do things. For two years people have been doing something and they have acquired some knowledge. I know that they had no knowledge before. Because, it is said that the more ignorant a Minister is about the department in charge of which he is put, the fresher will be his mind as he will have no prejudices. Here my lady friend, Dr. Sushila Nayar, she had something to do with medicine and they found her inconvenient and pushed her out, because she could not bring a fresh mind. Her education was 20 years old and new doctors did not want her ; so, they shoved her off. That may be all right. But when they have learnt their business for two years, if you shove them off, it is a very strange !

It has also something to do with administration, because our budget is coming soon. I do not know in what shape and what form it will come. Perhaps, it will satisfy the Finance Minister; but it will satisfy nobody else.

Then, these Ministries are ever on the increase. There are, I hear, 56 Ministers. Believe me, I do not know who a Minister is. How can you recognise 56 people ? I do not know whether the Prime Minister herself would be able to recognise all these 56 people. Even if she is able to recognise them, I am sure she will not know in what department they are working. Every department has four or five Ministers. What do they do ? *Makhi Marna* ? Why are so many Ministers there !

Then there is another related question. A Minister wants a big paraphernalia—a Secretary, some Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, personal

assistants, stenographers and peons and a big house to live in. When the British Government could do with five Executive Councillors, could we not do with at least 20 or 30 people ? Do we need 56 people ? How many Congress members are there in Parliament ? 283, out of which 56 are Ministers. So, one-fifth of them are Ministers.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): There are Ministers from Rajya Sabha.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: There should not be any Ministers at all from Rajya Sabha. That is a misnomer. All right, if it is not one-fifth, it is one sixth; one-sixth of the Congress members in Parliament are Ministers. Is this not patronage ? *Kya yeh ghar ke bath hai* ? Is this doing business ? Can any business house go on like that ?

Then, there are, what they call, joint fronts, united fronts; God bless them. These United Fronts must satisfy every body.

There are 32 ministers in a ministry that is made yesterday in Bengal and afterwards they will add more. I am sure, here also there will be more additions.

People are thinking only in terms of ministers. They do not know that the minister has a big tail of employees behind him and all these have got to be paid and provided for.

Bengal has got only 13 districts. If we go by this, UP has got 52 districts. How many ministers should they have in UP ?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: 52.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: How can there be only 50 ? It will be at least 100.

AN HON. MEMBER: 110.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: 110. Here is a mathematician. We are given a very rosy picture of what is happening in the country. The Rashtrapati should not have taken the trouble of giving us that. We hear it every day on the radio. We read of it every day in the press. What is new about it ?

As to the figures that they give, when it is convenient for a minister, he says that the figures are not correct. But they will always be throwing them in the face of the Opposition.

When there was depression and recession, whom did they blame? They blamed the bad seasons. But when there is a little recovery, it is their work; it is not Indra who did it. Earlier Indra was unfavourably inclined towards us.

AN HON. MEMBER: Indiraji did it.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Oh ! Indira ? I was talking of Indra. I was talking of the male and not of the female.

15.52 hours.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : *in the Chair.*]

Indra was very angry with us and there were two seasons of drought. All the calamities of the nation were due to these two drought years. Now there is a little recovery and we are told that this is all due to what the Government has done; that it is due to their good performance, a very glorious performance. It is a question of heads I win and tails you lose. Whatever may happen, this Government is always in the right. They have been given a God-given opportunity to misrule this country of ours. Even partial recovery is put to its credit.

There are many things about which I can talk, of which I would talk on some other occasion if the House can profit with whatever little advice I have to give. Please have some mercy on this country and have some regard for the person whose centenary you are celebrating; otherwise, let us not utter the name of Gandhiji. When people ask me to go and address them on Gandhiji, I say, "For God's sake, forget that old man; he is no more, why dig him up?" Let us do our business as we like. But we will utter his name and do what we like. And what we like is not beneficial to the nation.

श्री बेबराब पाटिल (यवतमाल) : राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर जो घन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव है, मैं उसका अनुमोदन करता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में कई समस्याओं का जिक्र किया है। भाषा का प्रश्न, साम्प्रदायिकता, नागालैंड का सवाल, वैदेशिक मामले, इन सारी बातों का उल्लेख राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में किया है। लेकिन आज देश के सामने अगर कोई सबसे बड़ी समस्या है तो वह है गरीबी की समस्या। सारे सवालों की जड़ यह गरीबी की समस्या ही है।

राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता एक रुपया रोज पर जीवित है। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार भारत की पूरी जनसंख्या का तीसरा हिस्सा पूर्णतः गरीबी का जीवन बिताता है। पिछले बीस वर्षों में देश की आर्थिक उन्नति के बावजूद भी यह हिस्सा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 15 रु० महीना और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 24 रुपये प्रति महीने की आमदनी पर जीवित है। प्रतिदिन एक रुपये से भी कम खर्च करने वाले लोगों की संख्या, जो 1952 में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत थी वह आज भी कायम है। सर्वेक्षण ने जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं उसके अनुसार देश की पूरी आबादी का 34.3 प्रतिशत प्रतिमाह 15 से 24 रुपये की आमदनी पर निर्भर है। यह आज की आर्थिक परिस्थिति है।

राष्ट्रपति ने जो आर्थिक प्रगति का विश्लेषण किया है उससे आज की देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बिल्कुल अलग है। दूसरा सवाल राष्ट्र की आमदनी का है। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण के पैरा 7, पेज 2 पर, गये वर्ष के मुकाबले में अब जो राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में वृद्धि हुई है, वह 1,393 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि बतलाई है। लेकिन महालनबीस कमेटी जो रिपोर्ट आई है उससे मासूम होता है कि यह जो राष्ट्रीय

[श्री देवराब पाटिल]

आय बढ़ी है उसमें, जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं या मजदूर हैं, बीकर सेक्शन आफ दि सोसायटी, उनकी इनकम बढ़ी नहीं है।

तीसरी समस्या बेरोजगारी की है। आर्थिक वार्ता से पता चलता है कि देश में बेरोजगारों की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हो रही है। खेती की पैदावार कुछ बढ़ी है और उससे खेतिहर मजदूरों को कुछ रोजगार मिला है। आज ही यह सवाल उठा था कि स्टेट्स की पर-कैपिटा इनकम क्या है। पंजाब भारत का एक सोभाग्यशाली राज्य रहा है लेकिन अब बेकारी की समस्या से ग्रस्त है। वहां भी बेकारों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। हाल की एक जांच से ज्ञात हुआ है कि वर्तमान आर्थिक वर्ष में पंजाब राज्य में बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ कर 4 लाख 18 हजार हो जायेगी। यही हाल महाराष्ट्र में भी है। महाराष्ट्र में रोजगार तलाश करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। 1961 में एक स्थान के लिए औसत तौर पर 3 उम्मीदवार थे। लेकिन 1967 में यह संख्या बढ़ कर 4 हो गई है। विशेषतः शिक्षित समुदाय में बेरोजगारों की संख्या अधिक हुई है। यह समस्या केवल शहरों में ही नहीं देहातों में भी सुशिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। मैट्रिक और उससे अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की वार्षिक औसत वृद्धि दर 1961-66 के दौरान 21 प्रतिशत थी जो 1966-67 में बढ़ कर 18 प्रतिशत हो गई। 1961 में नोकरी तलाश करने वाले मैट्रिक और इंटर पास व्यक्तियों की संख्या 50,984 थी जब कि 1967 में यह संख्या 97,775 हो गई। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में बेकारों की संख्या में और भी वृद्धि होगी।

तीसरा सवाल भूमिहीन मजदूरों का है। उनको साल में बराबर मजदूरी नहीं

मिलती है। यही दशा खेतिहर मजदूरों की भी है। संसद ने प्रस्ताव मंजूर किया था कि योजना में भूमिहीन तथा खेतिहर मजदूरों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जाय और उन्हें न्यूनतम वेदन बेतन दिया जाय। परन्तु उस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यह रेजाल्यूशन पास किया गया था कि स्टेट और सेंटर इसके बारे में प्रोग्राम बनायें ताकि उनकी स्थिति सुधार लाया जा सके। लेकिन उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। मिनिमम वेज की तो बात छोड़ दीजिए, उनको साल भर मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। जोशी साहब ने यहां पर नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज की बात उठाई। खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए नीड बेस्ट मिनिमम वेज भी नहीं मिलती है।

16.30 hrs.

दूसरा सवाल पुनर्वास की योजना के बारे में था। यह तय हुआ था कि इनको मिनिमम वेज देने और साल भर मजदूरी देने के बारे में नवीन योजना बनायी जाय लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन या गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसी कोई भी योजना नहीं बनाई।

इस तरीके से बेकारी की समस्या उग्ररूप पकड़ रही है। मैं छोटे किसानों की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। छोटे किसान पैदावार बढ़ा सकें ऐसा कोई भी कार्यक्रम नहीं है। कृषि का जो कार्यक्रम बना है उससे छोटे किसान वंचित हैं। अब जनता के प्रति जो गवर्नमेंट का कर्तव्य रहता है उसमें दो बातें प्रमुख रहती हैं यानी रोटी देना और रोजगार देना लेकिन वह इससे वंचित रहते हैं। इस तरीके से देश की जो जनता है जिसमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, बैकवर्ड क्लासिज, खेतिहर मजदूर, छोटे किसान और भूमिहीन मजदूर जोकि अधिक तादाद में हैं उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही खराब व शोचनीय है। इसलिए देश के सामने सबसे बड़ी समस्या गरीबी की समस्या है।

मैं यह बात समझ सकता हूँ कि इतनी बड़ी तादाद जो यह 30-40 करोड़ की है उसकी गरीबी को दूर करना कठिन है लेकिन एक काम कठिन नहीं है और वह यह कि उनकी जो बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं उन्हें आप कुछ हद तक पूरा कर सकते हैं। वुडहेड कमीशन जो कि बंगाल के फौमिन के सम्बन्ध में बैठा था ऊमने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है :

"It was one of the obligations of Government to make available to every citizen basic quantities of food at reasonable rates, that making it available all over the country was a fundamental national obligation."

यह औबलीगेशन यहां पर संसद् में एक प्रस्ताव पारित करके हमने अपने ऊपर लिया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गरीबी और शोषण को दूर करने के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए था वह जो अब तक नहीं बनाया गया और जितना अच्छा बनना चाहिए था उतना अच्छा नहीं बनाया गया इसीलिए हमने इसका जिक्र किया है।

दूसरा एक सवाल मैं यहां पर कृषि का उठाना चाहता हूँ। कृषि की नीति के बारे में राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में उल्लेख किया है। लेकिन एक बात मैं उसमें और बतलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि राष्ट्रपति ने अब की बार के अपने अभिभाषण में जिस का उल्लेख किया है उसकी बाबत वह अपने पहले भाषण में भूल गये। 63-64 और 64-65 में राष्ट्रपति ने जो अभिभाषण दिया और उसके बाद उन्होंने स्पीच के आखिर में कहा था कि अमुक अमुक बिल पेश किये जाने वाले हैं। एक साल के बाद दूसरे साल उन्होंने जो कहा वह बीमा योजना का उल्लेख करना था उन्होंने कहा था कि **फौप ऐंड कंटिल इन्श्योरेंस बिलबी इंट्रोड्यूस** लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि इस बिल का उसमें कोई जिक्र नहीं है। कृषि का जो

कार्यक्रम आपने बनाया है, कृषि की प्रगति का जो कार्यक्रम है उससे पता चलता है कि यह सरकार कृषि के बारे में पीछे जा रही है और जिससे किसान को कुछ फायदा हो ऐसी बात की ओर वह नहीं जाना चाहती है।

दूसरा उन्होंने जिक्र किया उचित मूल्यों का। मूल्य वृद्धि के बारे में सबेरे भी सवाल उठाया गया था कि मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन मूल्य कौन सी वस्तुओं के बढ़ रहे हैं? मूल्य कृषि पदार्थों के नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं बल्कि गैर कृषि पदार्थों के मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं। खेती की पैदावार जिस पर आम जनता जीवित रहती है वह जो अनाज का सवाल है तो अनाज के मूल्य नहीं बढ़े हैं लेकिन किसान को उसके खाद्यान्न के जो मूल्य देना चाहिए उसके बारे में सबेरे जो सवाल पूछा गया उसके जवाब में सरकार की ओर से बतलाया गया कि किसानों के खाद्यान्न के मूल्य नहीं बढ़ाये जायेंगे। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यहां पर बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी देश जो अनाज के बारे में स्वावलम्बी हुआ है वह किसानों को उनकी उपज के उचित मूल्य देने से हुआ है। जब तक इस देश में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादकों अर्थात् किसानों को उनकी उपज के उचित मूल्य नहीं दिये जायेंगे तब तक यह देश कभी भी स्वावलम्बी नहीं होगा। देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाने के लिए आप को किसानों को उनकी उपज के उचित मूल्य देने पड़ेगे और अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए उनको प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह बात गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर रही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सरकार ने गेहूँ, चावल के लिए कुछ उचित मूल्य नियत किये हैं लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि देश का एक बड़ा उद्योग है जिसको कि टेक्सटाइल उद्योग कहते हैं जिसमें कि मिल मालिकों के करोड़ों रुपये और लाखों मजदूरों का सवाल आता है तो किसान की जो कपास रहती है उस उत्पादित कपास की सरकार ने क्या मिनिमम प्राइस नियत की है? अब तक

[श्री देवराव पाटिल]

कपास की जिसे एक मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस कहते हैं वह किसानों को नहीं दी गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक कपास के बारे में आप मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसान लूटा जाता रहेगा। इस तरह करोड़ों रुपये से किसान लूटा जाता है क्योंकि किसान के लिए कपास के बारे में मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस फ़िक्स नहीं की गई है। यह एक उसका कारण है जिसके कारण यह समस्या बहुत जटिल हो रही है।

राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण के दौरान एक शब्द जिसका उन्होंने उपयोग किया उम से मुझे दुःख हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ने से यह समस्या खड़ी हो गयी कि किसानों को अपनी पैदा की हुई चीजों की मुनासिब कीमत मिले। उनके सामने समस्या हो गई। जब हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ता है तब किसानों को उनकी उपज की कीमत देने के बारे में गवर्नमेंट के सामने समस्या पैदा हो जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरीके से सवाल हल करने का जो ढंग है वह खराब है और इस से खेती का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा।

कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन अर्थात् आप ने जो उपज की प्राइस फ़िक्स कर दी है उसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति ने कहा कि पिछले साल जो प्राइस उन्हें दी गई थी उससे अच्छी नहीं है और वही पिछले साल वाली प्राइस उन्हें दी गई है। लेकिन मैं कृषि के बारे में एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कृषक को जो चीजें लेनी पड़ी उनकी पिछले साल क्या कीमत थी और इस साल उनकी कीमत क्या है? इसलिए राष्ट्रपति जी जो कहते हैं कि गये साल जो उन्हें कीमत दी गई थी वही आज दे रहे हैं तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं सदन के मार्फ़त सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन के बारे में कम से कम अपनी एक योजना तैयार करे। कम से कम उसका अभ्यास नो करे कि गेहूँ, चावल और

कपास पैदा करने में उसे क्या लागत आती है। इन के उत्पादन करने में किसान को जो लागत आती है उसके मुताबिक ही किसानों को उनकी उपज की प्राइस मिलनी चाहिए। उसके मुताबिक अब अगर किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलते हैं तो फिर हम और संसद बख़ूबी यह समझ सकेंगे कि भाई कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन उनका यह पड़ता है और किसान को हम यह उनकी कीमत दे रहे हैं। इसलिए कौस्ट आफ़ प्रोडक्शन का पता लगाना और उसे जाहिर करना यह एक ज़रूरी बात है।

खेती के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है लेकिन एक बात पिछले 20 साल से नेगलैक्टड की जाती रही है और वह है ड्राई एग्रीकलचर। हुआ यह है कि ड्राई एग्रीकलचर को तो नेगलैक्ट किया गया है और इरीगेटेड एग्रीकलचर पर खूब अटेंशन दिया गया है। मेरे पास योजना आयोग की एक रिपोर्ट है जिसमें इस बारे में यह कहा गया है :

"We have over the years neglected dry agriculture and concentrated attention on irrigated agriculture. We have built up structures—co-operative and other—that easily profit the substantial and the middling cultivator. But they do not look into the problem of the small farms and the landless labour."

जब तक यह पर एकड़ उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है तब तक खेती का उत्पादन सही तरीके से नहीं बढ़ेगा और इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार को यह केवल सिंचित खेती के बारे में न सोच करके ड्रा फ़ार्मिंग के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरा सवाल जो इस में आता है वह सिंचाई और बिजली का है। जाहिर है कि बिजली और सिंचाई बहुत ज़रूरी चीजें हैं। इस समय इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि आपका पहले जो प्रोग्राम था और आज जो आप का प्रोग्राम है उसमें कमी हुई है या बड़होत्तरी

हुई है ? मैं आपकी इजाजत से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली और सिंचाई का जो प्रोग्राम कृषि के लिये था, उस में कटौती हो गई है, वह प्रोग्राम कम हो गया है। गांधी शताब्दी के वर्ष में, हम लोगों को बतलाया गया था, एक लाख गांवों में बिजली देंगे। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हो गया ? अब कहते हैं कि उतने गांवों को नहीं दे सकते हैं। इस लिये अब 70 लाख गांवों को बिजली देने का प्रोग्राम रखा गया है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर के लिये बिजली और पानी देने का भी जो प्रोग्राम कबूल किया गया था, वह आप पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इसके बाद लैंड रेवेन्यू का सवाल आता है। इस देश में स्माल कल्टिवेटर्स हैं जिनके पास अनएकानमिक होल्डिंग हैं। उनकी पैदावार बहुत कम है और जितना खर्च करते हैं उमसे कम उत्पादन आता है। आज आप उन से टैक्स लेते हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो अनएकानमिक होल्डिंग रखते हैं, उनसे टैक्स नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये। प्लैनिंग कमिशन इसके बारे में सोच रहा है। जब छोटे किसान की पैदावार थोड़ी सी बढ़ी है तब वह लोग सोचते हैं कि किसानों पर इनकम टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब आप के पास किसान का पूरा उत्पादन आ जाये तब आप उस पर इनकम टैक्स लगाने का सुझाव रखें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटा किसान है, जो खर्च ज्यादा करता है लेकिन उत्पादन कम पाता है, उसके लिये आपने क्या किया है ? उसकी लैंड रेवेन्यू माफ करने का जो सवाल है, उसके बारे में आप क्यों नहीं सोचते ? आज तो प्लैनिंग कमिशन का काम सिर्फ ट्रेडिंग रह गया है। उसका सारा नाम जो 30 प्रतिशत लोग शहरों में रहते हैं, जो अच्छे आदमी कहलाते हैं, ऊँचे आदमी कहलाते हैं, जिनकी इनकम ज्यादा है उनका खयाल करना है। बीस साल तक 70 प्रतिशत गरीब

लोगों के लिये कुछ नहीं सोचा गया है। इन लोगों को कभी भी प्राधान्य नहीं दिया गया है। जनसाधारण का जो प्रश्न है वह कभी भी उनके सामने नहीं आया। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन का भी कुछ दायित्व है उन लोगों के प्रति। अन्न, वस्त्र, दवा आदि आवश्यक सामग्रियां उचित मूल्य पर मुलभ करना प्लैनिंग कमिशन का ध्येय होना चाहिये।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज प्लैनिंग कमिशन शहरी और देहाती लोगों में भेदभाव करता है। कोई भी सुविधा देने का सवाल हो तो भेदभाव से काम लिया जाता है। अगर शहर को पानी देने का सवाल हो तो शहर के लोगों से अनुदान नहीं लिया जाता, लेकिन अगर गांवों में कुएं खोदने हों, तो उनसे पापुलर कंट्रिब्यूशन लिया जाता है। जहां तक मंहगाई भत्ते का सवाल है, जिस 80 प्रतिशत जनता की मासिक इनकम 40 रु० से कम है, उनके लिये कोई मंहगाई भत्ता नहीं है।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कृषि के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। गांवों में पीने का पानी, वस्त्र, मकानों के निर्माण की व्यवस्था, सड़कों में सुधार, बेरोजगारी की समस्या, छोटे किसानों को कृषि कार्यक्रमों में लाभ, इन सब बातों के लिये यदि आप काम करेंगे तो जैसा राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है, यह देश गांधीजी के सपनों को पूरा करेगा। लेकिन यह उसी वक्त हो सकेगा जब गांवों की कमियां पूरी हो जायेंगी।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): I have gone through the President's Address to the joint session of Parliament with due care and caution and I find that it is only a haphazard ritual and a routine affair. It gives only the most uninspiring catalogue of the so-called achievements of the Government. I do not understand why there should be a ritual like this President addressing the Parliament

[Shri Hem Barua]

or the State Governors addressing the State legislatures. This has become a ritual and we have maintained this ritual because tradition sanctifies it.

Possibly, the British monarch addresses Parliament, and therefore we in India follow the same pattern: that the President should address the Parliament or the State Governors should address the State Assemblies. But less and less attention is being paid to these Addresses. And there is trouble also over the Address: Therefore, my suggestion is that particular provision in the Constitution I know you are opening the pages of the Constitution...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because that is the provision.

SHRI HEM BARUA:...that particular provision in the Constitution that enables the President to address Parliament or the State Governor to address the State Legislature should be amended and this provision should be eliminated from the Constitution altogether.

Sir, when you go into this Address given by the President to Parliament, you do not find any enunciation of the policy that the Government propose to pursue. Only it is a dry catalogue of events. Nothing more than that. Intellectually it is sterile; spiritually it is inept, and from the point of view of quality it is insipid. Why are you putting things like that. Do not the President or the State Governors have any other responsibility towards society? They have many more things to do except addressing the Parliament or the State Legislatures.

There is a passing reference in the President's Address to improvement in agriculture, and agricultural production. But what percentage of this improvement is due to the governmental effort and what percentage is due to the bounty of Nature? The Address is ominously silent about that. We are interested in knowing the percentage of improvement due to the governmental efforts. But it does not give us any idea about that. We forget the fact, and the Address also forgets the

fact that only last year there was a massive drought in this country and a massive flood also that devastated our cultivation and agricultural production in Assam. What have you done? In Assam, floods are an annual visitation; they destroy not only human population, but also cattle population and agricultural production. The monsoon batters the lands, and the rivers well, and the swollen rivers flow across the banks into the paddy land and destroy the crops. This is an annual feature, but what has been done by this Government to checkmate the menace of floods in the State of Assam? Nothing has been done.

May I tell you that Assam is one of the most neglected States of India? There is no doubt about it; and then, Assam produces crude oil, tea, jute and all these commodities, but Assam only gets a neglected attitude from this Government. That is what is happening. May I tell you, if things are allowed to pass like this, India will have to lose Assam one day. This is an ominous warning, and I am sorry to give this warning. But, at the same time, the facts warrant such a conclusion.

There is always an attitude of negligence towards Assam. For a river-bridge, you have to agitate; for an oil refinery, you have to agitate; for her due share in the finances, you have to agitate. Assam is neglected like this always, and I do not understand why it is neglected. There is nothing, no reference to the State of Assam in the President's Address. Assam has been reduced to the position of a guinea-pig in the laboratory of the Union Government where the Union Government have all sorts of stupid experiments. (*Interruption*). That is what the Central Government is doing. Assam has been reduced to the position of a guinea-pig in their laboratory. (*Interruption*) I say that Assam will go out of the Indian Union if things continue like this. I am sorry to say like this. But if things are allowed to pass like this, India will have to lose Assam one day and it will be a very sad and a tragic day.

There is no mention in this Address of the tottering condition of our economy. The *Economic Survey* is a pointer to the fact that Indian economy is in the doldrums. There is no doubt about it. What measures are taken to improve the economic condition of India? There is nothing, no indication, of policy or measures in that direction in the President's Address. There is nothing of the kind in the President's Address. The President's Address does not throw any light on these particular facts. But, at the same time, what happens ?

There is a passing reference to the violent activities in the country. It is almost like an obituary reference we make on the floor of the House to unknown persons who have died. Have we tried to examine the genesis of these violent activities and find out the reasons ? We find that Harijans have been massacred in different parts of India. There is only one reply to that. The caste Hindus of India are suffering from a psychology of arrogance. They think free India belongs to them and not to anybody else. That is why this newly won freedom has given them arrogance and they massacre the Harijans. We have never tried to analyse these facts.

The basic causes for these things are economic inequality, regional imbalance in industrial development, etc. There is no attempt to remove them. There is no mention of these basic causes in the Address at all. I do not understand what for we should have a President's Address if there is no mention of these things. There is regional imbalance and at the same time, the problem of unemployment has got intensified. During these 20 years, the figure of unemployed has gone to 58.2 per cent. That is why our young people are restless and they shout in the university convocation "We do not want paper degrees; we want jobs", because they are worried about their future. That is the pattern in our society and nothing has been done to remove these causes.

We condemn in the most ruthless terms the violent activities of Shiv Sena in Bombay and Lachit Sena in Assam. But

the fact remains that these organisations have pinpointed the attention of Government to certain relevant basic facts of negligence, indifference, delay and the problem of unemployment. The Home Minister said, it is easy to condemn the Mizo hostiles sitting in this secluded place. I do not know whether he proposes to hold a session in Mizo Hills. It is easy to condemn these violent activities sitting in the secluded corner of this chamber. At the same time, why don't you probe into the causes of the unrest and remove them ? The President of the Congress Party, Mr. Nijalingappa, has made a very useful suggestion. He has demanded a judicial enquiry into the activities of Shiv Sena in Bombay. We should all support this demand.

Coming to international problems confronting us today, the Prime Minister goes about saying, we want to enter into a dialogue with China over the Indian territories forcibly occupied by China. On the other hand, the Deputy Prime Minister goes about saying, we will recover the territories under forcible occupation of China by force. Which posture is correct—the posture of the Prime Minister or that of the Deputy Prime Minister ? There is contradiction between them. What are we to believe ? Are we going to recover these territories in pursuance of the unanimous resolution adopted by this House by force of arms or are we going to have a dialogue, as the Prime Minister suggests ? The dialogue must also have a basis and formula. There are people in India who suggest that we should try to solve the problem peacefully by entering into a dialogue. But everybody is afraid of suggesting the basis of the dialogue. We had a dialogue with China even in Rangoon where our officials met their Chinese counterparts and produced a voluminous report justifying the cause of India with the help of maps, charts and other documents. I put a question to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whether China was going to accept this report or not. He said, let us hope and trust that there will be a change of heart so far as China is concerned. There has been no change of heart.

[Shri Hem Barua]

There was a talk about dialogue with China in season and out of season. The very fact that our officers had a dialogue at Rangoon and they produced a very voluminous report which was rejected by Pakistan shows that it is not right to have it. Now the danger to India is intensifying. It is getting more and more intensified. I do not say so because of thermo-nuclear power but because of portentous developments in Pakistan. General Ayub has expressed his desire to step down from his *gaddi* and Bhutto might come and occupy that *gaddi*. He is known for his prejudices against India. It was this man who said that they will fight for a thousand years—that man is not going to live for a thousand years—in order to recover Kashmir. He would try to persuade China to attack India again. Therefore, the portentous developments in Pakistan are too portentous for us because if in place of Ayub Bhutto comes then the danger to India from Pakistan gets more and more intensified. I know there is nobody in Pakistan who is pro-India and the surest way to destroy the image of a Pakistani leader is to say that he is pro-India. At once his image in his country gets liquidated, gets destroyed. I do not want to do that.

The fact remains that the unemployment problem is getting more and more intensified in this country and our enemies, China and Pakistan are aiding some of these hostiles in this country with arms and ammunitions.

AN HON. MEMBER : You want war preparations ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I said that the Prime Minister's suggestion of dialogues weakens our defence and our will to resist. At the same time, Pakistan and China are having their agents working in a subtle way in this country. How could there be a *futwah* from Pakistan during the mid-term elections asking the people of India to vote for certain people ? We have to accept Pakistan as a foreign country. We have to accept China as a foreign country. There is nothing communal about that.

What is destroying the basic fabric of India today is this communal idea. This idea should be given a decent burial. Those people who think Pakistan is their country must also understand that Pakistan is not their country, India is their country and their basic loyalty should be to India to whatever religion a man or woman may belong.

The young people in this country are becoming restless only because of unemployment. We have neglected NEFA for a long time. There is restlessness with the result people from NEFA are being taken by China for training. We promised *panchayati raj*, a democratic organisation, to the people of NEFA. The President made a Proclamation to that effect as far back as in 1967. But nothing has been done about this.

We have neglected different parts of the country and there we invite all this trouble. When trouble comes we try to control it. It is not correct. That should not be the aim of the President's Address or the aim of the Government. I want to conclude by saying that the President's Address to Parliament is an exercise in futility which involves a lot of wastage of time, money and energy and, therefore, the Constitution should be amended to the effect that this provision that entitles the President to address Parliament and the State Governors to address the State Assemblies should be amended and should be completely done away with.

DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD (Maharajganj) : Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by my colleague Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi. Many of our hon. friends from the Opposition benches complained of shortcomings in the President's Address. Let me tell them that the President's Address is not a catalogue of events of history. It is surely not an annual report.

The President himself has said in his Address that it is "a realistic appraisal of the year under review and to delineate the broad features of Government's policies and purposes in the coming year".

The last two years were really worse periods of economic set-back, not only because of floods and drought but also certainly because of gheraos and *bandhs* for which our friends sitting opposite are to be given the credit. Because of the courage, fortitude and wisdom of our people, our country has not only come out of this but has moved on the road to economic recovery.

Shri Gopalan talked this morning of the futility of our plans. I would like to tell him that our planning is not on the Chinese lines, where they regiment and compel people to move in a certain direction over a certain period of time. We believe in democratic planning. We move the people not by compulsion but by persuasion and we expect them to participate in planning freely and voluntarily.

To quote one line from the Address of the President: "The milestones passed on the road to our economic recovery can be easily identified." Can anyone deny that there has been an upward trend in our agriculture? Is it not a fact that the prices have relatively stabilised? Has not our balance of payments position improved? Could anyone say that the process of recovery in our industry has not begun? I will here point out the agricultural production, which is the base of all economic development in our country.

I quite understand that Shri Bal Raj Madhok of the Jan Sangh could not give due credit to Governmental efforts in raising food production in the country. But I was at a loss when I heard my hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, saying that he could not appreciate the governmental efforts in raising food production in the country. We know that in our State of Uttar Pradesh, when the SVD government was ruling the State, even though Shri Bal Raj Madhok's party men had a greater share in that government, his partymen in the State Government did not care to help the farmers. So far as our experience goes, not only did they not help the farmers but they put positive hindrances in their way. They discouraged the farmers, particularly small farmers, or jrm making their contribution

in raising food production in the country.

Do you know what they did? As we all know, the main problem of our agriculture is that of irrigation. A State is expected to increase the irrigational facilities in its territory on its own as far as it can and otherwise also help the farmers by giving them grants, subsidy and loans and by extending electrical and other facilities. Under the Congress regime in Uttar Pradesh, if a farmer constructed a masonry well the government gave him 25 per cent subsidy, if he bore a private tube well he would have free electric connection up to a distance of four furlongs and if he had a pumping set worth Rs. 5,000 he would be given a subsidy of Rs. 2,500. All these facilities were stopped when Shri Tambeshwar Prasad of Jan Sangh became the Irrigation and Power Minister of Uttar Pradesh. In the mid-term elections the Jan Sangh leaders went round promising that if they are voted back to power, if they are returned, they would provide them water to every field and work to every man: "हर हाथ को काम और हर खेत को पानी" But the people did not believe their tall promises and cut them to size.

It is a fact that good rainfall always helps food production in our country. But it is unfair to minimise the contribution of the new strategy sponsored by the government. The increase in food production is due to the new strategy which includes use of high-yielding varieties of seeds, introduction of double and multiple cropping, extension of irrigational facilities and, above all, the price policy and the like measures adopted by the Government.

May I enumerate a few of them? In 1967-68 it was possible to raise the area under high-yielding varieties of seeds to 6.03 million hectares and the target for 1968-69 is 8.5 hectares. Introduction of multiple cropping was attempted on 3 million hectares in 1967-68 and the target for 1968-69 is 6.1 million hectares. The programme of minor irrigation has been making steady progress since 1960-61 but has recently gained substantial momentum. Between 1960-61 and 1966-67, 754,000

[Dr. Mahadeva Prasad]

pump sets were installed, 98,000 private tube wells and filter points and 3,000 State tube wells were constructed. In 1967-68 alone, 2,48,000 pump sets were installed, 48,000 private tubewells and filter points and 100 State tube wells were constructed. In addition, 19,700 masonry wells were sunk. The additional area brought under minor irrigation in 1967-68 amounted to 1.38 million hectares. This benefit is to be extended to another 1.5 million hectares in 1968-69. Similarly, the pace of consumption of fertilisers was notably changed. It has increased from 13,82,000 tonnes of nutrients to 20,63,000 tonnes of nutrients in 1967-68 and the 1968-69 target is of 28 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

Therefore you will certainly agree when I say that the efforts of Government must be given due credit for the increase in food production of the country. This, combined with the hard labour of the people, bore fruit. But in this connection I must say that the steps taken by the Government for having increased production have not succeeded in achieving the social and economic objectives laid down in the Five Year Plans. We have largely depended on progressive, well-to-do cultivators for implementing the high-yielding variety programme. From a recent study in Saharanpur it is proved that cultivators having holding up to 5 acres participating in the high-yielding programme were only two whereas those having holding above 25 acres were 13. At Amritsar this figure was 1 and 26. The progressive cultivators really represent the upper strata of the rural society. While a socialistic pattern of society is said to be our goal, we are doing things which defeat the very purpose of a socialistic pattern. Government resources are being diverted for strengthening the financial position of the rich farmers in our country. This will only widen the income disparities. Therefore while implementing the new agricultural strategy, we should not lose sight of the human aspect of the problem and its related distribution aspect.

Nearly 70 per cent of the population is dependent upon agriculture and most of

them are small agriculturists. There is no immediate prospect of transferring this large segment of our people to other economic activities. The responsibility of providing livelihood to this great bulk of our population will continue to be on agriculture. This is a hard fact. Any agricultural strategy, whether it is new or old, which does not aim at improving the lot of small cultivators will ultimately lead us nowhere. Even the aim of achieving surplus food production cannot be realised which is so necessary for our economic growth, unless production not only per acre but also *per capita* is increased. The All India Rural Credit Survey Report rightly remarks—I quote :—

“Agricultural production in India depends upon millions of small farmers. It is their hard work and efficiency which will ultimately raise agricultural output. For want of funds, many of them are unable to use improved seeds and manures or to introduce new techniques. Some of them cannot even keep wells and tanks in good repair.”

The Reserve Bank survey of co-operative credit has shown that only the top 28 per cent of the rural households drew more than 74 per cent of such credit. I know that it was felt that instead of spreading developmental efforts and resources throughout the country, the concentration be made in men and material and also in area. The immediate goal was to achieve rapid increase in agricultural production. But now the time has come that care should be taken not to widen the disparity between big and small cultivators.

The President has referred to the finalising of the Fourth Plan by the Planning Commission. He has rightly observed that our Plans would only be indicative of the future without any attempt to shape the future to suit our needs and aspirations unless they embodied our national will and determination to progressively bridge the gap between the needs and the resources in sight. We are glad to know from him that the government is determined to make every effort to

mobilise our own resources of savings, enterprise and managerial ability. But I hope our Planners would have given the desired direction to our planning which, to quote from the Second Five Year Plan was :

"to plan the alignment of productive resources and of class relationships as to combine development with reduction in economic and social inequality: the process of development has to be socialised. The process of reducing inequalities is two-fold one. It must raise incomes at the lowest levels and it must simultaneously reduce incomes at the top. The former is basically the more important aspect."

The Mahalanobis Committee Report about the distribution of incomes had thrown light on the undesirable state of affairs before 1960. The fact disclosed by the Monopolies Commission Report is a refutation of our socialistic pattern. An All India Consumer Expenditure Survey by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi published recently has revealed that the bottom 20 per cent of households in the developmental areas, share about six per cent of aggregate income of these areas. At the same time, the top 20 per cent of the households in these areas claims as much as 54 per cent of the aggregate income. The percentage of aggregate income shared by the bottom 20 per cent and the top 20 per cent in the under-developmental areas are 7 and 46 respectively. The percentage, besides, indicating the concentration of incomes in the hands of a few people in both the areas help to illuminate the fact that the inequalities of income in the developmental areas is more pronounced as compared to the non-developmental areas.

The President has reminded us of the Government's consciousness of the problems of integrated economic development in the country requiring political stability. The economic activities can only go on when we have a stable Government. The mid-term elections are over and we hope, in all these four States, a stable Government will be formed. But the formation

of Government is not enough unless these Governments move their States in at least economic sphere an inch forward. So far, our experience upto now goes that non-Congress Governments have failed in moving their states in the economic sphere even an inch forward.

The President has, rightly, expressed his concern about some disquieting reports of a certain party or groups who did not allow the people to exercise their franchise. I hope, the Government will take necessary action. Here, I demand, through you, Sir, that what has happened in western districts of U. P. requires a Commission to go into all these details and report.

There is one more disquieting feature, a report from my constituency, that during the elections, a party or a group which is not known distributed a pamphlet in which they asked people to boycott elections and provoked people for armed revolution. I think, the Government should take due notice of this and put these miscreants indulging in nefarious activities to book.

Lastly, I am glad that the President has, very rightly, reminded us of the year of Gandhiji's birth centenary.

I am grateful to the President for its mention in his Address. Gandhiji's Birth Centenary is being celebrated not only in our country but in the other countries as well. But I wonder whether Gandhiji would have liked the manner in which we are celebrating his Centenary. When alive, he liked his birthday to be known as 'Charkha Jayanti'. Charkha symbolises a particular type of economic constitution and he himself has graphically described it. He said as early as 1928 :

"According to me, the economic constitution of India and, for that matter, of the world should be such that no one under it should suffer from want of food and clothing. In other words, everybody should be able to get sufficient work to enable him to make both the ends meet. And this ideal can be universally

[Dr. Mahadeva Prasad]

realised only if the means of production of the elementary necessities of life remain in the control of the masses."

It would not be an exaggeration to say that Gandhiji was a more radical revolutionary than anybody may claim for. He seeks to combine Lincoln's love of liberty with Marx's passion for equality. Hence, the befitting manner in which the Birth Centenary of Gandhiji is to be celebrated is to pursue an effective non-violent strategy for establishing in India a fraternity that will embrace both liberty and equality. Towards this end, I would like to suggest two programmes for the year. Firstly, the Fourth Five Year Plan should be an Antyodaya Plan aiming at the amelioration of the lot of the 20 per cent people at the bottom who have not been benefited by the Plans which have been based on the theory of percolation. Secondly, for initiating the economic revolution, his theory of Trusteeship be put into practice in a practical manner. I have to add a few words in explaining the theory of Trusteeship of Gandhiji. Trusteeship is not a call to the conscience of businessmen and capitalists. It can never control their power to act irresponsibly. 'Power which is open to abuse must be controlled by power and not by conscience' as Mr. Paul Hayne has observed. Anybody who may care to study Gandhiji seriously can find clear and powerful sanctions for its implementation. Mr. Proudhon, the French philosopher said : 'All property is theft'. Gandhiji on the other hand said : 'All property is trust'. Both of them meant, however, the same thing. When Gandhiji asked any group or class to behave like trustees, he implied that they were behaving like thieves. They were thus served a notice to surrender their properties and power and share them with those whom they have been exploiting or dominating. 'If the owning class does not accept trusteeship voluntarily,' said Gandhi, '...its conversion must come under the pressure of public opinion.'

16.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is exemplified when he did not hesitate to ask the Rajpramukhs to accede to, and integrate with, the Indian Union.

Gandhiji anticipated the mood of the people at the dawn of Independence and, therefore, approved of a formula of trusteeship which was published in *Harijan* on the 26th October, 1952 in which the legislative regulation of ownership and use of wealth was not excluded. I am unable to go into the details for want of time. Gandhiji sent this formula to the Indian capitalists through Shri G. D. Birla. Shri Birla had accepted the principle of trusteeship as far back as 1929. But when Gandhiji came to brasstacks, the formula was kept in cold storage. No further communication from Shri Birla followed and Shri Pyare Lal, Gandhiji's Secretary, bears testimony to it in his book, *Last phase*.

Gandhiji was assassinated before he could pursue the matter any further. It is now more than twenty years since Gandhiji served notice on Indian capitalists through Shri Birla to quit privileges. They have shown no signs of a change of heart. On the other hand, they are entrenching themselves into positions of vantage with the help of foreign capital for more ruthless exploitation of the people. May the people of India expect that the persons at the helm of affairs in the country and eager to celebrate the Birth Centenary and those who claim to follow Gandhiji should devise an effective measure so that these recalcitrant trustees are obliged to fulfil their obligation ? May I say that, without this measure, it is not possible to build up the India of Gandhiji's dreams and it is meaningless to claim to endeavour to wipe every tear from every eye as the President would have liked to be done.

श्री बि० प्र० मंडल (माधीपुरा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभि-
भाषण को देखने के पश्चात् जो सबसे बड़ी
कमी हमें दिखलाई दी, वह यह कि कहीं भी
हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, जन-जातियों और
पिछड़े वर्ग के उत्थान के लिये कोई खास

जिक्र नहीं है। भारत की आवादी की परसेन्टेज को यदि लिया जाय तो आप देखेंगे कि इन पिछड़ी जातियों की आवादी सब मिलाकर करीब-करीब 80 प्रतिशत होती है और यदि अल्पसंख्यक-धर्मावलम्बियों को उनके साथ जोड़ दिया जाय, जिनकी अवस्था भी बहुत खराब है, तो 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक आवादी के बालिग लोगों के उत्थान के लिये इस अभिभाषण में कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में 21 वर्षों से स्वराज्य के होने के बावजूद भी जब संसद में इस प्रकार की चर्चा आती है कि हरिजन को जिन्दा जला दिया गया या कहीं पर किसी हरिजन बालक को किसी कांट्रैक्टर या ठेकेदार ने बलिदान दे दिया तो समझ में नहीं आता कि इस देश का भविष्य कब सुधरेगा।

पढ़ने-लिखने की स्थिति को लीजिये। इन वर्गों के लोगों को शुरू से ही इस देश में पढ़ने-लिखने की जो सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें, वे नहीं दी गई हैं। मनु स्मृति में, जो इस देश का संविधान था, लिखा गया है—यदि शूद्र के कानों में वेद मंत्रों का उच्चारण हो जाय तो शीशे को घोलकर उसके कानों में डाल देना चाहिये—आज 21 वर्ष के बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि हरिजनों को जिन्दा जलाया जाता है। जिस देश में 90 प्रतिशत आदमी इन्सान की जिन्दगी नहीं, हैवान की जिन्दगी व्यतीत करते हों, जानवरों का जीवन बिताते हों, वह देश यदि ऐसा कहे कि वह दुनिया के किसी भी देश के साथ कम्पीटीशन में खड़ा हो सकता है—तो यह सरासर गलत बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश जो इतना सम्य और पुराना देश है, उसके हजारों वर्षों तक गुलाम रहने का एकमात्र कारण यह भी हुआ कि यहां पर बहुत बड़ी तादाद को पढ़ने-लिखने से, शासनाधिकारों से, बड़े-बड़े पदों से और अन्य बातों से वंचित रखा गया,

जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान एक हजार वर्षों तक गुलाम रहा और लोगों में यह मनोवृत्ति पैदा हो गई कि “कोई हो नृप हमें का हानि, चेरी छोड़ न दूइहें रानी।” आज जब इस देश में हरिजनों को जिन्दा जलाया जाता है तो समझ में नहीं आता कि यह देश कब चलेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिहार की बात कहता हूं। अन्य राज्यों में भी स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है। जिन जातियों की आवादी सारे देश में 80-85 और 90 प्रतिशत है, यदि सरकारी नौकरियों में उनके आंकड़े देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा, बिहार में उन जातियों का एक भी कलैक्टर नहीं है, एक भी जिला जज नहीं है, सब-जज शायद एक-आध कहीं पर हों। जिन जातियों की आवादी सैकड़ों में पांच है, मंत्री मंडल में देखिये, सैकड़ों में 95 वे लोग ही हैं, आई० ए० एस० की लिस्ट देखिये—सैकड़ों में 95 वे हैं, कलैक्टरों की लिस्ट देखिये—वही हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सैकड़ों में 95 आदमियों को उठाने की तरफ किसी का ख्याल नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में मेहनत करने वाले आदमी कौन हैं। यदि आप खेती-हर मजदूर या मिलों में काम करने वालों के आंकड़े लेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि अधिकांश काम करने वाले इन्हीं जातियों के हैं लेकिन उनकी स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। जहां आज दुनिया में इकानामिक-एक्सप्लायटेशन (आर्थिक शोषण) होता है, हमारे यहां दो तरह से शोषण होता है, आर्थिक शोषण के साथ-साथ सामाजिक शोषण भी होता है। हमारे यहां गांवों में बिवाह के या श्राद्ध के अवसरों पर जो भोज होता है, उसकी फूटी पत्तलें जब फेंकी जाती है तो उसको खाने के लिये एक तरफ इन्सान और दूसरी तरफ कुत्ते दौड़ते हैं। अगर इकानामिक-एक्सप्लायटेशन ही इसका कारण

[श्री वि० प्र० मंडल]

होता तो ऊंची जाति के लोग भी इन झूठी पत्तलों को खाने के लिये दौड़ते। शहरों में 14 वर्ष की युवा अवस्था की अछूत लड़की सारा जीवन मल-मूत्र अपने सिर पर उठाती है। अगर इकानामिक एक्सप्लायटेशन ही इस देश में रहता तो और जातियों के लोग मल-मूत्र क्यों नहीं ढोते। हमारे देश में स्वराज्य आने के बाद रिकशा चालकों की काफ़ी वृद्धि हुई है, इन रिकशा वालों की जाति यदि आप पूछें तो संकड़े में 95 रिकशा चालक आपकी हरिजन, पिछड़ी जाति के लोग, आदिवासी या मुसलमान मिलेंगे और दुख की बात है कि 21 वर्ष के बाद भी प्रेसीडेन्ट के एड्रेस में इन लोगों के लिये कहीं भी ज़िक्र नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत बड़ी तादाद अन्धकार में है, जानवरों का जीवन व्यतीत करती है, उसको ऊपर उठाने के लिये किसी को फ़िक्र नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें इस बात का बहुत दुख है और हम समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान वास्तविक रूप में सबल नहीं हो सकता, जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में जात-पात के नाम पर आदमी आदमी में भेद माना जाता है, नीच समझा जाता है, जब तक यह भेद दूर नहीं किया जाता, हिन्दुस्तान सबल नहीं होगा और राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में इसकी तरफ़ कोई इशारा नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान के बनाने वालों ने खासकर वीकर-सैक्शन को तरजीह देने की जो बात कही है, उनकी यही मंशा थी और शायद डा० वी० आर० अम्बेदकर साहब यदि संविधान बनाने वालों में न रहते तो इन जातियों की तरफ़ ध्यान ही न दिया जाता। उनकी मंशा यही थी कि हिन्दुस्तान में जात-पात के नाम पर इन्सान-इन्सान का जो शोषण कर रहा है, वह समाप्त हो, लेकिन 21 वर्षों के बाद भी किसी का ध्यान इसकी तरफ़ नहीं है। यह

बड़े दुख की बात है और राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में इसकी सरासर कमी है।

दूसरी बात, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हाल में हुए चुनावों की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। इस बार चुनावों से पहले मैं चुनाव-आयुक्त से मिला था और वे बिहार भी गये थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि वे फ़ेयर इलैक्शन करायेंगे, लेकिन बिहार में इस बार चुनाव का जो दृश्य हमने देखा, भगवान बचावे, अगर ऐसा ही चुनाव का दृश्य आगे रहा, तो प्रजातन्त्र इस देश में खत्म हो चुका है, आगे क्या खत्म होगा। प्रिसाइडिंग आफिसर बैठे रहते थे, जिसका मन होता, वोट गिरवाते रहते थे, एक-एक आदमी से 100-100 बार वोट गिरवाया गया। अगर कोई जांच करे तो मैं ब्रूथ का नाम भी देने को तैयार हूँ।...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): 100-100 बार डाले ?

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल : 100 ही नहीं 150 बार डाले।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : निशान नहीं लगाये ?

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल : निशान को देखता कौन है, मार खायेगा क्या ? प्रिसाइडिंग आफिसर ने निशान की कोई परवाह नहीं की, निशान दिया ही नहीं, कहीं-कहीं पर तो प्रिसाइडिंग आफिसर ने खुद एक-एक हजार बिलेट देकर वोट गिरवाया। मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद एक दिन में इलैक्शन कराने की क्षमता अभी हमारी सरकार में नहीं हुई है, लेकिन आपके प्रिसाइडिंग आफिसर होते कौन हैं ? स्कूलों के टीचर होते हैं, छोटे दर्जे के आफिसर होते हैं, शायद वे इतने काबिल नहीं हैं या शायद उनको बचाने के लिये वहाँ गार्ड वगैरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रहती है, इसलिये वे इतने काबिल नहीं हैं कि चुनाव को ठीक से करा सकें। मैं यह

बात दावे के साथ कहता हूँ, बिहार के अखबारों में भी ये समाचार बराबर निकल रहे हैं ...।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यू० पी० में तो उससे भी ज्यादा हुआ है ।

श्री चि० प्र० मंडल : अगर यू० पी० में भी हुआ है तो और भी खराब बात है । तो बिहार में ऐसे ही चुनाव हुए । मुंगेर, जहाँ की बात मैं कहता हूँ वहाँ हमारे हाशिम साहब, एडवोकेट उम्मीदवार थे । जब हमारी सरकार वहाँ थी, जबकि मैं मुख्य मंत्री था, तब वे हैलथ मिनिस्टर भी थे । वे जीतने वाले थे लेकिन वहाँ के अफसरों ने, मुंगेर के डी० एम० और एम० पी० ने वहाँ पर कम्युनल रायट का एक मिलसिला खड़ा कर दिया और हाशिम साहब से कहा कि हम तुमको अरेस्ट करते हैं । इस तरह से लोग डर गए और मुसलमानों को वोट नहीं देने दिया गया । तो इस तरह की बातें होती हैं । वहाँ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट श्री अरुण कुमार आई० सी० एस० और एक जो जनसंघ का उम्मीदवार था दोनों एक जाति के थे, दोनों का संबंध था । इसलिए उन्होंने अपना फर्ज समझा कि किसी तरह से उसको जितायें । इसीलिए वहाँ पर हिन्दू मुसलमान का टेंश पैदा कर दिया गया । आज भी मेरे पास मुंगेर से बराबर तार आते हैं कि मुसलमानों को अरेस्ट किया जा रहा है । प्रेसीडेंट रूल में यह सब हो रहा है । यह बड़े दुख की बात है । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यदि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र को जीवित रखना है तो इन बातों को बन्द करना होगा । एक समय में जब मैं कांग्रेस में था तो उस समय कांग्रेस डेलीगेट्स के चुनाव होते थे । उसमें जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट रिटनिंग अफसर बन कर जाता था वह वहाँ बैठ कर जिसको चाहता था जिता देता था । उस वक्त मैं समझता था कि यह बात तो कांग्रेस पार्टी तक ही सीमित है । लेकिन अब मैंने देखा कि आम चुनावों में भी वही

बात की जा रही है । ... (व्यवधान) ... आम चुनावों में जो नजरिया पेश किया गया वह तो कांग्रेस आर्गनाइजेशनल एलेक्शन से भी बदतर था । जिस प्रकार बिहार में चुनाव हुआ है अगर इसी प्रकार से चुनाव होता रहा तो फिर कोई भी रेस्पेक्टबल आदमी जो कि गुंडों को अपने साथ नहीं रख सकता है चुनाव में खड़ा नहीं होगा । जिसके हाथ में अधिक गुंडे रहेंगे वही बूथ को कंट्रोल कर लेगा । यह तो आपका चुनाव का सिलसिला रहा ।

अब मैं आपको कुछ सलाह देना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव को किस प्रकार से ठीक से संचालित किया जाय । आप इसके लिए एक कमेटी या कमीशन की स्थापना करें । यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि पाश्चात्य देशों का मुकाबिला करके एक दिन में ही हम अपने चुनावों को समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें चाहे उसके लिए हमारे पास मजबूत मशीनरी हो या न हो । इससे आज हमारे प्रजातंत्र को बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है । अगर इसी तरह से चुनाव किये गए तो हमारा प्रजातंत्र खतरे में पड़ जायगा और खून खराबी भी होगी । अभी सात खून ही बिहार में हुए हैं । लेकिन इसी प्रकार से चुनाव हुए तो 700 या 7000 खून भी हो सकते हैं ।

मैं और बातें न कह कर एक बात अंत में कहना चाहता हूँ । हम देखते हैं कि चीन बराबर न्यूक्लियर पावर में अधिक से अधिक शक्तिशाली होता जा रहा है । उन्होंने अपने न्यूक्लियर वेपन पर बहुत जोरदार एक्सपेरिमेंट किया है । चीन एक ऐसा देश है जिस पर हम कोई भरोसा नहीं कर सकते हैं । हमने देख लिया है कि उस में इन्सानियत की कितनी कमी है । अब अगर चीन किसी प्रकार से न्यूक्लियर वेपन का निर्माण करता है तो मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भारत को उससे बचाने के लिए, भारत की रक्षा के लिए आप क्या उपाय सोच रहे हैं ? मैं इस

[श्री वि० प्र० मंडल]

बात को नहीं कहता कि हमें न्यूक्लियर वेपन बनाने चाहिए या नहीं बनाने चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के न्यूक्लियर वेपन्स से हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा के उपायों की जानकारी इस देश को होनी चाहिए।

17 hours.

अन्त में मैं फिर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया के और राष्ट्रों का तब तक मुकाबिला नहीं कर सकता है जब तक कि यहां पर जो सामाजिक शोषण हो रहा है, जाति पाति के नाम पर एक आदमी दूसरे आदमी पर जुल्म कर रहा है, उसको बन्द नहीं किया जाता। जब तक हम इसका उपाय नहीं करेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का उत्थान नहीं हो सकता है। बड़े दुख की बात है कि इस पर लोगों का ध्यान नहीं गया है। अगर इस पर लोगों का ध्यान नहीं जाता तो हिन्दुस्तान कभी भी एक सबल राष्ट्र नहीं बन पायेगा।

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में शुरू में ही बहुत ही सुन्दर बातें कही गई हैं खास तौर से कृषि की उपज और उद्योग धन्धों के संबंध में। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह दोनों चीजें कैसे आगे बढ़ सकें इस पर भी थोड़ा विचार करना होगा। मेरे पास वर्ल्ड बैंक की कटिंग है।

"A recent World Bank survey tells the story of India's appalling poverty. With a per capita income of Rs. 675 per year, India figures 92nd in a list of 115 countries."

115 देशों में हमारे देश का 92वां नम्बर है। यह इस देश की हालत है। यह वर्ल्ड बैंक के आंकड़े हैं जिसकी मदद के लिए हम उसे अक्सर हिन्दुस्तान में बुलाते हैं और उनके दौरे आयोजित करते हैं, कलकत्ता दिल्ली इत्यादि की सैर कराते हैं। इसी प्रकार

से आगे उन्होंने एशिया में इंडिया की पर कैपिटा इनकम के बारे में हिसाब दिखलाया है

"India ranks 22nd in per capita gross national product among 28 Asian countries."

एशिया में भी हमारा 22वां नम्बर है। अब मैं आपके सामने स्टेट-वाइज इनकम का हिसाब रखना चाहता हूँ। सारी स्टेट्स में पंजाब पर कैपिटा इनकम में सबसे ऊपर है। जहां तक राजस्थान का सवाल है वह बिहार से दूसरे नम्बर पर है। आंकड़े देने का मेरा मतलब यही है कि अभी इस देश में बड़ी जबर्दस्त कमियां हैं। दिनों दिन बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे राजस्थान के अन्दर डेंसिटी आफ पापुलेशन 92 के करीब आती है। और दूसरी तरफ बंगाल और केरल में जहां वामपंथी सरकारें बनी हैं वहां 400, 350 के करीब है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह भगड़ा, यह तूफान जो इस आर्थिक अवस्था में पैदा हुआ है उसका कारण यह बढ़ती हुई आबादी भी है। इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी की बीमारी ने हम लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तकलीफ में डाला है। हमारे नौजवान फ्रस्ट्रेशन में आकर यह सोचते हैं कि कौन सी ऐसी सरकार लायी जाय जिसके द्वारा हमको कुछ निजात मिले। जहां तक बेकारी की समस्या का सवाल है मैं और जगहों के बारे में तो नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन जहां तक राजस्थान की बात है यह आंकड़े छपे हैं कि पिछले दो वर्षों में वहां पर 5 लाख 13 हजार आदमी बेकार थे और अब 9 लाख 31 हजार आदमी बेकार हो गए हैं। यह आंकड़े अभी अखबारों में छपे हैं। मैं अभी यह बता रहा था कि राजस्थान सब से पीछे है और हिन्दुस्तान एशिया में भी बहुत पीछे है और वर्ल्ड में तो पीछे है ही। आज जिस तरह से बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है उसमें सिवाय इसके कि किसी भी सरकार के खिलाफ विद्रोह पैदा हो, गुस्सा बढ़े उसके

अलावा और कोई चीज हो नहीं सकती है। इसलिए हमें विचार करना होगा कि जो नया बजट पेश किया जा रहा है उसमें किस प्रकार से इसका समाधान निकाला जाय। मुझे एक बात पर बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि हर बात के लिए कोई कमीशन बना दिया जाता है लेकिन वह कमीशन कभी भी अपनी सिफारिशों को पूरा नहीं करा सकता है।

शिव सेना के बारे में जिज्ञासा आया और सरकार ने महाजन कमीशन बनाया। अब मेरा कहना है कि अगर सरकार ने वह कमीशन बनाया था तो फिर उसकी सिफारिशों को उसने माना क्यों नहीं ?

सरकार कमीशन बैठायें और फिर उसे माने नहीं तो यह कौन सी बुद्धिमानी की बात है ? इसी तरीके से एजुकेशन का एक कमीशन बना दिया और उसने एक बहुत बड़ी रिपोर्ट दी जिसे कि आदमी पढ़ते-पढ़ते थक जाय। कमीशन ने अपनी उस रिपोर्ट में लिख दिया कि अध्यापकों को अच्छे और बड़े हुए वेतन दिये जायेंगे लेकिन सरकार वह वेतन अपने अध्यापकों को नहीं दे पा रही है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा से लेकर युनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा तक के जो अध्यापक हैं वह हड़ताल पर उतारू हैं। इसी तरीके से वह कल अखबारों में खोसला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट छप गयी कि पुलिस को कम तनखाह मिलती है। उसका मतलब है कि हड़ताल के लिए इनवीटेशन आ गया है अर्थात् या तो अब सरकार पुलिस वालों की तनखाह बढ़ाये वरना पुलिस वाले भी अध्यापकों की तरह हड़ताल कर देंगे।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी कमीशन बनाया जाय उससे पहले उसके सामने फ़ाइनेंशियल ऐस्पेक्ट जरूर रखा जाय। इस तरह की एक रिपोर्ट आप जरूर अपने सामने रखवा लीजिये। आज सुबह रेडियो बोल रहा था कि नेशनल लेबर

कमिशन के बारे में गजेन्द्रगडकर साहब ने कोई बयान दिया है कि तीन महीने के अन्दर रिपोर्ट पेश करने वाले हैं। अब वह कमीशन क्या रिपोर्ट पेश करेगा, फिर उसको मनवाने के लिए कितने रुपये की जरूरत है, कितना करोड़ या कितने अरब रुपया हमें चाहिए उसके लिए हमने क्या सोचा है ? रिपोर्ट छाप देते हैं लेकिन रिपोर्ट को मनवाने के लिए कितना फ़ाइनेंशियल बर्डन हमारे ऊपर आने वाला है उसके बारे में पहले नहीं सोचा जाता है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण सम्बन्धी डिबेट के ऊपर मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस दृष्टि से भी इन कमीशनों के बारे में विचार किया जाना चाहिए। अगर हम कमीशनों की बराबर मांग करते रहेंगे लेकिन जो आशाएँ उन कमीशनों के बनने से पैदा होती हैं उन आशाओं के अनुरूप यदि यह सरकार नहीं चलेगी तो चाहे वह पुलिस हो, चाहे वह अध्यापक वर्ग हो, चाहे वह इंजीनियर हो और चाहे वह लेबर का कोई दूसरा वर्ग हो वह सब के सब विद्रोह करेंगे और इससे देश में अराजकता बढ़ेगी। इसलिए मेरा यह नम्र निवेदन है कि आज के बाद जब भी कोई कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाय तो उसके पहले उसके फ़ाइनेंशियल ऐस्पेक्ट को जरूर नोट कर लिया जाय। यह पता चल जाना चाहिए कि आप की मर्यादा इतनी है और इतना रुपया इस चीज में खर्च होने वाला है।

राजस्थान में राणावत कमीशन बनाया गया। उसने बड़ी अच्छी सिफारिशों की और वह पे कमीशन बनाया लेकिन उसे अमल में लाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार के पास चूँकि पैसा नहीं था इसलिए नतीजा यह है कि वहाँ पर हड़ताल की तैयारी कर रहे हैं और सरकार घबड़ा रही है। उधर अकाल पड़ गया राजस्थान के अन्दर और वह राजस्थान सरकार हमसे भी कहती है कि आप पार्लियामेंट में बैठते हैं इसलिए सरकारी लोन की जो किस्त लोगों पर ड्यू हो रही है उसको आगे बढ़वाइये। कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस

[भोलानाथ मास्टर]

तरीके से हालत हमारी बिगड़ती चली जा रही है। अजीब हालत है, एक तरफ़ सरकार कमिशन बनाती है और दूसरी तरफ़ जब उसकी सिफारिशों पर अमल करने का समय आता है तो कहती है कि उसके पास इसके लिए पैसा नहीं है। इसलिए इन सब बातों पर हमको विचार करना पड़ेगा।

फ़ाइनेंस कमिशन बैठाया हुआ है। मेरे खयाल से उसके सामने भी मैमोरेंडम पेश किया गया है। अखबार में छपे समाचारों के अनुसार वित्त आयोग ने केरल सरकार के वेतन बिलों में हुई असामान्य वृद्धि की कड़ी आलोचना की है। वित्त आयोग ने केरल सरकार के बारे में जो औबजरवेशन किया है और वह अखबारों में छपा है वह शायद उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने भी पढ़ा होगा। मेरे पास उसकी रिलेवेंट कटिंग है जिसमें से कि मैं हाउस में कुछ लाइनें पढ़कर सुनाना चाहूंगा :

“केरल सरकार के अनियमित कार्यों की वित्त आयोग द्वारा कड़ी आलोचना।”

वित्त आयोग को बताया गया कि केरल सरकार ने पिछले 2 या 3 वर्षों में 12855 नये पद निर्माण किये थे जिनमें से 2355 पद राजपत्रित थे और 10500 अराजपत्रित इनके लिये प्रतिवर्ष 3 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का अतिरिक्त भार सरकार पर पड़ा।

मतलब इसका यह है कि सरकार अपने खर्च बढ़ाती चली जाती है। कितने ही उसने गजेटेड आफिसर्स बना दिये हैं और कितने ही नौन गजेटेड आफिसर्स बना दिये हैं लेकिन उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। जब पैसा नहीं होता है तो वह फ़ाइनेंस कमिशन से मांग करती है या उसके वास्ते वह केन्द्रीय सरकार से भंगड़ा करती है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में यह कहा गया कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच अच्छे सम्बन्ध होने चाहिएं लेकिन महज़ इस तरह की इच्छा प्रकट करने

से तो यह चीज़ नहीं हो जायगी। यह ठीक ही है कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के बीच अच्छे सम्बन्ध होने चाहिएं लेकिन वह सम्बन्ध अच्छे और ठीक कहां से होंगे क्योंकि जो रिसोर्सेज हैं जो साधन हैं वह तो सब सर्विसेज में, नौन प्रोडक्टिव कामों में जैसे तनख्वाहें अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने में और सर्विसेज के वास्ते पे कमिशांस आदि बैठाने पर लग जाता है। उधर इंजीनियर लोग बेकार हो रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ हम लोगों ने छोटे कर्मचारियों को 55 साल में रिटायर करना शुरू कर दिया है लेकिन उसके विपरीत हम देखते हैं कि आई० सी० एम०, आई० ए० एम० और जो जजेज लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनकी रिटायरी की उम्र हम बढ़ाने चले जा रहे हैं। नतीजा उसका यह है कि उन बड़े अफसरान के ऊपर तो खर्चा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है क्योंकि उनकी रिटायरी की उम्र बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं और उधर नीचे के लोगों को तनख्वाह भी पूरी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। अब सर्विसेज की रिटायरी की उम्र के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि एक युनिफ़ार्म पालिसी आप रखिये। अगर छोटे कर्मचारियों के लिए आप रिटायरी की उम्र 55 साल रखते हैं तो फिर बड़े अफसरान की भी रिटायरी की उम्र आप 55 साल रखें। सबको एक ही मियाद पर रिटायर किया जाय। यह तो सरासर नाइंसाफ़ी है कि गरीब और छोटे कर्मचारियों को तो आप 55 साल की उम्र में रिटायर कर दें लेकिन वह बड़े-बड़े अफसरान जिनको कि 1000-1000 और 2000-2000 रुपये या उससे अधिक मासिक तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं उनको आप 58 साल में जाकर रिटायर करना चाहते हैं। हालत तो यह है कि बड़े-बड़े सरकारी अधिकारियों को 58 साल के बाद भी एक्सटेंशन मिल जाया करता है। 58 के बाद भी एक, एक और दो, दो साल तक उनको एक्सटेंशन मिल जाता है और जजेज तो काफ़ी बाद तक सर्विस में चलाये जाते हैं।

दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश के जजेज ने एक और नया तरीका अख्तियार करना शुरू कर दिया है। जजेज हमारे पौलीटीशिएन हो गये हैं। मैं आज इस बात को साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि भले ही श्री सुब्बाराव कितने ही अच्छे आदमी क्यों न रहे हों लेकिन वह सुब्बाराव राजनीति और राजनीतियों के चक्कर में पड़कर अपना सबसे बड़ा पद अर्थात् चीफ़ जस्टिस का पद तक छोड़ सकते हैं। ऐसे लोगों की उम्र रिटायरी की बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाती है। मेरा कहना है कि यह जो दो स्टैंडर्ड हम रखते हैं उसको हमें छोड़ना पड़ेगा और रिटायरी की उम्र हमें तमाम सर्विसेज के लिए एक ही रखनी पड़ेगी यह नहीं कि छोटों के लिए तो हम 55 कर दें और बड़े-बड़े अफसरान के लिए 58 कर दें।

मेरा एक सुभाव यह भी है कि वह जो जिओलाजिकल सर्वे डिपार्टमेंट है उसके बारे में आप जरूर विचार करें। आपने खेती के बारे में विचार कर लिया, इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में विचार कर लिया, लेकिन जो धन ज़मीन में पड़ा हुआ है उसके बारे में अभी तक नहीं मोचा गया है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि और नये-नये टैक्स लगाने के बजाय हम नये रिसेसर्ज की तलाश करें। राजस्थान में कौपर सबसे ज्यादा पाया जाता है। मेरे जिले में 40 जगहों पर कौपर की खानें हैं लेकिन अभी तक उसका सर्वे नहीं हुआ है। वहां पर बड़ा धन छिपा हुआ है और उसमें विदेशी सरकारें भी इंटरैस्टेड हैं। कभी-कभी पोलैंड की गवर्नमेंट बीच में आती है, कभी फ्रांस की गवर्नमेंट बीच में आती है या कांगो की गवर्नमेंट बीच में आ जाती है और उनमें यह कौपर के ऊपर झगड़ा हुआ। देश को वह कौपर के मामले में स्वावलम्बी नहीं होने देना चाहती तो इस तरीके के जो मिनरल्स हैं उनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा खोज की जानी चाहिए और इस तरह से अपने

धन को बढ़ाने की तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय। ऐसा करने से हमारी समस्या हल हो सकती है। अभी हो यह रहा है कि नौन प्रोजेक्टिव एक्सपैडिचर रोजाना बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। रोज-बरोज कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है। रोज गजैटेड आफिसरों और नौन गजैटेड कर्मचारियों की तादाद बढ़ती चली जा रही है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ जो रिसेसर्ज है जो डेवलपमेंट के सोसर्ज है चाहे वह सड़कें हों, चाहे खानों का विकास हो, उनकी तरफ़ कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित होती है कि टैक्सेशन को सरल बनाया जाय। अब आज के अखबारों में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि टायर्स बाजारों से गायब हो गये हैं। अच्छी ब्रांड की सिग्रेटें भी गायब हैं। टायर्स और सिग्रेटों पर नया टैक्स लगाने की बात बाजार में उठ रही है। टैक्स के सवाल को लेकर शहर में एक हल्ला उठ गया। टैक्सेशन के बारे में श्री भूतलिंगम की रिपोर्ट आ गयी है। एक भूत की तरह उसकी रिपोर्ट लोगों के सामने आ खड़ी हुई है जोकि देश के अन्दर बेचनी और बेकरारी पैदा करे और सरकार के प्रति नफरत पैदा करे इसके अलावा मुझे और कोई चीज वह करती नजर नहीं आती है। मेरा निवेदन यही है कि सरकार दूसरे सोसर्ज आफ़ रैवेन्यु तलाश करे और यह जो नौन प्रोजेक्टिव एक्सपैडिचर है उसको खत्म करे। सरकारी कर्मचारियों की रिटायरी की आयु की एक युनिफार्म सीमा तय करे। ऐसा न हो कि छोटे कर्मचारी तो 55 पर रिटायर कर दिये जाय और बड़े-बड़े अफसरान को आप 58 तक बनाये रखें। सोसर्ज आफ़ रैवेन्यु तलाश किये जाय, मिनरल्स की तलाश की जाय, नई खोजें कराई जाय और इस देश की वैल्य को बढ़ाया जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professor Ranga wants to add one more amendment to the Motion on Address by the President. I am permitting him to do so waiving the notice.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that while referring to the industrial development of the country, the Address is silent regarding the steps proposed to be taken for the removal of regional imbalances specially in regard to the development of the backward areas. (558)”

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President in his Address has referred to disturbing trends in parts of the country which have caused tension and violence. It must be admitted that there are symptoms and signs of disintegration of the nation and of the country in future. Many private organisations and forces are at work, as is evidenced from the Shiv Sena and the atrocities which they committed in Bombay. A stream of scorn, hatred and destruction was poured on the people of Bombay, specially on the minorities. There was large-scale arson, looting and burning. More than 50 lives were lost and the worst affected by them were those who came from South India, particularly the people of Mysore.

All these ugly incidents we must attribute to the series of mistakes committed by the Government of India, particularly by the Home Minister. It is not one mistake. There were a bundle or series of mistake for which the Home Minister must own his responsibility. It was a mistake to have reopened an already settled issue, an accomplished fact. It was a mistake to entrust it to the commission, in spite of the protests of the Government of Mysore. The Government of Mysore never wanted this issue to be re-opened. But their protests were ignored and a commission was appointed.

When the commission was appointed a solemn assurance and an undertaking was given by both the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore. But when the report of the commission came out, the Government and the people of Maharashtra backed out.

It was a mistake that the Government of India should have shoved back this report. For nearly two years it had not come to light. I do not know what were the reasons that led the Home Minister to put this report into cold storage. It was a mistake that the Government did not take speedy and immediate decision on this. Would any government wait for two years? It was a Himalayan blunder. It was this that has created all difficulties. It was, again, a mistake on the part of Government to have nurtured and encouraged the Shiv Sena, a militant organisation, which has been the cause of all this.

I am speaking on behalf of all the people of Mysore and I ask that the Government of India must implement and honour the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission. No change or anything of that kind in it will be tolerated. After all, you must know that the people of Mysore have got their own self-respect. They form a part of India and they love the country. They are brave and they are not cowards. They are ready to meet any aggression but in the interest of the country they have held themselves back. So, I beg of the Government that by taking some other course and by adopting other measures they should not make this issue a more complicated one.

It was pointed out by an hon. Member here that Shri Nijalingappa has suggested that a judicial probe is necessary. I agree that it is absolutely necessary that there should be a judicial probe. There must be a probe as to how far we can allow these private militant organisations to function. They are proving a menace. I am sure, in course of time they will bring about disintegration and disruption of the nation.

Secondly, it is quite necessary to prevent attacks on the minorities to protect them.

What are the means that the Government will adopt for this? In fact, there were signs, not only now but six months back. There were attacks on the minorities by the Shiv Sena and no action was taken.

Shri Kripalani just now stated that emotional integration is not achieved by emotion alone; it must be by the rule of law. Was there rule of law in Bombay? I will not be wrong in saying that the Government of Maharashtra is sympathetic towards this. I must state that this was started when Shri Chavan was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. He is the originator and the man who has kept alive this organisation.

Again, it must be remembered that Bombay is a cosmopolitan city. There must be peace and harmony amongst all. There are a number of minorities. There are Muslims, Parsis, South Indians and Mysorians. What are the steps that the Government is going to take to protect them and to safeguard their interests? If these things continue, the Government should think seriously to make Bombay a Union territory to be administered by the Centre. It is a cosmopolitan city. Everybody has a right to live there. If the Shiv Sena, by its forces, want to harass and destroy the minorities it will be a very serious matter.

About Belgaum city, there were two judicial opinions, two competent tribunals, by persons of eminence who went into all this and awarded it to Mysore. One was the S. R. C. which said that it must go to Mysore. Again, the Mahajan Commission has said that it should go to Mysore. Are these two judicial opinions important or the agitation of Shiv Sena? All will agree that when the recommendations come from an authority like this, from persons who are eminently placed and who are unconnected with Mysore, they must be honoured. The Government of Maharashtra is behaving like a common litigant. When an ordinary litigant finds that the case has gone against him, when the judgment is adverse to his interests, he simply begins to blame the judge. The same thing is happening here. In fact, there have been a series of findings by competent tribunals

that Belgaum belongs to Mysore. Still they are not satisfied. They go on protesting against it. Is this fair?

I must say one thing that the people who have suffered are mostly Mysoreans. They must be given compensation. It has been suggested by the Congress President himself. Their interests must be protected

AN HON. MEMBER : The Chief Minister of Mysore has also said it.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Yes. They must be given compensation. The first thing is that the Government must consider how to ensure the safety and the well-being of the minorities, whether they come from south or from north, and how to ensure and see that they have a comfortable living. On the other hand, if the Government keeps quiet, if the Shiv Sena goes on spreading these activities and becomes more and more powerful, and there is no place for minorities to live there, it will become a very serious matter. The Government must consider that.

Again, I must refer to the dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra over Krishna-Godavari waters which is creating more tension between them. The Mysore Government, for the last 10 years, have been asking the Government of India to appoint a tribunal to settle the dispute. Two years have elapsed and yet they have not taken any step in the matter. Now, Dr. K. L. Rao wants to make it more complicated by saying that he wants to appoint two tribunals which will not be acceptable to Mysore. What the Mysore Government says is that all the complications are created by Dr. K. L. Rao just to gain time and to see that the second phase of Nagarjunasagar is completed.

Again, the Mysore Government has been complaining that it has been receiving step-motherly treatment and that there has been delay on the part of the Central Government in giving clearance to various industrial concerns. In fact, there is a move to transfer the expansion of the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries to some other places whereas it will be more economical and more advantageous to expand the existing

(H. A. H. Dis.)

[J. Mohamed Imam]

factories where they are. That is how the public sector projects are failing. That is how they are working at a loss. They have no idea that it is advantageous to expand existing factories rather than to move to some other places.

Lastly, I say, I am only speaking in the interest of the country that the nation must be united. I think, the Home Minister must take a strong hand on the activities of the Shiv Sena. In fact, I am sorry that he has been kept in an embarrassing position by entrusting him to decide the issue. He has kept it for two years. If the same subject had been handled by some other Minister, he would at least have brought the Mahajan Commission Report before Parliament and implemented it.

17.30 hours.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

EXPORT OF MANGANESE ORE TO NORTH KOREA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before we start the half-an-hour discussion, I would like to remind the hon. members that we would follow the procedure that has been laid down. That is, the hon. member who raises the discussion will get his time, about 10 to 12 minutes, and then the hon. Minister will reply. Then the other hon. members, whose names have come in the ballot, will be permitted to put questions for further clarification.

श्री शिब चन्द्र भा (मधुवनी) : माननीय सदस्य इनिशिएट तो करें लेकिन उनके बाद जिनके नाम हैं, उनको सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दीजिये। जवाब के बाद अगर आपने दूसरों को सवाल पूछने का अवसर दिया तब रैपीडीशन हो जायगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is the procedure that is laid down. If the hon. Member wants any change, he may take up the matter in the Rules Committee.

Mr. Patodia.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, sometime back, one

more country has arisen in the trade horizon of India, a country with whom trade relations had been suspended at the time of Chinese attack because that country was a close ally of China. According to the facts and figures that we have got, that country, North Korea, has started trading with India, and in 1967-68 India exported as much as 10,000 tonnes of manganese ore to that country.

There could be no objection to any normal trading activities with any country. But trading with North Korea causes suspicion, causes doubt, on account of several factors involved. The first consideration is what induced India, what were the factors that impelled India, to trade with a country with whom India suspended trading activities at the time of Chinese attack, a country which is known for its alliance and sympathies with our enemy.

Secondly, the very pattern of trade with North Korea, the very pattern of agreement, gives us a suspicious feeling as to what is boiling within the pot.

17.32 hours

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the chair]

Even in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1 on which this discussion has been raised, the hon. Minister was conspicuously confusing. Before I raise my points, please permit me to quote from the reply given by the hon. Minister. The question was :

- “(a) Whether it has been decided to allow the export of manganese to North Korea; and
- (b) if so, the quantity of manganese ore likely to be exported, the price charged for the same; and
- (c) how this price compares with the prices in the world market.”

The answer was small and simple. It says :

“(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) : Contracts have yet to be concluded.”

This is the answer given to the question on 18th February, 1969. The first instalment of shipment—10,000 tonnes of manganese ore—was done in October, 1968. I do not think that any Government or any institution worth its name could possibly export any quantity to a foreign country—this was done just five months back—without knowing the terms and conditions, the prices charged and the various terms and conditions.....

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : This is about this year. That was about last year.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is about 1968-69. As far as I understand, the financial year of all the Government departments is from 1st April to 31st March. If I am mistaken, the hon. Minister may correct me.

First of all, I want to make this point that this new pattern of trade that we are developing with North Korea is on rupee payment. Mind you, North Korea is purchasing various other commodities, including manganese ore, from the world over; India is not the exclusive supplier.

Most of these commodities purchased by N. Korea are on the basis of free convertible foreign exchange. By purchasing them from India, N. Korea did not show us any favour. Look at the mining map of the world. Who are the principal suppliers ? India, USSR, S. Africa and Australia. India is the only country geographically most suited for N. Korea to purchase. It will be economical for them from the freight point of view and also for the time factor consideration. Therefore, N. Korea wants to purchase from India as a matter of economic convenience and not as a matter of conferring any favour on us. In spite of this, whereas N. Korea had been purchasing these commodities the world over against free convertible foreign exchange, India thought it fit and wise to sell this commodity to N. Korea against rupee payment.

What are the considerations that would decide whether this deal with N. Korea was proper or not ? What induced India to enter into this deal ? There were so many factors. I have dealt with a few of them and I will explain the others.

Before I proceed further, let me say that it is a recognised fact in India, recognised by various economists, some sections of Government and various industrialists and anybody who knows and understands economics well that rupee payment trade agreements entered into by India with the East European countries have done great damage to our economy. It is in three ways.

It has resulted in higher cost for our imports and components, it has been responsible for losing us our traditional markets for most of these traditional commodities, and it has been responsible for earning a bad name for these commodities of ours in view of the switch trade indulged in by most of these East European countries. In spite of this bad experience, in spite of what we have suffered in the course of the last 7-8 years, India thought it prudent to once again enter into a rupee payment agreement with another country, N. Korea with whom we had discontinued trade relations since the Chinese attack.

As I said earlier, the first consignment of 10,000 tonnes of manganese ore was exported in Oct. 1968. We do not know the terms, what price was fixed, and if it was against rupee payment, what were the items that were to be imported, and in fact, what did we import; and in respect of the import items, what are the terms for fixing prices, what are the terms for fixing payment ? As far as I understand, there was a specific agreement that N. Korea will in return export to us various non-ferrous metals at international prices, like tungsten, copper, lead. But so far N. Korea has not fulfilled this commitment. And in spite of this, we now understand from the hon. Minister that a further agreement is in the offing. We came to know about it for the first time in *March of the Nation* issue of 1 February which clearly said that India is likely to export 30,000 tonnes more. On the basis of

[Shri D.N. Patodia]

that information, further questions have been raised.

Therefore, it would be necessary for the hon. Minister to explain what are the terms of payment, what are the items to be imported against the export what are the items imported against the previous export of 10,000 tonnes, what are the terms thereof, and if these have not been imported yet, why not? Also, what will happen if the export value is more than the import value? That is, if the export is worth Rs. 20 lakhs and our imports are worth Rs. 10 lakhs, are the N. Koreans going to convert the balance into free convertible foreign exchange for us?

Are they going to keep our money blocked with them until we find some commodity to be imported at a price convenient for them? These are pertinent questions and unless they are satisfactorily answered, these deals which had been entered into in a suspicious atmosphere should not be permitted to go through.

My last point is this. Have the Government of India ensured that the manganese ore which we export to North Korea will not ultimately find its way to China? I hope the Government have taken due care about this possibility. The House would like to know how they had obtained this clarification and whether they are satisfied about it.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): I am glad the hon. Member has raised this discussion because it gives me an opportunity to clarify the issues regarding this question. The reply was with respect to the current year. It is true that in 1968 manganese ore was exported at Rs. 185 fob per ton.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Is October 1968 not part of the current year?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am now giving figures for the next year, 1969. I was saying that the answer related to current negotiations. For the contract already signed the price is Rs. 185 fob per ton, for 46-48 grade.

Why have we entered into a trade agreement with North Korea, an ally of China? This political question has been raised. Actually the rupee arrangement with North Korea was in vogue since 1961 when the trade agreement was concluded for the first time. This is not a new trade agreement.

This was, however, suspended during 1962 through executive instructions. As the hon Member knows, we have trade relations with many countries including both Koreas. We have extensive trade relations with South Korea which, I think, the hon. Member welcomes. Similarly, with North Korea also we are having trade relations; there is no harm in it. Many countries which do not see eye to eye with China on political matters are having extensive trade relations with China, leaving aside any ally of China. To deny trading opportunities with countries because they have certain political alignments is not in the commercial interest of India; this is our judgment.

I was asked why we are selling manganese ore. Manganese ore could be used for making high speed steel or some other things. We do not consider it as strategic material.

It does not come under that category so that we should restrict its export, nor is it the case in many other countries including the United States of America. They do not describe this manganese ore in such a way as to say "do not sell the manganese ore to communist countries." It is not only India but many other countries which do not by any stretch of judgment describe manganese ore as what may be described as a strategic raw material. Therefore, the natural restrictions on trading in such strategic materials do not apply.

Secondly, there is the point about it being purely for commercial reasons. The hon. Member knows more than I, I am sure, that in manganese ore, the market has become competitive. Better ores and captive mines have sprung up in many countries, and he himself mentioned Australia and some other countries which

are in the market. Therefore, if we want to sustain export, and earn foreign exchange, we should not allow this trade to fall. We have to export and explore new markets, and therefore, it is absolutely necessary that purely for commercial transactions, this item should find a place in the trade agreement.

Then, the hon. Member raised another objection saying that although it is a trade with North Korea, the commodity may be diverted to China, and that may not be to our advantage. The hon. Member should know that China itself is a producer of manganese ore.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : China is a big country. (*Interruption*)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : May be; China is a big country and there may be certain things.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Just as in the United States, in China, from one part of the country they import and from another part of the country they export.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Well, in all such agreements, there is this clause of re-export. These goods are not re-exported to any other country. There is this clause and, as the hon. Member knows North Korea has a very developed steel industry, and particularly, alloy steel or high-speed steel may be required. But as I said, the chance of the possibility of its being exported to China is remote, because China itself has a big production, about a million tonnes annually, so far as our information goes. Ours is a little over a million tonnes. China is producing a million tonnes. But that possibility is remote. I do not rule out that possibility and I cannot say what one country will do or any other country will do. But there is a clause preventing such re-export to any third country.

Then, the hon. Member pointed out the imports from North Korea. It is true that we have not so far imported anything from North Korea although the items listed in the trade agreement give this, the items which he has mentioned like non

ferrous metals, alloy steel or high-speed steel or some other metals which we require. But certainly we look forward to importing some of the goods which we need for our economy. So far, it is true we have not imported.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What about the money that is lying there ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is not disappearing. It will be used. The hon. Member knows the mechanism in which the rupee trade goes on. We will use that and we will import from North Korea.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: It is blocked, does it carry interest ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is not blocked; it will be used for importing goods.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Does it carry interest ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is not free exchange. About these details, I will have to look into them.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: It does not carry interest ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Well, what the hon. Member suggests is that we should import goods as the money is lying idle and is unused, as he says. The arrangement is not that automatic. Certainly, this question is a very significant one. Certainly the question of importing these commodities from North Korea which we need will be examined earnestly.

These were some of the points raised, which I have answered,

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: How does he justify this rupee payment agreement in view of the fact that North Korea could have purchased this manganese ore from us by paying us in free convertible foreign exchange ? He has not answered it.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not see any need for justifying it. We have rupee

(H. A. H. Dis.)

[B. R. Bhagat]

trade arrangements with other countries and we have free foreign exchange arrangements also with other countries. It is a question of convenience and exploring the possibilities of more trade both ways. But for this rupee payment arrangement, the trade between the two countries will not move freely.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What convenience does he find in rupee payment agreement ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a general question, not concerning North Korea alone.

SARI B. R. BHAGAT: I can answer that.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: He admitted that against the exports made in October 1968, we have not imported anything from there. So, in these rupee payment arrangement the money is blocked and we are in their hands completely. We have to import items of their choice at their price.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We can discuss the advantages and disadvantages of rupee payment arrangements separately. As I said, but for this arrangement, our trade would not have expanded with these countries. There is an inherent advantage. With free foreign exchange countries we are in a heavy deficit. But with rupee payment countries, our trade is balanced.

श्री कंबर खाल गुप्त : मभापति जी, यह जो ट्रेड एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ है या होने जा रहा है वह मिस्ट्रीरियस सर्कम्सटेंसेज में हुआ है। वैसे तो यहां पर जो डेलीगेशन आते हैं उनकी बड़ी पब्लिसिटी होती है लेकिन यह जो डेलीगेशन आया था, उसके बारे में बिल्कुल चर्चा नहीं हुई जब तक कि वह एग्रीमेन्ट नहीं हो गया इसलिए पहली बात तो यह है कि एक पोलिटिकल डिसेजन है, ट्रेड एग्रीमेन्ट नहीं है। जिस देश की हम हमेशा हिमायत करते रहे लेकिन चीन जिससे हमारा भगड़ा हुआ, इस देश ने हमारा साथ

छोड़कर उसी चीन का साथ दिया और खुल्लम खुल्ला साथ दिया और आज उसके बाद भी हम रूस के दबाव में आकर इस देश के साथ अपना ट्रेड एग्रीमेन्ट कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उसकी स्टील मिल्स बगैर इस मैटीरियल के चल नहीं सकती हैं। मन्त्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि यह कोई स्ट्रेटेजिक मैटीरियल नहीं है लेकिन यह बहुत ज्यादा स्ट्रेटेजिक मैटीरियल है। मेरा पहला सवाल तो यह है कि आपने इस बात की कोई गारन्टी क्यों नहीं ली कि स्वीच ट्रेड न हो? एग्रीमेन्ट के अन्दर क्या आपने ऐसी कोई गारन्टी ली है जिससे यह मैटीरियल चाइना या दूसरी जगह न जा सके? चाइना हमारा एनिमी कन्ट्री है और दूसरा होस्टाइल है। फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने के लिए, डालर कमाने के लिए वह इस तरह में ट्रेड कर सकते हैं जैसे कि रूपी पेमेन्ट की बेसिस पर ट्रेड होता है, उसमें बहुत सारा स्वीच ट्रेड हुआ है, यह तो सरकार ने भी माना है तो क्या एग्रीमेन्ट में सरकार ने इस बात की कोई गारन्टी ली है कि मँगनीज ओर के बारे में या जिससे स्टील बनेगा वह चाइना में नहीं जायेगा? क्या इस बात की गारन्टी सरकार ने ली है? यह मेरा पहला सवाल है।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि हम बिजनेस एग्रीमेन्ट करते हैं, उसमें कोई पोलिटिकल कमिड्रेशन नहीं होता है। जिस देश ने हमारे साथ शत्रुता की उससे तो हम रूस के दबाव में आकर ट्रेड एग्रीमेन्ट करते हैं लेकिन इजरायल जिसने कि हमारे साथ होस्टिलिटी नहीं की उसके साथ ट्रेड करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वहां के लोगों ने चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं, वहां की गवर्नमेंट ने भी लिखा है लेकिन उनकी चिट्ठियों का जवाब तक नहीं दिया जाता है जबकि वे बहुत सारी चीजों में, टेक्निकल नो-हाऊ में, एप्लीकेशंस में, इन्डस्ट्री में हमको मदद देने के लिए तैयार हैं।...

(व्यवधान) ...तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि बिजनेस का जो एग्जीमेन्ट होता है वह बिजनेस कन्सीड्रेशन से ही होना चाहिए लेकिन इसके बजाय उसमें पोलिटिकल कन्सीड्रेशन ज्यादा होता है।

इजरायल के केस में हम उनसे ट्रेड करना नहीं चाहते तो मेरा सवाल है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि अभी तक जब से दुवारा ट्रेड शुरू हुई है नार्थ कोरिया के साथ तब तक कितना मँगनीज ओर्स आपने वहाँ पर भेज दिया है और भी आपने क्या क्या चीजें भेजी हैं और दूसरा सवाल है कि कितना आपने भेजा है ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देते हुए यह कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में हम 10 लाख टन से कुछ ज्यादा के मँगनीज ओर्स का हम उत्पादन करते हैं जबकि चीन में करीबन 10 लाख टन उत्पादन होता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को यह भी जानकारी होगी कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी फौलाद की पैदावार है उसके मुकाबले शायद चार, पांच गुना ज्यादा चीन में फौलाद की पैदावार है। अब जिस मँगनीज ओर्स से स्टील का उत्पादन होता है वह एक तो इनफीरियर क्वालिटी का हो सकता है जोकि उनके काम में नहीं आता हो या उनके लिए पूरा न पड़ता हो उनकी स्टील इंडस्ट्री को चलाने के लिए तो इमलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय कहीं गलतफहमी में न रहें और न हम लोगों को कोई गलत मालूमता दें और वह असलियत को जरा ठीक तरीके से समझ लें।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर कोरिया का जो व्यापार मंडल नवम्बर महीने में पिछले साल हिन्दुस्तान में आया था जो उस व्यापार मंडल ने जब यह मँगनीज ओर्स के बारे में आपसे बातचीत चलाई तब उत्तर कोरिया से हिन्दुस्तान को कहीं न कहीं से

माल देने का आपके पास सुझाव आया था और उस सुझाव के बारे में आपने उन्हें क्या उत्तर दिया था ? इसमें क्या तथ्य है कि उत्तर कोरिया वालों ने ऐसी मशीनरी इत्यादि देने के लिए कबूल किया कि जो चीजें हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होती हैं और जिनकी कि हमें उत्तर कोरिया से लेने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ? आप इस प्रश्न का भी साफ और स्पष्ट उत्तर दें कि खुद अपनी जानकारी से, या दूसरे देशों के जरिए दी हुई जानकारी से अथवा दूसरे कोई भी तरीके से आपने इसकी जानकारी ली हो कि क्या आपको निश्चित मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान से उत्तर कोरिया के साथ व्यापार का जो सम्बन्ध होगा वह चीन के फायदे के बास्ते नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

श्री शिवाचन्द्र भ्वा (मधुवनी) : मेरा पहला सवाल है जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि व्यापार नार्थ कोरिया से सन् 1962 से पहले भी चलता था और 62 से जो सस्पेंशन हो गया है उसको फिर से जारी किया जा रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 62 के पहले जो नार्थ कोरिया से व्यापार होता था हिन्दुस्तान का वह रूपी पैमेंट में था और यदि वह रूपी पैमेंट में था तो उस वक्त क्या सुविधा मिलती थी फौरन एक्सचेंज के जरिए जो कि अभी आप नहीं पा रहे हैं ?

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सस्पेंशन के पहले आपको क्या कनवीनिअंस था ? दूसरा सवाल है कि यह जो आपका रूपी पैमेंट में होता है उसको आप इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं अभी कुछ इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं और वह एक तरीके से आपका ब्लाकड है। अब नार्थ कोरिया का सम्बन्ध चीन के साथ तो है ही और रूम के साथ भी नजदीक का सम्बन्ध है तो क्या आपने यह कोशिश की कि वह जो रूपी पैमेंट आप का ब्लाकड है वह रुबेल्स में चेंज हो जाय

[श्री शिवचन्द्रभा]

और तब तक आप रूस के साथ उसको इस्तेमाल कर सकें और अपना व्यापार बढ़ा सकें और साथ साथ आपको जो रूबल्स आते हैं उनसे आप अपना व्यापार बढ़ा सकते हैं तो क्या आपने उसको रूबल्स में बदलवाने की कोशिश की ?

18 hours.

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि नार्थ कोरिया से जो यह व्यापार का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ क्या उसके लिए हम यह समझें कि नार्थ कोरिया और चाइना के साथ व्यापार और डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशन्स के सम्बन्ध में डायलाग के लिए कदम उठाया जा रहा है ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandi Gharh): The Minister has stated that we enter into these contracts on purely commercial considerations and not on political considerations. On February 1967 we entered into a contract with East Germany to supply 10,000 tonnes of manganese ore. I want to know whether that experiment of exporting manganese to East Germany was not a success and, if so, why did we divert our trade channels from East Germany to North Korea. We also made serious effort to year earlier to export manganese ore to USA and Japan. I would live to have a clarification whether our effort have proved successful. Thirdly Shri Netrawala, Chairman of the Indian ferro-Alloy producers' Association, made a statement in November 1966 that India has capacity to export manganese ore to the tune of Rs. 8 crores and that will be possible only if we reduce our cost of production. May I know whether some serious efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production, which at present does not compare well with those of other countries, to enable us to boost up our export of manganese to the tune of Rs.8 crores?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : To answer the last point first, in 1968 our total export of manganese ore to all the countries was of the value of Rs. 11.7 crores.

अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर जो सवाल उठाये हैं मैं उनका जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा। श्री गुप्त ने कहा कि ग्रह पोलिटिकल डिसिजन है और रूस के प्रेशर में हुआ है, यह कामर्शाल डिसिजन नहीं है श्री गोयल ने कहा कि यह कामर्शाल डिसिजन है।

श्री श्री चन्द गोयल : मैंने पूछा है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : श्री गुप्त ने जवाब दे दिया है। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की दुनिया में कभी भी कामर्शाल डिसिजन और पोलिटिकल रिलेशन्स को अलग-अलग करना सम्भव नहीं होता है। यह कहना कि रूस के दबाव में यह सब हुआ है, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जापान आज चीन के साथ बड़ा ट्रेड करता है, नार्थ कोरिया के साथ करता है, रूस के साथ उसका बहुत बड़ा ट्रेड है, तो क्या यह किमी दबाव के कारण है ? क्या वह अमरीका के दबाव के कारण करता है ? अगर ट्रेड में दबाव का नाम लिया जाय तो उनका कहना है कि रूस के दबाव में नार्थ कोरिया को 14,000 टन मैंगनीज भेजा गया। अरबों का ट्रेड जापान का होता है इन तीनों देशों से, तो क्या यह अमरीका के दबाव में आकर होता है ? जितनी वेस्ट कंट्रीज के लोग हैं, बेल्जियम है, इंग्लैंड है, और भी दूसरे देश हैं सब व्यापार करते हैं चीन से, तो क्या यह रूस के दबाव में होता है ? इस लिए इन बातों का यहां लाना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने सवाल किया कि इजराइल को क्यों नहीं देते ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह अलग सवाल है। अगर उसमें आप इजराइल का सवाल लायें, चीन का लायें, रूस का लायें, तो कहां तक जवाब दिया जायेगा ?

मैं यही कह रहा था कि हमारा रूपी

ट्रेड पहले से था कन्वीनिअंस के ब्याल से । आज सब वार्ता को उठाना और सारे इतिहास में जान्म कि रूपी ट्रेड कैसे हुआ, इसका यह अवसर नहीं है । आज दस बारह सालों से यह व्यापार चल रहा है । यह जरूर है कि अगर रूपी ट्रेड न होता तो इन देशों के साथ अपना व्यापार बढ़ता नहीं । यह व्यापार 1961 में भी था और आज भी है ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या सुविधा थी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सबसे बड़ी सुविधा तो आप जानते हैं कि पेमेंट मैकेनिज्म जो होता है, उसकी है । उनकी इकोनोमी दूसरी तरह की है । तपसील में जाने का समय नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य जानते ही हैं कि सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज की इकोनोमी कंट्रोल्ड होती है, प्लांड होती है और अगर इस तरह का कोई अरेंजमेंट नहीं होता तो व्यापार होना मुश्किल होता ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : We cannot discuss a policy matter during this half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am glad. Then, you should have prevented him from asking this question.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : स्विच ट्रेड नहीं होगा इसकी क्या गारंटी है ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो माल लेते हैं उसका रिएक्सपोर्ट तीसरी कंट्री को बिल्कुल न करें, इसको बिल्कुल गारंटी तो नहीं किया जा सकता है लेकिन जहां तक दो देशों के बीच समझौते की बात है, उस समझौते की पूरी तरह से हम हिफाजत करते हैं ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या उपाय किया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह जो एग््रीमेंट हुआ है, इसमें एक क्लॉज नम्बर 11 है, जिस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The commodities exchanged between the two parties shall be for consumption in their respective countries and shall not be re-exported"

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about steel ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In spite of this clause, you know, things are done.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने स्टील की बात की है । अब स्टील से जो प्रोडक्ट्स बनेंगे उसकी गारंटी नहीं हो सकती है । जो ट्रेड होता है उसमें जो आइटम्ज होती है, उनके बारे में ही यह हो सकता है ।

जहां तक आइटम्ज के बारे में पूछा गया है कि एक्सपोर्ट में कौन-कौन सी आइटम्ज हैं, उसमें सतरह आइटम्ज हैं जिसमें एलाय स्टील है, नान-फैरस मैटलज बगैरह हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अभी यह पहला आइटम था । दस हजार टन के लगभग हमने उनको मँगनीज आंर बेचा है । अभी तक तो देखना है कि कैसे ट्रेड चलता है । दोनों तरफ से माल चलेगा, आएगा । इसमें घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री आर्च फरनेग्बीज : उत्तर नहीं आया है । मैंने पूछा था कि कौन-कौन सी आइटम्ज हैं । उनको सारी आइटम्ज को पढ़ना चाहिये था ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने कहा तो है कि सतरह आइटम्ज हैं । उसमें हार्ड स्पीड एलाय, एलाय स्टील बगैरह हैं ।

श्री आर्च फरनेग्बीज : इसकी क्या गारंटी है कि यह माल चीन को नहीं जाता है ।

(H. A. H. Dis.)

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अभी तो यह माल भेजा गया है। मैंने कहा है कि हमने एक क्लॉज में गारंटी दी है। लेकिन तीसरी कंटी की हम गारंटी कैसे ले लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands

adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.10 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 25 1969 Phalguna, 6, 1890 (Saka)