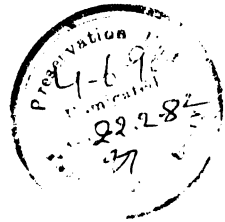


Fourth Series , Vol. XXXV—No. 21

Monday, December 15, 1969
Agrahayana 24, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 21—29)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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CONTENTS

(Fourth Series, Vol. XXXV—9th Session, 1969)

No. 21—Monday, December 15, 1969/Agrahayana 24, 1891 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Obituary Reference	1-3
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 572 to 579	3-28
Short Notice Question No. 2 .	28-38
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 571 and 580 to 600	38-56
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3801 to 3855, 3857 to 3862, 3864 to 3893, 3895 to 3900, 3902, 3903, 3905 to 3959, 3961 to 3979, 3984 to 3995 and 3997 to 4000.	56-212
Statement Correcting Answer to USQ No. 2132 dt. 1-12-69	212
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Bank Robbery in Calcutta	212-24
Question of Privilege against Minister of Education and Youth Services	224
Papers Laid on the Table	244
Messages from Rajya Sabha	246-48
Re. Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill	248
Bills introduced—	
(i) Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Bill	248
(ii) North Eastern Council Bill	254
(iii) Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill	256-57
Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill—	
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha	257-68
Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji	257-59
Shri Indrajit Gupta	259-67
Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan	267-68
Discussion <i>Re. Sugar Policy</i>	268-326
Shri K. N. Pandey	270-75
Shri M. N. Reddy	275-80
Shri K. Suryanarayana	280-82

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

	COLUMNS
Shri N. K. Somani	282-86
Shrimati Savitri Shyam	286-89
Shri Sharda Nand	289-93
Shri S. Kandappan	293-96
Shri Randhir Singh	296-304
Shri Sarjoo Pandey	304-08
Shri Umanath	308-11
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati	311-14
Shri S. M. Krishna	314-16
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri	316-18
Shri Jagjiwan Ram	319-26
Discussion Re. Fall in Prices of Sugarcane and Gur	326-
Shri Chengalraya Naidu	326-31
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav	331-34
Shri Ranga	334-36
Shri Sonavane	336-37
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	337-39
Shri K. Narayana Rao	339
Shri Yashpal Singh	339-40
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	340-42
Shri Chandrika Prasad	342-43
Shri M. N. Reddy	343
Shri Jagjiwan Ram	343-48
Statement Re. Bank Robbery in Calcutta	348-50
Shri P. C. Sethi	349-50
Half-an-Hour Discussion—	
Proposal for structural changes in the Management of World Bank	350-64
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha	350-58
Shri P. C. Sethi	360-64

LOK SABHA

*Monday, December 15, 1969/
Agrahayana 24, 1891 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Asim Krishna Dutt who passed away at Calcutta on Friday, the 12th December, 1969 at the age of 77.

Shri Dutt was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : We have heard this morning of the passing away of Shri Asim Krishna Dutt. Shri Dutt was a well known freedom fighter. He was a man of many talents and a distinguished lawyer who gave up his professional practice to handle many an important political case in pre-Independence days, in the great tradition of many stalwarts of our struggle for freedom. He also took active part in relief and rehabilitation work of refugees during partition and he gave financial help to the political sufferers and their families. He took deep and personal interest in them. He was associated with many social, cultural and educational institutions and took keen personal interest in them. He took part in the activities of the Rama Krishna Mission. Thus he led a full life and made valuable contribution to our national affairs.

We deeply mourn his loss and request you to kindly convey to the bereaved family our sincere condolences.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Sir, I endorse the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister on the sad demise of Shri Asim Krishna Dutt. As she pointed out, he was a great Barrister of Eastern India and he was loved and respected all people who knew him. As a Member of this House also he endeared himself to all the members who came into contact with him. He was known for his philanthropy as well as his social work and he rendered very useful service at the time of Partition of the country and in resettling the refugees who came to India from East Bengal.

On behalf of the Congress (O), I express my deep-felt condolences on the death of this distinguished Congress leader and I request you to convey our deep sense of sorrow to his bereaved family.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : On behalf of the P.S.P. party I express my deep shock on the sad and sudden demise of Shri Asim Krishna Dutt, a man who fought for the freedom of this country and a man who dedicated all his life to the cause of social service in the country. I request you to convey our sense of sorrow and sadness on his sudden demise to the bereaved family.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा (अमृतसर) : भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के एक अच्छे सेनानी, समाज-सेवी, देश के एक महान नागरिक, प्रवासी बंधुओं के लिए बहुत ही योग्य प्रकार की सेवा करने वाले इस भारत के महान नागरिक के लिए मैं अपने दल की ओर से उन के दुःखद व आकस्मिक निधन पर हादिक शोक प्रकट करता हूँ और आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारी इन भावनाओं को उन के शोकग्रस्त परिवार तक पहुंचा दें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : On behalf of my party, I express my sense of shock and sorrow on the sad and sudden demise of Shri Asim Krishna Dutt. He was a well-known man in Calcutta and his death will be a great loss to many there. On behalf of my party, I join the leader and my colleagues in the House in mourning the loss of the great

departed leader. I request you to convey our deep-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : On behalf of my party, I join in expressing our deep sense of sorrow and condolences on the death of Shri Asim Krishna Dutt. I happened to know him in Calcutta as an eminent Solicitor. He was prominent in his profession and, later, he was prominent in politics. His son is a very distinguished person in West Bengal. All our hearts go in sympathy to his son, Shri Ashok Kumar Dutt, in his loss. I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

MR SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the departed soul.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FORMATION OF UN BRIDGE GROUP WITH NETHERLANDS CO-OPERATION

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

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the Netherlands Government for co-operation to form a UN Bridge Group;

(b) if so the precise nature of the co-operation and how it is hoped to secure the desired results; and

(c) the nature of talks held between the Indian representative and the Netherlands Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No Sir, no agreement has been reached.

(c) Mr. B. J. Udink, Minister without Portfolio in charge of Development Aid of the Government of the Netherlands, was in New Delhi and held discussions with

the Government of India on the following subjects :

(i) Problems of development in the context of the Second Development Decade.

(ii) Bilateral economic relations between India and the Netherlands.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान यू० एन० ब्रिज ग्रुप में शामिल हो रहा है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस से 70 डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज़ का जो ग्रुप है वह इस से कमज़ोर तो नहीं होगा ? इस वक्त नीदरलैंड से हमारे ट्रेड सम्बन्ध कैसे हैं आर एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट की क्या स्थिति है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of joining the U.N. Bridge Group is concerned, we have not given any ready indication to join the Group. But we have given certain ideas with regard to the proposal we have received. We have said that this Group should not move in a manner to undermine and disrupt the Group-system which is a mechanism of each UNCTAD Conference; secondly, the efforts to bring about a compromise through functioning of the Group must not result in scaling down the targets envisaged by the developing countries for the Second Development Decade and, thirdly, the members of the developed countries must try to promote ideas that it is not necessary for all developed countries to share an equal burden and that some might take a prominent position.

With regard to the second question which the hon. Member has put, as far as the Netherlands Group is concerned, in 1969-70 we got 11.2 millions credit on soft terms and, as far as imports and exports are concerned, our trade relations with them have improved and the gap in our exports and imports has come down from Rs. 10 crores to about Rs. 4.38 crores.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अंडर डिवेलेपिंग कंट्रीज़ के इमदादी फंड में इनकम का एक प्रतिशत जो विश्व के लगभग सभी देशों ने देना स्वीकार

क्रिया था उस में अमरीका, इंग्लैण्ड, जर्मनी, फ्रांस और रूस तथा दूसरे देशों की ओर से क्या यह मदद दी जा रही है, यह स्पष्टा दिया जा रहा है ? अगर दिया जा रहा है तो किस देश की ओर से और अगर नहीं दिया जा रहा है तो कौन-कौन से देश हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as one per cent of the GNT aid is concerned that is one of the recommendations of the UNCTAD Conference too and the Finance Commission has now recommended it and there is no decline, in respect of 1 per cent GNT aid. With regard to the three or four countries which he mentioned, France and Germany have already reached the percentage of 1.24 and 1.24. In the case of UK it is 0.83 and in the case of USA it is 0.65.

PROGRESS MADE BY LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN RURAL BUSINESS

*573. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has not registered any progress in rural business in 1968-69 compared to its performance in the previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making any progress in rural business in 1968-69; and

(c) what steps are being taken by the Life Insurance Corporation to attract more business in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) During the financial year 1968-69 the L.I.C. issued 4,77,341 policies assuring Rs. 235.12 crores in the rural areas as compared to 5,09,607 policies assuring Rs. 235.46 crores in the rural areas during the financial year 1967-68.

(b) The reasons for the failure of the LIC to register an increase in the rural business during the financial year 1968-69, in its judgment, are :

(i) Variations in income due to seasonal and other factors;

(ii) Competition for savings on account of attractive terms offered by Land Mortgage banks as well as competition from Small Savings organisations; and

(iii) Investment by cultivators of their savings in improvement of land, in larger measure.

(c) In order to attract more business in rural areas, the LIC has taken, *inter alia*, the following steps :—

(i) More offices have been opened in the rural areas.

(ii) Non-medical schemes have been extended to the rural areas.

(iii) Procedures for acceptance of age proof have been simplified.

(iv) Special arrangements have been made with Post Offices in selected places not served by banks for collection of premium from policy holders.

(v) Co-operative Societies and Panchayats have been appointed as agents.

(vi) Mobile publicity vans are sent round with publicity material including suitable films for rural audiences.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, the figures quoted by the Hon. Minister for 1967-68 and 1968-69 show that there has been no progress whatsoever, but that the business remained round about Rs. 235 crores and the business had been more or less stationary for these years. The great Chairman of the LIC Mr. Bhide, has been uttering all sorts of public pronouncement all the time on all sorts of matters, but what he has said in the annual reports—as far as I could make out—was that 'I am very sorry there has not been much progress and this matter requires further intensified efforts.' Now, Sir, in view of the fact that according to the Government—and it is a fact also—there has been certain progress relatively in the agricultural sector for the last 2 or 3 years, and certain amount of what is called relative prosperity has come there, because of good crops and all that, does this not amount

to an admission that the L.I.C. which should be a vital component of the Government's Planning efforts, has actually missed the bus of rural prosperity? Will Mr. Bhide and other high-ups be taken to task for this?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As the hon. Member has said, no doubt, the rural areas have done well in many parts of the country, so far as agricultural production is concerned. But the hon. Member should remember that the agriculturist is primarily interested in investment in bettering his own agriculture; he would like to invest more in agriculture by buying new implements, by taking to intensive cultivation, to the use of fertilisers and so on. He has not as much an insurable interest as an urban worker who lives on his labour, physical, mental or brain labour. This is one of the factors. But all efforts are being made, as I have listed already, to attract them, and all facilities are extended so that we can get more rural policies in the forthcoming year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister has said quite correctly that the agriculturist is much more interested in those types of investment which will help him to promote agriculture. I would like to know from him whether it is not a fact that with the single exception of the sugar industry, the LIC has totally failed to invest in any other industry which has a bearing on rural uplift; no investment is being done in industries which will help agricultural and rural development. Why is that so? May I also know whether there are any plans under which the amounts realised or collected by life insurance premia from the rural areas would be more or less largely invested in these very areas so that all-round development can take place, and if that is not being done, may I know why it is not being done?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the second part of the question is concerned, that is a suggestion for action, that in future whatever collections are made from the rural areas should be spent in the rural areas. But the return also has to be borne in mind, because it is trust

money. Keeping that in view, the suggestion is that steps should be taken to invest more in agriculture.

So far as the first part of the question is concerned, although I cannot give the figures offhand, excluding sugarcane or sugar along with other investments, some investment has taken place in improving agriculture.

श्री भार० सी० सहगल : क्या यह सच है कि रूरल एरियाज़ में जो फील्ड आफिसर काम करते हैं उनके वर्क को करटेल करके कई बार दो हिस्सों में जब बांट दिया जाता है उस वक़्त जबकि वहाँ पर कार्य पूरा हो जाता है तो वे वहाँ पर ज्यादा वर्क नहीं कर सकते हैं और ज्यादा अनिग वहाँ से नहीं कर सकते हैं? जब वे इस चीज़ को मैनेजर को बताते हैं और कहते हैं कि उनको दूसरी जगह ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए तो उनको ट्रांसफर भी नहीं किया जाता है, क्या यह भी सच है?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the field workers in the rural areas are concerned, what the hon. Member has alleged is not correct. The norms are fixed for the developmental area, looking to the nature of the work; and it is distributed on that basis. If, for instance, an area is drought-stricken and the norm has to be fixed, then the local conditions are taken into account and the area will be widened. That is the general practice.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : May I know whether Government contemplate to study the rates of premia prevailing in certain agriculturally advanced countries of the world and bring down the rates of premia obtaining here for agriculturists?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The question of premia reduction as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Morarka Committee is under consideration at this stage . . .

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : How long will it take for consideration?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : All aspects will be taken into consideration and I hope a decision will be taken soon.

श्री यन्न बल्ल शर्मा : सिंचाई और निवास की दृष्टि से एल० आई० सी० की ऋण नीति में परिवर्तन आप करेंगे और ज्यादा एमाऊंट इसके लिए तय करने की बात तय करेंगे ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Already, the LIC is investing by way of debentures in land mortgage banks and electricity boards and other development programmes. If a State were to float a loan or a debenture for a particular project, say, an irrigation project, as the hon. Member has suggested, the LIC will consider it.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : एल० आई० सी० के चेयरमैन ने यह घोषणा की थी कि "ओन यूअर हाउस" स्कीम शहरों के साथ-साथ गांवों में भी लागू होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत पिछले साल देहात में कितना रुपया खर्च किया गया है और यह स्कीम कहां तक सफल हुई है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Offhand I cannot give the figures. But it is applicable to the rural areas and it has been made applicable. I shall certainly supply the figures to the hon. Member.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : एल० आई० सी० की बुनियादी नीति में जो खामियां थीं, और अब भी हैं, उन के बारे में तो हमारे मित्र ने बताया है। एल० आई० सी० के जो बास हैं, उन का रिश्ता फ्रील्ड आफिसर्स के साथ अच्छा नहीं है और उन का झगड़ा बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है। एल० आई० सी० के बास उन लोगों से मिलने से भी इन्कार करते हैं। अभी हाल में उन लोगों ने एक दिन की हड़ताल के लिए काल किया था। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि फ्रील्ड आफिसर्स के साथ अच्छे रिश्ते न होने के कारण एल० आई० सी० के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कोई कार्य क्षमता नहीं है; यदि हां, तो सरकार एल० आई० सी० के बास और फ्रील्ड आफिसर्स के बीच अच्छे रिश्ते कायम करने के मिलमिले में क्या करने जा रही है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I presume the hon. Member is referring to the development officers. So far as field officers are concerned, there was a certain amount of agitation. We had some talks and they have accepted that they will accept the norms; talks are continuing. The other difficulties that they are experiencing are being looked into.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Referring to the hon. Minister's statement that the decrease is due among other factors to the competition from savings certificates, land mortgage banks and from agriculture, may I know why he did not specify the steps to be taken in respect of this? May I know why particularly they are not increasing the return from insurance which is now 1.8 per cent which is due largely to the fact that the investment of the LIC is in Government securities and not in the private sector as before when a better return was received?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The LIC money is trust money . . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : It was always trust money.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I recognise that. The return aspect is kept in view all the time. But broader social objectives cannot be neglected while keeping that in view.

So far as 'Own Your Own House Scheme' is concerned it has been extended at present up to towns with one lakh population. It is under consideration to extend it to the rural areas also.

EXPENDITURE ON CONSTRUCTION OF SAMADHS

+

*574. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :

SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP SHARMA :

SHRI RANJEET SINGH :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS.

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure so far incurred on the construction of Raj Ghat, Vijaya Ghat and all other Samadhis;

(b) the expenditure likely to be incurred further;

(c) whether in view of the paucity of land and funds, Government would take a decision to the effect that if there is need for erecting a Samadhi for any political leader in future, the same would be erected in the areas where one of the aforesaid Samadhis is located; 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) and (b). Along with the construction of the Samadhis at Rajghat, Vijay Ghat and Shanti Vana, the general development of the surrounding areas, including the filling up of depressions, flood protection measures, horticultural works etc., is being undertaken. The expenditure incurred up to 31st October, 1969 on these Samadhi complexes is as follows :

Rajghat	Rs. 56,74,941
Vijay Ghat	Rs. 3,87,187
Shanti Vana	Rs. 16,03,204

The following expenditure remains to be incurred against sanctioned estimates :

Rajghat	Rs. 9,46,734
Vijay Ghat	Rs. 15,49,000
Shanti Vana	Rs. 15,16,000

Further works to be undertaken in the Samadhi Complexes remain to be decided.

(c) and (d). This raises a hypothetical question when future situations arise, appropriate decisions will have to be taken on the merits of each case.

श्री राम गोपाल शाल वाले : मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी सफाई के साथ सारी बातों का जवाब दिया है। उस समय दिल्ली की पटरियों पर दूजारों नौजवान रात को बिना रज्जाई और

कम्बल के सोते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "गरीबी भगाओ" का नारा लगाया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबों के लिए प्रबन्धन करना और इन समाधियों पर इतना रूपया खर्च करना और इतनी ज़मीन को ख़राब करना, जहाँ अनाज पैदा हो सकता था, कहीं तक उचित है।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Apart from the question of development of this low-lying area, I think a grateful nation is entitled to incur this expenditure.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It is not only that. This area is very close to a very thickly populated locality of Delhi. For this thickly populated area, it is also necessary to have a green area where they can get fresh air and other facilities.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : शान्ति वन के लिए सरकार की 31 लाख रुपये की स्कीम है, जब कि विजय घाट के लिए उस से कम है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की समाधियाँ बनाने के बारे में इस भेदभाव की नीति पर क्यों चल रही है।

श्री के० के० शाह : यह वान शलत है। चूँकि पहले राजघाट बना उस लिए नैचरली उस पर ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है। उस के बाद शान्ति वन बना और उस के मुताबिक उस पर खर्च होता रहा है। विजय घाट सब से बाद में बना है। इस लिए कुदरती तौर पर उस पर अभी तक खर्च कम हुआ है। इन समाधियों और उन के आस-पास के एरिया के विकास पर हर वर्ष किये जाने वाले खर्च में कोई फर्क नहीं है।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : शान्ति वन पर 31 लाख रूपया खर्च किया गया है। विजय घाट पर उस से कम क्यों खर्च किया गया है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : माननीय सदस्य का कहना गलत है। इन दोनों समाधियों के लो लाइंग एरियाज को फ़िल अप करने पर खर्च किया गया है। शान्ति वन और विजय घाट, इन दोनों समाधियों में कोई फ़र्क नहीं किया गया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उस पर ज्यादा और उस पर कम खर्च किया गया है।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि विदेशों में वार हीरोज और अन्य बड़े नेताओं की समाधियों के लिए एक ही स्थान निश्चित होता है, जैसे इंग्लैण्ड में वेस्ट मिनिस्टर एब्बे, रूस में क्रैमलिन और अमरीका में आरलिंगटन सीमेट्री; यदि हां, तो क्या कारण है कि एक ही स्थान पर बड़े नेताओं को दफ़नाने, या उन का दाहकर्म करने, या उन की समाधियां बनाने के बजाये सरकार अलग-अलग स्थानों पर ये समाधियां बना रही है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : जिन लोगों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में बड़ा हिस्सा लिया और महत्वपूर्ण काम किया, देश ने अपनी इच्छा से उन के लिए ये समाधियां बनाईं। आगे ऐसा करना या न करना आप के दिल की बात है। आप आगे ऐसा न करें।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस से लगता है कि उन के खयाल में आगे तो हमारी सरकार रहेगी। लेकिन उन की सरकार क्या करेगी, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी-अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह ज्यादा खतरनाक प्रतीत होता है। ठीक है, देश के नेताओं के प्रति श्रद्धा व्यक्त करना अच्छा है... (इयबघान)... अभी-अभी जब उन से पूछा गया कि क्या भविष्य में भी यह क्रम चालू रहेगा अलग-अलग समाधियां बनाने का तो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि समय पर निश्चित किया जायगा। इस के माने यह है कि इस प्रकार की समाधियों

का विस्तार होता रहेगा, लेकिन इस प्रकार से आज जितनी जगह घिरी हुई है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस दिल्ली में शमशान भूमि के नाम पर जितनी जगह घिरी हुई है वह सब से ज्यादा है, सब से ज्यादा जगह और सब से ज्यादा पैसे का खर्च जो यहां पर हुआ है वह शमशान भूमि पर हुआ है, तो अब तक तो जो हो गया वह हो गया। आगे जितने नेता मरेंगे उन की समाधि एक ही जगह हो जाय तो यह देश के आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से और दूसरे दृष्टिकोण से भी अच्छा है तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार का विचार करेगी और दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि भारतवर्ष धर्मनिरपेक्ष है...

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं बिलकुल सहमत हूँ माननीय सदस्य से।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मेरा प्रश्न तो पूरा हो जाने दीजिए। हमारा जैसा धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मीथा प्रश्न करिए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं एक बहुत अच्छा प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि वर्तमान स्थिति में मुसलमानों की समाधि अलग, हिन्दुओं की अलग यह हमारे धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश के अनुरूप नहीं है। हमारा धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश है। अगर एक ही जगह हिन्दू मुसलमान सब की समाधि हो तो अच्छा रहेगा इससे उन को कान्फ़रेंस करने में भी आसानी रहे वरना जामा मस्जिद से जैसे मौलाना आजाद उठ कर के आने होंगे, जामिया मिलिया से डा० जाकिर हुसैन और दूसरे साहब आने होंगे तो मरने के बाद समाधि एक ही जगह बने क्या इस प्रकार का एक आदर्श सरकार अपने देश में स्थापित करेगी कि हिन्दू मुसलमान सब नेताओं की समाधि एक ही जगह बने, उस का विस्तार न हो क्या इस प्रकार का आश्वासन सरकार देगी ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : पहले तो उन्होंने कहा कि समाधि होनी नहीं चाहिए, उस से मैंने कहा कि मैं सहमत हूँ। अब यह दूसरी चीज पर आ गए कि और समाधियां बहुत सी हों...

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक जगह पर हों।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सेकुलर समाधि...

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : आप ने स्वयं कहा कि आप का विचार है कि ऐसी समाधियां नहीं होनी चाहिए... (व्यवधान)... उन्होंने कहा, देखिए न, उन्होंने एक प्रश्न पूछा, उस पर मैंने कहा कि मैं उस से सहमत हूँ। अब वह बिलकुल दूसरी बात उठा रहे हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : नहीं, सेकुलर समाधि के लिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो तीन समाधियां बनी हैं राजघाट, शांति वन और विजय घाट इन में कितनी जमीन है? कितनी-कितनी जमीन में कौन-कौन सी समाधि बनी है?

दूसरी बात, क्या विरोधी दल के जो बड़े-बड़े नेता हुए हैं जैसे डा० लोहिया, पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, डा० श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी और डा० रघुवीर जैसे प्रमुख लोग जिन्होंने इस देश की काफी सेवा की है और इस देश की प्रगति के लिए अपना जीवन होम कर दिया, इन के लिए भी सरकार कोई अलग में धन खर्च करने वाली है ताकि लोगों को याद रहे कि सरकार द्वारा इस देश के लिए काम करने वाले लोग जो देश की उन्नति के लिए सतत प्रयत्न करते थे, उन के लिए धन खर्च कर के यह समाधि बनाई गई है?

श्री के० के० शाह : राजघाट में 175 एकड़, विजय घाट में 75 एकड़ और शांति वन 81 एकड़।

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : अपोजीशन लीडर्स की समाधि के बारे में?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The second question is hypothetical.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Why? They are dead already.

SHRI RANGA : Names of some patriots have just now been mentioned. In that context, many other names can also be thought of. In view of the fact that on earlier occasions, in an *ad hoc* manner, almost without consulting Parliament and the Cabinet, at their back, they had decided on these two samadhis for the former Prime Ministers, would the Government take time and take counsel among themselves as Cabinet and come to some kind of policy for providing a place for the patriots who have died and for whom samadhis have not been provided and also for the patriots who will be dying in future—I mean a kind of general samadhis for all patriots as and when they pass away so that it would not be necessary in future for the Cabinet to be taking these *ad hoc* decisions and spare so much land for each one of them?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The Prime Minister has just now replied saying that she agrees with the suggestion made by my hon. friend that in future no samadhis should be made. But so far as the general question put by the hon. Member is concerned, different people will be dying at different places; so, how can there be a general samadhi?

SHRI RANGA : Sir, he did not reply specifically to the question that I have put quite clearly. I meant one place where the patriots can be buried or can be cremated so that the people would know where to go in order to offer prayers as and when they feel it necessary. I have suggested only one place. I do not want you here and now to say yes. I want to know if they would consider this suggestion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Certainly, we can consider it. But I think Acharya Ranga will agree that this is also a matter which will be the concern of the families of those who die. You cannot just say, somebody wants somewhere the funeral to take place. But certainly the suggestion can be considered.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: While congratulating the Government in raising memorials for the great sons of India, I would like to ask the Government whether they would consider the feasibility—it would ensure greater peace for the departed soul—of diverting a part of the expenditure in constructing houses for the poor people, the teeming millions who are facing the forces of rain, heat and cold without any shelter. Would the Government in future divert part of this expenditure to construct houses?

MR. SPEAKER: It was asked earlier also.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: It is a very valuable suggestion for consideration.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Thank you.

PARTICIPATION OF INDIA IN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO

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

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated in the Sixty-Nation International Conference convened in San Francisco from September 15 to 19, 1969 to consider issues involved in bridging the world income gap; and

(b) if so, what were the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) What the hon. Members have in mind is the Fourth International Industrial Conference held in San Francisco from September 15 to 19, 1969. It was attended by a few Indian business leaders.

(b) Since the Conference is a forum for discussion and does not pass resolutions or take group action, it is reported to have achieved little in the solution of the problem of the income gap.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR: I had specifically asked what were the subjects that were discussed and the decisions arrived at, at

this conference. The Minister has not said anything about that.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the fourth International Industrial Conference held at San Francisco is concerned, it was held from 15th to 19th September, 1969, and it was jointly sponsored by the Stanford Research Institute and the National Industrial Conference Research Board and was attended by about 700 delegates from 70 nations. The hon. Member wants to know the subjects discussed. Some of the subjects which were discussed in panels were: (1) Partnership that is needed between management, labour, finance and Government in order to achieve good economic planning; (2) steps which industrially advanced nations could take to help developing countries in matters of trade, external aid and capital investment; (3) implications of population explosion, pollution and the advance of science and technology on the world and the newly emerging nations and peoples; (4) problems and opportunities in the growing internationalisation of business.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR: May I know whether our country was represented in that conference and if so, what subject did we put forth there?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I do not have the details of the speeches made at the conference which was attended by Shri S. L. Kirloskar, Shri H. V. R. Jengar, Chairman of the E.I.D. Parry and Shri P. L. Tandon of the STC in their individual capacities. Shri Viren Shah, M.P., is also said to have attended it.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION ON WORKING OF BANKING INDUSTRY

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*576. **SHRI GANESH GHOSH:**

SHRI B. K. MODAK:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

SHRI K. HALDER:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Banking Commission appointed by Government is now inquiring into the working of the banking industry; and

(b) if so, (i) who are the members of the Commission; (ii) the terms of reference of the Commission and (iii) when the Commission is expected to submit their report?

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

(b) The information asked for it contained in the Government Resolution of 3rd February, 1969, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2363/69]

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : May I know whether the Government is aware that big business houses in our country are even now able to utilise the funds of the nationalised banks in their own interests through the new custodians, who were until recently the managers of these banks? In view of this, will the minister tell us how these terms of reference will enable the commission to go into this aspect at all?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : There is a long list of the terms of reference. I can read a couple of them . . .

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I want to know how these terms of reference would enable the commission to go into this aspect of preventing big monopoly houses from utilising the funds of the nationalised banks.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the Banking Commission is concerned, it has got wide terms of reference. It is one of the important bodies appointed after a long time since 1931. The Commission would certainly go into all the aspects of the problem which the hon. member mentioned.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : With these terms of reference, how can the Commission prevent monopoly houses from utilising the funds of the nationalised banks?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Where necessary, some changes will have to be made in the terms of reference.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : It is seen that even after nationalisation of banks cut throat competition is going on between them and many branches are being opened at random without any coordination among the nationalised banks. Will the minister explain in what manner the commission is going to tackle this question?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is difficult to say in what manner the Commission will tackle any question. Because the situation has changed to a certain extent. Where it conflicts with the terms of reference given, it can be changed, as I said earlier. Probably the hon. member is aware that there is also a working group under Dr. Gadgil, which is looking into such matters. We are trying to eliminate any kind of unprofitable competition. A certain amount of competition there should be between these banks, but we want to avoid any competition which will harm the general cause. We have spoken to the custodians and others concerned about this matter. With regard to Dr. Gadgil's working group and the Banking Commission, they will complement each other and not come in conflict.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Prime Minister place before the House, the new terms of reference she is contemplating?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : When they are decided, they will certainly be known.

SHRI K. HALDER : After the nationalisation of banks the present Commission has become out of date. So, will the government appoint a new commission with new terms of reference?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Perhaps it would have been useful if the Minister had read out the terms of reference because the necessity for many of those points still exists. On the other hand we may have to strengthen those to the extent the new situation warrants. As I said, there are one or two terms of reference which may have to be changed. Out of the long list of ten only two or three need to be changed. The others are still valid. If the House likes, I would read them.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Give the numbers of the items which have to be changed.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : 1, 2 and 9 are the ones which have to be changed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The present position of banking in India is confusing to most of us. The foreign banks, which pursue their policy of merchant banking, which is simple money-lending, are allowed to function and grow. They have been allowed to open new branches after nationalisation. I will give the example of the National and Grindlays Bank, which has been allowed to open a new branch in Southern Avenue in Calcutta. How is it that you are allowing foreign banks to open new branches? Secondly....

MR. SPEAKER : Let him be brief and come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Secondly, I am told that out of PL 480 funds Rs. 250 crores have been given to one American bank to do banking in this country, which exceeds the total paid-up capital of all the nationalised banks in India. Then, how do you expect the nationalised banks to compete with that American bank and give better performance? Thirdly, the custodians of all the nationalised banks are the same old dubs against whom there are all kinds of complaints of misdeeds. To quote only one instance, Punjab National Bank is there. You are allowing them to function and expect them to usher in the socialist movement in this country. What an attempt to live in a fool's paradise! The foreign banks have been allowed to open new branches, evade payment of income tax and make high profits. If you cannot stop all that, what do you expect out of this Commission?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Under these circumstances, may I ask the hon. Minister one question? The Banking Commission was formed in February 1969 when social control hopes were being given to us by Shri Desai. Now what are the basic changes they want to bring in, how soon do they want to bring them in and

how soon do they want to bring the report before the people of this country?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the Banking Commission is concerned, this was formed in 1967. As the Prime Minister pointed out, its terms of reference are very wide. But, in view of the fact that 14 major banks have been nationalised, terms of reference No. 1, 2 and 9 may have to undergo a change.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They promised to do this in October 1969 and now it is December 1969. What are you doing?

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister give the answer. Why do you interrupt him while he is replying to your question?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Therefore, these will have to be strengthened, if necessary. As far as the question of foreign banks is concerned, the instructions are that they should not take away the deposits from here in a big way. As far as new branches are concerned, I have no information.

As far as the managers and the custodians are concerned the matter is before the Supreme Court and till such time as the Supreme Court decides about the matter we are not in a position to do anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How soon is the Commission going to submit its report?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Panigrahi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : My question is not replied to. I am entitled to a reply as to how soon the Commission is going to submit the report.

MR. SPEAKER : This was replied to earlier. Probably you did not hear it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : My question has not been replied to fully.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The date given was December 1970.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : After the nationalisation of 14 major banks a new situation has emerged in which they are needed to supplement the

credit now being offered to the agricultural sector by the various nationalised credit institutions which were created before the nationalisation of banks for that purpose. Will the Government consider a more rationalised credit policy to be pursued by the banks, which is not included in the terms of reference, so that all the credit that is being directed to rural areas by the various nationalised financial institutions will be consolidated and rationalised and a compact sum of rural credit could be assessed? Secondly, I would like to know whether it has not come to the notice of Government that nationalised banks are finding difficulty in opening their subsidiary banks because the present establishment cost, as it is regulated today, is heavy. Will the Government consider that point also so that they can go in for opening more subsidiary banks in the different areas?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Government is committed to take follow-up measures in regard to mobilisation of deposits, expansion of branches and other matters and, therefore, to that extent we may have to take certain measures even before the Commission's report. That is why it was said that items (i), (ii) and (ix) in the terms of reference of the Commission may have to be altered. The Prime Minister has also indicated that to the extent the terms of reference have got to be enlarged and more things have to be referred to the Commission, they will be revised.

INSURANCE OF CRICKET MATCH HELD BETWEEN INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND

*577. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has insured that recent cricket match between India and New Zealand;

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has to incur a heavy loss on that match; and

(c) if so, the estimated amount of loss suffered by the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : It was reported in a section of the press that the LIC had insured this cricket match between India and New Zealand but the answer which I hear from the Minister is that it has not been done. May I know whether Government contradicted those press reports where it had been stated that the LIC had incurred a huge loss on account of insuring this cricket match?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The insurance proposal that was made regarding the match played at Hyderabad was for covering loss due to riot, rain, fire etc. It was considered speculative.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : In England cricket matches are insured. It should not be debarred.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It was not debarred. It was perfectly within the range of insurance to underwrite such risks but on this occasion it was considered speculative and therefore, it was not covered by a policy.

TAX EVASION BY TATA AND BIRLA FIRMS

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

(a) how many tax evasion complaints about the Tata and Birla firms have been brought to the notice of Government within the last three years;

(b) the total amount of tax arrears involved therein, separately;

(c) the action taken by the Government about them and with what success; and

(d) the total development tax reliefs enjoyed by those firms within those years, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No complaints about tax evasion by the Tata concerns are reported to have been received.

A number of complaints about tax evasion by assessee of the Birla group have been received. These cases have been assigned to a few selected officers under the supervision of the Director of Inspection with a view to make a thorough probe into allegations of tax evasion.

(b) Information regarding Income-tax arrears against the concerned companies is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Investigations are in progress and large additions have already been made in some cases of this group. However, the assessee of this group have filed appeals against the additions. The extent of the success will be known only when the assessments become final.

(d) It is not clear whether the hon. Member has in mind development rebate granted under section 33 of the Income-tax Act, development allowance granted under section 33A, rehabilitation relief under section 107A or all these reliefs taken together. However, the information on these points is not readily available and its collection in respect of over 200 assessee would involve considerable time and labour.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि टैक्स के एरियर्स के मूतालिक तमाम आंकड़े नहीं हैं, अभी यह हिसाब उनके पास नहीं है कि टाटा और बिरला फर्म्स की तरफ कितना बकाया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—जब हर साल इसका हिसाब किया जाता है तो पिछले तीन साल का उन की तरफ कितना बकाया है, यह हिसाब क्यों नहीं किया गया ? क्या उन लोगों का इन पर दबाव है, प्रेशराइज्ड है या कोई दूसरा कारण है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक एरियर्स का ताल्लुक है—पहले असेसमेन्ट कम्प्लीट

हो जाये, उस के बाद अगर अपील हो तो उस का फैसला हो जाये, तभी एरियर्स कितने ह, इस के सही आंकड़े जाने जा सकते हैं । इसी लिए मैंने उत्तर में कहा है कि वे आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये जा रहे ह और सभा के पटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टाटा और बिरला फर्म्स के हाथ में भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था का केन्द्रीयकरण बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है, ये लोग भारत की अर्थ व्यवस्था को अपने हाथ में केन्द्रित करते जा रहे हैं । जब राष्ट्रीयकरण की हवा चल रही है, इन्होंने इस हवा को चलाया है और देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना की बात सामने रखी जा रही है, तो यह एरियर्स का झमेला ही खत्म करने के लिये और समाजवाद स्थापित करने के लिये क्या आप इन दोनों फर्मों को नेशनलाइज करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The question of nationalisation does not arise here.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Q. No. 579.

श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : समाधि के प्रश्न पर आपने 25 मिनट लगा दिये, और इतने महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को एक मिनट में समाप्त कर दिया, यह उचित नहीं है ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: What is this? You did not allow even one supplementary. You passed on to the next Question. (Interruptions) It was an important Question. (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : You allowed only the hon. Member who had given notice of the Question to put the question. Is not the House entitled to put further supplementaries ?

You could have allowed at least three or four further supplementaries. It was

an important Question. Why did you not allow any further supplementaries? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order. I have been trying my best and, in spite of that, this is the seventh Question. This is the maximum we have done in this session. (*Interruptions*) I have been allowing. If you go on like that and want that more and more supplementaries, must be allowed, then the House cannot go beyond two or three Questions. The questions over which you are worried could never have been reached if I had maintained the old speed. (*Interruptions*) I see a few people getting up right every day. After all there is a limit of interest on one thing or the other. Why should other members be kept waiting every day for their questions? Every day a few people get up to ask supplementaries and deprive other members of their right. (*Interruptions*) I am not going to allow this. I must see that other members get the chance also. (*Interruptions*)

RELIEF TO KERALA AND MYSORE FOR BEING ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY FIFTH FINANCE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

*579, SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are considering the question of providing relief in the current year to Kerala and Mysore which have been adversely affected by the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has made any re-assessment in this regard after publication of the Finance Commission's report; and

(c) if so, to what extent the relief is being given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The matter is proposed to be examined in the light of the re-assessment of States' resources by the Planning Commission which is expected to be finalised shortly.

MR. SPEAKER : The question hour is over now.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Have any suggestions been made?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : We have been very badly discriminated against. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa please resume your seat. Yourself, Shri Sreedharan and the other gentleman get the time every day. (*Interruptions*) I told you I am not going to yield to it. You may like to do it for ever. Please sit down. You want to monopolise the time of the House? I am not going to allow a few members to monopolise the time of the House. (*Interruptions*) This is once for all. I am not going to allow a few to monopolise the time of the House. I have to see that all the members get their rights. Question hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS COMMISSION

S.N. 2. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Administrative Reforms Commission to wind up its work by February, 1970;

(b) whether the Commission wanted a fresh lease of life to complete its projects in hand; and

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No time limit was stipulated in the terms of reference, which only required the Administrative Reforms Commission to make its report to the Government of India as soon as practicable.

The question of the Commission seeking a fresh lease of life does not, therefore, arise.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : When the Administrative Reforms Commission was constituted, it was expected by the Government and others that the job will be completed by the end of 1968. May, I, therefore, know as to what are the specific reasons for which the job is being delayed? Is it that the Members of the Commission are not devoting sufficient time to carry out their jobs and are asking for extension in respect of each and every report? May I know by what time the job is likely to be completed and whether the Chairman has indicated that the job is likely to be completed by March 1970? May I know as to what is the amount of expenditure which has already been incurred on the Administrative Reforms Commission and what is the amount which will be spent by the time it is over?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is true that we originally expected the Commission to complete its work earlier. But when we took up the matter with them and asked by what extent they would like the tenure of those people working with them to be extended—because financial provision has to be made for them in the budget—they indicated to us that they will take a little more time to complete their work because the expert groups that they have constituted have not submitted their report. They wanted to complete all those tasks that they have taken in their hands. Therefore, the work has been delayed. The details why the work has been delayed were explained to the House several times earlier and the Commission has again explained the reasons for the delays. We have at present sanctioned the posts of the people who are working in the Commission upto February next year. So far, we have not received any proposal from the Commission to extend these beyond February. We have also seen a statement that is issued by the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission in Bangalore saying that he is going to discuss this matter with the Prime Minister. He is coming to Delhi perhaps today or tomorrow and he is going to discuss this matter, and he will be able

to indicate when the Commission is likely to finish its work. He has also indicated that he is anxious to finish the work of the Commission as early as possible.

As regards the expenditure incurred by the Commission, the expenditure has been Rs. 57.21 lakhs upto May, 1969 and the current year's provision is 12.60 lakhs. There have been some reductions. They have been able to make some reduction in the expenditure last year and this year and they have also reduced the number of persons working in the Commission from 167 to 110 and we expect that the Commission would be able to finish its work because not much work remains now and they will be able to finish it very soon, but we are expecting that the Chairman will discuss the matter with the Prime Minister and then we will know definitely when the Commission's work will be finally over.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : After the recommendations have been made and the job of the Administrative Reforms Commission is completed, the main job will be with regard to the action taken by the Government in respect of such recommendations. As we see, in respect of many of the recommendations the Government is lukewarm. May I know, through you, Sir, whether Government is thinking in terms of appointing some sort of a committee consisting of Members of Parliament and important, experienced technical people so that they can keep a watch over the action taken by the Government with regard to the recommendations made? If not, what other device do the Government propose to make by which some such watch is kept with regard to the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commission?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The Department of Administrative Reforms really coordinates the work in this regard and the Ministries which are directly concerned with the recommendations examine them and then papers are prepared. They are sometimes examined by the specially constituted committee of secretaries. Then, depending upon the nature of the recommendations either the Minister or the Cabinet looks into such things and decisions are taken. Then also we

want to keep an eye on the implementation part of the decisions which have been accepted and for this purpose we have instructed the Department of Administrative Reforms to keep itself informed about this. Implementation Reports are received by it and we keep a watch on it.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय ये कमेटी या कमीशन जब भी कभी बैठते हैं तो हम लोगों का दिल दहलाने लगता है क्योंकि इसका इतिहास यह है कि पहले कमेटी बैठती है, फिर कमेटी लेटती है और फिर सो जाती है और उसको जगाने के लिए फिर दूसरी कमेटी एक्वाइन्ट करनी पड़ती है। अभी एक्शन कमेटी के बारे में पटीदिया जी ने जो सजेस्ट किया उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो इंटरिम रिपोर्ट्स निकली हैं कि मिस्ट्रीज का साइज क्या होना चाहिए या दूसरी चीजें क्या होनी चाहिए तो उनके बारे में क्या गवर्नमेंट ने अपना दिमाग बना लिया है? यदि बना लिया है तो क्या उसको कार्य रूप में ला रहे हैं? अगर नहीं ला रहे हैं तो उसके कारण क्या है?

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन रिपोर्ट्स के बारे में सरकार द्वारा निर्णय किया गया है उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्यों के सामने प्रधान मंत्री के द्वारा वक्तव्य दिए गए हैं और कुछ स्टेटमेंट्स भी यहां सभा पटल पर रखे गए हैं। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने जो एनालिसिस की है उससे यह पता लगता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन के द्वारा हमें जो सिफारिशें पहली छः रिपोर्टों में मिली हैं उनमें से 82 प्रतिशत सिफारिशों को मंजूर कर लिया गया है।

उन में से केवल 9 प्रतिशत ऐसी सिफारिशें हैं जिनको मंजूर नहीं किया गया है और 9 प्रतिशत सिफारिशें ऐसी हैं जिन पर हम अभी भी विचार कर रहे हैं। जिन सिफारिशों

को हम ने मंजूर कर लिया है उन के ऊपर हम क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं यह मैं पहले बतला चुका हूँ।

SHRI RANGA : May I know whether Government would be willing to accept the suggestions made by our friends like Shri D. N. Patodia and Shri S. M. Banerjee? Will they at least be willing to place on the Table of the House from time to time during every session a statement showing the action taken on the recommendations made so that the House would be in a position to know how far these and other recommendations which have been accepted by Government are being implemented and the House could also bring pressure upon Government to see that the other recommendations also are accepted and implemented.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The procedure that we have followed so far is that as soon as Government have made up their mind about the recommendations made by the ARC, they have come before the House, and either the Prime Minister or the Home Minister has made a statement on the same; statements have been made here regarding the recommendations which were accepted by Government and the Government decisions thereon. Such statements have been laid on the Table report-wise, and we wish to follow the same procedure in future also. We shall lay on the Table of the House all the decisions that Government take on these recommendations so that hon. Members can keep themselves posted with the progress in this matter. So far as the appointment of a committee is concerned, I agree with the hon. Member that the appointment of such a committee is not necessary.

SHRI RANGA : I did not say that it was not necessary.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : How does he agree without our saying anything about it?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Not only has the ARC made some recommendations, but there is quite an important debate going on in the country with regard to the role of bureaucracy in the development of the country. May I know

whether any step has been taken to get the report examined not only at the bureaucratic level which will not be anything but allergic to fundamental changes in the structure but at the political level outside the Cabinet or even inside the Cabinet? May I know whether any machinery has been devised so that the report and the recommendations of the ARC or the suggestions made by them can be got examined at the political level?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :

This has not been done. After the reports are examined by the committee of secretaries, they are looked into by the Minister concerned or by the Cabinet Minister, or a committee that might be specially constituted or by the whole Cabinet. That is the political level at which it is considered. If hon. Members desire that there should be some other level at which this should be examined then on receipt of a concrete suggestion from them, we shall examine it and if we can improve upon the work of examining these reports we shall be glad to do so.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : There has been a plethora of study teams that have been appointed by the ARC. In fact, even this morning's newspaper carried a news item to the effect that a study team was yet to go into the defence structure of the country, headed by Shri S. N. Mishra. Is this not a sufficient indication to Government that the ARC is thinking in terms of a continuing body and if so, do Government contemplate to give it some sort of statutory recognition so that it can go on and on?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :

As I have indicated already, certain reports have yet to be received, and the report that the hon. Member has referred to is also one such report which we have yet to receive. There is no doubt that there has been some delay in the completion of the work of the commission. But as the chairman has indicated, we hope that after his discussion with the Prime Minister, we shall be able to know finally when the commission's work will be wound up.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

When the chairman of the commission wanted for the first time an extension of

the time-limit, did he indicate any positive period in regard to the extension of the time-limit, and was any assurance given to him that that particular time-limit would be given to him by the Prime Minister during one of their meetings? Since when has the Home Ministry started pursuing this matter with the ARC and saying that its deliberations should end by February? Whenever the chairman has been making such statements, he must have been given some assurance, positive or negative that he would get the extension of time or not; since the chairman has made statements that the extension of time will be granted for the completion of the work, I would like to know whether the Prime Minister has in one of the talks with the chairman given to him this assurance that the extension of time will be granted? If that be so, since when has the Home Ministry started pursuing this matter that they must finish their work by February next?

May I know whether any assessment or evaluation has been made of the implementation of the recommendations by the ARC? For, in many matters, rules and regulations have to be changed, and in many matters, statutory provisions have to be made by bringing forward Bills; in many cases, these recommendations affect the States also. May I know whether any positive instruction has been given by Government in this regard....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is a very senior Member, and she should put a straight question and not go on making regular speeches.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :

We have not started pursuing the matter that the commission's work should end by February. We are not pursuing that matter, nor are we suggesting it. I have only stated that the financial grants for the staff of the commission exist only up to February, 1970. But it is not that we are telling the commission that they should complete their work by that time. We only want them to complete their work quickly; even in 1968 when we took the matter up with them, we did not say that they should finish their work; we only asked them by what time they would be able to finish their work. They indicat-

ed some time, but later on they said that it would not be possible for them to finish their work by that time. But we have so far not fixed any time-limit for their work. Even now, we have not fixed any time-limit for them, because the terms of reference do not admit of such time-limit being fixed. The chairman has indicated as I said earlier, that after discussion with the Prime Minister, he hopes to finalise this matter and he himself has indicated that he will be able to finish this work as quickly as possible.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने फरमाया कि इस प्रशासनिक मुद्धार आयोग के ऊपर काफी पैसा खर्चा किया गया तो इस कमीशन ने जो दो महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्टें, एक यूनिवर्सल टैरीटरीज और दूसरी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के बारे में की हुई हैं क्या सरकार ने उन के बारे में कोई समय निश्चित किया है कि उन में की गई सिफारिशों को कब तक लागू कर दिया जायेगा ? क्या उन पर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान दिया है, अगर उन को ऐंगेजिन किया है तो उस बारे में सरकार का क्या खयाल है ? क्या कोई एक निश्चित अवधि नियत करेगी कि फर्ना रिपोर्ट इतने समय के अन्दर लागू कर दी जायगी अथवा उसके फंसले स्वीकार किये जायेंगे या अस्वीकार किये जायेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जैसा मैंने कहा कि हम इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि जैसे ही किसी रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण समाप्त हो उस की सिफारिशों को हम मंजूर करें या नामंजूर करें । उन की सिफारिशों को जिन्हें सरकार मंजूर करे उन्हें तत्काल लागू किया जाय और लागू करने के बाद यह देखने के लिए कि कितनी लागू हुई और कितनों के लागू होने में देर लग रही है और यह कि उन के लागू करने पर उन का क्या नतीजा हो रहा है इन सब बातों की देहाभाल करने के लिए हम ने ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रिव रिफॉर्मस डिपार्टमेंट जोकि यह

मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत काम करता है उस को इस की जिम्मेदारी दी है कि वह उसकी देहाभाल करे ।

हम लोगों को इस के बारे में बतलाते रहें । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है वह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और हम उस पर पूरा ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स रिपोर्ट के बारे में मेरा स्पेसिफिक सवाल है ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : उस के ऊपर जांच चल रही है ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Have the Commission given their views on the disparity prevailing between the income drawn by the highest paid and the lowest paid employee of the Government, and do Government have under consideration any measures to give a social direction to the implementation of this recommendation which will have the effect of narrowing the disparity in the income spread ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The various Reports of the ARC received by Government have either been laid on the Table or placed in the Parliament Library. Unfortunately, I do not have details of the recommendations with me now and am unable to give information on this particular matter whether they have made such a recommendation or what action Government have taken.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The hon. Minister of State has said that when the A.R.C. was appointed, no time-limit was stipulated. In that context, Government visualise the proliferation of the activities of the Commission ? If they do not do they propose to modulate their attitude towards this Commission according to their ideas ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Frankly speaking, we did not expect the Commission to take such a long time as they have. But I have already indicated that this matter is engaging the attention

of the Chairman, and after the Chairman's discussion with the Prime Minister, we shall be able finally to know by what time the work will be completed.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : How many Reports have been received by Government and how many more are going to be received ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : 14 Reports have so far been received by Government and 6 or 7 more are expected.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग के अब तक जितने सुझाव आये हैं वे प्रायः सरकार की नीतियों से टकराते हुए हैं। क्या यही कारण है कि सरकार चाहती है कि वह अपना काम जल्दी समाप्त करे ताकि सरकारी नीतियों की आलोचना अधिक न हो ?

दूसरी बात यह कि जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, 82 प्रतिशत सुझाव इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्हें सरकार स्वीकार कर चुकी है, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बतलाया कि इन 82 प्रतिशत में से कितने इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्हें सरकार लागू कर चुकी है और जो शेष हैं उन को लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुकल : यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग को जो सिफारिशें हैं वह सरकार की नीतियों से टकराती हैं इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि वह जल्दी काम समाप्त करें और जो उन की सिफारिशें हैं उन 82 प्रतिशत में से हम ने कुछ पूरी तरह से, कुछ आंशिक रूप से और कुछ फेर बदल कर मंजूर किया है। इसी से सिद्ध हो जाता है कि जब सिफारिशें उन की थीं वह हमारी जो आधारभूत नीतियां हैं उन के खिलाफ नहीं जाती हैं।

जहां तक मंजूर की हुई नीतियां को लागू करने का सवाल है, जब उन की इम्प्लीमेंटेशन रिपोर्ट्स आती हैं उन की जांच की जाती है और दूसरे दूसरे मंत्रालय जो उन से सम्बन्धित होते हैं वह भी अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजते हैं। उन

के बारे में अभी यह कहना मुश्किल है कि किस रूप में, पूरे रूप में या आंशिक रूप में, हम उन को लागू करेंगे और कितने स्तरों पर लागू करेंगे। कुछ समय लगेगा इस के पहले कि हम इस बात का विप्लेयण कर सकें कि कितने प्रभावशाली ढंग से वह काम कर रहे हैं। इस के बारे में मैं सदन को सूचित कर सकूंगा, इस का मुझ को विश्वास है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SURVEY OF WEST COAST FOR SETTING UP AN OIL REFINERY THERE

*571. **SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :**
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR :

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

(a) the steps taken to survey or examine the possibility of starting an oil refinery in the West Coast part of the country; and

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Indian Oil Corporation in this connection to start another survey in this part of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN**) : (a) No separate steps have been taken to survey the possibility of starting an oil refinery in the West Coast of the country. A comprehensive study has been made by a Study Group regarding additional refining capacity that may be required to be created during the period 1969 to 1975.

(b) No. Sir.

विश्व बैंक के एक अध्ययन दल द्वारा
गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने का दौरा

*580. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व बैंक के

एक दल ने 20 जुलाई से 23 जुलाई, 1969 तक गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने का दौरा किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दल ने किन-किन बातों का अध्ययन किया ;

(ग) क्या इस बात ने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) . विश्व बैंक के पूर्व मूल्यांकन दल ने गोरखपुर उर्वरक कारखाने का 20 जुलाई, से 22 जुलाई, 1969 तक दौरा किया। यह दौरा मिशन के अध्ययन का एक अंश था और इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य देश में उर्वरक उद्योग के लिए विश्व बैंक की सहायता के बारे में विचार करना है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विदेशों में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली का प्रचार

* 581. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या विदेशों में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के लिए कोई प्रयास किया गया है।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में कुछ भारतीय जड़ी बूटियों पर अधिक सफल परीक्षा किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अन्य देशों में भी आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) (क) और (ग) सरकार की वर्तमान नीति देश में ही आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास करने की है।

(ख) जी हां।

AID FROM AID-INDIA CONSORTIUM FOR FAMILY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT

* 582. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Aid India Consortium met in Stockholm sometime in November last to review the aid programme to India;

(b) whether Indian representative strongly defended the requirements of India for family planning development programme; and

(c) if so, the details of the deliberations?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Aid India Consortium met in Stockholm on November 24 and 25, 1969 to review the problems and progress in India's Family Planning Programme, and to discuss the possibility of further external assistance being provided to the programme.

(b) and (c). The Indian representatives informed the Meeting about the steps taken to carry out the Family Planning Programme in India and the nature of the financial resources provided for it. The members of the Consortium discussed the programme and welcomed the Government of India's determination to continue to give it the highest priority and commended its voluntary nature, the use of all available communications media and the emphasis on the need for the programme's

integration with maternal and child health. They agreed that the programme could absorb substantial amounts of additional resources and recognized that if external assistance were to make a significant contribution, it would have to be available, in large part, to finance local currency expenditures.

PROGRESS IN EXPLORATION WORK OF COPPER FINDS IN BANKA SUB-DIVISION OF BIHAR

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

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the exploration work with regard to copper finds in the Banka Sub-division of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any qualitative and quantitative analysis has been made;

(c) what are its commercial prospects; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Geological Survey of India have drilled 308.65 metres in three boreholes in Phaga area and 233.12 metres in four holes in Baghmari area. Geophysical investigations have also been carried out in Belbathan and Phaga areas.

(b) and (c). No significant mineralized zones have been met with in any of the boreholes. Geophysical surveys have also not indicated any prominent anomaly.

(d) Does not arise.

NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE CONTROL OF BRAHMAPUTRA

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

(a) whether Government had any discussion with the Government of Assam

for drawing up a national plan for the control of floods in Brahmaputra;

(b) whether any consensus would be arrived at as a result of the discussion; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the plan proposed to be undertaken by the Centre for taming the river ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). There have been informal discussions with Government of Assam regarding effective flood control of river Brahmaputra. For this purpose it has been decided to set up a body to help formulation and implementation of a comprehensive plan of flood control in the Brahmaputra Valley. The State Government will be enabled to make adequate provision for this purpose in the State Plan. Details are being worked out in consultation with the State Government.

राहन कार्य के लिये दान दी गई औषधियों का मुंगेर सदर अस्पताल से बरामद किया जाना

*585. श्री देबेन सेन :

श्रीमती इलापाल चौधरी :

प० ला० बाबूपाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके आवेदन पर 22 नवम्बर, 1969 को मुंगेर जिले बिहार के सदर अस्पताल में छापा मारा गया था और बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों की सहायता के लिये दो वर्ष पूर्व विदेशों द्वारा दान स्वरूप दी गयी 75 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की औषधियां बरामद की गई थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध

में एक व्यापक रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के अपर निदेशक, बिहार ने जांच के दौरान अस्पताल के कमरे में कतिपय उन दवाइयों को पाया जिनकी तारीख समाप्त हो चुकी थी। ये दवाइयां पिछले सूखे के दौरान विदेशी स्रोतों से उपहार में प्राप्त हुई लगती हैं। इन दवाइयों की कीमत 30,000 तथा 35,000 के बीच में आंकी गई है।

(ख) जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने के बाद दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का विचार है। इस मामले में विस्तृत जांच करने का भी विचार है और उसकी रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

IMPORT OF DI-AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE
FROM U.S.A.

*586. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) the total quantities of Di-Ammonium Phosphate imported from U.S.A. last year;

(b) the basic import duty chargeable on these imports;

(c) whether Government are aware that the imports of Di-Ammonium are badly affecting the superphosphate industry in India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the superphosphate industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The quantity of Di-ammonium phosphate imported during 1968-69 from the U.S.A. was 1,96,076 tonnes.

(b) A 10% countervailing import duty is leviable on this fertilizer.

(c) and (d). In view of the fact that the imports of Di-ammonium phosphate are made only to fill the gap between the estimated requirements of the country for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers and their estimated local production, the Government do not think that the imports of Di-ammonium phosphate are badly affecting the superphosphate industry in the country. Steps are taken to assess periodically the requirements of phosphatic fertilizers that can be met through the indigenous production, and imports of Di-ammonium phosphate and other fertilizers are planned only to the extent that the indigenous production falls short of the estimated requirements. The State Governments were asked to use maximum quantity of locally manufactured superphosphate, etc. before indenting for imported complex fertilizers.

EXPENDITURE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE ON
THE IMPORT OF RAILWAY GOODS

*587. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual expenditure in foreign exchange on the import of railway goods as electrical, signalling and tele-communications equipment;

(b) how this expenditure is met, whether by loans from abroad or by purely Indian resources; and

(c) whether some foreign agencies are giving aid to meet the expenditure and if so, the rate of interest ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

(a) The foreign exchange expenditure on

the import of electrical goods (including electrical traction equipments and electrical components for manufacture of electric and diesel locomotives and Electrical multiple units and signalling & telecommunication equipment during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 14.06 crores and Rs. 11.20 crores respectively. The anticipated foreign exchange expenditure for these items during 1969-70 is about Rs. 11 crores.

(b) The foreign exchange expenditure on these items is met from credits extended by the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank) and Credits under bilateral agreements with foreign countries.

(c) The credits extended by the International Development Association for Indian Railways bear no interest but only a service charge of 3% per annum. Credits extended by Canada and U.K. are also interest free. Credits under bilateral agreements with other foreign countries bear varying rates of interest up to 6% per annum.

DEFICIT FINANCE AND PRICE INDEX

*588. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total of deficit finance in the current budget year and the corresponding figure on the same date in the last budget year;

(b) the whole-sale price index for all commodities on the same dates during the present and the past budget year;

(c) the total money in circulation on the same two dates; and

(d) since there appears no relation between the deficit finance and prices and money supply, why Government do not increase it and avoid the alternative of taxation for as long as this can be done without marked inflation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The available information is based on the Reserve Bank's net credit

to Government. This shows that between 31st March, 1969 and 14th November, 1969 there was an overall surplus of Rs. 34 crores in Government transactions in contrast to an overall deficit of Rs. 26 crores revealed during the corresponding period last year.

(b) The general index of wholesale prices (1961-62=100) rose from 165.1 during the week ended March 29, 1969 to 168.0 during the week ended November 15, 1969—an increase of 1.8 per cent. During the corresponding period last year, the general index of wholesale prices had risen from 160.3 to 166.1—an increase of 3.6 per cent.

(c) Total money in circulation rose from Rs. 5839 crores on 31st March, 1969 to Rs. 5986 crores on 14th November, 1969—an increase of Rs. 147 crores. During the corresponding period last year money supply had registered a decline of Rs. 67 crores i.e. from Rs. 5401 crores on March, 31, 1968 to Rs. 5334 crores on November 15, 1968.

(d) Government policy is to keep deficit financing within the non-inflationary limits, but this cannot provide a substitute for other means of mobilising additional resources.

आयकर का भुगतान न करने वाले
व्यक्तियों को आयकर आयुक्त द्वारा छूट का
बिना जाना

* 589. श्री ओंकार लाल बोरबा : क्या
वित्त मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर आयुक्त
आयकर न देने वाले व्यक्तियों को आयकर
के भुगतान में छूट दे सकता है यदि किन्हीं
विशेष कारणों के आधार पर उसके विषे
आवेदन पत्र दें ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन कारणों के आधार
पर ऐसा हो सकता है ;

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने
आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने मामलों में इन कारणों के आधार पर आयकर के भुगतान से छूट दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). आयकर आयुक्त द्वारा चूक कर्ताओं को आयकर की अदायगी से छूट की मंजूरी नहीं दी जा सकती। सम्भवतः, प्रश्न का संकेत बसूल न होने योग्य मांगों को बट्टे-खाते डालने के अधिकारों की ओर है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में, वित्तीय अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन नियमावली के नियम 10 में व्यवस्था है।

(ग) और (घ). बट्टे-खाते डालने सम्बन्धी पूर्व उल्लिखित उपबन्धों के अधीन, वित्तीय वर्ष 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक 8063 मामलों में मांगों की बसूल नहीं हो सकने योग्य बकाया रकमों को, बट्टे-खाते डाला गया।

INCREASE IN DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

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

(a) whether another slab of dearness allowance is due to the Central Government employees in accordance with the present formula;

(b) if so, whether a decision to pay this amount has been taken by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Increases in the Dearness Allowance of Central Government employees are granted in accordance with the recommendations of the Dearness Allowance Commission, at every ten point rise in the 12-monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index number (1949=100). The last increase was allowed from 1-9-1968 at the 12-monthly average level of 215. A further increase will

become due only when this level reaches 225. The 12-monthly average index for October, 1969, which is the latest available, is 212.08.

EFFICIENCY IN NATIONALISED BANKS

*591. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received reflecting on the efficiency of management in the 14 nationalised banks;

(b) the nature of the complaints; and

(c) the steps taken to set them right ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Complaints against individual nationalised banks have been received occasionally.

(b) Generally, these complaints are about the delay in sanctioning advances, in issuing drafts or alleging discourteous behaviour on the part of the banks staff.

(c) In all such cases, it is the practice to ascertain the facts from the concerned bank and issue suitable advice, where required. Such of the complaints as are serious, are looked into by the Reserve Bank of India.

CONVERSION OF PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME INTO PENSION

*592. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to convert the existing Provident Fund Scheme in Public Sector Undertaking into a pension scheme as was done in the case of railways some years ago; and

(b) if so, how long will it take to announce the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No scheme of the nature indicated is under consideration for

Public Enterprises as such. However, the question of framing Pension Scheme for all those industrial workers who are governed by the Employees' Provident Fund, etc. is under consideration of Government.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES COMMITTED BY
UNESCO MISSION IN INDIA AND ITS
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

*593. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 596 on the 18th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNESCO Mission in India has misused its Convertible Currency Account maintained in a New Delhi bank for purposes other than those for which the account is intended;

(b) whether it is a fact that bulk of the liquor purchased by the Mission out of bonded stocks is sold in black market by Shri S. P. Dewan, Administrative Officer of the Mission;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Officers of the Mission, with the active involvement of Shri Dewan, have been importing various items of equipment for their personal use by certifying them for official use;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Shri Dewan made an unauthorised foreign trip in 1966; and

(e) if so, the action taken in these matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) Enquiries in the matter are in progress.

(b) Government have come across no evidence to indicate that bulk of the liquor purchased by the UNESCO Mission out of bonded stocks is sold in black market by Shri S. P. Dewan.

(c) Information was received about allegations of this nature. Enquiries in

respect of the alleged importations are being made. In one case of two air-conditioners, enquiries have been completed which show that these air-conditioners were paid for out of the personal account of Shri Dunningham, the then acting Chief of the UNESCO Mission at New Delhi. The air-conditioners were, however, certified by him (*viz.*, acting Chief and not by Shri Dewan) to be for official use and were, therefore, cleared free of duty on their importation. Shri Dunningham had left India by the time these enquiries commenced; and the two air-conditioners in question were also not physically available. The adjudicating officer came to the finding that Shri S. P. Dewan could not be blamed for the contravention in this case.

(d) Presumably the reference is to a foreign trip to Paris made by Shri S. P. Dewan in June, 1966. As explained in reply to unstarred Question No. 46 answered in Lok Sabha on 17-11-69, the passage of Shri S. P. Dewan for this trip was booked by the UNESCO in accordance with the special procedure available for travel abroad to the staff members of the specialised agencies of the U.N. undertaken on behalf of the Organisation. Enquiries made from the UNESCO office reveal that this trip of Shri Dewan was official and that the UNESCO office paid for this trip in cash to Shri Dewan.

(e) As in (a) to (d) above.

10-POINT A.I.C.C. PROGRAMME

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

(a) the steps taken so far by Government to implement the 10-point economic programme recommended by the A.I.C.C. item-wise;

(b) how the priorities of the programme are arranged after nationalization of the banks;

(c) the reasons why only 14 Indian banks were nationalized leaving out other Indian banks and foreign banks;

(d) the effect of this half-hearted measure on the economy of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See- No. LT-2364/69].

(c) and (d). The reasons for excluding the smaller Indian banks and foreign banks were indicated by the Prime Minister during the debate in the House on bank nationalisation. The benefits which nationalisation is expected to provide were also explained at length.

Nationalisation of the fourteen Banks is a major step towards the realisation of Govt.'s social and economic objectives. The question of its being a half-hearted measure does not arise.

LICENCE FOR EXPANSION OF CAPACITY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

*595. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great shortage of chemicals like Bangolite Hydrosulphite of soda, Titanium Dioxide, Tin chloride etc., which are necessary for the textile processing and printing industry;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give licence to further increase the capacity of chemical industry;

(c) whether Government propose to control the distribution of these chemicals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is some shortage of chemicals like Hydrosulphite of Soda, Rangolite and Titanium Dioxide.

(b) Proposals for licensing additional capacity for Hydrosulphite of Soda are under consideration and licences/letter of intent have been issued for additional capacity of Titanium dioxide and Sodium

Sulphoxylate Formaldehyde otherwise known as Rangolite.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It has been possible to keep the price at a reasonable level by increasing supplies through imports. When the schemes for additional capacity already licensed/under consideration are implemented, the country is expected to become self-sufficient in these chemicals.

DELAY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF DURGA-PUR FERTILIZER FACTORY

*596 SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Durgapur Fertilizer Factory has been considerably delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps Government have taken for the erection of the machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The project was originally scheduled to go into commercial production early in 1970. It is now expected that the production would commence in the latter part of 1970.

(b) The main reasons for the delay in the commissioning of the project are gherao, strik etc., by the workers the erection contractors and delay in the supply of equipment and material by the indigenous suppliers.

(c) Every possible step is being taken to expedite the completion of the construction work. The labour disputes between the workers and the contractors are being settled through Labour Commissioner of the State. The indigenous fabricators are given all possible help by the project authorities to speed up the fabrication work.

UNDER-INVOICING BY IRON ORE EXPORTERS

*597. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that serious under-invoicing is done by iron ore exporters in the Private Sector;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop this; and

(c) what Government machinery is there for checking the actual weight and metallic content of the iron ore exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Exports of iron ore are canalised through the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation from 1-7-1957 onwards. However, there are a few private exporters of iron ore in Goa. But, even in their cases, the export prices are fixed by the Administration of Goa. In the circumstances, the question of under-invoicing does not arise.

(c) The actual quantity of iron ore shipped is ascertained by weighing of ore-carrying wagons and lorries on weigh-bridges provided for by the Port Trust authorities or the weight is determined through Draught Surveys conducted by the Port Officers or by the recognised Marine Surveyors.

As for metallic content, the certificates of analysis from Export Inspection Agencies authorised under the Quality (Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, are accepted. In some cases, the Laboratories attached to the Port Custom Houses analyse the samples and report the iron content.

INCREASE IN ELECTRICITY RATES FOR ALL PURPOSES IN THE STATES

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

(a) whether there has been a move to ask all the State and Central Electricity

Undertakings to increase power rates for domestic, commercial and agricultural consumption so as to save them from running into losses;

(b) if so, the details of the directions given to the Undertakings in this regard;

(c) whether the power rates for different categories of consumption are different in different States and Union Territories, if so, the consumption rates in each State and the steps being taken to make these rates more or less uniform; and

(d) whether with a view to increasing agricultural production concessions are proposed to be given for agricultural power supply including that meant for irrigation ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2365/69]

OFFER OF TECHNICAL COLLABORATION FOR COAL-BASED FERTILIZER PLANTS BY WEST GERMAN FIRMS

*599. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some West German firms have offered technical collaboration for coal-based fertiliser plants in India;

(b) if so, the places where such plants are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the likely terms of the collaborations and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Fertilizer Corporation of India have negotiated an agreement with a West German firm for obtaining process and technical know-how for the gasification of coal for adoption in the proposed coal-based fertilizer plants in the country.

(b) Government have approved in principle the setting up of coal-based plants in the country at Talcher (Orissa), Korba (M.P.) and Ramagundam (A.P.).

(c) The Agreement provides for the grant to FCI of non-exclusive right and licence to use the process and technical know-how, deliver to FCI information and documents relating to process-know-how and engineering details, make available to FCI technical assistance and advice in connection with erection, start up, trial and guarantee test runs, check and certify drawings and make arrangements for training of FCI personnel in the operation and maintenance of similar plants abroad. The agreement has been submitted to the Government for approval and is being examined.

YUGOSLAVIA'S OFFER TO SUPPLY MINING EQUIPMENT IN EXCHANGE FOR IRON ORE

*600. SHRI K. P. SNIGH DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Yugoslavia has offered ore carriers and ore handling and mining equipment in exchange of iron ore for a steel plant being set up in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of India have accepted the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). No offer has been received from the Government of Yugoslavia for supplying ore carriers and ore handling and mining equipments in exchange of iron ore for a steel plant to be set up in Yugoslavia.

However, Mr. Milicic, Mayor of Split Shipyard, Yugoslavia accompanied by 3 members came to India in May this year on a private visit to explore the possibility of obtaining iron ore and manganese ore on long term basis as well as equipments

of steel plant to be purchased from India on rupee payment basis in connection with setting up a steel plant at Split, against their export of ore handling plant, ore carriers, mining equipment etc. There has been no approach from the side of the Yugoslav Government on the subject at any stage.

REFUSAL OF ADMISSION IN MEDICAL COLLEGE SRINAGAR TO MEDICAL STUDENTS NOMINATED BY DELHI

3801. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical College, Srinagar, on prior instructions from the Jammu & Kashmir State Government, had refused to admit any one of the four nominees of the Union Territory of Delhi, in its first year M.B.B.S. classes, in the reserved seats for the nominees of Union Territories in August, 1969;

(b) whether this was done deliberately as a retaliation because the Delhi Administration had similarly failed to secure the admissions in the Medical Colleges in Delhi for students nominated by the Jammu & Kashmir State Government this year;

(c) if so, whether these actions have caused much harassments to the would-be students; and

(d) whether Government would conduct proper inquiry into the matter and issue proper instructions to Medical Colleges regarding their admission policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). On a proposal made by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the Delhi Administration agreed to provide two seats in the Medical College under their control to the students from that state on a reciprocal basis. As the reciprocal arrangements could not be finalised in time there was some initial difficulty in the admission of the students

to the Medical Colleges in Delhi and Srinagar. The difficulties were, however, removed subsequently and the students were admitted to the respective institutions.

(d) The question of removal of domiciliary restrictions on admissions to Medical Colleges has been taken up with the State Governments.

AREA UNDER FLOODS

3802. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total area in the country which has been affected by floods during the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Flood control measures are to be undertaken by the State Governments. Various measures like construction of embankments, raising and strengthening of existing embankments, town protection schemes, improvement of channels, river training works, drainage improvement, flood warning and flood forecasting etc., have already been initiated and will be continued. As a result of the works executed so far, over 64 lakh ha of area, usually subject to flood damage, have been given reasonable protection.

STATEMENT

The total area affected by floods in the various States during the current year is as follows :

Name of the State (1)	Area Affected in Lakh Ha (2)
Andhra Pradesh	14.50*
Assam	8.05

*Cropped area affected due to May & November Cyclone

†Total area affected not reported. This is only cropped area affected.

(1)	(2)
Bihar	9.74
Gujarat	0.35†
Haryana	1.49
Jammu & Kashmir	0.11
Kerala	19.95
Madhya Pradesh	1.02
Maharashtra	0.91†
Mysore	0.01
Orissa	6.52
Punjab	0.06
Rajasthan	2.40†
Tamil Nadu	Not reported
Uttar Pradesh	24.03
West Bengal	5.25
Delhi	Negligible
Himachal Pradesh	0.01
Manipur	0.07
Tripura	0.77
TOTAL	95.24

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए भारत के रिजर्व बैंक की योजना

3803. श्री सं० च० बीजिल :

श्रीमती सुधा बी० रेड्डी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास की गति में तेजी लाने के लिए एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त योजना मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में भी लागू की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) से (ग) . भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने, जो भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का सहायक बैंक है और जिसका पूर्ण स्वामित्व भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के हाथ में है, विभिन्न राज्यों के अपेक्षाकृत अल्प विकसित क्षेत्रों में छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों की मुपात्र प्रायोजनाओं के लिए सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से जुलाई 1969 में कुछ स्थूल प्रस्ताव तैयार किए थे। यह बैंक इन प्रायोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, व्याज की कम दर लेने; प्रारम्भिक रियायती अवधि को जो सामान्यतः 2-3 वर्ष होती है, 5 वर्ष तक और यदि आवश्यक हो तो इससे भी अधिक बढ़ाने; ऋण चुकाये जाने की 10-15 वर्ष की सामान्य अवधि को 15-20 वर्ष तक बढ़ाने; और जोखिम पूंजी (रिस्क केपिटल) में अधिक भाग लेने के लिए तैयार होगा। सहायता की शर्तों के रूप में दी जाने वाली रियायतों के स्वरूप और सीमा का निर्धारण, प्रत्येक मामले के गुण-दोषों के आधार पर किया जायेगा। ये रियायतें, मध्य प्रदेश के अल्प विकसित क्षेत्रों में स्थित छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों को भी उपलब्ध होंगी। प्रत्येक राज्य के अल्प विकसित क्षेत्रों का चुनाव, योजना आयोग द्वारा राज्य सरकारों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं से सलाह करके किया जाना है।

**STUDY OF IMPLICATION OF PROPOSED
CEILING ON URBAN PROPERTY**

3804. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether she has appointed a team of Soviet experts to study the implication of possible ceiling on urban property ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI): No Sir. There has been no

occasion, nor any need, for any foreign experts to be consulted in the matter.

**मकानों के निर्माण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश
सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई राशि**

3805. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मकानों के निर्माण के लिये और इसी काम के लिये ऋण देने के लिये कितनी राशि मांगी है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त मांगों को पूरा करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1969-74) के लिये सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये 5 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय प्रस्तावित किया है। योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करके इस प्रयोजन के लिये 3 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की अनुमति दी है।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों, जिसमें आवास भी सम्मिलित है, राज्य सरकार को निधियां खंड-ऋणों (ब्लॉक लोन्स) तथा खंड-अनुदान (ब्लॉक ग्रांट्स) के रूप में उपलब्ध की जायेगी जो किर्सी विशेष विकास शीर्ष से संलग्न नहीं होगी। यह सरकार के ऊपर निर्भर करता है कि वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं/प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार सहायता का उपयोग करे।

**मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सिचाई
योजनाएं**

3806. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या सिचाई तथा बिजुत्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश की जो सिंचाई योजनाएँ भेजी हैं उसका ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राब) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-2366/69]

(ख) तथा (ग). चौथी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में ली जाने वाली नई स्कीमों की सूची को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कर अपबन्धन के मामले

3807. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के निरीक्षण निदेशालय, आयकर विभाग, आसूचना विभाग ने ऐसे कितने कर अपबन्धन के मामलों का पता लगाया है जिसमें तीन लाख से अधिक रुपये के अपबन्धन का मामला है;

(ख) उपरोक्त मामलों में जिन लोगों ने कर अपबन्धन किया है उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं और प्रत्येक ने कितनी राशि का कर अपबन्धन किया है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त में से कितने मामलों में कर निर्धारित किया जा चुका है और कर अपबन्धन करने के अपराध में कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध मुकद्दमा चलाया जा रहा है और प्रत्येक मामले में कर अपबन्धन की राशि क्या है?

L40LSS/49-3

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). 1967-68 और 1968-69 में गुप्त सूचना पक्ष के कार्यकलाप चार शहरों, अर्थात् बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, और मद्रास तक ही सीमित थे, उनका विस्तार अब धीरे-धीरे अन्य क्षेत्रों तक भी किया जा रहा है, जिनमें म.प्र. प्रदेश भी शामिल है।

मध्य प्रदेश में राक फास्फेट के निक्षेपों का मिलना

3808. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित: क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खाद तथा धातु मंत्रां यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में राँक फास्फेट के बड़े निक्षेप मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या फास्फेट निक्षेपों का पूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है और क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है?

पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राब) : (क) भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था ने मध्य प्रदेश में राँक फास्फेट के किसी निक्षेप का पता नहीं लगाया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

AID OFFICER BY USAID FOR EXPANSION OF TROMBAY FERTILIZER UNIT

3809. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item in the *Hindu* of 30 October, 1969, under the caption, "Centre's in-decision Holds-up Aid for Project";

(b) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has so far not given a definite indication to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) whether or not India is still interested in the \$37 million aid offered by USAID for the expansion of the Trombay Fertilizer Unit;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the details of the progress registered so far with regard to the proposed expansion of the said Trombay Fertilizer Project ?

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

(b) to (d). USAID is aware of the revised scheme being considered for expansion of Trombay Fertilizer Unit based on imported ammonia and involving a considerably smaller foreign exchange in the capital expenditure compared to the original scheme. The revised scheme is being examined in detail in consultation with the Ministries concerned and is expected to be finalised shortly.

NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S IRON ORE SCHEME FOR MYSORE

3810. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(b) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has prepared a 100-Crore iron ore scheme for Mysore; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). The National Mineral Development Corporation has taken up the construction of an iron ore mine at Donimalia in Mysore State at an estimated capital

cost of Rs. 21.54 crores and also techno-economic feasibility studies for (i) exploitation of iron deposits at Kudremukh and (ii) a pelletisation plant based on the iron ore fines and blu edust at Donimalai. Further, the Corporation has completed a techno economic study, on behalf of the Government of Mysore, for the Ramandurg-Karwar Complex, seeking to develop the Ramandurg iron ore deposits in the State for export through the Karwar Port. The estimate of financial outlays on these projects are still to be worked out.

JHUGGI/JHONPRI COLONIES PROBLEMS IN DELHI

3811. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued orders on decisions taken by the Delhi Administration on the Jhuggi-Jhonpri colonies problems; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). The Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme was reviewed at a meeting in the room of the Home Minister some time back. Orders raising the ceiling of cost from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1200 per plot in colonies for eligible squatters, as proposed in the meeting, have been issued. Orders on other conclusions could not be issued so far in view of the financial and other implications involved in the matter. They are under further examination.

STATES DEPENDENT ON CENTRAL AID

3812. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which are still finding difficulties in meeting their expenditure and depend upon aid from the Centre;

(b) the extent of aid given by the Centre to each of these States; and

(c) the steps being taken by the States to become self-sufficient ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Presumably the reference is to States experiencing ways and means difficulties. The States which have reported such difficulties in the current year are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

(b) Ways and means advances aggregating Rs. 102 crores were sanctioned in June, 1969 to the Governments of Assam (Rs. 38 crores), Orissa (Rs. 16 crores) and Rajasthan (Rs. 48 crores).

(c) As recommended by the Fifth Finance Commission, the State Governments are expected to take necessary steps for effecting economy in expenditure and for mobilising additional resources through better collection of dues and higher returns from their public enterprises.

कस्तूरबा नगर नई दिल्ली में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों की बंशा

3813. श्री जं० ब० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कस्तूरबा नगर, नई दिल्ली में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों की बुरी हालत की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि सामान रखने के लिए कमरों में अलमारी बनाने, सीढ़ियाँ बनाने, बगीचे में घास लगाने और समुचित मरम्मत करने के सम्बन्ध में चिरकाल से की जा रही मांगों की ओर सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन क्वार्टरों में उड़ कर आने वाली धूल की समस्या के हल करने पर भी ध्यान देगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कठिनाइयों को कब तक सरकार दूर कर सकेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) कालोनी में कुछ और अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में कालोनी की रेजिडेंट एसो-सियेशन ने एक अभ्यावेदन किया है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न में उल्लिखित मांगों की स्थिति निम्नांकित है :—

1. कमरों में शौचालयों का निर्माण :

इस कार्य के लिए अनुमान बना लिया गया है तथा वह परीक्षाधीन है।

2. सीढ़ियों का निर्माण :

इस अनुरोध की तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता परीक्षाधीन है।

3. छानों में घास का उगाना :

50 प्रतिशत कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा शेष 50 प्रतिशत की 4 महीने के समय में पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

4. मरम्मतों का निष्पादन :

जब कभी आवश्यकता होती है, मरम्मत की जाती है।

5. क्वार्टरों में घल जमा होने की समस्या :

मामला विचाराधीन है।

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CRUDE OIL BY FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

3814. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's policy of reduction of foreign exchange allocation to oil companies for import of crude has

resulted in the companies reducing the quantity of imported crude;

(b) whether Esso and Burmah Shell had agreed to convert themselves into rupee-companies on the condition of their being given extra refining capacity;

(c) whether Burmah Shell is withdrawing its market operations in the distribution of Light Petroleum Gas (LPG), known as burshane, in Northern, Eastern and Southern regions because Government did not agree to this proposal;

(d) if so, the extent to which this move will affect the Indian consumer; and

(e) whether there are chance of an early settlement, if so, when ?

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

(b) This was one of the bases indicated by these companies in 1961 for surrendering the refinery agreements. Since then no fresh proposal has been made.

(c) and (d). An agreement has been reached between Burmah-Shell and Indian Oil Corporation for taking over the LPG trade on a phased basis in respect of certain towns. In the markets, where I.O.C. have taken over or are taking over Burmah-Shell's LPG trade, arrangements have been made to ensure continuity of LPG supplies to the existing gas consumers.

(e) Does not arise.

FOOD ADULTERATIONS

3815. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the type of adulterations found in milk products, non-alcoholic beverages, sweetening agents such as sugar, honey, gur, jaggery etc. spices, condiments, edible oils, cereals and fats during the years 1966 and 1967;

(b) the total number of food adulteration cases detected in the country in the years 1966 and 1967 and the total number of adulterators convicted; and

(c) what is the highest punishment awarded so far, name of the person to whom awarded and for what particular offence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) A statement giving the requisite information as available is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2367/69].

(b)

Year	No. of cases detected	No. of persons convicted
(1)	(2)	(3)
1966 . . .	41,920	23,290
1967 . . .	41,121	20,037

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

DEFINITION OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

3816. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM : 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. 4824 on the 25th August, 1969 and state :

(a) the definition of Industrial workers;

(b) whether the Sectional Officers are low paid Subordinates who are subjected to periodical transfers;

(c) whether class II Non-gazetted Ministerial staff are entitled for overtime allowance while low paid class III Sectional Officers who are expected to do more work at different atmospheres are not given any facility like Government accommodation from special pool, Government scooters or Motor-cycles for the purpose of Government work, class II status, higher pay, one peon, one clerk full neutralisation of conveyance expenditure; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Railway employees are given Railway passes ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The phrase 'industrial workers' as such has not been separately defined. Each labour law defines the types of establishments and the categories of workers it covers and, accordingly, a reference should be made to the particular act concerned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Certain categories of class II non-gazetted staff having Ministerial functions are entitled to overtime allowance. Sectional Officers being essentially supervisory and field staff are not entitled to the benefit of overtime allowance according to the existing instructions. Regarding the other facilities the position is as given below :—

(i) *Accommodation* : Sectional Officers are not the only category of officers who are subjected to periodical transfers and it is not possible to give them special treatment in the matter. They are entitled to general pool residential accommodation at places where it is available.

(ii) *Government Scooters or Motor Cycles* : Sectional Officers being field workers are eligible for allotment of mopeds/Scooters/Motor cycles from the Government quota on priority basis. They are also entitled to conveyance allowance under the prescribed conditions specified in the Government orders regarding conveyance allowance.

(iii) *Class II status* : The post of Sectional Officers has been classified as a class III post in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Government of India. The scales of pay attached to the post of Sectional Officer does not entitle it to be classified as a class II post.

(iv) *Higher pay* : The scale of pay of the post was prescribed keeping in view the duties and responsibilities attached to the post. The scale of pay attached to the post was examined by the Second Pay Commission and revised along with other scales of pay of Government employees.

(v) *One Peon and One Clerk* : The lowest executive unit of the C.P.W.D. is a Sub-division and not a Section. Sectional Officer is one of the many officials attached to the Sub-division. It is, therefore, neither necessary nor possible to attach a clerk and a peon to every Sectional Officer.

(vi) *Full neutralization of conveyance expenditure* : Conveyance allowance is paid to all Central Govt. employees including Sectional Officers who are entitled to it according to the orders issued by the Government of India.

(d) Yes, Sir.

WORKING HOURS OF SECTIONAL OFFICERS IN C.P.W.D.

3817. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM : 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. 7941 on 28th April, 1969 and state :

(a) the normal working hours for Sectional Officers in C.P.W.D.;

(b) the normal working hours of other officers and staff in various capacities working in C.P.W.D.;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Sectional Officers are required to work on all Second Saturdays and sometimes on the Gazetted holidays;

(d) whether it is also a fact that neither Compensatory holidays nor overtime payment are given to them as in the case of other Government Employees; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The Sectional Officers are field officers and their normal working hours are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. with one hour for lunch.

(b) The field workers in the C.P.W.D. normally observe the same working hours as the Sectional Officers. The Ministerial staff of C.P.W.D. observe the same working hours as those observed by the corresponding staff in other Central Government Offices.

(c) The Sectional Officers are entitled to the holidays prescribed for the other Central Government servants but there may be occasions when the exigencies of work may require their presence at their places of duty or elsewhere on Second Saturdays and other closed holidays.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Sectional Officers come under the category of supervisory/field staff and according to the instructions they are not entitled to overtime allowance or compensatory holidays.

PROCUREMENT BY REFINERY DIVISION OF INDIAN OIL CORPORATION OF INDIA

3818. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Refinery Division of Indian Oil Corporation, the forms prescribed for public tendering system are not strictly adhered to, such as procedure of advertising, estimated price-level of purchase, maintenance of list of reliable suppliers;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the present administrative system also comes in the way of auditing the procurement that is in practice currently in the Indian Oil Corporation (Refinery Division);

(d) whether it is a fact that tailor made recommendations are obtained from the technical consultancy organisation employed by I.O.C., and the same is put up and approved by the Indian Oil Corporation Board on the name of technical recommendations, thereby deceiving the Board of irregularities committed during the evaluation of purchase order; and

(e) the reasons for keeping such a system in practice and the steps to fix up loss and the joint responsibility on account of this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d), No.

(e) Does not arise.

SALE OF CONDOMS THROUGH POSTMEN

3819. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : 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 Postmen are to be pressed into service as salesmen for condoms to reach the clientele in the country-side;

(b) whether it is also fact that the State Governments have selected 20,000 post offices in the rural areas in the country which will be used as depots;

(c) the details of the proposal; and

(d) whether the Department of Communications was consulted before taking such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The State Governments have been advised

to select 20,000 post offices in the rural areas in the country for acting as Depot Holders on a voluntary basis.

(c) In this scheme, Nirodh (condom) will be sold at the subsidized rate of 5 paise for 3 pieces. It will be distributed through the Depot Holders who are being specially appointed for this Scheme. The Depot Holder will be allowed to retain the sale proceeds as selling commission. The Nirodh will be distinctly labelled and packed in a specially designed depot holders' packing. The consumer pack is a packet containing three strip-packed Nirodhs bearing an appropriate legend which gives the price. An entirely different colour scheme and design have been adopted for the strips and wallets in order to distinguish them from the corresponding packs for other schemes viz. Free and Commercial distribution schemes.

(d) Yes.

SUPPLY OF LIST OF SUPPLIERS BY I.O.C. TO THEIR CONSULTANTS

3820. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Article 7 of the Indian Oil Corporation-TECHNIP contract provides supply of list of suppliers by the Indian Oil Corporation to their consultant Engineers India Ltd., and Technip;

(b) whether the list so supplied does not include many of the reliable suppliers in the field who are licensed under the Industries Development & Regulation Act, 1951;

(c) The reason for not instructing the Indian Oil Corporation to prepare the list in consultation with D.G.T.D., D.G.S.&D. and other such departments;

(d) whether the consultants employed by the Indian Oil Corporation are only sending trade enquiry to suppliers selected out of the list supplied by the Indian Oil Corporation; and

(e) if so, the reason for adopting such a policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Article 7 of the Engineering & Supplies Contract with TECHNIP provides for establishment of detailed procedure for regulating procurement of equipment/materials indigenous to India in connection with the Haldia Oil Refinery. Engineers India Ltd. (a fully owned Government of India undertaking) in technical collaboration with TECHNIP is to provide procurement, inspection and expediting services as agents of Indian Oil Corporation and *inter alia* prepare a list of vendors or suppliers for approval of IOC.

(b) The list of established vendors/suppliers of repute, has been prepared after an extensive market survey assessment of the manufacturing capabilities of the parties in field.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes.

(e) For expeditious and economical purchase consistent with quality and technical suitability.

CONTRACTUAL TERMS GOVERNING PURCHASES BY I.O.C.

3821. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation have supplied their own contractual conditions which govern the purchase of their project requirements, to their Indian and Foreign Consultants;

(b) whether the procurement is passed on to specialists who are consultants, with a view to secure most economical and reasonable recommendation which will work within fool-proof contractual terms; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the purchase conditions of the Indian Oil Corporation are incomplete, ineffective, and leave ample scope for negotiation, which give rise to unholy alliance between the purchaser, consultants, and the suppliers;

(d) whether the project procurements of the Indian Oil Corporation are not subjected to concurrent audit, which leaves ample scope of unholy alliance being formed by the parties associated with purchase; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Indian Oil Corporation have their own departmental purchase set up and conditions of contract for all its refineries except the Haldia Refinery Project.

(b) This has been done in respect of the Haldia Refinery Project for reasons of expeditious and economical purchase consistent with quality and technical suitability; the Government owned organization Engineers India Ltd. and the foreign parties form a joint procurement agency.

(c) No.

(d) All project procurements of the Indian Oil Corporation are subject to concurrent audit.

(e) Does not arise.

ALLOTMENT OF DEVELOPED PLOTS TO VARIOUS COOPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

3822. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether over a crore of rupees have been collected by Government from the various cooperative housing societies of the Central Government employees in Delhi under different Ministries with a view to allot them developed plots of land for building of houses in and around Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have allotted them the long promised developed plots in Delhi so far;

(c) if not, what was the fun in collecting such a huge amount and then not allotting the developed plots to them despite the lapse of nearly two-three years; and

(d) when the developed plots are likely to be handed over to those cooperatives and the location thereof, Ministry-wise ?

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 Sabha.

PROMOTION OF SECTIONAL OFFICERS IN THE C.P.W.D.

3823. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM : 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 Nos. 5520 and 6197 on the 7th and 14th April, 1969 respectively and state whether the temporary sectional officers of proven ability with meritorious record of service cannot be considered for promotion as Assistant Engineers against direct recruitment quota while the direct recruits through Engineering Service examination conducted by U.P.S.C. every year have not been made available to the extent required and there has been a shortfall in the quota earmarked for direct recruitment for the past three years in the name of quota Rule ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : Departmental Sectional Officers can be considered for promotion only against vacancies in the promotion quota and cannot be considered for appointment as Assistant Engineers against vacancies in the direct recruitment quota, irrespective of their merit. They may, however, be considered for appointment as an *ad hoc* basis pending the availability of direct recruits nominated by the U.P.S.C.

FLOOD DAMAGES IN ORISSA

3824. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) if the Government of India deputed a team to assess the extent of flood damages in Orissa with a view to assessing the aid to be given by the Centre to the State; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the team and the aid given by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central team of officers recommended a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 3.64 crores on various flood relief measures in the State during the current financial year. The recommendations of the team have been accepted for purposes of Central assistance, which will be released in the light of the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government.

दिल्ली में एक अस्पताल कर्मचारी द्वारा एक महिला रोगी के साथ छेड़छाड़

3825. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुराबाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि दिल्ली के एक अस्पताल के कर्मचारियों ने एक युवा रोगी महिला से छेड़छाड़ और उसका शील भंग करने का प्रयत्न किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) :

(क) और (ख). कुछ समय पहले इस

प्रकार की दो घटनाओं की सूचना संक्रामक रोग अस्पताल और बालकराम अस्पताल से मिली थी। पुलिस द्वारा इन मामलों की जांच की जा रही है उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है। पुलिस की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट आने तक चार कर्मचारियों को निलंबित कर दिया गया है। अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के कुछ कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध भी इसी प्रकार की दो शिकायतें मिली थीं। इन दोनों मामलों में जांच की गई। एक मामले में अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही रोक दी गयी क्योंकि आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हो सके थे। दूसरे मामले में जांच रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR BARAUNI FERTILIZER UNIT

3826. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the report in the *Economic Times* of the 6th September, 1969 and state :

(a) the reasons for paying Rs. 16,000 per acre for land for the Barauni Fertilizer Unit against the market price of Rs. 6,000;

(b) Since it is calculated that every-day's delay costs Rs. 8 lakhs, what are the days lost due to avoidable delay; and

(c) how many months behind schedule is the delivery of indigenous components and the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. paid Rs. 14,800 to Rs. 15,400 per acre in respect of the land acquired for the Barauni Project in accordance with the award given by the authorities under law.

(b) There was a delay of about 143 days in giving physical possession of the factory land and about 274 days in respect of the township land.

(c) Some delay is anticipated in the delivery of indigenous equipment, primarily

due to the delay in the receipt of imported raw materials for the manufacture of the components; it is difficult to forecast at this stage the actual delay that may eventually occur.

GAP BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF OIL

3827. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in an article, the Secretary of his Ministry has suggested that during the next five years the gap between supply and demand of oil would widen more than two-fold;

(b) whether he has also stressed that a new policy was called for, for a breakthrough which in turn meant more allocation of funds and foreign exchange; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the above ?

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

(c) Government will duly consider the need for providing necessary funds and foreign exchange for oil exploration and production.

AWARD FOR FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

3828. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has won an award against a French firm;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the amount of money to be received by it; and

(c) what steps have been taken to realise the amount from the firm ?

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

(b) (i) COMPAGNIE DE SAINT GOBAIN

(ii) Rs. 1,24,00,000.

(c) Necessary enforcement proceedings have been instituted in the appropriate court by the Corporation.

REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

3829. 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 quite a large number of displaced persons from West Pakistan in Delhi who have not been given any rehabilitation benefits in terms of Gadgil Assurances, nor they have been allotted any plots or tenements; and

(b) if so, the number of such displaced persons, categorywise, and how long it will take to give them rehabilitation facilities due to them ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). On the basis of applications received and/or surveys conducted by the authorities concerned, 3819 residential squatters and 1099 commercial squatters have claimed relief under the Gadgil Assurances. The matter regarding their eligibility is under scrutiny and rehabilitation assistance as per the terms of the Assurance will be provided to the eligible squatters. At this stage it is not possible to give the details asked for.

CENTRALISATION OF ADVERTISEMENTS OF PUBLIC SECTOR

3830. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on advertisements by Public Sector companies in 1968-69 and the percentage of increase in the expenditure on advertisements by the Nationalised Banks, since nationalisation;

(b) the advantage of advertising by the nationalised banks for competition among themselves, as they constitute now 85 per cent of the Banking structure;

(c) in view of the increased losses by the State Enterprises, the justification for the Expenditure in advertising their anniversaries and annual reports and whether any attempt or research has been made of the value of such advertisement;

(d) since such advertisement, particularly to important papers, is a kind of patronage which they return by suitable editorials, whether there is any proposal before the Government to Centralise all the advertisements of the Public Sector, which would allow independent judgment of the necessity for advertisements; and

(e) the suggestions for a general reduction of the expenditure on advertisements as these are carried into the already rising prices in the Public Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) Advertisements of anniversaries and annual reports are done for information of the public and in order to promote the public image of the enterprises. The managements of the enterprises, no doubt, take into account the usefulness of the various advertising media available to them while incurring expenditure in this regard.

(d) There is no proposal to centralise all the advertisements of the public sector, as proposed by the Hon'ble Member; nor is it considered necessary.

(e) Public Enterprises are competent to approve their own advertisement budget and will no doubt ensure that such expenditure is related to actual needs.

ADVERSE EFFECT ON EMOLUMENTS OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DUE TO MERGER OF D.A. WITH PAY

3831. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that merger of D.A. with pay has affected a class of Central Government Employees adversely in terms of emolument and house rent concession; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove such anomalies and remove the genuine grievance of the employees in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). With the treatment of a portion of Dearness Allowance as pay, wherever there is a pay limit for eligibility to allowances/Concessions like House Rent Allowance, Compensatory (City) Allowance, Hill Compensatory Allowance, Winter Allowance, Remote Locality/Bad Climate Allowance, Children's Educational Allowance, Reimbursement of Tuition Fees, etc., the portion of dearness allowance treated as pay has to be taken into account for determining the limits of eligibility. As a consequence, employees in certain pay ranges who were eligible to these benefits before 'merger' became ineligible for them after the 'merger'. The position was reviewed and the pay limits raised suitably to avoid loss to employees.

In respect of eligibility for house rent allowance without production of receipts of actual payment of rent also, the pay ceiling has come down from Rs. 500 to Rs. 390. But this has not curtailed the entitlement of the employees in this pay range, to house rent allowance which continues to be admissible to them at the same rates as before, on production of rent receipts, at the same rates as before, on production of rent receipts, as in the case of those in the higher pay ranges. As house rent allowance is in the nature of a subsidy, there can be no objection to relating it to the actual rent paid.

In the matter of recovery of rent for accommodation provided by Government,

since dearness pay is taken into account for the grant of house rent allowance, it is also similarly taken into account for recovery of rent for Government accommodation.

दिल्ली में भूमि का अर्जन

3832. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों में दिल्ली में विभिन्न कार्यों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किसानों की जो भूमि अर्जित की गई है उसके लिये उनको प्रति बीघा मुआवजे की अधिकतम तथा न्यूनतम क्या दरें दी गई हैं ;

(ख) इस प्रकार की अर्जित की गई भूमि का सरकार अथवा कोलोनाइजरों ने क्या-क्या मूल्य लिया ;

(ग) क्या किसानों को दिये गये मुआवजे और सरकार अथवा कोलोनाइजरों द्वारा बाद में बेची गई भूमि के विक्रय मूल्य के बीच काफी अन्तर है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस अन्तर को कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ग) जी, हां । जो अर्जित की जाती है वह अविकसित भूमि होती है । उसके विकास पर व्यय होता है । कुल भूमि का लगभग 55 प्रतिशत से 60 प्रतिशत सड़कों, खुले मैदानों, सामुदायिक सुविधाओं आदि जैसे अलाभकारी उपयोग में लाया जाता है । इस प्रकार कुल भूमि का केवल 40 से 45 प्रतिशत तक निपटान के लिये उपलब्ध होता

है । अर्जन, विकास आदि के कुल लागत को इस कम हुए क्षेत्र पर फैलाना आवश्यक होता है । इसी लिये देय क्षतिपूर्ति राशि और निपटान की दरों में अन्तर है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

REGISTRATION OF HOUSING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN DELHI

3833. SHRI RANJEET SINGH : 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. 5240 on the 28th August, 1969 regarding registration of Co-operative Societies in Delhi and State :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; 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.

(b) It is a fact that new model bye-laws for Group Housing Cooperative Societies have already been framed. This was done in advance so that they could get themselves registered as soon as the position regarding availability of land eased to some extent. At present a number of societies registered many years ago are still awaiting allotment of land due to various difficulties faced by the Delhi Administration in regard to acquisition of land.

राजस्थान में बाढ़

3834. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछली वर्षा ऋतु के दौरान राजस्थान के सर्वाई माधोपुर जिले के विभिन्न स्थानों पर बाढ़ों के कारण सम्पत्ति तथा फसलों को भारी क्षति हुई तथा अनेक जानें गई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ संसद-सदस्यों तथा जनता के प्रतिनिधियों ने मांग

की है कि सवाई माधोपुर जिले के लिये अलग से धनराशि दी जाय ताकि बाढ़ से संतप्त हुए लोगों को मुआवजा दिया जा सके तथा इस बारे में भविष्य के लिये कुछ सुरक्षा उपाय किये जायें;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार है इस उद्देश्य के लिये सवाई माधोपुर के लिये अलग से कोई धन नियत करने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वह धनराशि कितनी है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० के० छाडिलकर) :

(क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बरसात के पिछले मौसम में सवाई माधोपुर जिले के 140 गांवों पर बाढ़ का प्रभाव पड़ा। लेकिन किसी व्यक्ति के मरने का समाचार नहीं मिला।

(ख) से (ङ). श्री मीठा लाल मीना, संसद-सदस्य, ने अगस्त, 1969 में प्रधान मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उन्होंने सवाई माधोपुर जिले में विभिन्न बाढ़ संबंधी राहत के कार्यों के लिये और बाढ़ रोकने के उपायों के लिये विशेष सहायता दिये जाने का सुझाव दिया था। उन्हें यह सूचित किया गया था कि बाढ़ संबंधी राहत-कार्यों के लिये राज्यों को जो केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है वह समूचे राज्य की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखकर दी जाती है और यह देखना राज्य सरकार का काम है कि अलग-अलग जिलों में किस किस के और कितने राहत कार्यों के किये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिये, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में राजस्वान में बाढ़ संबंधी राहत-कार्यों पर खर्च

के लिये 2.93 करोड़ रुपये की उच्चतम सीमा स्वीकार की है। राज्य सरकार ने सवाई माधोपुर जिले के संबंध में यह सूचित किया है कि वह उन लोगों के लिये 2.70 लाख रुपया दे चुकी है, जिनके मकानों को बाढ़ द्वारा नुकसान पहुंचा था। जिले में नहर-नालों आदि की मरम्मत पर मुख्य इंजीनियर (सिंचाई) द्वारा खर्च किए जाने के लिए 3.30 लाख रुपये की रकम निर्धारित कर दी गई है। इसके अलावा, सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिये लोक-निर्माण विभाग के मुख्य इंजीनियर के लिये भी धन की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

ESTABLISHMENT OF ALUMINIUM PLANT BY BIRLAS

3835. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the establishment of the Aluminium plant offered by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that Shri G. D. Birla addressed a letter to Government thanking them for offering the plant for establishment; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative; whether a copy of the letter will be placed on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) Following the recommendations of a Committee appointed by Government of India in October, 1965, two Aluminium Projects each of 10,000 tonnes per annum (with provision for expansion up to 20,000 tonnes per annum) were planned—one at Mettur and the other based on Rihand Dam power. The Aluminium Industry is included in Schedule 'B' of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 and taking into account the constraint of resources and difficulties in foreign exchange financing etc., Government decided to allow the projects to be implemented in the Private Sector. The Aluminium smelter

at Renukoot, (UP) for which licence was issued to Hindustan Aluminium Corporation in September, 1959 was commissioned in 1962 and reached its full capacity of 20,000 tonnes in early 1963. Another licence was issued to the same company in December, 1963 for expansion of the smelter capacity from 20,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes per annum. This was achieved in two phases—the first phase from 20,000 to 40,000 tonnes in 1966 and the second phase in 1967. The aluminium smelter at Mettur for which licence was issued in May, 1960 to Madras Aluminium Company reached its full capacity (i.e., 10,000 tonnes per annum) in July, 1965. A further licence was issued to this company for expansion of the smelter capacity from 10,000 to 25,000 tonnes per annum. This is under implementation.

(b) No letter of thanks as such was addressed by Shri G. D. Birla to Government for offering the plant for establishment in the private sector; however, a letter dated 30th November 1957 was received from him detailing the procedure the company desired to adopt for implementing the project and for obtaining approval of the Government.

(c) A copy of the letter referred to in answer to part (b) of the question is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2368/69].

मोटो कपड़े पर अत्याधिक उत्पादन शुल्क

3836. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री ओष प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री रामाशोपाल साहबाले :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अति महोन या मेंहगे कपड़े की अपेक्षा सस्ते कपड़े पर अधिक उत्पादन शुल्क लेती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० ख० सेठी) : (क) यह मानते हुए कि "मरता

कपड़ा" पद का संकेत उन सूती कपड़ों की मीडियम "बी" और मोटी किस्मों की ओर है जिन पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की विशिष्ट दरें लागू होती हैं और यह कि "अति महोन या महंगा कपड़ा" पद का संकेत ऐसे कपड़ों की बहुत बढ़िया किस्म, बढ़िया किस्म तथा मीडियम "ए" किस्म की ओर है, तो उत्तर नहीं में है।

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

FILE Re : BHARGAVA BROTHERS, LUCKNOW
RELATING TO INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT

3837. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 154 on the 28th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether in view of the seriousness of the matter and as Government have failed to come to any conclusive conclusion to indicate the circumstances in which the file pertaining to Bhargava Brothers of Lucknow in regard to the Income-tax Department reached the Ministry of Law, Government are prepared to hand over the case to the C.B.I. for Judicial enquiry;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the former Deputy Prime Minister has sent a communication to the Prime Minister about the involvement of the Deputy Law Minister in this case;

(d) if so, whether Government would lay a copy of the latter and her reply thereto on the Table of the House; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) and (b). There is no conclusive evidence to indicate the circumstances in which the file was sent to the Ministry of Law on the first occasion. The file was

returned by the Ministry of Law on that occasion without expressing any opinion about the merits of the case.

No reference to the C.B.I. has been considered to be necessary in the matter, having regard to all the facts and circumstances known so far.

(c) to (e). The House will appreciate that any correspondence between Cabinet Ministers and the Prime Minister cannot be divulged.

RAID ON THE OFFICE OF UNITED ENTERPRISES, BOMBAY

3838. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the office and premises of United Enterprises, Bombay, who are film producers and financiers have been raided by the Enforcement Directorate during the period from 1967 to November, 1969;

(b) if so, whether during this raid, papers have been seized regarding black money given to film stars; and

(c) the names of the film stars whose papers have been seized during the raid and action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There was no search of the office and premises of M/s. United Enterprises of Bombay by the Enforcement Directorate during the period January, 1967 to November, 1969. However, the office premises of M/s. United Enterprises, financiers and M/s. Kay Productions, producers of the film 'Dil Diya Dard Liya' were searched by the officers of the Income-tax Department in June, 1967.

(b) and (c). Account books and documents seized in the course of the said searches revealed payments to some film artistes in excess of the amounts disclosed by them in their income-tax returns. Following the investigation based on the documents and account books seized, prosecution has been launched against film actor Shri Dilip Kumar under section 277 of the Income Tax Act, and penalty has been imposed on Shri Pran, another film artiste. The payments to Miss Waheeda Rehman as seen from the seized account books, were

also disclosed by her in her return and these have been assessed in her hands. There are a few other film artistes, besides the above mentioned three, to whom, as gathered from the seized records, similar payments appear to have been made. Investigations in respect of those others are in progress. It will not be in the interest of successful investigation, to disclose further details till the assessments are completed in the other cases.

पटना मेडिकल कालेज में अंकों में हेरफेर

3839. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नागरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नगर पुलिस अधीक्षक ने पटना मेडिकल कालेज में परीक्षा के अंकों में हुई हेर-फेर से सम्बन्धित जांच प्रतिवेदन को राज्य सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार ने आगे क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नागरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने यह सूचना दी है कि पुलिस अधीक्षक, पटना ने प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्टें राज्य सरकार को दे दी हैं। राज्य सरकार ने पटना डिबिशन के आयुक्त को जांच अधिकारी नियुक्त किया है। उनकी रिपोर्टें की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

मधुरा के समीप उर्बरक कारखाने की स्थापना

3840. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मधुरा के समीप एक बड़े उर्बरक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए जो योजना

तैयार की गई थी, उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) प्रस्तावित कारखाने की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी; और

(ग) उक्त कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है और उसमें उत्पादन कार्य कब शुरू होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने मथुरा के समीप एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं बनाया है। किन्तु मैसर्स कालिगा ट्यूब्स लि० को मथुरा में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए एक आशय पत्र दिया गया है। परियोजना में प्रतिवर्ष 226,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन तथा 86,000 मीटरी टन $P_2 O_5$ के उत्पादन की आशा है। सरकार प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यह इतना पहले नहीं बताया जा सकता कि परियोजना कब तक मुकम्मल हो जायेगी।

कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी नियमों का उल्लंघन

3841. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :

क्या वित्त मंत्री कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा के उल्लंघन के बारे में 25 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4755 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन पांच मामलों में कानूनी जांच पड़ताल चल रही थी, क्या उनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को कानूनी राय प्राप्त हो गई है ;

(ख) जिन पांच मामलों को प्रवर्तन निदेशालय को सौंपा गया था, उनके सम्बन्ध में उसने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) जिन दस फर्मों के विरुद्ध मामले लम्बित हैं और जिन फर्मों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही करने की सिफारिश की गई है, उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 25 अगस्त, 1969 को लोक सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 4755 के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि 1 अगस्त, 1967 से 31 जुलाई, 1969 की अवधि में, केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल के लिये दर्ज किये गये पांच मामलों में से एक के सम्बन्ध में, उसके द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट का कानूनी छानबीन का जा रहा है। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने रिपोर्ट द है कि इस मामले में दी गई कानूनी छानबीन से पता चला कि कुछ मुद्दों पर और आगे जांच-पड़ताल करने की आवश्यकता है। यह जांच-पड़ताल भी अब पूरी की जा चुकी है तथा अन्तिम रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा इन फर्मों के खिलाफ मामला दर्ज किये जाने के पूर्व, प्रवर्तन निदेशालय ने विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम विनियमन अधिनियम के कुछ उल्लंघनों के कारण, इन पांच फर्मों को कारण बताओ ज्ञापन जारी किये थे। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने अपनी जांच-पड़ताल के बाद इन फर्मों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता के अन्तर्गत, अपराधों के लिये अदालती कार्यवाही की तथा इसने इस मामले के विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी पहलुओं को प्रवर्तन निदेशालय को भेजने का इरादा किया। उसने अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया है क्योंकि उसका ऐसा विचार है कि अदालत में चल रही कार्यवाही सम्पन्न हो जाने के बाद ही प्रवर्तन निदेशालय कार्यवाही कर सकता है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा 1 अगस्त, 1967 से 31 जुलाई, 1969 की अवधि में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम विनियमों के कथित उल्लंघन के कारण जांच पड़ताल के लिये दर्ज किये गये मामलों में केवल 8 फर्मों ग्रस्त थीं, 10 फर्मों नहीं। चूंकि इन फर्मों के विरुद्ध जांच-पड़ताल को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिए ग्रस्त फर्मों के नाम तथा पते बताना उचित नहीं होगा। इस अवस्था में, इन फर्मों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(b) The available information in this regard in respect of developing Colombo Plan countries is furnished in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2369/69].

(c) and (d). No, Sir. As a matter of fact in 1967-68 India's real national income recorded a high rate of growth of 8.9 per cent. The low rate of growth in 1968-69 has been due to agricultural output having been affected by adverse weather in certain parts of the country.

ऋण के लिये भारत और नीदरलैंड्स के बीच बातचीत

RATE OF GROWTH OF NATIONAL PRODUCT IN COLOMBO PLAN COUNTRIES

3842. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether among the Colombo Plan countries slowest rate of growth of gross national product have been reported by India and Pakistan;

(b) the compound rate of growth (in percentage) of gross national product, year-wise, from 1966-67 to 1968-69, in each Colombo Plan country including India;

(c) whether the so-called plan holiday is responsible for our slowest rate of growth; and

(d) if not, the reasons why our country is lagging behind ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. This has not been the case at least during 1960—66 and 1967-68.

3843. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार नीदरलैंड्स से ऋण लेने के लिए बातचीत कर रही है;

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

(ग) नीदरलैंड्स से प्राप्त होने वाले ऋण पर ब्याज की दर अन्य देशों से प्राप्त होने वाले ऋण पर ब्याज की दरों से कितनी कम होगी, और यह ऋण किस रूप से तथा किन शर्तों पर उपलब्ध होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). इस वर्ष इससे पहले हुई भारत सहायता संघ की बैठक में नीदरलैंड की सरकार द्वारा दिये गये वचन के अनुसारण में, 4 करोड़ डच गिल्डर (8.29 करोड़ रुपये) के डच सामान्य प्रयोजन ऋण की शर्तों को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये नीदरलैंड की सरकार से बातचीत चल रही है। दोनों देशों के बीच करार हो जाने के बाद, मांगी गयी सूचना सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

INCOME-TAX DUE FROM FILM STARS

3844. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
 SHRI ARJUN SINGH
 BHADORIA :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND
 KACHWAI :
 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH
 CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that films people like Actors, Producers, Directors and Actresses earn handsome profit on the production of films in the country and their average number of films produced comes to about 4 to 5 films per year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their payment of income-tax is not commensurate with their actual incomes;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to determine their actual incomes;

(d) the names of film people who have paid income-tax during the years 1967, 1968 and end of March, 1969 and amount paid by each and the arrears of Income-tax due from them separately during the above period; and

(e) whether their houses have ever been raided during the above period and if so, the amount of unaccounted money recovered from them as a result of those raids and the quantity of unaccounted money seized from each of them and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is true that many persons connected with film industry earn large in-

comes. Film producers also incur losses if the film turns out to be a flop. It is also a fact that many actors and actresses, after some years, lose their star appeal and are not able to earn much. While some producers may have produced 3 or 4 films in a year, it would not be correct to say that they produce 4 to 5 films in a year on an average.

(b) Some persons connected with the film industry have no doubt concealed their income but there is no evidence to justify the conclusion that the taxes paid by all persons connected with the film industry are not commensurate with their actual income.

(c) Efforts are constantly being made to detect tax evasion not only by persons connected with the film industry but by others as well. As and when specific cases of tax evasion come to the notice of the Income-tax Department, necessary action is taken.

(d) Collection of information about taxes paid by all persons connected with the film industry in the course of these years would involve enormous time and labour. Moreover, while the position of arrears of income-tax due on a specific date can be furnished in respect of specified persons, the arrears during any particular period would be fluctuating as a result of payments or reductions as a result of appeals, revisions rectifications, etc. It is, therefore, not possible to state the Income-tax arrears due from persons connected with the film industry during the years 1967 to March, 1969.

(e) The details of the searches made by the Income-tax Department in the cases of persons connected with the film industry for concealment of income are given below :

Name	Amount seized	Action taken to assess the concealed income
	(Rs.)	
M/s. Kay Productions and M/s. United Enterprises.	Nil	Assessment proceedings are in progress.
M/s. Vasu Films.	Nil	Documents seized have been utilised in completing the regular assessments.
Smt. Sadhana Nayyar.	Nil	Out of Rs. 75,000 found, during the search, the assessee paid Rs. 69,000 towards her tax dues. No concealment was found.

DEVELOPMENTS OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN MYSORE

3845. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has studied Irrigation Projects under investigation in Mysore State for a total expenditure of Rs. 401 crores;

(b) if so, how the Planning Commission approved the Fourth Plan for 79 crores with only one project, Bijur for West Flowing rivers, with an outlay of Rs. 1.2 crores notwithstanding the projects, being under investigation for 9.51 TMC; capable of irrigating 77,990 acres at a cost of Rs. 11 crores;

(c) the irrigation potential of the West Flowing rivers and how much of it has been developed;

(d) whether the Mysore Government is anxious to develop the Kaveri Basin which is subject of objection by the Government of Tamilnadu, and if so, why the Planning Commission has not insisted that it should develop an equivalent TMC in the West Flowing rivers; and

(e) the steps taken by the Planning Commission to prevent a feeling of discrimination against the basin of West Flowing rivers?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a), (b), (d) and (e). Irrigation is a State subject. The planning, investigation, formulation and execution of irrigation projects is done by the State Governments keeping their resources position in view.

A large number of irrigation projects are already under construction in Mysore. There is, therefore, large spillover in the Fourth Plan, and resources are not in sight to complete even these continuing schemes. The scope for undertaking new schemes in the State in the Fourth Plan is, therefore, limited.

(c) The irrigation potential of the west-flowing rivers in Mysore from major and medium irrigation projects is assessed as

about 5 lakh acres. All of this remains to be developed by the State Government.

उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेद भावपूर्ण व्यवहार के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री की कथित शिकायत

3846. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद: क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर में हुए वाणिज्य मण्डल के 37वें वार्षिक समारोह में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार के बारे में शिकायत की है और कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी लाइसेंसिंग तथा अन्य नीतियों द्वारा एकाधिकार को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा वक्तव्य किस आधार पर दिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का स्पष्टीकरण क्या है?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय और बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर):

(क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री ने 14 सितम्बर, 1969 को कानपुर में व्यापारियों के वाणिज्य मण्डल के समक्ष भाषण में अपने विचार प्रकट करने हुए, केन्द्र द्वारा राज्य की आवश्यकताओं की उपेक्षा किये जाने और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्तियों के बढ़ने का, सामान्य रूप में उल्लेख किया था।

जहां तक राज्यों की आयोजनाओं के लिये दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता का संबंध है, सभी राज्यों के लिये सहायता की रकम का निर्धारण योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार किये गये मापदण्ड के अनुसार किया जाता है और यह मापदण्ड सभी राज्यों पर समान रूप से लागू किया जाता है। केन्द्र द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश या किसी अन्य राज्य के प्रति भेदभाव वर्तमान का कोई मवान पैदा ही नहीं होता।

जहाँ तक औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्तियों का संबंध है, एकाधिकार और प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार विधेयक (मोनोप्लीज ऐण्ड रस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रेविटसेज बिल) संसद में पेश कर दिया गया है और इस समय लोक-सभा में विचाराधीन है। जहाँ तक इस प्रश्न का संबंध है कि सरकार की लाइसेंस देने की नीति से और वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा सहायता दिये जाने के संबंध में सरकार की नीति से बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों के विस्तार में सहायता मिली है, औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति विषयक जांच समिति ने 1956 से 1966 तक की अवधि के लिये इस बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक अध्ययन किया है। अन्य बातों के अलावा, आर्थिक शक्ति के केन्द्रीयकरण को रोकने के उद्देश्य से, औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति में संशोधन करने के लिये समिति ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं, उन पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

CEILING ON URBAN PROPERTY IN WEST BENGAL

3847. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has approached the Central Government for Sanction of a measure for fixing a ceiling of urban property in the State of West Bengal;

(b) whether it is a fact that the planning Commission has tentatively suggested that Rupees five lakhs should be the ceiling of such valuation; and

(c) whether the suggestion of the Planning Commission has been approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No such formal proposal appears to have been received by Government of India.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

WATER CHARGES DUE FROM PAKISTAN

3848. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount due from Pakistan on account of water charges;

(b) the steps, if any, taken to realise the amount;

(c) whether Government are considering to stop the supply of water till the arrears are cleared; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and how the outstanding amount is proposed to be realised ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (d). An amount of Rs. 2508.75 is outstanding against Pakistan for waters supplied to them in 1960-61. The matter regarding the recovery is under correspondence between the two Governments.

ENQUIRY INTO IRREGULARITIES BY NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

3849. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether a Jan Sangh Leader has demanded an inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation into all the reports of irregularities by the New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

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

SEPARATE CADRE FOR MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

3850. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to create a separate cadre of public servants for the management of the public enterprises;

(b) whether it is further proposed to draft some I.A.S. Officers for the management of public enterprises;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to unwillingness of the officers the proposal mentioned in (b) above has not been found suitable; and

(d) if so, what is proposed to be done now ?

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

(b) Government is concerned only with the appointment to Top Posts in Public Sector Enterprises, *i.e.*, the posts at the Board level and the posts of General Managers of Constituent units. Government policy in this regard is to draw upon the panels which are maintained by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for these appointments. These panels are formed after due consideration of the qualifications and experience of persons, both from the private sector as well as Government, including those from the I.A.S.

(c) It is premature to come to any conclusion whether a large percentage of IAS officers working in Public Enterprises would want to come back to Government. There is also nothing to indicate that I.A.S. officers would not in future apply for empanelment for top posts in Public Enterprises. Government have not felt any difficulties in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

OVERTIME ALLOWANCE OF MESSENGERS AND FARRASHES IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

3851. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of overtime allowance granted to the Messengers and Farrashes in various Departments of the Government of India;

(b) the reasons for the difference in rates of overtime allowance;

(c) whether Government will bring the overtime allowance of Farrashes at par with that of the Messengers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No separate rates of overtime allowance have been prescribed for Messengers. Such of the messengers who perform the same duties as office peons get overtime allowance under the normal rules, *viz.*, at 65 paise per hour, both for working days as well as Sundays and Holidays. The existing rates of overtime allowance admissible to Farrashes are as below :

Working days :

10 Paise for every half an hour or fraction thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.25 per diem.

Sundays & Holidays :

15 Paise for every half an hour or fraction thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.85 per diem.

(b) the working hours of Farrashes are intermittent and their nature of work is also different from other class IV servants.

(c) and (d). For the reasons stated in (b) above, the rates of overtime allowance of Farrashes cannot be brought at par with other class IV staff, such as peons. Government have, however, decided on the recommendations of the National Council of J.C.M., to increase their rates of overtime allowance as follows :—

Working days :

30 paise for every hour or fraction thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.85 per diem.

Sundays/Holidays :

30 paise for every hour or fraction thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.75 per diem.

REVISION OF PAY STRUCTURE

3952. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ban on revision of pay structure was introduced in 1967 and has been extended since then yearly;

(b) whether it is a fact that pay scales of D.I.Gs. have been revised recently; and

(c) if so, whether the ban will be removed from Class III and IV employees also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The ban on revision of salary structure at all levels under the Central Government introduced in August, 1966 now stands extended upto the 30th June, 1970.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. Pay revisions in relaxation of the ban are allowed in individual cases only on merits where the circumstances are exceptional. Government have however already announced setting up of a new Pay Commission to review the pay structure of all Central Government employees.

MALPRACTICES IN M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION OF PATNA UNIVERSITY

3853. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : 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 in the recent M.B.B.S. examinations of the Patna

University, it was found that marks of 19 students were tampered with;

(b) whether it also a fact that the hospitals in the United Kingdom employing doctors who passed from Medical colleges in Bihar doubted the genuineness of their degrees in view of their shoddy performance and made reference in this regard to the State Government; and

(c) whether it is proposed to take stern steps to eliminate malpractices in the examinations in future and 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) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SCHEME FOR PRODUCTION OF ACRYLONITRILE AND ACRYLIC FIBRES IN GUJARAT PETRO-CHEMICAL COMPLEX BY TATAS

3854. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tatas submitted an integrated scheme for the production of acrylonitrile and acrylic fibre in the Gujarat Petrochemical complex;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to turn down the scheme on the same lines as the Mithapur Fertilizer project;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the scheme is being approved with certain modifications; if so, with what modifications and the production capacity for each item being licensed thereunder ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Tatas have submitted an integrated scheme for the manufacture of acrylonitrile and acrylic fibre. A letter of intent has been issued for manufacture of acrylic fibre for a capacity of 7,500 tonnes/annum. Their application for manufacture of acrylonitrile is under consideration.

भारत के स्टेट बैंक और जीवन बीमा
निगम द्वारा किसानों को ऋण

3855. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री सूरज प्रान :

श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री एस० आर० दामानी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत के स्टेट बैंक और जीवन बीमा निगम ने उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद उनके द्वारा दिये गये कुल ऋण में से कितना ऋण किसानों और छोटे उद्योगों को दिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे यथाशीघ्र सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

SETTING UP OF A FINANCE CORPORATION
IN INDIA BY NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT

3857. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Netherlands Government have decided to set up a Finance Corporation with a large capital to stimulate private investment in India;

(b) if so, the terms of such investment and whether any discussions have taken place between the Indian Government and the Netherlands Government;

(c) whether the loans would be available to parties in the Netherlands or joint ventures of Indian and Netherlands parties would become eligible for securing loans from the Corporation; and

(d) whether only private sector will benefit from it, if so, the responsibility of the Government of India and how regulation of the investment would be ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) to (d). The Netherlands
Government have not so far set up such
a Finance Corporation. There is, however
a proposal in this regard under the consi-
deration of that Government.

AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
AFTER DEVALUATION

3858. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state :

(a) the amount, in terms of Indian cur-
rency, which became payable by the
Government of India in addition to the
various loans, or sums of money payable
in any other way since the date of devalu-
ation of Indian currency;

(b) whether the addition in the pay-
ability of such an amount is exactly 57
per cent more or it is less in some cases;

(c) the percentage of said loans and
liabilities to foreign countries which be-
came payable at par and the percentage
at the devalued rates of the Indian cur-
rency; and

(d) the arrangements made for clearing
these extra sums of money which became
payable by virtue of devaluation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) Consequent on the devalu-
ation of the rupee, on the 6th June, 1966,
the value of the principal of external debt
payable by the Government of India in-
creased in terms of rupees by Rs. 1350
crores.

(b) and (c). Except for a sum of Rs. 353.50 crores drawn out of the P.L. 480 loans from U.S.A. which was not affected by the devaluation of the rupee, and which represented 1.3% of the total outstanding external debt of the Government of India on that date, increase in terms of rupees by 57.5% applied to all cases.

(d) Funds needed annually for the repayments of principal (and payment of interest) of the loans payable by the Government of India are provided in the annual budget, in terms of rupees. In terms of foreign exchange, Indian devaluation has no effect on the amounts; and they are paid out of India's external resources such as export earnings etc.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR KANGSABATI PROJECT, WEST BENGAL

3859. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has asked the Centre for additional assistance for the Kangsabati Project in the State;

(b) if so, the quantum of additional assistance asked for; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have made a request for a special assistance of Rs. 2 crores in the current financial year to accelerate the work on the Kangsabati project. This request is under consideration.

ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS TO INCREASE POWER GENERATING CAPACITY

3860. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of the requirements of Power during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been made;

(b) whether Government have desired the Planning Commission to raise allocations to increase the power generating capacity; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission thereto ?

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

(c) The Planning Commission are re-assessing the State's Plan resources in the light of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. The revised allocation for power development programme as a whole and for power generation programme in particular will be known after the assessment has been completed.

SALES TAX ON SUGAR, TEXTILES AND TOBACCO

3861. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have pointed out that they have suffered loss of potential increase in revenue by surrendering their rights to levy sales tax on sugar, textile and tobacco;

(b) the total revenue collected by Centre by additional excise duties levied on these commodities in the last three years; and

(c) whether the States have expressed their desire to get back their right to levy this tax on these commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (c). The report of the Fifth Finance Commission shown that some State Governments had made submissions to this effect before the Commission. The recommendations of the Commission in this regard are proposed to be placed before the National Development Council for its consideration.

(b) *(Figures in lakhs)*

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	1	2	3
Sugar	1,937	1,382	1,472
Tobacco	1,152	1,499	1,786
Textiles	1,989	1,940	2,093
TOTAL	5,078	4,821	5,351

**MONEY SEIZED FROM SAFE DEPOSIT
VAULTS IN BOMBAY**

3862. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGLRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 11 lakhs worth currency was seized from the safe deposit vaults of the two local banks in Bombay City in the month of August, 1969;

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

(c) whether any arrests have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). In the months of August, 1969 officers of the Preventive Customs Branch Marine and Preventive division of the Central Excise Collectorate Bombay conducted raids in Bombay City and at Mumbra in Thana District and seized certain documents which indicated large transactions of smuggled goods such as Textiles, Synthetic yarn and Fountain pens. In addition to goods valued Rs. 10 lakhs which were seized in Bombay City, Indian currency worth Rs. 11 lakhs was seized from the lockers of two banks in Bombay City.

(c) Five persons were arrested.

WORKING OF BANKS

3864. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governor of Reserve Bank and the Prime Minister have stated that the present policy of running the banks on commercial line will not be much disturbed; and

(b) if so, how the object of uplift of common man will be achieved if the status quo is to be maintained regarding the policies to be pursued by the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government's view is that banks should work with due regard to canons of profitability and banking prudence. This however does not mean continuance of the status quo. Nationalised banks are expected to keep in view the policies and objectives underlying the nationalisation of banks. By mobilising larger deposits and opening new branches, specially in areas hitherto uncovered, the nationalised banks should be able to meet to an increasing extent the credit needs of all deserving entrepreneurs, particularly the smaller ones. The Government does not see any contradiction between sound banking on the one hand, and on the other, assistance to all forms of genuine and productive endeavour which may help to increase employment and add to goods and services useful to the community.

**RAISING OF MARRIAGEABLE AGE
LIMIT OF GIRLS**

3865. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to fix the minimum marriageable age of girls at 21 years as a measure to cut down the growing population;

(b) whether the women organisations have opposed the above move; and

(c) whether the increase would be applicable to all girls alike irrespective of their religion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The proposal to raise the marriageable age for girls to 18 years is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) Yes, a Women's Organisation did not favour raising the age of consent at marriage legally but advocated the objective being achieved through public opinion and propaganda.

(c) Yes.

**DEMAND FOR FURTHER INCREASE
IN PENSIONS**

3866. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pensioners are not satisfied with the recent meagre increase in their pension and are demanding for substantial increase; and

(b) the reaction of the Government to their demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Certain pensioners and their Associations have made representations to this effect but it is too soon to consider enhancement of the benefits recently announced.

**ROCK PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS IN
RAJASTHAN**

3867. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether vast deposits of rock phosphate have recently been found at Jamar Kotra in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the total deposits so far found;

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government to explore other areas of Rajasthan for such deposits;

(d) the total imports per year of rock phosphate and from which countries they are imported and the annual foreign exchange spend on these imports; and

(e) the extent to which the discovery of these deposits would reduce the import of this mineral ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Substantial deposits of rock phosphate have been located at Jhamarkotra in Rajasthan recently.

(b) The Geological Survey of India have estimated the reserves at about 42 million tonnes.

(c) Investigations are being carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Birmania, Maton, Kanpur, Dakan Kotra and Karbaria Ka Gurha areas in Rajasthan.

(d) A statement showing country-wise imports of rock phosphate (Quantity and Value) during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 (up to July, 1969) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2370/69].

(e) This will lead to substantial reduction in imports. The extent of such reduction cannot be estimated at this stage as the exploitation of Jhamarkotra deposit has commenced, on a limited scale, very recently.

ZINC DEPOSITS IN RAJASTHAN

3868. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the final report about zinc deposits in Zewar area and nearby Dariba Rajpura area in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the estimated quantities of deposits and for how many years these deposits are expected to last at the rate of 36,000 tons of zinc production per year; and

(c) the steps being taken to find out more deposits in other areas of Rajasthan and other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Technical Experts of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. have submitted a detailed feasibility report for the exploitation of Balaria Mines and exploration of East, West Mochia and Zewar Mala areas. In Dariba-Rajpura area the drilling and exploratory mining operations are being carried out by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) The estimated reserves of the various deposits so far prospected are as under :—

	M.T.	Zinc contents (average)
Mochia	50	4%
Balaria	20	5%
Zawar Mala	25	5%
Dariba	17.5	6%
Baroi	25	5%

The proved reserves may yield 100 million tonnes of ore. At the rate of production of 36,000 tonnes per annum the ore reserves may last for several decades.

(c) Hindustan Zinc and Geological Survey of India are busy prospecting Zawar Mala, Balaria, Baroi in Zawar area of Udaipur and Dariba-Rajpura in Chittorgarh district in Rajasthan and the present indications are very favourable for increased reserves of the ore. The Geological Survey of India has also intensified exploration for non ferrous metals in almost all States involving about 94550 metres of Drilling during 1969-70.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा कम्पनियों में धन लगाना

3969. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम के जिन कम्पनियों में 25 लाख रुपये या इससे अधिक रुपये लगाये हैं उनके नाम तथा उनके पते क्या हैं।

(ख) जीवन बीमा निगम ने अन्य कम्पनियों में धन के रूप में तथा ऋण के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि लगायी है; और

(ग) निगम ने अंशों तथा ऋण के रूप में लगाई गई कुल धन राशि में से उन 75 औद्योगिक आवासों में कितनी धन राशि लगाई है जिनका उल्लेख एकाधिकार आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में किया गया है ?

वृत्ति मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री २० के० खाडिलकर) :
(क) और (ख). जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा प्रत्येक कम्पनी में किये गये निवेशों को बताना प्रतिष्ठित प्रथा के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

(ग) एकाधिकार जांच आयोग 1965 की रिपोर्ट में परिमर्पितियों के क्रम से सूचीबद्ध प्रथम दस व्यापार-समूहों में से प्रत्येक में जीवन बीमा निगम के कुल निवेश (जिनमें ऋण भी शामिल है), निगम की 31-3-1969 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तथा लेख में दिये गये हैं जिसे पहले ही सदन की मेज पर रखा जा चुका है। शेष 65 औद्योगिक गृहों के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा चुकी है और इकट्ठी होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

GLAZING OF VERANDAH/WINDOWS OF SOUTH AVENUE FLATS, NEW DELHI

3870. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
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. 70 on the 17th November, 1969 and state :

(a) the number of flats for the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha separately among M.P.s' vacant flats in South Avenue where glazing of the verandah/windows has been done;

(b) the authority who had applied or taken up the matter with the New Delhi Municipal Committee for the requisite permission for doing the glazing work in these vacant flats and the reason therefor; and

(c) the reasons for which such initiative was not taken either by the C.P.W.D. personnel at the South Avenue Enquiry Office or by any concerned authority for the occupied flats ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) A list, showing separately the vacant flats for the Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, where the work of glazing has been done, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2371/69].

(b) Approval to the plans for glazing the verandahs was obtained from the New Delhi Municipal Committee by the concerned Executive Engineer of the C.P.W.D.; this is required under the Municipal By-laws, in respect of all additions/alterations to be carried out in Government buildings located within the jurisdiction of New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(c) The glazing of 89 flats at present occupied has already been carried out. Plans for 5 more flats have also now been approved by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the work of glazing the verandahs in these flats is in progress.

T. B. SANATORIUM CENTRES

3871. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many T. B. Sanatorium Centres are in the country, state-wise;

(b) the total patients' accommodation capacity in these Centres, separately;

(c) the number of T. B. patients at present in those Centres, separately; and

(d) the specific facilities available to those patients in those centres, separately and if there is disparity in the facilities to the T.B. patients in those centres, 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) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

MEASURES TO CHECK INFLATIONARY TREND DURING FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

3872. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any specific policy for checking the inflationary trend during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Growth with stability is a major objective of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the draft of the Plan lays down various programmes and policies for its achievement. These include programmes to increase agricultural and industrial production, building of sizeable buffer stocks to stabilise foodgrain prices and the price level in general, maintenance of an efficient system of public distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops and extended use of co-operatives, and the mobilisation of internal resources in a manner which will not give rise to inflationary pressures.

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECT IN ASSAM

3873. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any major irrigation projects in Assam; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to start a major irrigation project in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). There is no major irrigation project at present in Assam. However, the Government of Assam has proposed a Dhansiri irrigation scheme estimated to cost Rs. 7.83 crores to be undertaken in later part of the Fourth Plan.

SCHEME FOR PRODUCTION OF MORE POWER IN ASSAM

3874. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of low power consumption and production in Assam; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme or have approved any State Government scheme for production of more power in Assam?

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

(b) In respect of additional power generation, benefits totalling 83 MW are expected to be available during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan from the following sanctioned schemes:—

Name of Scheme	Benefit (MW)
(i) Tura Thermal (2×2.5 MW)	5
(ii) Umiam Hydro. Stage II (2×9 MW)	18
(iii) Gauhati Thermal (1×30 MW)	30
(iv) Namrup Thermal Extn. (1×30 MW)	30
Total:	83

Further, it has been decided to allocate 30 MW of power to Assam from the Loktak Hydro-electric project in Manipur which

has been taken up for implementation by the Centre.

जीवन बीमा निगम के खर्च के अनुपात में वृद्धि

3875. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम के खर्च के अनुपात में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हो रही है तथा राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले कुछ प्रमुख जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों के खर्चा की तुलना में यह बहुत अधिक है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक प्रति वर्ष 100 करोड़ रुपये की नई पालिसियां करने का लक्ष्य अब तक प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है, विशेषकर जबकि इस क्षेत्र में निगम का एकाधिकार है?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री २० के० खाडिलकर): (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम का नवीकरण व्यय अनुपात इस प्रकार रहा:

वित्तीय वर्ष	नवीकरण व्यय अनुपात
1964-65	14.09%
1965-66	14.69%
1966-67	15.91%
1967-68	15.90%
1968-69	15.91%

राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले भारत में जीवन-बीमा कार्य करने वाली कुछ बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों के मामले में अनुपातों की अपेक्षा यह अनुपात ऊंचे हैं।

(ख) जी, हां। जीवन बीमा निगम ने 1959 में एक योजना तैयार की जिसमें 1963 में 1,000 करोड़ रुपये का नव-बीमा-कार्य पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया जबकि 1958 में लगभग 3.45 करोड़ का नव-बीमा, कार्य पूरा किया गया था। वास्तव में, निगम ने 1-1-1962 से 31-3-1963 तक 746 करोड़ रुपये का नव-बीमा कार्य पूरा किया जिसका 12 महीने का औसत 596.8 करोड़ रुपया था। वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में पूरा किया गया नव-बीमा कार्य 929.35 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ग) एक वर्ष में 1000 करोड़ रुपये के नव-बीमा कार्य का लक्ष्य बीमा-कार्य की संभाव्यता का विस्तृत और वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण करके निर्धारित नहीं किया गया था। नव-बीमा कार्य में वास्तव में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह नगण्य नहीं है। जहां तक नवीकरण व्यय अनुपात का सम्बन्ध है, 1964-65 से 1968-69 तक के प्रतिशत-अनुपातों की राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व के वर्षों के प्रतिशत अनुपातों के साथ तुलना करते समय हाल की मुद्रा-स्फीतिकारी प्रवृत्तियों को भी अवश्य ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए।

दिल्ली नगर निगम का स्वास्थ्य विभाग

3876. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के स्वास्थ्य विभाग और अस्पतालों के हिसाब किताब का लेखापरीक्षा करने के बाद उसमें गम्भीर अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस वर्ष तक के लेखे की लेखापरीक्षा की गई है और गत तीन वर्षों में पाई गई अनियमितताओं का व्योरा क्या है ?

(ग) सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(घ) निगम के स्वास्थ्य विभाग और अस्पतालों के कार्य संचालन को सुधारने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :

(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकान

3877. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग कितने मकानों की आवश्यकता है तथा इस समय कितने मकान उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) अगले पांच वर्षों में कितने मकानों की आवश्यकता होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) देश में मकानों की कमी दूर करने तथा मकानों की मांग पूरी करने के लिये बनाये गये कार्यक्रम का व्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्नांकित है :—

	क्षेत्र आवासीय यूनितों की बांछित संख्या	उपलब्ध पक्के आवासीय यूनितों की संख्या
	(यूनिट लाखों में)	
नगरीय	188	69
ग्रामीण	836	116
कुल	1,024	187

उपर्युक्त ब्याँरा एक अप्रैल, 1969 की स्थिति स्पष्ट करना है तथा यह 1961 की जन-संख्या के आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। इन्हें इस प्रकार निश्चित कर लिया गया है कि प्रत्येक परिवार को अलग से एक पक्का मकान हो (अर्थात् स्थायी रूप से संरचना हो, जिसमें सुरक्षा और आराम के मकानों की न्यूनतम व्यवस्था हो)।

(ख) अगले पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिये मकानों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। इस संबंध में विश्वासनीय आँकड़े 1971 की जन-गणना के पश्चात् ही उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे।

(ग) निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग में लोगों की आवास की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के हेतु निर्देशित वर्तमान सभी सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं को जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में, तथापि, इन सभी योजनाओं तथा नगरीय विकास कार्यक्रमों पर कुल मिला कर 96.70 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था है, जो कि बहुत थोड़ी है। समस्या का एक समाधान निजी क्षेत्रों में सक्रियता लाना है तथा निजी साधनों को मकानों के लिये उत्तरोत्तर गतिशील बनाना है। इसके अतिरिक्त जून, 1969 में बंगलौर में हुए आवास, नगर विकास और नगर आयोजना मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में एक केन्द्रीय आवास अधिकरण गठित करने की सिफारिश की है, जो देश तथा विदेश से साधनों को जुटायेगा और उसे परिचालित निधि के रूप में चालू रखेगा। इस उद्देश्य के लिये सरकारी नियतनों और अन्य अंशदान से 200 करोड़ रुपये की एक आवर्ती निधि एकत्र करनी चाहिए। यदि कभी इन प्रस्तावों को माकार रूप प्राप्त होगा तो आवास समस्या को यथार्थ रूप में हल करने के लिये प्रयत्न करना संभव हो सकता है।

LOAN GIVEN TO TAXIWALAS AND RICKSHAW-WALAS BY BANKS

3878. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of taxiwalas, rickshaw pullers, tangawalas, cart owners and farmers who have been given loans by the nationalised banks in the last 4 months ending the 31st October, 1969 (give figures separately);

(b) the total amount of loans given to the aforesaid classes; and

(c) the total amount of loans given to the industries in the last 4 months ending the 31st October, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid out on the Table of the House.

साध्य मंत्री के सायकर का निर्धारण

3879. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :

श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री जगजीवन राम ने कितने वर्षों के आय कर के विवरण प्रस्तुत किये हैं तथा कितने वर्षों के लिये उनका कर निर्धारित किया जा चुका है;

(ख) उनका किन धाराओं के अन्तर्गत जुमाने के नोटिस दिये गये हैं तथा उन्होंने उनके क्या उत्तर दिये हैं;

(ग) उन पर कितने वर्षों के लिये जुर्माना लगाया गया था और यदि उन पर कोई जुर्माना नहीं लगाया गया तो उसका क्या कारण है; और

(घ) सरकार ने श्री जगजीवन राम से कितने धाराओं के अन्तर्गत विवरण तथा

आठ वर्ष पूर्व का आयकर लेना स्वीकार किया है ?

वित्तमंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1947-48 से 1954-55 तक की आयकर विवरणियां नियमित रूप से दाखिल की गयी थीं और निर्धारण वर्ष 1952-53 को छोड़ कर बाकी वर्षों के निर्धारण पूरे किये गये थे। परन्तु, इस वर्ष के लिये भी, वेतन में से स्रोत पर कर की पर्याप्त कटौती के कारण, कर की कोई रकम देय नहीं पायी गयी।

आयकर विवरणियां देरी से दाखिल किये जाने और परिसीमा बाधित होने के कारण, निर्धारण वर्ष 1955-56 से 1958-59 तक के कर-निर्धारणों को, अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका था। फिर भी, यदि इन कर-निर्धारणों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया होता तो पहले तीन वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में क्रमशः 14 रुपये, 2 रुपये और 2 रुपये की नाम मात्र की मांगें होतीं और अन्तिम वर्ष के लिये 235 रुपये की वापसी करनी होती जिसके परिणामतः इन चारों वर्षों को एक साथ लेने से, 217 रुपये की शुद्ध वापसी करनी होती। इस रकम की वापसी की अनुमति नहीं दी गयी थी।

निर्धारण वर्ष 1959-60 से 1968-69 तक के सम्बन्ध में आयकर विवरणियां दाखिल की गयी हैं और सभी वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में कर निर्धारण पूरे किये गये हैं तथा निर्धारित द्वारा कर की अदायगी की गयी है।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष 1959-60 से 1968-69 तक के सम्बन्ध में धारा 271 (1) (ए) के अन्तर्गत दण्ड लगाने के लिये कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किये गये थे।

श्री जगजीवन राम ने दण्ड माफ कराने के लिये धारा 271 (4 ए) के अधीन आयकर

आयुक्त के पाम एक दरख्वास्त दायर की थी।

आयकर अधिकारी ने, निर्धारण वर्ष 1959-60 से 1961-62 तक के सम्बन्ध में दण्ड लगाने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाहियां विधान सभा में दिये गये इस सामान्य आश्वासन को ध्यान में रख कर बन्द कर दीं कि वर्तमान कर-निर्धारितियों के मामलों में धारा 22(2) के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग नोटिस जारी किये जाते रहेंगे और विभाग की यह परिपाटी रही है कि ऐसे मामलों में की गयी चूकों के लिये धारा 22 (1) के अधीन दण्ड नहीं लगाया जायगा। निर्धारण—वर्ष 1962-63 से 1968-69 तक के लिये आयकर आयुक्त ने आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 271 (4 ए) के अधीन प्रदत्त न्यायिक विवेक का प्रयोग करते हुए, दण्ड माफ कर दिया।

(घ) निर्धारण वर्ष 1960-61 से 1963-64 तक की आयकर विवरणियों को आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 147 के अधीन नियमित कर दिया गया था और निर्धारण वर्ष 1964-65 से 1968-69 तक की विवरणियों को आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 139 (4) के अधीन स्वीकार कर लिया गया था।

दिल्ली के कटरों में नागरिक सुविधायें

3880. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :

श्री एन० शिवप्पा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, छावास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1969 के अज्ञातकृत प्रश्न संख्या 1994 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में उन कटरों तथा बस्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जहां शीचालयों, पानी, बिजली तथा जल-निकास की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;

(ख) इन कटरों में ये सुविधायें कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी और इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नगर निगम को कुल कितनी राशि दिये जाने का विचार है;

(ग) इनमें से कितने 'कटरे' तथा बतिसियां केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा नगर निगम के क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं और वहाँ उक्त सुविधाओं की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी; और

(घ) वे 'कटरे' कौन से हैं जहाँ गत 2½ वर्षों में नगर निगम द्वारा इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (घ). कटरों के सुधार का कार्य दिल्ली नगर निगम ने गंदी बस्ती सफाई/सुधार योजना के अन्तर्गत ले लिया है। उर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कई केन्द्रीय रिटायरी बस्ती नहीं आती। तथापि, लगभग 4,553 कटरे हैं— 3,000 दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्वामित्व में हैं तथा 1,553 गैर सरकारी। अभी तक 2,202 कटरों का सुधार किया जा चुका है। कटरों के सुधार का कार्यक्रम चरणों में बांट दिया गया है तथा यह प्रस्तावित है कि उपलब्ध निधियों के अधीन प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रत्येक श्रेणी में 200 कटरों का सुधार किया जाये।

निगम के द्वारा स्वामित्व कटरों/संपत्तियों के सुधार पर ब्यय सरकार के द्वारा दी गई निधियों से किया जाता है। गैर सरकारी कटरों में सुधार या तो उनके स्वामियों द्वारा किया जाता है या अपने माधनों में से निगम के द्वारा।

सरकार के द्वारा निगम को निधियां गंदी बस्ती सफाई/सुधार योजना के अन्तर्गत दी जाती हैं। कटरों/संपत्तियों के सुधार में निगम इन निधियों में से उपलब्धता के अनुरूप निधियों का उपयोग

करता है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष निगम को 40 लाख रुपये की राशि दी गयी।

जिन कटरों का सुधार हो चुका है तथा जिनका होने की सम्भावना है उनका नाम एकत्रित करने में जो श्रम तथा समय लगेगा, सम्भवतः उसके अनुरूप परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं होगा।

ACREAGE OF CULTIVABLE LAND IN THE COUNTRY

3881. SHRI B. P. MANDAL :

SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :

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

(a) the total acreage of cultivable land under flood water irrigation and lift irrigation in the country; and

(b) the percentage of irrigated land of the total acreage of land under agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) and (b). The total cropped area in 1965-66 was 154.9 million hectares of which 30.9 million hectares or 20% was irrigated from all sources. Out of this, about 21 million hectares was by flow irrigation and the remaining by lift irrigation.

MEMORANDUM BY M.Ps. ON URBAN CREDIT SOCIETIES IN WEST BENGAL

3882. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty-five Members of Parliament had submitted a memorandum to her to direct the Reserve Bank to treat the Urban Credit Societies in West Bengal as non-banking institutions;

(b) if so, whether Memorandum has been examined; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A memorandum was received

by the Prime Minister from a number of Members of Parliament requesting that the provisions relating to maintenance of minimum cash and liquid reserves by banks in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to Cooperative Societies) should not be made applicable to the Urban/Salary Earners' Cooperative Credit Societies in West Bengal.

(b) and (c). The requirements regarding maintenance of minimum cash and liquid reserves are applicable to any co-operative society which receives deposits from the public for the purpose of lending or investment. These restrictions have been laid down with a view to protecting the interests of depositors who have no voice in the management of the body which accepts their deposits. The Reserve Bank of India has been taking the view that receipt of deposits by certain co-operative societies from "nominal" or "associate" members who have no voting rights, amounts to receipt of deposits from the public and, therefore, such societies have either to comply with the requirements regarding minimum liquid reserves or to amend their Byelaws so as to receive deposits only from regular members, and also to refund the deposits received from non-members so that they may be declared as non-banking institutions. The co-operative societies have on the other hand been insisting that "nominal" or "associate" members are permitted under the relevant State Act relating to co-operative societies and they cannot be considered as members of the public. The whole matter is under examination by the Government of India in consultation with its legal advisers and the Reserve Bank of India and it is expected that a final decision will be taken very shortly.

आर्थिक समीक्षा के संबंध में भारतीय

रिजर्व बैंक का प्रतिवेदन

3883. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के रिजर्व बैंक ने जून 1969 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष की आर्थिक समीक्षा से सम्बन्धित प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाही की जा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) माननीय सदस्य के मन में, सम्भवतः भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय निदेशक-मण्डल की 30 जून, 1969 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट है। यह रिपोर्ट पहले ही प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है और छत्र चुकी है। यह रिपोर्ट भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अगस्त, 1969 के बुलेटिन में भी छपी गयी है।

(ख) रिपोर्ट के आरम्भ में ही और बातों के साथ-साथ, जुलाई, 1968 जून, 1969 में अर्थ-व्यवस्था की कुछ उत्साह-वर्द्धक घटनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है। विस्तृत ब्यौरा प्रकाशित गामग्री से आमानी से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

(ग) यह रिपोर्ट भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम की धारा 53 (2) के उपबन्धों के अधीन प्रस्तुत की जाती है और सरकार इस रिपोर्ट में किये गये मूल्यांकन पर यथोचित ध्यान देती है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में अप्रयुक्त

क्षमता

3884. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में बेकार पड़ी क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय के सरकारी उपक्रम ब्यूरो ने कुछ नये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त तैयार किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन व्यूरो ने सरकारी उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देने वाली एक पुस्तिका निकाली है; और

(घ) यदि हां. तो क्या ऐसी पुस्तिका हर वर्ष निकाली जायेगी और क्या इस पुस्तिका की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी उद्यमों की क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग करने के लिये किए जाने वाले उपाय, "सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यम" नामक ज्ञापन में बताए गये हैं जो 1969-70 के बजट पत्रों के साथ वितरित किया गया था ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय ने "सरकारी उद्यमों सम्बन्धी परिचय पुस्तिका" (ए हैण्डबुक आफ इन्फार-मेशन आन पब्लिक एण्टरप्राइजेज) प्रकाशित की है जिन में सरकारी उद्यमों के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी है । चूंकि इस पुस्तिका में दी गयी अधिकांश जानकारी, केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्य की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में दी गयी है, जिसकी प्रति सभा की मेज पर रखी जाती है, इसलिए इस पुस्तिका की प्रतियों को सभा की मेज पर रखने का कोई विचार नहीं है । फिर भी, संसद के पुस्तकालय को इसकी पर्याप्त प्रतियां दे दी गयी हैं । पुस्तिका की प्रतियां, जिसे हर साल प्रकाशित करने का प्रस्ताव है, आगे भी संसद के पुस्तकालय को दी जाती रहेंगी ।

REVISION OF L.I.C. PREMIUM RATES

**3885. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 35 on the 17th November, 1969 and state whether Government have considered the recom-

mendation of the Committee on L.I.C. Premium rates and come to any definite conclusion about the revision of the L.I.C. Premium rates ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): The matter is still under the consideration of both the Corporation and the government.

PRICING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

**3886. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 5 on the 17th November, 1969 and state whether any decision about the fixing of prices of petroleum products has been taken on the basis of Shantilal Shah Committee Report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): The Report of the Committee is still under examination of Government.

EXPENDITURE ON METAL AND MINTING OF GANDHI COINS

3887. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on metal and minting of Gandhi coins;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have earned much more from the public on the sale of Gandhi coins; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) As the minting of Mahatma Gandhi Centenary coins is still in progress it is not possible to furnish the expenditure incurred on their production at this stage. However, the metal cost and minting charges of the different denominations of

these coins in the Bombay Mint are estimated as follows :—

Denomination	Metal cost		Minting charges
	(Per thousand pieces)		
	Rs.	Rs.	
Rs. 10/-	6,143.60	502.80	
Re. 1/	191.21	124.95	
50 P.	89.05	82.50	
20 P.	41.30	71.52	

(b) and (c). Presumably the reference is to the sale of uncirculated sets of Mahatma Gandhi Centenary coins in folders at Rs. 20/- each, which is in excess of the face value of the coins. It is a recognised numismatic practice for "uncirculated coins" which are issued directly from the Mints (unlike circulation coins which are issued through the bank of issue at face value) to be sold at a price higher than the face value, to those who are interested in purchasing them.

बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई योजनायें

3888. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रति वर्ष देश के बाढ़ग्रस्त भागों में राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विशिष्ट व्यवस्था करने का है;

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में अब तक क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० .० राव) : (क) से (ग). ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि राज्य सरकारों के साथ सलाह करके खादिर जैसे उन भूखंडों में ग्रीष्मकालीन फसलें उगाने के लिये सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की सम्भावना का अध्ययन किया जाय, जो हर साल बाढ़ों से प्रभावित होते रहते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में अंकी दीवारों वाले खुले कुओं, नलकूपों अथवा नदियों से

पम्पों द्वारा जल प्राप्त करने की जांच की जानी है। राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ जानकारी भेजी है और आगामी ब्यौरा प्राप्त होने पर इन पर विचार-विमर्श करने का प्रस्ताव है।

रामगंगा बांध परियोजना के पूरा करने में विलम्ब

3889. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामगंगा बांध कंट्रोल बोर्ड ने उक्त परियोजना को पूरा करने में हो रहे असाधारण विलम्ब के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे परियोजना के व्यय में अवधि में वृद्धि हो जायेगी, यदि हां, तो इस वृद्धि का राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) मुख्य बांध के प्रथम चरण को पूरा करने के लिये मूलतः क्या अवधि निश्चित की गई थी और प्रथम चरण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कु० स० राव) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। रामगंगा नियन्त्रण बोर्ड ने मूल रूप से कुछ परियोजना के पूर्ण होने की तिथि जून, 1972 निर्धारित की थी। 1967 में समस्या के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के बाद बोर्ड ने लक्ष्य तिथि को संशोधित करके जून, 1973 कर दिया और इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि यह संशोधन कुछ ऐसे कारणों से था जो परियोजना अधिकारियों के नियन्त्रण से बाहर थे।

(ग) मुख्य बांध के चरण-एक के पूर्ण होने की मूल लक्ष्य तिथि जून, 1969 थी। अब इस चरण के 1970 तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

SLOW RATE OF GROWTH DUE TO LOSSES IN PUBLIC SECTOR

3890. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the slow rate of growth in the recent years is due largely to the losses in the Public Sector and the growth of unproductive employment in the Central and State Administration;

(b) if so, whether a proposal is under consideration of the Government to re-organise the entire set-up and functioning of all Public Sector Enterprises;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to embark upon fresh enterprises until the investments in the existing Public Sector Enterprises have become remunerative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). It is not correct to say that the rate of growth in recent years has been slow. In fact, national income increased by as much as 8.9% in 1967-68. In 1968-69, according to 'Quick Estimates' the national income has shown only an increase of 1.8% due to decline in agricultural output. Broadly speaking, growth rate in the Indian economy is determined by the growth in agricultural output which accounts for nearly half of national output and has a permeating influence on other sectors of the economy.

The Administrative Reforms Commission went into the working of the Public Enterprises as a whole in detail, and have made recommendations which have also been considered by Government. While action has already been taken to implement Government's decisions on these recommendations, constant watch is also kept over the performance of Public Enterprises with a view to improve their working. The measures undertaken in this regard have been outlined in the Memorandum on "Public Sector Enterprises" which was circulated along with the Budget papers for 1969-70.

(d) Investment in Public Enterprises is determined on the basis of Plan priorities and techno-economic consideration, keeping in view also the Industrial Policy Resolution.

ACCOUNT OF REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD

3891. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the RBI keeps account of remittances from abroad;

(b) if the answer to (a) above be in the affirmative, the total remittances from each country on each item yearwise from 1966-67 to 1968-69;

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, whether the Government will instruct R.B.I. to maintain systematic account in that regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India compiles and publishes regularly balance of payments data. These can be seen in the Reserve Bank of India Monthly Bulletin. Remittances received are of several categories such as Merchandise, Travel, Transportation, etc. and there are also capital receipts like loans, banking, etc. If the specific item of remittance for which information is required is indicated, an attempt will be made to furnish the data asked for.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINES IN CALCUTTA

3892. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BHAGWAN DAS :
SHRI BADRUDDUJA :
SHRI K. HALDER :

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

(a) when the School of Tropical Medicines, Calcutta, was built;

(b) whether the Government have any scheme to expand this institution with a

view to cater to the needs of more patients; and

(c) if so, the details of the said scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the West Bengal Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालयों द्वारा दी जाने वाली दवाइयों

3893. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया गया है कि कर्मचारियों तथा संसद् सदस्यों को केवल वे ही दवाइयां दी जाती हैं जो 22 वर्ष पहले तैयार की गई सूची में वर्णित हैं और अन्य दवाइयां उनको उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त सूची के अनुसार सर्जन रोगी के घर जाकर उसे देखने का शुल्क केवल 8 रुपये और 4 रुपये ले सकता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या डाक्टर उक्त सूची के अनुसार शुल्क दिये जाने पर रोगी के घर पर उसे देखने से मना कर देते हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तदनुसार सूची में संशोधन करने का है; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि दवाइयों की सप्लाई मेडिकल आफिसर, बिलिंग्डन अस्पताल की सिफारिश पर की जाती है और मंजूरी की प्राप्ति में विलम्ब होने के कारण दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाता है, यदि हां, तो इस प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). जहां तक चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है संसद् सदस्यों पर चिकित्सा सुविधाएं (संसद् सदस्य) नियम, 1959 लागू होते हैं। जब वे दिल्ली, बम्बई और इलाहाबाद में रहते हैं तो उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों पर लागू होने वाले केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना नियम लागू होते हैं। जब वे इन शहरों से बाहर होते हैं तो वे केन्द्रीय सेवाएं (चिकित्सा सहायता) नियम, 1944 के अनुसार चिकित्सा खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के हकदार हैं।

1954 में लागू की गई केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन इस योजना के हितग्राहियों को केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना योग संहिता नामक औषधि सूची में से दवाइयां दी जाती हैं। यह योग संहिता परामर्शदाताओं तथा बरिष्ठ विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति द्वारा तैयार की गई थी और अधिकांश रोगों के उपचार में अपेक्षित पर्याप्त दवाइयां इसमें आ जाती हैं। इस योग संहिता में निम्नलिखित तीन प्रकार की सूचियां हैं :

- (1) सामान्य सूची;
- (2) विशेषज्ञ सूची; और
- (3) परामर्शदाता सूची।

2. इसके अतिरिक्त, जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, बरिष्ठ विशेषज्ञ तथा परामर्शदाता केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना योग संहिता में निर्धारित दवाइयों के अलावा भी दवाइयां दे सकते हैं। समय-समय पर संशोधित करके इस योग संहिता को अद्यतन रखा जाता है इसका पुनरीक्षण नवम्बर, 1968 में किया गया था जब इस में 102 विशेष औषधियां सम्मिलित की गईं और 71 औषधियां निकाल दी गयी थी।

जहां तक केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना का सम्बन्ध है इलाज के निमित्त घर पर जाने

के लिए डाक्टरों द्वारा कोई फीस नहीं ली जाती है।

3. केन्द्रीय सेवाएं (चिकित्सा सहायता) नियम, 1944 के अधीन जिन औषधियों के खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति नहीं की जा सकती उनकी एक सूची अगस्त, 1958 में तैयार की गई थी। इस सूची में उन औषधियों के नाम हैं जिन्हें आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया। फरवरी, 1967 में इसका संशोधन कर इसे अद्यावधिक बनाया गया। जरूरत पड़ने पर समय-समय पर आवश्यक संशोधन भी किये जाते रहते हैं।

केन्द्रीय सेवाएं (चिकित्सा सहायता) नियम, 1944 तथा तत्राधीन जारी किये गये आदेशों में परिकल्पित व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों द्वारा शासित क्षेत्रों में रह रहे अथवा उन क्षेत्रों से होकर जाने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उस राज्य के चिकित्सा अधिकारियों से निर्धारित फीस देकर चिकित्सा सहायता पाने के हकदार हैं। चिकित्सा अधिकारी के स्तर के अनुसार फीस की अनु-सूचियां निर्धारित की जाती हैं और यह बलन-बलन राज्यों में भिन्न भिन्न है। किसी भी राज्य में चिकित्सा अधिकारियों से पहली बार परामर्श के लिये अधिकतम फीस 16 रुपये हैं और इसके बाद के परामर्शों के लिये 10 रुपये। निर्धारित फीस न मिलने के कारण किसी डाक्टर ने रोगी को देखने से मना किया हो ऐसा कोई मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

राज्यों में गृह निर्माण योजनाओं के लिए धन

3895. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गृह-निर्माण कार्यक्रम में सात राज्यों को शामिल किया है और उन को सक्रान बनाने के लिये धन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक योजना बनायी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये राजस्थान को शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) और (ख). इस विभाग द्वारा बनाई गई सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आवास कार्यक्रमों का सभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके उपलब्ध साधनों की सीमा तक क्रियान्वयन हो रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION TO ASSAM FOR PLAN EXPENDITURE

3896. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fifth Finance Commission recommendations for financial allocations to Assam have left a revenue gap of Rs. 126 crores in Assam's plan expenditure;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken this fact into consideration and help the State to overcome financial difficulties it is confronted with at present; and

(c) whether the State Government has made any representations to this effect ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission have no bearing on the financing of Assam's Fourth Plan outlay for which resources are fully assured. As regards the non-Plan requirements of the State Government, the question of providing any relief will be considered on merits in the light of the result of the reassessment of State's resources being undertaken by the Planning Commission.

(c) No, Sir.

REGULARISATION OF UNAUTHORISED COLONIES ON NAJAFGARH ROAD, DELHI

3897. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

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

(a) the total number, names of location of unauthorised colonies on and off Najafgarh Road, Delhi;

(b) which of them have been regularised so far and what is the position in regard to the rest;

(c) whether any dead line has been fixed to regularise all the colonies;

(d) whether any civic amenities have been given to these colonies pending their regularisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

ALLOTMENT OF PLOTS IN J.J. COLONY, NARAINA, DELHI

3898. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of plots allotted under J.J. Scheme in the J.J. Colony, Naraina so far;

(b) the amenities in the shape of flush latrines, lighting, parks, schools and dispensaries that have been provided to this Colony so far;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to create a sense of belonging amongst the allottees so that they may take proper interest in the development of this vast J.J. Colony; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to confer ownership rights on the plots to the allottees and if so, the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) 3482.

(b) All the civic amenities have been provided. The latrines are on dry system. Parks are being laid.

(c) and (d). Suggestions were made that to create a sense of belonging, ownership rights might be conferred on the allottees of plots. After careful consideration and in view of the past experience, when ownership rights resulted in transfer of plots, the suggestion has not been accepted.

MULTI-STOREYED QUARTERS BUILT BY D.D.A. NEAR TAGORE GARDEN, DELHI

3899. 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 nearly 300 multi-storeyed quarters for Harijans have been built near Tagore Garden, New Delhi by Government through D.D.A.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these quarters have been lying vacant for over a year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that area round the quarters has not been levelled nor any approach road has been constructed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and how long it will take to make them allotable ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). Under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme, 1000 tenements have been built by the Delhi Development Authority on Najafgarh Road, near Tagore

Garden, for allotment to eligible squatters. Of these 250 tenements were allotted by the D.D.A. by the middle of October, 1969. The remaining 750 became fit for occupation only recently when the DESU energised the booster pump. Action for allotment of these tenements is on hand.

(c) The position is being ascertained and the requisite information will be laid on the Table of the House.

BLACK-MARKETING IN GANDHI COINS

3900. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the members of Reserve Bank of India Staff Association, Delhi that Gandhi coins released by the Bank at the beginning of October, 1969 to mark the Gandhi Centenary are being sold in the black market in Connaught Place, Karol Bagh and Chandni Chowk, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of these complaints; and

(c) the action, if any taken on the same ?

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

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

समुद्र तल से खनिजों का निकाला जाना

3902. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या जेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि समुद्र से खनिजों को निकालने तथा इस उद्देश्य के लिये समुद्र का सर्वेक्षण करने सम्बन्धी परियोजना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

जेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु वंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : 1967-68 वर्ष तथा 1968-69 के क्षेत्रीय कार्य मौसम के दौरान भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा कवनरत्ती और

कलपेनी द्वीपों के चारों ओर लगभग 47 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था । 700 से अधिक समुद्र-तल नमूने एकत्रित किये गये थे और 207 लाईन किलोमीटर के प्रतिघ्वनिक गहराई मापन चक्रम बनाये गये थे । सर्वेक्षणों से लैंगनों में बहुत शुद्ध कैल्सियममय तलछटों की विद्यमानता के संकेत मिले तथा 1967-68 वर्ष में किये गये सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर लगभग 160 लाख मेट्रिक टन प्रति क्विन्टल उपलब्ध राशियों का अनुमान लगाया जाता है । मद्रास और हुगली मुहाने के मध्य के पूर्वी महाद्वीप कगार; बंगाल की खाड़ी के प्रारम्भिक भाग; कुमारी अन्तरीय और कारवाड़ के मध्य के पश्चिमी महाद्वीप कगार; बम्बई से परे तथा खम्बात खाड़ी से भी समुद्र-तल के तलछटों के नमूने एकत्रित किये गये थे ।

मनेरी, भाली, टेहरी, कोटेश्वर, शिवपुरी तथा विष्णु प्रयाग बांध परियोजनाओं का निर्माण

3903. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मनेरी भाली, टेहरी, कोटेश्वर, शिवपुरी तथा विष्णु प्रयाग बांध परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और इन परियोजनाओं के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री ० कु० ल० राव) : मनेरी भाली पन बिजली स्कीम, चरण 1, जो कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्वीकृत हो चुकी है, प्रगति की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और उसके या तो चौथी योजना के अन्त में या पांचवीं योजनाबांध के प्रारम्भ में पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है । बाकी स्कीमों, अर्थात् टेहरी, कोटेश्वर, शिवपुरी और, विष्णु प्रयाग, का विस्तृत अनुसंधान हो रहा है ।

CHEAP AND DURABLE HOUSES-DETAILS FROM YUGOSLAVIA

3905. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the details of various housing projects in Yugoslavia for cheap and durable houses have been obtained; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reactions of Government thereto in regard to the applicability of such schemes in India ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

OIL PROSPECTS IN TARAI REGIONS OF U.P. AND BIHAR

3906. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is possibility of existence of oil in the Tarai regions of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) whether any survey has been made or proposed to be made for exploration of oil in those regions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Possibility cannot be ruled out although the prospects are not rated high.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

INADEQUATE ACCOMMODATION FOR C.G.H.S. AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY, NORTH AVENUE, NEW DELHI

3907. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : 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 accommodation of the C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic dispensary in North Avenue, New Delhi is inadequate and both the patients and the staff have to experience numerous difficulties in the smooth functioning; and

(b) if so, the action being 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) The existing accommodation is not considered adequate.

(b) Steps are being taken to secure better accommodation in the same locality.

HEART DRUG EVOLVED BY A DELHI MAN

3908. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times on the 3rd August, 1969 with caption 'Delhi Man Evolves New Heart Drug'; and

(b) 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) Peruvid, a glycoside obtained from *Thevetia nerifolia* (Peela Kanoer), was isolated by an Indian scientist in 1956. Preliminary pharmacological investigations were carried out at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and at the Central Drugs Research Laboratory, Lucknow. It was found that the drug had cardiotoxic activity both pharmacologically and clinically. This drug is currently being subjected to further clinical

cal trials in India. These trials are expected to be over by March, 1970, when the findings will be analysed and finalised.

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए
अमरीका तथा रूस से सहायता

3909. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए योगदान के रूप में अमरीका तथा रूस से चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में क्या सहायता मिली है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमति चन्द्रशेखर) : भारत सरकार और अमरीका की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी के बीच 2 जून, 1969 को एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये, जिस में अमरीका की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी ने भारत में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में प्रयोग के लिए 1540 वाहनों की खरीद के वास्ते 6 करोड़ रुपये तक की सहायता प्रदान करने की सहमति दी है। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में रूस से कोई सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

SMALL DAM AT RIVER KOJHI

3910. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some survey work was done in the sub-division of Banka, District Bhagalpur, Bihar for construction of a small dam at river Kojhi;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) when the above scheme is going to be implemented to meet the shortage of water in the region and to remove the grievances of the people ?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government have reported that the scheme will be finalised after the receipt of the geological report and they expect to send the project to the Central Water and Power Commission by about June, 1970.

BYE-PRODUCTS AND WASTE TO BE PRODUCED AT KHETRI COPPER PROJECT

3911. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the bye-products including gold, silver and waste that would be produced at Khetri Copper Project after the same starts working;

(b) whether it is possible to start any ancillary industry with the bye-products and wastage at these mines; and

(c) whether any scheme has been chalked out for utilisation of the same either in the public or private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Apart from gold and silver the important by-product at Khetri Copper Project will be sulphur-di-oxide gases from smelter Plant and gypsum.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to utilise the sulphur-di-oxide gas for the production of sulphuric acid which in turn will be used for the production of a suitable fertilizer.

Accordingly, it is proposed to set up an Acid-cum-Fertilizer Plant at Khetri by Hindustan Copper Limited. A detailed Project Report for this Plant has since been prepared. This is under examination. Gypsum will be a by-product of the Acid-cum-Fertilizer Plant, but so far no feasible scheme for utilisation of this by-product is in sight.

SURPLUS FUNDS AVAILABLE WITH LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

3912. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of surplus funds available with the Life Insurance Corporation for investment; and

(b) the rate of interest charged from public and private sectors and whether the same is being regularly realised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

ALLOTTEES OF D.D.A. FLATS IN NARAINA RESIDENTIAL SCHEME

3913. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether some of the allottees of D.D.A. Flats in Naraina Residential Scheme allotted in January, 1969 were later allowed to make the payment in lump sum after getting loan from their respective employers;

(b) if so, their number and whether they were instructed to pay the amount within a specified time; if so, the time specified and if not, the justification for the penal interest imposed on them;

(c) whether some of the left-over flats have been sold recently along with other flats;

(d) if so, whether the sale price of flats includes interest for the period they were vacant and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether D.D.A. would reconsider the case of other allottees in Naraina and exempt them from interest keeping in view their difficulties?

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

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

सरकारी अधिकारियों के निवास स्थानों से टेलीफोन वापस लेना

3,914. श्री शिवचरण लाल :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने हाल में उप-सचिव के स्तर तक के केन्द्रीय सरकार के सभी अधिकारियों के निवास स्थानों पर लगाये गये टेलीफोन वापस लेने का निर्णय किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त अधिकारियों के दबाव और प्रभाव के कारण इस निर्णय को त्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका;

(ग) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है जिस के द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि टेलीफोनों को निजी काम के लिये प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अधिकारियों के निवास-स्थानों पर टेलीफोन लगाने का क्या औचित्य है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) हालांकि ऐसा कोई तरीका नहीं है जिससे व्यक्तिगत कार्यों के लिए सरकारी टेलीफोनों का उपयोग रोका जा सके, तथापि घरों में लगे टेलीफोनों से की जाने वाली कालों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करके इस प्रकार के उपयोग को वस्तुतः सीमित किया जाता है। इस सीमा से ऊपर की कालों का खर्च अधिकारियों को वहन करना होता है।

(घ) सरकारी कार्य के हित में कुछ कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों के मामले में भी घरों में टेलीफोन लगाना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

विदेशी बैंकों में वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारियों के खाते

3915. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सेवा निवृत्त भारतीय सिविल सेवा, भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा तथा अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और ऐसे ही उन अधिकारियों के जो अभी सेवा में हैं, नाम क्या हैं जिनके खाते विदेशी बैंकों में हैं;

(ख) क्या इस बात की कोई जांच की गई है कि इन अधिकारियों ने यह धन विदेशी बैंकों में किस तरह जमा करवाया है और क्या यह राशि सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों की अधिकतम आय में ज्यादा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन अधिकारियों के मासिक खर्च पर निगरानी रखने का है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार अपने राजनयिकों को केवल उसी देश में, अपने खाते खोलने की अनुमति देने का है जहाँ उनकी नियुक्ति की गई हो किसी अन्य देश में नहीं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० ख० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) : विदेशों में खोले गए खातों के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े, इस प्रकार के वर्गीकरण के आधार पर नहीं रखे जाते। परन्तु यदि किसी विशेष व्यक्ति के बारे में सूचना की आवश्यकता हो तो वह दी जा सकती है।

(ग) और (घ) : ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

मन्त्रालयों में समयोपरि भत्ता

3916. श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में समयोपरि भत्ता देने में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों का कुल कितना खर्च हुआ;

(ख) उनमें से मन्त्रालयों तथा अधिकारियों के आशुलिपिकों तथा निजी कर्मचारियों पर कितना व्यय हुआ;

(ग) क्या निजी कर्मचारियों तथा आशुलिपिकों पर एक-तिहाई की अधिकतम सीमा लागू करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार 1968-69 में समयोपरि अवधि में निजी कर्मचारियों तथा आशुलिपिकों द्वारा किये गये काम का मूल्यांकन करने का है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० ख० सेठी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों द्वारा (जिन में सम्बद्ध कार्यालय भी शामिल हैं) वर्ष 1968-69 में अतिरिक्त समय के भत्ते पर किया गया कुल व्यय 51,20,228 रुपये है।

(ख) इस सूचना को ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताये गये कुल व्यय से तत्काल अलग नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) मन्त्रियों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को देर तक काम करना पड़ता है और इसलिये उनसे सम्बद्ध वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों के पास अतिरिक्त समय में कार्य करने के अलावा और कोई विकल्प नहीं है। इस दृष्टि से उनके कार्यभार को अलग से आंक

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सहायकों की पदोन्नति

3917. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों और विभागों में नियुक्त हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये पदोन्नति के कोई अवसर नहीं हैं और ये सहायक लगभग दस वर्षों से अनुवाद कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन हिन्दी सहायकों को, जिनको संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई एक ही परीक्षा के आधार पर भर्ती किया गया है, भिन्न-भिन्न श्रेणियों में रखा गया है और भिन्न-भिन्न वेतनमान दिये गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, विशेष रूप से वित्त मंत्रालय के उच्च अधिकारियों के हिन्दी विरोधी दृष्टिकोण के परिणाम स्वरूप इस सेवा के समाप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी सहायकों को एक समान वेतनमान देने और उनका वेतनमान बढ़ाने का है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० खं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ग) इस मन्त्रालय में कोई हिन्दी विरोधी दृष्टिकोण व्याप्त नहीं है ।

(घ) इस समय इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

AGREEMENT WITH FOREIGN FIRM FOR INCREASING CAPACITY OF HINDUSTAN ZINC AT RAJASTHAN

3918. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed with a foreign firm

for doubling the capacity of the Hindustan Zinc in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the existing capacity of the plant is fully utilised; and

(c) whether in doubling the capacity of the plant due consideration has been paid to the fact that the new capacity will be utilised fully and that in drawing up the plans for expansion, the Indian talent will be fully utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) An Agreement has been entered into by Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (a Central Government Company) with M/s. Krebs (India) and their foreign associates M/s. Krebs-Penarroya of Paris for the preparation of a Project Report for doubling the capacity of the existing Smelter at Debari.

(b) The Zinc Smelter is at present working at about 70% of its rated capacity from September, 1968. Initially, the reduced production was due to lack of off-take of single superphosphate, one of the bye-products, but subsequently the restriction in production was continued because of shortage of zinc concentrates.

(c) Yes, Sir. Maximum utilisation of indigenous engineering services and plant and equipment has also been included as an essential term of the Agreement entered into for the preparation of the Project Report.

SHARES OF VARIOUS STATES IN THE COST OF THE BEAS PROJECT

3919. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1088 on the 28th July, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have been able to take any final decision with regard to the shares of the various States in the cost of the Beas Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis determined in arriving at the above decision; and

(d) if not, the causes for delaying a decision in this regard?

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

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

(d) Certain studies in support of their claims are awaited from some States.

EXPORT OF MOTOR SPIRIT

3920. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has started exporting Motor Spirit to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the extent of actual exports effected during the current year;

(c) whether the internal demand for motor spirit is fully met; and

(d) the targets for exports during 1969-70?

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

(b) During the period January to September, 1969, 102,000 tonnes of Motor Spirit was exported.

(c) Yes.

(d) No targets have been set, the exports do not exceed the country's surplus.

RAID ON INTERNATIONAL FILM DISTRIBUTORS, BOMBAY

3921. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADURIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the offices of International Film Distributors, Bombay were raided by Government and some papers concerning black money given to film stars were seized; and

(b) names of those persons whose papers were seized and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The premises of M/s. International Film Distributors, Bombay were searched by the Enforcement Directorate on the 16th August, 1967 and again on the 19th June, 1968. Some documents were seized during both these searches. The investigations by the Enforcement Directorate into the suspected violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 are in progress. These documents have not yet been scrutinised by the Income-tax authorities. It would, therefore, not be possible to state at this stage whether the documents seized disclose any case of evasion of income-tax.

RAID ON PRAMODE PICTURES, BOMBAY

3922. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADURIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have raided the premises of Pramode Pictures, Bombay and Key Production, Bombay towards the evasion of large amount of Income-tax and other taxes;

(b) if so, the amount of tax evasion and whether in this raid any papers were seized regarding black money given to film stars and if so, the names of the film stars whom black money were given; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Only the premises of M/s. Kay Productions were searched by the Income-tax Department in connection with tax evasion. The search in the case of Pramode Films was not in connection with tax evasion.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Documents were seized in the course of search of the premises of Kay Production which reveal payments to film stars in excess of the amounts disclosed by some of them. The amount of tax evasion will be known when assessments are completed in all the cases. Prosecution for concealment of income has already been launched in the case of film actor Dilip Kumar and penalty for furnishing inaccurate particulars imposed in the case of film actor Pran. Investigations in other cases are in progress. In the

interest of successful investigation the names of other film stars cannot be disclosed at present.

LOSSES SUFFERED BY N.M.D.C. IN RESPECT OF BAILADILLA AND KIRIBURU IRON ORE MINES

3923. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bailadilla and Kiriburu iron ore mines under the National Mineral Development Corporation are running at a loss;

(b) if so, the extent of losses annually for the last three years;

(c) the reasons for such unprofitable working despite the favourable contracts for the export of this ore to Japan; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the losses and start earning profits at an early date ?

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

(b) The losses incurred by the Corporation during the last three years are as under :—

(R. in Lakhs)

	Kiriburu	Bailadilla Deposit No. 14.
1966-67	44.65	—
1967-68	142.59	1.30
1968-69	101.14	63.65
Total :	288.38	64.95

(c) and (d). Iron ore export programme is primarily for the purpose of earning foreign exchange and is canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. To meet the requirement of huge quantities of iron ore for export of preferred chemical composition and in specific sizes, large mechanised mines are being developed in the public sector by the National Mineral Development Corporation viz., Bailadilla Project and others. The M.M.T.C. negotiates commercial transactions in the world market and enters into

contracts with buyers. Out of the sale price realised, railway freight, port charges, export duty and M.M.T.C.'s commission is paid. The balance of the amount only is passed on to the National Mineral Development Corporation. This amount falls short of the production cost incurred by N.M.D.C. As a result, this Company has to suffer losses. The direct production cost constitutes only a small fraction of the sales realisation. This admits of very little reduction. A proposal to reimburse the cash losses suffered by the National Mineral Development Corporation has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance as these losses have accrued for no fault of the Corporation.

SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN HINDUSTAN LATEX LIMITED, TRIVANDRUM

3924. **SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN** :
SHRI MANGALATHU
MADAM :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

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

(a) the total number of employees in the Trivandrum Unit of Hindustan Latex Limited;

(b) the rules regarding selection and appointment of employees in that Unit;

(c) whether any complaints have been received alleging corruption and favouritism in making appointments;

(d) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in this unit; and

(e) the number of daily paid employees who have been subsequently absorbed into the regular monthly paid establishment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : According to in-

formation furnished by the Hindustan Latex Limited, the position is as follows :—

(a) 309 as on 1st November, 1969.

(b) Applications for recruitment to various posts at the Nirodh Factory Trivandrum are invited through Central Employment Service and by advertisements in the press. The selection of candidates for appointment is made through properly constituted Selection Committees.

(c) Yes, two complaints were received against making appointments at the Nirodh Factory, Trivandrum. The complaints were thoroughly looked into by the Chief Executive of the Company and found baseless.

(d) 20, as on the 1st November, 1969.

(e) 54.

SELLING OF SHARES HELD BY LIC IN BURDWAN-KUTWA RAILWAY CO., LTD.

3925. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India have sold the shares they held in the Burdwan Kutwa Railway Co. Ltd.;

(b) when the sale of shares was effected and to whom and the number of shares sold;

(c) the value of each share and the price at which these shares were sold; and

(d) whether the L.I.C. has suffered any loss in the sale of these shares and if so, the amount of the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

L40LSS/69

खाद्य पदार्थों के नमूने लेने के लिए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के अधिकारी

3926. श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल : श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य पदार्थों के नमूने लेने के लिए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका में तीन व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नमूने लेने का काम तथा फेरी वालों पर छापे मारने का काम इन तीन व्यक्तियों में से केवल एक ही व्यक्ति को सौंपे गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो नमूने लेने के लिये नियुक्त व्यक्ति को ही फेरी वालों पर छापे मारने का काम क्यों सौंपा गया है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को इस आशय का आदेश जारी करने का है कि वह फेरी वालों पर छापे मारने के लिये एक अलग व्यक्ति नियुक्त करे; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने बतलाया है कि अस्थायी व्यवस्था के रूप में एक निरीक्षक को खोमचे वालों पर छापे मारने का अतिरिक्त काम सौंपा गया है।

(घ) और (ङ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की कंटीन में गन्धगी

3927. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री अँकारलाल बेरबा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारियों ने ऐसे होटल तथा जलपान-गृह बन्द करवा दिये हैं जिन में सफाई की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन अधिकारियों ने नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका टाऊन हाल में स्थित कंटीन को बन्द क्यों नहीं करवाया जब कि वह कई होटलों से ज्यादा गन्दी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस कंटीन की जो इन अधिकारियों के सामने चल रहा है, सफाई की ओर कोई ध्यान न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने बतलाया है कि नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका टाउन हाल में स्थित कंटीन को इस लिए बन्द नहीं करवाया गया क्योंकि सफाई का कम से कम जो स्तर होना चाहिए वह वहाँ पर रखा जा रहा है। इस कंटीन का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण किया जाता है और स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों द्वारा सुझाये गये आवश्यक सुधार किये गये हैं।

TECHNICAL POSTS IN THE CENTRAL REVENUE CONTROL LABORATORY

3928. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of technical posts (Gazetted and non-Gazetted) in the Central Revenue Control Laboratory;

(b) what is the proportion kept between the Gazetted and the non-gazetted posts (technical);

(c) what are the duties of the Assistant Chemical Examiners, Chemical Assistants Grade I and Chemical Assistants Grade II;

(d) whether the samples are allotted to the Assistant Chemical Examiners in the same manner as to the Chemical Assistants Grades I and II; and

(e) what is the average of receipt of samples each of Opium, Customs and Central Excise Sections, their disposal and the average expenditure incurred per sample and whether there are any arrears of samples and if so, what steps are being taken to clear them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2372/69].

दक्षिण बम्बई में कोलाबा के एक फ्लैट से सोने की बरामदगी

3929. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

श्री शारदा नन्व :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने अगस्त में, दक्षिण

बम्बई में कोलम्बा के एक फ्लैट पर छापा मारा तथा बड़ी मात्रा में सोना पकड़ा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पकड़े गये स्वर्ण का मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पकड़े गये स्वर्ण पर विदेशी मार्के थे; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (घ). 21 अगस्त, 1969 को बम्बई के सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने कोलम्बो में एक फ्लैट की तलाशी ली तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर से लगभग 2.7 लाख रुपये का विदेशी मार्के का 2750 तोला सोना पकड़ा। इस सोने का बाजार मूल्य 5.4 लाख रुपये है।

एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया जिसे बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया। आगे जांच-पड़ताल जारी है।

सीमा शुल्क तथा अपराध निरोध विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा बम्बई तथा थाना जिलों में छापे

3930. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री झा० सुंदरलाल :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों तथा बम्बई के नौ-बहन तथा अपराध निरोधक विभाग के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई तथा थाना जिलों के कई स्थानों पर छापे मारे और कुछ ऐसे कागजात पकड़े जिन से भारी मात्रा में माल की तस्करी के आरोप सिद्ध होते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कागजातों के अनुसार अगस्त, 1969 में पकड़े गये तस्करी के माल का अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) अब तक कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है तथा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, हां। अगस्त 1969 में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता कार्यालय, बम्बई की निवारक सीमा शुल्क शाखा समुद्री तथा निवारक प्रभाग के अधिकारियों ने बम्बई नगर और थाना जिले में मुम्बरा में छापे मारे तथा कुछ दस्तावेज पकड़े, जिनसे कपड़ा, संश्लिष्ट सूत और फउन्टेन पेन जैसी चोरी-छिपे लायी ले जायी गयीं वस्तुओं के बड़े पैमाने पर लेन-देनों का पता चलता है।

(ख) चोरी-छिपे रूप में लाये ले जाये गये माल का लगभग मूल्य, जैसा कि अगस्त 1969 में पकड़े गये दस्तावेजों से जाहिर हुआ, दो करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) पांच व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये जिन्हें बाद में मजिस्ट्रेट ने जमानत पर छोड़ दिया। आगे जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

बाढ़ तथा सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों को धन का प्राबंधन

3931. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :
श्री शारदानन्द :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रिय सरकार द्वारा बाढ़ तथा सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों के लिए वित्तिय वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में राज्यवार अतदान के रूप में कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई; और

(ख) नियत धनराशि में से कितना अनुदान राज्यों को दे दिया गया है तथा कितनी धन राशि देना अभी शेष है ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (२० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है

(ख) मौजूदा कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों में राहत-कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की रकम सम्बद्ध

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किये गये वास्तविक व्यय को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्वीकृत व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा के अन्दर रहने हुए ही, दी जाती है। 1967-68 और 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 (अब तक) के दौरान राज्यों को अनुदान के रूप में दी गयी सहायता, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सूचित किये गये व्यय के आधार पर दी गयी है। इस सहायता के किसी भाग को काम में न लाये जाने का सवाल इस समय पैदा ही नहीं होता।

विवरण

1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 (10-12-1969 तक) में बाढ़ और सूखा सम्बन्धी राहत कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को बिये गये केन्द्रीय अनुदानों की रकमों का व्यौरा

(रुड़ि रुपयों में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (10-12-1969 तक)
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	—	3.00	2.50
2.	बिहार	9.25	1.00	—
3.	गुजरात	1.14	1.00	3.00
4.	केरल	—	—	0.30
5.	मध्यप्रदेश	11.50	0.01	—
6.	महाराष्ट्र	—	0.50	—
7.	मैसूर	—	1.63	—
8.	उड़ीसा	1.00	1.00	—
9.	राजस्थान	0.27	1.85	7.50
10.	तमिलनाडु	—	—	3.00
11.	उत्तर प्रदेश	0.84	—	—
12.	पश्चिम बंगाल	—	2.00	—
जोड़:		24.00	11.99	16.30

AMOUNT GIVEN TO COTTON MILLS BY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA

3932. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the Industrial Development Bank of India to cotton mills under rediscounting of bills covering sales of textile machinery on deferred payment basis during the years ended 30th June, 1967, 30th June, 1968 and 30th June, 1969;

(b) the terms of such financial assistance;

(c) the number and names of mills to which facility was given;

(d) the amount of direct finance and refinance of industrial loans provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India to cotton mills during the years 1968-69, 1967-68 and 1966-67; and

(e) the terms of these facilities, the number and the names of mills to which these facilities were given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

UPGRADING OF COIMBATORE CITY

3933. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government employees organisations of Coimbatore City to upgrade the city as 'B' Grade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received to declare Coimbatore a B-2 class city.

(b) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Government of Tamil Nadu.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE L.I.C. BY ONE SHRI S. K. RAY CHAUDHARY OF ASANSOL

3934. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to certain complaints against the Life Insurance Corporation contained in a letter written by one Shri S. K. Ray Chaudhury of Asansol and published by the Economic Times, in its issue of 26th August, 1969;

(b) whether she would obtain necessary clarification from the Life Insurance Corporation for not transferring the Policy from Calcutta to Asansol despite having received 33 letters from the Policy-holder; and

(c) whether she would like to detail out the steps proposed to eliminate such instances which do not enhance the reputation of the Public Sector?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was immediately taken up with the L.I.C. It was ascertained that the policy was transferred to the Asansol Divisional Office of the L.I.C. on 26th August, 1969 under advice to the policy-holder. There was delay of about 4 months in transferring the policy. The L.I.C. has denied having received 33 letters during this period.

(c) The L.I.C. has provided controls at different levels for processing complaints. Heads of offices are directed to fix responsibility for lapses, and take suitable disciplinary action against employees responsible for giving cause of complaint. Heads of offices are also directed to set right procedural defects giving rise to complaints.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY HIGH PRICES OF DRUGS

3935. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : 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 he has recently set up a Committee to study the high prices of drugs.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Tariff Commission recently enquired into the costs of production of 18 basic drugs and 69 formulations with a view to recommending reasonable consumer prices for them and that its report has already been submitted to Government which is studying it since August, 1968; and

(c) if the answers to question (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, the reasons for setting up yet another Committee to examine drug prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) An informal Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development for considering several problems pertaining to drugs.

(b) Yes. The report is still under consideration of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

(c) The scope of the Informal Drugs Committee is different from that of the Tariff Commission. The scope and functions of this Committee are;

- (1) To examine ways and means of reducing pilferage of drugs from Hospitals.
- (2) To examine the manner in which drug industry and trade could assist the Government in their campaign against the spurious drugs.
- (3) To examine how best prices of drugs intended for hospitals run by Government and other semi-Government institutions could be brought down.
- (4) To examine how best patent and proprietary medicines could be made available to public at reasonable prices.

(5) To seek the cooperation of doctors in general and the physicians in hospitals in particular for discriminate prescribing of drug so that the drug bill could be reduced.

- (6) To consider the possibility of promoting a voluntary code among drug manufacturers and in the medical profession for keeping down free sampling of drugs and promotional literature of drugs to the minimum.

COST OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FLATS

3936. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

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 cost of the flats being offered by the Delhi Development Authority from time to time is very much on the high side;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cost of the flats includes administrative and management charges for the construction during hire purchase period;

(c) whether it is further a fact that these charges are recovered from those allottees also who make cash down payment; and

(d) if so, the justification thereof?

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 Sabha.

R.B.I.'s ORDER TO CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

3937. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
 SHRI UMANATH :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI P. GOPALAN :
 SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
 SHRI B. K. MODAK :
 SHRI DEVEN SEN :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed the Reserve Bank of India to suspend the implementation of the order of the Reserve Bank of India regarding deposit of a sizeable portion of the time and demand liabilities held by the Cooperative Credit Societies and Banks with the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if not, the reason thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering the proposal to direct the Reserve Bank of India to withdraw the said order; and

(d) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). Presumably the question refers to the circular letter issued by the Reserve Bank of India on the 20th July, 1966 to the Registrars of Co-operative Societies, clarifying the position of salary Earners'/Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies with the commencement on the 1st March, 1966 of the Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965. In this circular the Reserve Bank stated that it would be prepared to consider applications from such societies for being declared as non-banking institutions provided they amended their byelaws to confine acceptance of deposits to members (which term would not include nominal or associate members) and refunded the deposits of all non-members. The latest position in this regard is indicated in the reply given today to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3882.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS FOR MAHARASHTRA DURING FOURTH PLAN

3938. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

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

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The new major and medium irrigation projects to be undertaken in Maharashtra during the Fourth Plan have not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission, who are now reviewing the draft Fourth Plan.

COMPLETION OF THANNIRMUKKOM BUND

3939. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
 SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
 SHRIMATI SUSEELA
 GOPALAN :
 SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of Thannirmukkom Bund has not yet been completed;

(b) the details of the progress of the Bund; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) and (c). The barrage on the left bank (Shertaly side) enclosing 31 spans has been completed. Work on the barrage on the right bank (Vachoor side) is in hand. This is expected to be completed by 1972 monsoon and benefits will start flowing in as soon as this part is completed, and the Central one-third spans are either cofferdammed or banded up. Studies are proposed to be made to re-examine whether the Central one-third part should

be a barrage or whether it could be banded up. In the latter case, much less work would be involved.

UTILISATION OF KUNDHA TAILRACE WATER FOR IRRIGATION IN COIMBATORE DISTRICT

3940. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether Government have received any reports from Tamil Nadu Government in connection with the utilisation of Kundha Tailrace water for irrigation in Coimbatore District;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for the long delay to get the report from the State Government and the steps Government propose to take to finalize the scheme ?

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

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

CONTRACT SYSTEM PREVAILING IN LOADING AND UNLOADING SECTION OF SINDRI UNIT OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

3941. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire loading and unloading section of the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is run by the contract system;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the contractor even makes the lady workers to work late in the night within the factory and on very poor pay in contravention to the factory rules; and

(c) whether Government propose to end this contract system and to get the work done departmentally with incentive wage system as done in the Bagging Plant of the Factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

DEATHS DUE TO FOOD POISONING

3942. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : 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. 2956 on the 11th August, 1969 and state :

(a) the actual number of deaths due to food poisoning in the country, during the period June 1968 to June, 1969; and

(b) the steps Government is going to take to prevent such happenings in the country ?

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

(b) Food poisoning cases generally occur due to contamination or adulteration of food articles and unhygienic conditions of eating establishments. Laws are in force to check such malpractices. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 is intended to check the quality of foodstuffs, while the storage, sale and use of poisonous insecticides, pesticides and rodenticides is regulated by the Poisons Act, 1919. The food catering establishments are also licensed by the local authorities and checks are also exercised against the sale of exposed food articles.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS, MYSORE

3943. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the Central assistance sought by Government of Mysore for major irrigation projects i.e., Hemavati and Krishna Projects;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the amount sanctioned for these projects is insufficient; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider and sanction some additional amount for irrigation projects in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Hemavathi Project has not been cleared by the Planning Commission. No request has been received from the State Government for any assistance to the Upper Krishna Project during the current year.

(b) and (c). Irrigation projects form part of the developmental Plans of the States and provision for them is made in the budgets of the respective Governments. During the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to the States for implementing their Plans is in the form of block grants/loans and will not be tied to individual projects or Heads of Development. It is open to the State Governments to make *inter-se* adjustments and provide additional allocations for schemes which they consider urgent or more important, within the overall ceilings of the Annual Plan.

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE FOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN MYSORE

3944. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount which has been given by the World Bank to Government of India for irrigation purposes in the State of Mysore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) does not arise.

INCENTIVE BONUS SCHEME FOR WORKERS IN SINDRI

3945. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

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

(a) whether there is any incentive scheme for the workers of the Sindri unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India except for those in the bagging and new-bagging plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that an incentive Bonus Scheme was drawn for workers in 1965-66 meant only for that year; and

(c) whether Government propose to have a standing incentive bonus scheme for the workers in consultation with the unions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

CREDITS GIVEN BY INDIAN BANK OF MADRAS, KANARA BANK, STATE BANK AND OTHER BANKS

3946. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of credit to date provided by the Indian Bank of Madras to artisans and self-employed persons, since nationalisation;

(b) the amount of credit since nationalisation, provided by the Canara Bank to unemployed engineers;

(c) the amount of credit provided by the State Bank to retail traders, professionals,

including shopkeepers and repairing and servicing units, since nationalisation;

(d) the total credit advanced by the State Bank and the nationalised Banks in South Canara District to small scale industries during 1968-69;

(e) the average time taken by each bank before sanctioning the loans;

(f) the number of applications rejected; and

(g) what is the credit deposit ratio of nationalised banks in October and how does it compare with the same month last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (f). The information asked for is being collected and will be laid out in the Table of the House.

(g) A statement showing the credit-deposit ratios of nationalised banks in October, 1969 and October, 1968, based on the Weekly Returns submitted under Section 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, is annexed.

Statement

Name of Bank	Credit-Deposit ratio	
	October 1968 (As on 25-10-68)	October 1969 (As on 31-10-69)
1. Central Bank of India	71.0%	70.9%
2. Bank of India	69.4%	70.0%
3. Punjab National Bank	61.0%	58.9%
4. Bank of Baroda	68.3%	66.8%
5. United Commercial Bank	71.5%	64.9%
6. Canara Bank	74.0%	75.5%
7. United Bank of India	73.5%	73.1%
8. Dena Bank	65.0%	60.5%
9. Syndicate Bank	73.0%	83.1%
10. Union Bank of India	72.0%	66.9%
11. Allahabad Bank	66.2%	66.6%
12. Indian Bank	73.7%	74.3%
13. Bank of Maharashtra	69.8%	73.1%
14. Indian Overseas Bank	69.9%	67.1%

दामोदर घाटी निगम के अधीन काम कर रहे डाक्टरों की एक दिन की हड़ताल

3947. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा संस्था की बिहार शाखा के आह्वान पर डालमिया नगर स्थित कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम अस्पताल के डा० एम० ए० मुरतजा की निर्मम हत्या के विरोध में दामोदर घाटी निगम के अधीन काम करने वाले डाक्टरों तथा बिहार के अन्य डाक्टरों ने 2 मई, 1969 को एक दिन की हड़ताल की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम ने उपदिन हड़ताल करने वाले सम्बन्धित डाक्टरों के वेतन से एक दिन का वेतन काटा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर के आरम्भ में मुजफ्फरपुर में हुई चिकित्सा संस्था की बैठक में पारित एक संकल्प में मांग की गई है कि वेतन की काटी गई राशि का भुगतान किया जाना चाहिए; और

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

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) दामोदर घाटी निगम स्वास्थ्य सेवा संगठन ने निगम को सूचित किया कि निगम के डाक्टर, डा० एम० ए० मूर्तजा की निर्दयता पूर्ण हत्या के विरोध में, 2-5-1969 को हड़ताल करेंगे। जब निगम ने हड़ताल न करने की मलाह दी तो संघ ने हड़ताल को वापस ले लिया क्योंकि इससे दामोदर घाटी निगम के कर्मचारियों और उनके कुटुम्ब के सदस्यों को भारी असुविधाएं उठानी पड़नी। फिर भी, कुछ संस्थाओं में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों ने

जिनको समय पर सूचना नहीं मिल सकी थी, उस दिन हड़ताल की।

(ख) बिना छुट्टी के ड्यूटी से गैर-हाजिर होने पर कोई भी कर्मचारी वेतन का हकदार नहीं है। विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निगम ने फैसला किया कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने हड़ताल में भाग लिया और उस दिन का वेतन ले लिया, यदि छुट्टी शेष है तो, एक दिन की छुट्टी के लिए आवेदन पत्र देना चाहिए।

(ग) इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसियेशन द्वारा मुजफ्फरपुर में पारित किए गए संकल्प के सम्बन्ध में दामोदर घाटी निगम को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

SALE OF LUBRICANT OIL BY IOC AND FOREIGN CONCERNS

3948. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total sale of lubricant oil in the last three years by Indian Oil Corporation separately, in each year;

(b) whether it is a fact that the foreign concerns have sold lubricant oil in open market to private concerns in the last three years; if so, the total sale each year; and

(c) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Following sales of Lubricating Oils were made by IOC year-wise in the last 3 years :—

	('000 tonnes)
1966	90
1967	129
1968	136

(b) and (c). The foreign oil companies have sold the following quantities of Lubri-

cating oils in the last 3 years to Non-Government concerns :—

	('000 tonnes)
1966	261
1967	291
1968	315

There are no restrictions on the sale of Lubricating Oils. Both IOC and the foreign oil companies are free to sell the same to consumers in accordance with their sales arrangements.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों को डाक्टरी आधार पर पारी के बाहर क्वार्टरों का नियतन

3949. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री ५० ला० बारुपाल :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने कर्मचारियों ने डाक्टरी आधार पर पारी से बाहर क्वार्टरों के नियतन के लिये आवेदन किया है;

(ख) उन में से कितने कर्मचारियों को अब तक क्वार्टरों का नियतन किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) शेष कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का कब तक नियतन किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, धाबास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री श्री (के० के० शाह) : (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली के सामान्य पूल वास से बिना पारी के आधार पर आवंटन के लिये 1 जनवरी, 1967 से 16 मई, 1968 तक 3,787 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। इस आधार पर नये आवेदनों को प्राप्त करने के लिये 17-5-1968 को रोक लगा दी गई ताकि पहले प्राप्त हुए आवेदनों की जांच की जा

सके। लगभग 1,000 आवेदन अभी तक पड़े हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). स्वास्थ्य आधार पर स्वीकृत हुए मामलों में 881 मामलों में आवंटन पहले ही कर दिये गये हैं, जब कि 471 स्वीकृतियाँ अभी तक पड़ी हुई हैं। यह निर्णय किया गया है कि बिना पारी के आवंटनों के लिये सभी पड़ी हुई स्वीकृतियों का विशेष समिति द्वारा पुनरीक्षण हो। समिति इन मामलों का पुनर्वलोकन कर रही है। जिन मामलों में समीक्षा के बाद समिति आवंटन की सिफारिश करेगी, निर्धारित 12½ प्रतिशत कोटे में ऐसे में आवंटनों को किया जायेगा।

MATERNITY CENTRES IN MYSORE STATE

3950. SHRIMATI SUDHA V. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maternity Centres in Mysore State;

(b) how many of them are located in rural areas; and

(c) the number of Government and Voluntary Organisations, which are carrying on activities in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Government of Mysore. It will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

CONVENTION OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

3951. SHRI BHAGBAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTHI :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the convention of Steering Committee of

Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks held in Calcutta on the 6th November, 1969;

(b) if so, the main demands raised by the Convention;

(c) whether Government have considered these demands; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

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

(b) The main demand of the convention was that Salarly Earners'/Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies in West Bengal should be exempted from the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 relating to maintenance of minimum cash and liquid reserves.

(c) and (d). A reference is invited to the reply given today to parts (b) and (c) of Unstarred Question No. 3882.

AMENDMENT OF RULES REGARDING ALLOTMENT OF HOUSES BUILT UNDER INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME AT KANPUR

3952. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : 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 U.P. Government has approached the Central Government to amend the rules for the allotment of houses built under the Industrial Housing Scheme at Kanpur to include the civilian employees in Defence establishments;

(b) if so, whether the rules have been amended; and

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

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

(b) and (c). No. The Scheme is meant only for such industrial workers as fall within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and persons employed

in Mines other than coal and Mica mines within the meaning of section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952. Extension of the scope of the Scheme to any other category of persons will have adverse repercussions.

LOANS TO INDUSTRIAL HOUSES

3953. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether credit needs of industrial houses are met fully as before after nationalisation of banks;

(b) the number of applications received from parties whose assets or turnover is more than Rs. 5 crores and the amounts asked for by each; and

(c) the amounts of credit sanctioned and the terms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The policy is to ensure that the legitimate credit needs of all productive enterprises are met.

(b) and (c). Information relating to the affairs of individual constituents is not divulged.

"EXCISE DUTY ON FERTILIZERS"

3954. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of excise duty collected over fertilizers since its imposition in the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The amount of excise duty collected on fertilizers from 1st April, 1969 to 30th September, 1969 in the current financial year, up to which month information is available, is Rs. 835.04 lakhs.

FALL IN REFINING THROUGHPUT OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

3955. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the sources from which foreign oil companies in India are getting supplies of crude oil for their refineries;

(b) whether the recent cut in the foreign exchange allotment to the companies has resulted in a fall in their refining throughput and if so, by how much; and

(c) how this has affected the targets of oil production and needs of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The imports of crude oil by foreign oil companies in the country, are currently being made from Iran and Saudi Arabia.

(b) The cuts in foreign exchange allocations for crude oil imports to the three foreign oil companies have been made as from June, 1969. As a result of this cut, the fall in their refining throughput between June—December, 1969 will be about 329,811 tonnes approximately.

(c) The fall in throughput has been made good by stepping up production in other Refineries.

ABSORPTION OF CASUAL WORKERS IN REGULAR SERVICE IN SINDRI UNIT OF F.C.I.

3956. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) the number of casual workers working in the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India on the 17th November, 1969;

(b) how many of them have completed more than 264 days in total without considering the "breaks";

(c) whether it is the policy of public sector concern to absorb the casual workers in stages in regular service; and

(d) if so, how many have been absorbed in the years 1967, 1968 and 1969; and

(e) whether there is any decline in the number of casual workers in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

PROPOSAL FOR EXPANSION OF BOC ACTIVITIES

3957. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Burmah Oil Company has submitted some proposals to Government for the expansion of its activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have agreed to the proposals made by the BOC; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

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

PACKAGING OF DRUGS FOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

3958. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his suggestion for new packaging for Government hospitals has been accepted by the Pharmaceutical Producers of India with certain conditions;

(b) if so, what are the conditions; and

(c) whether these are acceptable to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Discussions are still going on with the industry as to the means that could be taken for reducing pilferage of drugs from the hospitals. No decisions have yet been reached.

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

LIFTING OF PRICE CONTROL ON DRUGS

3959. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal of the drug industry to lift the price control so as to enable the industry to effect a price reduction in its products;

(b) if so, the nature of the suggestion made; and

(c) when Government's views are likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No; there is nothing in the Drugs Prices (Display and Control) Order to prevent the drug manufacturers from reducing the prices of their products.

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

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय बैंकों की नई शाखाएँ खोलना

3961. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के उन गांवों के नाम क्या क्या हैं जहाँ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नई शाखाएँ खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : बैंकों की एक समिति ने, जिसने, हाल ही में बैंकों की शाखाओं का विस्तार करने के कार्यक्रम की जांच की थी, देश के उन केन्द्रों में जहाँ बैंकों की कोई शाखा नहीं है, शाखाएँ खोलने की एक योजना तैयार की है। उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत 31 दिसम्बर, 1970 से पहले, मध्य प्रदेश के 71 गांवों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक तथा उसके एक सहायक बैंक द्वारा शाखाएँ खोले जाने की सम्भावना है। (शाखाएँ खोलने के प्रयोजन के लिये उन

गांवों को केन्द्र माना जाता है जिनकी जनसंख्या 10,000 से अधिक न हो। ऐसे केन्द्रों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [प्रणालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT 2373/69] समिति की रिपोर्ट इस समय रिजर्व बैंक के विचाराधीन है।

POLYSTER FIBRE PRODUCTION

3962. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the production of polyster fibre in the last three years in each year up to 31st October, 1969;

(b) how many licences were issued during the above period along with dates and names of the factories to whom licences were issued; and

(c) whether any preference was given to any private party over public sector ?

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

1966	— 2,550 tonnes
1967	— 3,030 "
1968	— 4,698 "
1969	— 4,713 "

(January—October)

(b) A licence was issued on 27th May, 1967 to M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd., Bombay for expansion from about 2,000 tonnes to 4,500 tonnes per annum. In addition, letters of intent have been issued to the following :—

*Capacity per annum
(in tonnes)*

(i) M/s. The Ahmedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co. Ltd., Bombay.	6,100
(ii) M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.	6,100

(iii) M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd., Bombay. 1,600

(iv) M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur. 6,100

(c) Based on the pattern of demand for the fibre and other relevant factors the U.P. was preferred in approving the fourth unit. It is in this context that a letter of intent was issued to Messrs. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur, although The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (a public sector undertaking of Punjab) was one of the applicants for the fourth unit with location at Amritsar, Punjab.

ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION TO CLASS IV CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AT NAGPUR

3963. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the type of Government accommodation provided to Class IV Central Government employees working at Nagpur;

(b) whether Government provide two-roomed Quarters to Class IV Central Government employees at Delhi; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide such type of Quarters to Class IV Central Employees at Nagpur also and if so, by which date ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) The employees drawing emoluments below Rs. 175 per month at Nagpur and at other places are entitled to type I accommodation in the General Pool.

(b) In type I accommodation in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi, out of 13060 units, only 1681 are two-roomed ones.

(c) At Nagpur, in the general pool, out of 160 type I quarters, only 40 are two-roomed ones.

The Government have decided that in future in type I accommodation in the general pool, there should be two living rooms besides Kitchen and Bath, etc.

WAITING LIST FOR ALLOTMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION

3964. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government employees, category-wise, waiting for Government accommodation at present; and

(b) the period for which each employee has to wait for his turn for allotment of a Quarter in each category ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) and (b). Applications for allotment of general pool accommodation for a particular year are called for on a restricted basis keeping in view the likely availability of houses in the general pool during that year. For the allotment year 1969, applications for allotment of general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi were also called for on a restricted basis and the dates of priority up to which applications were called for in each type and the number of Government employees waiting for Government accommodation on restricted basis are as under :—

Type	Date of priority up to which applications were called for	Number of Govt. employees waiting for allotment
I	31-12-1958	2,557
II	31-12-1955	3,904
III	31-12-1948	556
IV	31-12-1948	1,394
V	31-12-1964	594
VI	31-12-1962	50
VII	Up to date.	35
VIII	Up to date.	7

TOTAL 9, 97

Within the available resources, Government are taking steps to build additional residential units in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi. It is, however, not possible to say by what date all such employees will be provided with Government accommodation.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में पेय जल की समस्या

3965. श्री ज० ब० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गांधी जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष में पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के आठों पहाड़ी जिलों में पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिये क्या उपाए किये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) उपर्युक्त जिलों के लिये 1 जनवरी, 1966 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1999 तक की अवधि में ग्राम जल-सम्भरण योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितनी योजनाएं स्वीकार की गई हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) कितनी और किस-किस स्वीकृत योजना का कार्य अब तक पूरा हो चुका है और किन-किन योजनाओं का कार्य अभी चल रहा है;

(ङ) क्या इन जिलों में सम्बन्धित कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मति) : (क) में (च) उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में पीने के

पानी की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकार का काम है। जलपूर्ति योजनाएं बनाना, ऐसी योजनाओं के लिए प्राथमिकता तथा परिव्यय का निर्धारण करना एवं उनका संचालन भी राज्य सरकार का काम है। इसके अलावा चौथी योजना में (1960-70 से आगे) सहायता अलग-अलग योजनाओं के लिए नहीं दी जायेगी। इसके लिए राज्यों को किसी विशेष योजना/कार्यक्रम का उल्लेख किये बिना राज्य-योजना गत सभी स्कीमों के लिए समेकित ऋण और समेकित अनुदान दिये जायेंगे।

OVERSTAY IN GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION IN LAXMIBAINAGAR, NEW DELHI AFTER TRANSFER

3966. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of quarters in H Block of Laxmibainagar which are under occupation by persons for over three months after their transfer to outstations;

(b) the circumstances under which they are being allowed to retain the quarters;

(c) the steps taken so far to have the quarters vacated; and

(d) when the quarters are likely to be vacated ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). According to the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules, an allottee, on transfer to a place outside Delhi, can retain the general pool accommodation in his occupation for a period of two months. In case the accommodation is not vacated after availing of the concessional period, eviction proceedings under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958 are initiated. There are two cases where the allottees of the quarters in H Block of Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi, have not

vacated the quarters after availing of the concessional period and eviction proceedings have been initiated. In both these cases the 'Show Cause Notices' have been issued in accordance with the provisions of the said Act. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the persons concerned are to be given an opportunity to say why they should not be evicted from the premises and thereafter they are to be allowed an opportunity of personal hearing and producing evidences, witnesses, etc., if any. It is only after these stages are over, the Estate Officer concerned can pass final orders in such cases. Generally, such, proceedings take three months. Whenever the parties contest the proceedings, a longer time is taken to finalise the action. The parties have also the right to appeal to the District Judge and in case such an appeal is filed, the eviction can be carried out only after the dismissal of the appeal. Only after all these stages are completed the party can be physically removed from the premises.

In one of these cases, the wife of the allottee, who is working in an eligible office, has represented for regularisation of the quarter in her name and her request is being examined.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS BY SHRI MUNDRA IN U.K.

3967. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4733 on the 25th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the enquiries by the Enforcement Directorate regarding the foreign exchange transactions by Haridas Mundra and his firms in the United Kingdom have been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The enquiries by the Enforcement Directorate in the matter of suspected contravention of foreign exchange regulations by Shri Haridas Mundra are still in progress.

KILLICK NIXON GROUP OF COMPANIES

3968. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 463 on the 11th August, 1969 and state :

(a) the progress so far made about the inquiry ordered into the annexation by the Kapadias of the Killick Nixon Group of Companies; and

(b) if so, the results of the inquiry and the action taken against the Kapadias ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Investigations are still in progress. These involve scrutiny of account books for a number of years and also enquiries and verification from other sources. It will take some time before the investigations can be completed.

SUSPENSION OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS

3969. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Customs officers were suspended during the last three years;

(b) how many of them were kept under suspension for period exceeding 1. six months, 2. one year, 3. two years, 4. three years, and 5. over three years; and

(c) the average period of suspension inflicted on an employee during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The requisite in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

केरल में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये धन राशि

3970. श्री देवेन सेन : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि राज्य की छः बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये उसे दो करोड़ रुपये तुरन्त उपलब्ध किये जायें; और

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

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कु० ल० राय) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान पम्बा तथा कुट्टियाडी परियोजनाओं के लिए 1.5 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष सहायता देने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

INVESTMENT AND SHARES OF L.I.C. WITH SHRI TULSIDAS KILLACHAND GROUP, KILLICK, SAHU JAIN AND SINGHANIA FIRMS

3971. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of investment and shares of the Life Insurance Corporation with Tulsidas Kali Chand Group, Killick, Sahu Jain and J. K. Singhania firms respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The desired information regarding Sahu-Jain and J. K. (Singhania) groups, which is contained in the Annual Report and Accounts of the Corporation for the year ended 31-3-1969 (already

laid on the Table of the House), is as under:—

<i>Business Group</i>	<i>Total investment of LIC in Group (In Lakhs of Rs.)</i>
I. K. (Singhania)	1,31.17
Kilachand (Tulsidas)	32.93
Killick	6,30.96
Sahu Jain	2,16.71

महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें

3972. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी-कितनी शाखायें कार्य कर रही हैं; और

(ख) इन बैंकों की कितनी-कितनी नई शाखायें खोलने का विचार है तथा यवतमाल जिले के किन-किन देहाती तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में 1970 में ये शाखायें खोली जायेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की सात शाखाओं के अलावा, चार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सात शाखाएं यवतमाल जिले में काम कर रही हैं।

(ख) अब तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में से किसी ने भी 1970 में यवतमाल जिले में अपनी शाखा खोलने के उद्देश्य से लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये रिजर्व बैंक के पास कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र नहीं भेजा है। किन्तु 31 दिसम्बर 1970 से पहले इस जिले के घटांजी नामक देहाती स्थान पर सरकारी क्षेत्र के एक बैंक द्वारा एक शाखा खोलने जाने की सम्भावना है।

STAY OF AN ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS OFFICER AT ONE PLACE

3973. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4858 on the 25th August 1969 and state :

(a) the reasons for not fixing the stay of an Assistant Accounts Officer at one place to ensure healthy and clean administration;

(b) the reasons for not taking total stay in Delhi for purposes of transfer irrespective of the fact that they may be shifted from one organisation to the other just to evade the longevity of the stay at Delhi; and

(c) how the matter regarding transfer of those officers, whose orders were cancelled or those who have by now stayed for more than 5 years, stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) It has been considered administratively unnecessary to fix the stay of an Assistant Accounts Officer in one place as it is always open to the competent authority to order a transfer whenever this is considered necessary to ensure healthy and clean administration.

(b) As already stated at (a) above, it is always open to the competent authority to order the transfer of any employee from one station to another and hence the question of evasion of transfer does not arise.

(c) The case of each officer for transfer will be decided as and when considered administratively necessary.

SMUGGLING OF CHINESE GOODS INTO INDIA

3974. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports that Chinese crockery, fountain pens, silk, watches etc. are freely sold in the market;

(b) if so, whether Government have made enquiries from where the shopkeepers get these articles; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent their sale and who are responsible for the smuggling of these articles into India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No reports have been received by the Government to indicate that Chinese crockery, fountain pens, silk, watches etc. are freely sold in the market. Reports have however been received to show that Chinese goods such as fountain pens, watches, mechanical lighters, Thermos Flasks and silk fabrics which are brought as baggage by passengers and are also smuggled from Nepal into India are sold in small quantities by petty shopkeepers and hawkers.

(c) Preventive units of the Customs and Excise Department collect intelligence and conduct raids over premises used for storing such goods in substantial quantities. Number of check posts have been established along Indo-Nepal border to check the flow of such goods into India. Penalties are imposed in addition to confiscation of goods. Prosecutions are also launched against persons involved in cases concerning goods in large quantities.

ARREST OF AN OFFICER OF INDIAN AIRLINES AT BOMBAY AIRPORT

3975. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior officer of the Indian Airlines has been arrested recently at Bombay airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether similar arrests have been made at other airports in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.

SETHI) : (a) No officer of the Indian Airlines has been arrested recently at Bombay airport.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(c) A Flying Steward of Indian airlines was arrested at Dum Dum airport in March, 1969 for smuggling of 153 wrist watches.

पटना में भूमिगत नालियां

3976. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नालियों से पानी की निकासी के लिए पटना टाउन में भूमिगत नालियां बनाई गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मील लम्बी नालियां बनाई गई तथा उन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि नालियां बनाये जाने के बाद भी उनसे गन्दा पानी नहीं निकाला जाता है तथा वर्षा ऋतु में लगभग सारे टाउन में घुटनों तथा कमर तक पानी जमा रहता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त नालियां बनाने में कुछ तकनीकी त्रुटियां रह गई हैं और यदि हां, तो उन त्रुटियों को दूर करने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मुंति) :

(क) से (ङ). विहार सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और प्राप्त हो जाने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

दामोदर घाटी निगम के कर्मचारियों की मांगें

3977. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिए हड़ताल करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों का ब्योरा क्या है; और

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

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) से (ग)। मान्यता प्राप्त संघों में से एक संघ, दामोदर घाटी निगम कर्मचारी संघ ने, 8 दिसम्बर, 1969 से हड़ताल करने को अपनी इच्छा का नोटिस दिया था। उनकी मुख्य मांगें ये थीं—वेतन पुनर्निर्धारण, सभी कर्मचारियों को तदर्थ आधार पर 10 रुपये की अदायगी, स्नातक स्तर तक शिक्षा-भत्ते की अदायगी, मस्टर-रोल कर्मचारियों की कार्यप्रभारित स्टाफ के रूप में नियुक्ति, 12-10-66 को पहले की हड़ताल में भाग न लेने वालों को अतिरिक्त तनख्वाह की अदायगी। इन मांगों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और ये दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा शान्तिपूर्वक मुनज्जा दी गई थी। कर्मचारी संघ हड़ताल का नोटिस वापस लेने के लिये सहमत हो गया है।

PRODUCTION OF COAL

3978. SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) the total amount of coal raised as aimed in 1965;

(b) the actual amount raised in 1965;

(c) whether there is glut of coal at present; and

(d) the number of Training Institutes for training Personnel in 1952 and in 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The target of coal production for the calendar year 1965 was never fixed. However as a result of an assessment of the demand made by the Working Group on Coal Production and Transport, the target for the Third Plan (1965-66) was originally fixed at 98.95 million tonnes early in 1962. A detailed assessment of the demand was again made in 1964 and reviewed in 1965 and it was felt that the coal requirements in 1965-66 would be of the order of only 65.6 million tonnes.

(b) The coal raised during 1965-66 was 67.7 million tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Five training schools for training of junior technical personnel in mining were run by the National Coal Development Corporation in 1952. Two of these schools were taken over by the Directorate General of Employment and Training (Department of Labour and Employment) in 1965 and converted into Mine Mechanisation Training Institutes under a scheme formulated in consultation and agreement with the National Coal Development Corporation and Joint Working Committee of the coal mining industry. The rest of the schools have been closed down by the National Coal Development Corporation due to lack of demand for trained personnel.

Due to the paucity of candidates for the admission to the Training Institutes run by Directorate General of Employment and Training, (Department of Labour and Employment) no course could be started during the session in 1969.

PROSPECTS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN INDIA

3979. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Minister of State for Finance paid a visit to Washington in the last week of September this year to seek additional foreign investment in India;

(b) whether concern was expressed by the businessmen at the Government's decision to upgrade India's diplomatic representation in Hanoi so that India was moving closer to Vietcong : if so, what was his reaction to remove any such apprehensions; and

(c) the outcome of his visit by way of securing additional foreign aid and foreign investment in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) On my way to attend the meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers on the 25th and 26th September, 1969, in Barbados, I visited Washington where I discussed matters of mutual interest with the President of the World Bank, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and representatives of the U.S. Government. The visit was not intended for seeking additional aid or foreign investment.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

JUDGES' ACCOUNTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

3984. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Judges of the High Courts in India have deposits in their personal name or in the name of their wives or sons outside India;

(b) whether they have all disclosed the amounts of their deposits and details as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act;

(c) whether Government contemplate to take any action that such deposits may be recalled to India;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to ascertain from the Judges about their deposits outside India; and

(e) whether any case of deposit has been investigated in respect of the deposits outside India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Data relating to accounts abroad is not maintained on the basis of such classifications. However, if information about a particular individual is required, it can be supplied.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Normal legal provisions relating to operation and maintenance of accounts abroad apply to High Court Judges also.

(e) No, Sir.

PAYMENTS MADE TO THE ARCHITECTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

3985. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the usual percentage given by the Ministry to an experienced and qualified Architect for the execution of his work;

(b) whether this percentage included the supervision charges also; and

(c) the approximate total amount paid to all the Architects of his Ministry in this financial year so far ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) In this Ministry payment to Architects is not made on percentage basis. A separate Architect Wing is functioning in the C.P.W.D. The officers of this Wing are employed on monthly salaries against sanctioned posts and they look after the Architectural part

of the construction works undertaken by the C.P.W.D.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

**APPOINTMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES/
TRIBES IN STATE BANK OF INDIA,
NEW DELHI**

3986. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some 2nd Grade Clerks have been appointed in the State Bank of India, New Delhi during the month of October, 1969;

(b) if so, the number of vacancies filled in and how many of them were reserved for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether all the reserved posts have been filled by Scheduled Caste candidates and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). In the State Bank of India service, all clerks are designated "clerks", without any grading.

During the month of October, 1969, 212 candidates were selected for filling the estimated vacancies after a written test and interview. 197 vacancies have been filled so far. 12½% of the vacancies were reserved for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) 158 Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates were called for the written tests and interview. Of these 11 who secured the minimum qualifying marks in the written test as well as interview have been appointed. The remaining reserved posts could not be filled in as other candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes did not secure the minimum qualifying marks.

**पटना स्थित आयकर कार्यालय का
बर्जा बढ़ाना**

3987. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना टाउन

आयकर कार्यालय का दर्जा बढ़ा कर जिला स्तर का कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्यालय का स्तर बढ़ाने के बाद भी उसमें कोई विस्तार नहीं किया गया है जिसका परिणाम यह है कि करदाताओं तथा कार्यालय कर्मचारियों को बहुत परेशानी होती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि करदाताओं तथा उनके वकीलों के बैठने के लिये वहां कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त कार्यालय के विस्तार और करदाताओं के बैठने के लिये उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना सरकार ने बनाई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं। आयकर सिकल कार्यालय, पटना के अधिकार-क्षेत्र के विस्तार में सम्पूर्ण राजस्व जिला पटना शुरु से ही है।

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं। वकीलों के लिए अलग तथा निर्धारितियों के लिए अलग कमरों की आवश्यक फरनीचर महिन व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(घ) और (ङ) . ये सवाल नहीं उठते।

**दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों की
परिचारिका को शीतकालीन
बर्दिया**

3988. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों की परिचारिकाओं को शीतकालीन वदियां नहीं दी जाती और शीत ऋतु में भी वे ग्रीष्म ऋतु वाली वदियां पहनती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार भविष्य में परिचारिकाओं को शीतकालीन वदियां देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मति) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में कार्य कर रही नर्सों को सरकार वर्दी नहीं देती है। वैसे, गर्मियों को वर्दी के लिए भत्ता दिया जाता है और उन्हें निवृत्त वर्दी पहननी होती है। सर्दियों के लिए निवृत्त वर्दी में एक गर्म स्वेटर तथा टोपी सम्मिलित है। नियम लागू कर दिये जायेंगे।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों के स्टाफ कार चालकों के वेतनमान बढ़ाना

3989. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री शिव चरण लाल :

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

(क) क्या गत पांच वर्षों में सरकार को कोई ऐसे अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं जिनमें दिल्ली के अस्पतालों के स्टाफकार ड्राइवरो के वेतनमान को 110—139 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 110—180 रुपये कर देने की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मति) : (क) सरकारी अस्पतालों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) सरकारी अस्पतालों में काम कर रहे चालकों के लिये दो वेतनमान हैं नामतः भारी वाहनों के चालकों के लिए 110—180 रु० और हल्के वाहन चालकों के लिए 110—139 रु०। इन वेतनमानों में यह अन्तर भारी वाहन चालकों तथा हल्के वाहन चालकों की ड्यूटी के अन्तर के कारण है। सरकार ने इन अभ्यावेदनों पर यथोचित विचार किया किन्तु इन्हें स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं पाया गया।

SUICIDE BY A NURSE OF SAFDARJUNG HOSPITAL, NEW DELHI

3990. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the news-item appearing in the press on the 25th November, 1969 that a nurse of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi was found unconscious in the Nurses' Hostel;

(b) if so, what were the circumstances leading to her unconsciousness; and

(c) what is the condition of the nurse and what action Government propose to take more care of the nurses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). A female Staff Nurse of the Safdarjang Hospital was found unconscious in her room on the 23rd November, 1969. A report was made to the local police and the nurse was given full treatment in the hospital. She died on the 26th November, 1969. A Board of Inquiry has been constituted to inquire into the circumstances leading to her death and also to suggest action to prevent such eventualities in future.

CLASS I POSTS IN FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT NOT FILLED THROUGH UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

3991. SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I posts in the Department of Family Planning in his Ministry which have not been filled through Union Public Service Commission and their grades, qualifications and duties; and

(b) when these posts are likely to be referred to the Union Public Service Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—2374/69].

(b) Requisitions for recruitment to the following posts have already been sent to the Union Public Service Commission :—

- (i) Liaison Officer—3 posts.
(ii) System Development Planner—1 post.
(iii) Analyst—2 posts.

Recruitment Rules in respect of the remaining posts excepting the posts of Honoraries under the Central Family Planning Corps, are being finalised. The posts will be filled up on a regular basis as soon as these rules are finalised.

As regards the posts of Honoraries in the Central Family Planning Corps, the scheme provides for recruitment of retired medical officers so that their rich experience is utilised in the effective implementation of the family planning programme. Only one post of honorary is filled at present on *ad hoc* basis for a period not exceeding one year in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs. Union

Public Service Commission's approval will be obtained in case it is decided to continue the present incumbent beyond this period.

बिहार राज्य को केन्द्रीय अनुदान

3992. श्री केदार पस्वान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार राज्य को दिये गये अनुदान की राशि का वर्ष वार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यदि कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया जाना तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) बिहार सरकार को भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिये गये अनुदानों का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	1966-	1967-	1968-	
	67	68	69*	
	1	2	3	4
आयोजनागत योजनाओं (राज्यों की आयोजनाओं और केन्द्र द्वारा समर्थित योजनाओं) के लिए अनुदान	14.94	14.83	16.96	
रेल किराया कर के बढ़ने अनुदान	1.62	1.62	1.62	

*लगभग

1	2	3	4
बायोजना से बलग विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए अन्य अन- दात	4. 44	12. 86	1. 20
	21. 00	29. 31	19. 78

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

LIFTING OF BAN ON RECRUITMENT TO TECHNICAL POSTS

3993. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has decided to lift soon the general ban on the filling of vacant technical posts so as to remove unemployment among engineers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There is no general ban on the filling of vacant technical posts. In 1966 it was decided as an economy measure that posts which have been vacant for a period of six months or more and vacancies which may arise in future should not be filled up until a reduction of 3% is secured in the sanctioned strengths under each category or cadre. This restriction was removed in June 1968 in respect of technical posts, recruitment to which is normally made from among graduates and diploma holders in Engineering, as a measure for relieving unemployment among Engineers.

DEPOSITS BY CENTRAL MINISTERS AND GOVERNORS IN FOREIGN BANKS

3994. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of deposits in foreign banks and with firms abroad held by the

Central Government Ministers and the Governors, separately;

(b) the names of the Ministers/Governors having such deposits; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that such wealth is subjected to tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Data relating to accounts abroad is not maintained on the basis of the vocation of account holders. If information about a particular person is required, it can be supplied.

(c) Residents who are liable to Wealth Tax have to show bank balances—whether in India or abroad—in their tax returns. This legal requirement would ensure tax liability.

CREDITS TO FARMERS

3995. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the nationalisation of 14 more big banks, credit facilities are as much lacking to the farmers and peasants' as earlier and in order to obtain credit they have to spend a large chunk of the amount to fulfil the formalities including the amounts they have to pay illegal gratification to officials at different levels, which may often total up to about 40 per cent of the credits; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to remove such practical difficulties for the poor and often illiterate farmers, and to simplify the procedure for agricultural credits by nationalised and other banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is not correct to say that after nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks credit facilities to farmers are lacking. On the basis of statistics received from the banks, there is substantial increase in the quantum of advances granted by the banks to agriculturists since nationalisation of these banks. The in-

crease in the grant of credit to the agricultural sector by the nationalised banks is indicated in the enclosed statement.

As regards the allegation that farmers and peasants have to spend a large chunk of the advance to fulfil the formalities including illegal gratifications to officials, Government have no information. The matter is, however, being enquired into by the Reserve Bank of India.

It may, however, be stated that Banks while granting advances against the security of land, have to take essential precautions

in regard to ascertaining whether the borrower has a clear title to the property and whether it is free from any prior encumbrances.

(b) Banks are now taking steps to assist the agriculturists in obtaining the necessary particulars by appointing experienced staff at branches and requiring field officers to move from place to place and study the requirements of the agriculturists and assist them in completing loan proposals, etc. Application forms are also being printed in regional languages.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

As on	Total limits Sanctioned		Outstanding in respect of			
	No. of A/cs	Amount	Total agricultural credit		Direct finance to farmers	
27-6-1969	143781	161.23	126741	62.38	122989	29.1
26-9-1969	200503	207.13	187200	91.12	178218	42.7

WAIVING OF PENALTY AGAINST COMPANIES UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT

3997. SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Companies that have taken advantage of Section 35(C) of the Income-tax Act so far; and

(b) the total value of the output of those companies and the amount allowed as deduction under Section 35(C)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

TRANSFER OF C.G.H.S. DOCTORS FROM DELHI

3998. SHRI SIDDAYYA: 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 a good number of C.G.H.S. Doctors were transferred from Delhi to out stations during February, 1967;

(b) if so, whether they were given an assurance that they would be retransferred to Delhi after a period of three years and another batch would be sent out in their place; and

(c) what action is being taken in the matter?

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) Does not arise.

GENERATION COST PER KWH IN CERTAIN STATES

3999. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the average per KWH generation cost for Thermal and Hydel Plants in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, U.P. and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The average costs of hydro and thermal power

generation are indicated below :

State/ Union Territory	Average cost of generation	
	Hydro (Paise/kwh)	Thermal (Paise/kwh)
Assam	9.0	17.0*
Bihar	(No Hydel generation)	8.83
Uttar Pradesh	4.0	7.50
West Bengal	8.0	5.61
Delhi	(No Hydel generation)	11.20

*Average cost of generation of Diesel Stations and Naharkatia Thermal Power Station.

सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दफ्तरी

4000. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दफ्तरियों की नियुक्ति दफ्तरियों या चपरागियों और जमादारों में से की जाती है या उनकी सीधी नियुक्ति की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि सेलेक्शन ग्रेड दफ्तरियों की नियुक्ति चपरागियों और जमादारों में से की जाती है तो उनकी नियुक्ति दफ्तरियों में से न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रियों और उच्चाधिकारियों के साथ काम करने वाले चपरागियों और जमादारों की उक्त मंत्रियों और उच्चाधिकारियों द्वारा सेलेक्शन ग्रेड में पदोन्नति अपने सेवानिवृत्ति के समय की जाती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दफ्तरियों की वरीयता पर प्रभाव पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस अनियमितता को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) चुनाव ग्रेड दफ्तरियों की नियुक्तियाँ दफ्तरियों में से ही करनी होती हैं और कोई सीधी भरती नहीं की जाती है ।

(ख) यह सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). यह सूचना विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से इकट्ठी की जायेगी तथा संभव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 2132 DT. 1-12-69 re. HUNDI TRANSACTIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): In the reply given by me on the 1st December, 1969 to unstarred question No. 2132, by Hon'ble Shri Sitaram Kesri regarding Hundi transactions, it was stated that there was no recent representation in this matter from the Bombay Shroffs Association. It is since found that a representation had been received in July, 1969 from the Bombay Shroffs Association in regard to the operation of the provision in section 40A(3) of the Income-tax Act which provides for the disallowance, in computing the profits and gains of business or profession, of any expenditure for which payment is made in a sum exceeding Rs. 2,500 if such payment is made otherwise than by a crossed bank cheque or draft. The representation from the Bombay Shroffs Association seeks to exclude from the operation of the above mentioned provision payments for business expenditure made through Darshani Hundis. The Hon'ble Member, Shri Sitaram Kesri had presumably this representation in view when formulating the question.

2. The representation from the Bombay Shroffs Association is still under consideration of the Government. It is expected that a decision in the matter will be taken shortly.

3. The inadvertent omission to refer to this representation in the reply given by me to the question is regretted.

12.24 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

BANK ROBBERY IN CALCUTTA

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of submission. If

the Minister is prepared to make a statement on the two dacoities that have taken place in Lucknow and Ghaziabad, that may also be taken up with this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a calling attention, only relating to the State Bank of India in Calcutta, and has nothing to do with any other thing. If you bring some other motion . . . (*Interruptions*) It means that if dacoities are going to be a common thing today, why not have an hour from the morning? Mr. Basu, do not get annoyed simply because it is Calcutta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : May I make a submission? It arises from what you have said just now. May I quote the crime figures for the whole of India and for Bengal? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you feel so much concerned over this dacoity? Anything that happens in Bengal should not annoy you. It is the State Bank of India. Why should you get worried about a dacoity?

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : We also want that there should not be an attitude that U.P. should not come.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon :

"The reported loot of a branch of the State Bank of India in Calcutta to the tune of Rupees 4.6 lakhs on 12-12-1969."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You allow this forum to be used for political propaganda against the United Front Government. We do not like it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Should we assume that the dacoity in Lucknow was organised by these people so that the calling attention today is not discussed? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMA NATH : When the Viet Nam massacre was raised here, you also raised objection. Was it your intention to shut out the discussion? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Basu, I am not allowing you. I have already allowed the calling attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am prepared to bow to you, but I want to make a submission giving the crime figures in India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to make a statement on the robbery which took place at the Russell Street Branch of the State Bank of India in Calcutta on 12th December, 1969.

A gang of 10 persons arrived in a lorry at the branch at about 9.50 A.M. on the 12th December, 1969. As soon as the cash and securities etc. were taken out from the strong room and the strong room was closed, 7 or 8 persons entered the branch premises and fired several rounds at random. Some of them climbed the cash counter and held the guard and the other employees at gun point and removed three locked boxes containing cash from the cash department enclosure. Another person entered the clerical section and carried away the box containing shares and securities. The total cash lost amounted to Rs. 4,62,218.65.

One bank guard, Shri Toran Bahadur was killed and another guard along with four other employees sustained injuries. Two guns of the bank guards were taken away by the raiders. The entire operation was over in approximately five minutes.

One guard and another employee of the injured are under medical treatment in a hospital. Others were discharged after medical first aid. The hospitalised employees are stated to be progressing satisfactorily.

The State Bank has lodged the first information report with the Police and has arranged for round the clock police pickets in the Branch premises. The Police have been making necessary investigations and it is reported that they have traced a lorry and two lots of currency notes which aggregate to Rs. 20,406 and a box containing securities and shares is also reported to have been traced. They

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

are also reported to have taken one person into custody. We are seeking further confirmation about this and fuller information from the West Bengal Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The hon. Member has made a suggestion. You could give me a couple of minutes. I shall quote from what the Government have said.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, West Bengal of late has become a honeycomb of violent activities and gangsterism and these things which are launched in West Bengal have percolated into other States also, States like Uttar Pradesh, where such an incident took place at Lucknow yesterday. And these Naxalites—and I do not think Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu belongs to the Naxalite group—(*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I belong to West Bengal and I associate myself with everything that happens in West Bengal. I take full responsibility.

SHRI HEM BARUA : So, he associates himself with the dacoity also. (*Interruption*). Here is a gentleman who associate himself with dacoities also. These Naxalites are operating...

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I share the difficulties of West Bengal as long as we are there in West Bengal. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, will you please sit down ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : As I said, West Bengal of late has become a honeycomb of violent activities, and the gangsterism launched in West Bengal has percolated into other States as well, like Uttar Pradesh, where an incident took place in Lucknow only yesterday. Sir, these Naxalites have made Debar and Gopivallabhpur in Midnapore district the field of their activities, their operation. Many people are killed there and guns are looted from those people. There is a state of anarchy in West Bengal. (*Interruption*)

SHRI UMA NATH : Sir, it is unfair that in this Calling Attention Motion, he makes such observations.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am not yielding.

SHRI UMA NATH : The Calling Attention deals with the raid on a branch of the State Bank of India in Calcutta. But the hon. Member goes on to refer to the law and order situation which is the subject-matter of the State of West Bengal. You cannot allow it to be raised here. That is not fair.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I say, during the last 18 months, as many as six armed dacoities in Calcutta have taken place, and during this year, as many as three armed dacoities on banks have taken place in Calcutta alone. On that particular day, the police had been diverted to other places for obvious reasons in West Bengal. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Will you all please sit down ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : One instance cannot justify another. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. This motion is regarding dacoity in respect of the State Bank of India.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, one evil does not justify another evil. Even if one calls me a goonda, I should not call him a goonda. One evil does not justify another evil.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. The hon. Member there raised the question of law and order. How can he divide law and order from this dacoity ?

SHRI UMA NATH : It is a specific question with regard to dacoity. If he goes to law and order, he then raises a general question. On a specific question raised through a Calling Attention, it is not proper. (*Interruption*) The other day, you gave a ruling : on the question when something happened in Uttar Pradesh.

you said that you are not going to allow it. Mistakes have been committed before, namely, State subjects have been allowed to be discussed even in an indirect form. Now you say how can I prevent a law and order question from being brought here. Law and order is a State subject. It pertains to West Bengal here. Do you say that exception must be taken and this must be allowed here? That, we cannot allow. We cannot allow that. You cannot give contradictory decisions.

MR. SPEAKER: This is dacoity on the State Bank. State Bank, is of course, a Central subject. We have been allowing discussions on the riots in Ahmedabad. We have been allowing discussions on U.P. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH: When UP Vidhan Sabha members were deprived of their right to vote and when most of the opposition leaders here wanted a discussion, you said, "No; it is a State subject." We are not afraid of law and order question being discussed. We are prepared for it. But you cannot shut out UP and allow only West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot achieve anything by shouting. About UP Vidhan Sabha, that was an entirely different question. We cannot discuss dacoity without going into the law and order situation. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH: That ruling you should have given when the UP Vidhan Sabha question came up. Political partisanship should not emanate from the Chair. (*Interruptions*).

अप्रत्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे हैरानी है कि स्टेट बैंक की डकैती का केम है और लोग मारे गये हैं, मर्डर हो गए हैं और ये कहते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर की बात ही न करो ।

SHRI HEM BARUA: During 1969, as many as three armed dacoities on banks in Calcutta alone have taken place. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basu, please sit down. I am not going to allow you now.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I just want to say one thing to hon. Members. I know they are very excited on this matter. But firstly they should not say anything against the Chair. We have that tradition always. We have always accepted what the Chairman has said. Secondly, how big the discussion should be is in your hands. I do not want to comment on that. Hon. Members on all sides should try not to say things which will provoke others unnecessarily. But he should not be provoked at the very mention of the word 'Bengal'. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: We are least provoked. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The hon. Member made a most extraordinary remark saying that he is associated with everything that happened in Bengal. I would like to know what he means by that, in what way he is associated with the robbery. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HEM BARUA: During the year 1969 as many as 3 armed bank dacoities took place in Calcutta alone. Since the State police was diverted on that particular day in Calcutta elsewhere for obvious reasons, may I know what steps the Government of India took to give security to the bank employees in the State Bank of India operating its branch in Russel Street in Calcutta? The employees of other banks are getting panicky because of this armed dacoity. May I know whether the government propose to give security and protection to the bank employees from this sort of goonda attacks?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as armed guard is concerned, there was an armed guard in the bank. But he was overpowered by a number of persons.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It is true that the armed guard was there. But he was overpowered and seriously injured. So, may I know whether the government propose to reinforce the armed guards with their own guards so as to give protection to the bank employees?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Since this incident the police are patrolling the area and, according to Bengali newspapers Shri Jyoti Basu is said to have given an assurance that all possible efforts would be made to apprehend the culprits... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded... (Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : During the armed dacoity signed leaflets which read, "Commander of the little Communist Corps" have been found and also portraits of Mao and leaflets saying "Mao's thoughts are our thoughts"(shame, shame). The police have found them. According to the newspapers, when the Police Minister Shri Jyoti Basu was requested to make a statement on the law and order situation, he refused to do so and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee, has said that if his efforts through Satyagraha fail to restore law and order he would resign. During the period that the UF Government has been in power 20 houses have been set on fire and four people have been killed every week... (Interruptions). There has been break down of the law and order situation in West Bengal. What does the Government propose to do for the protection of the people? We hear that because of the deterioration in the law and order situation the West Bengal Government had asked the Defence Ministry to alert the army to stand by. Was this taken note of the Centre? The law and order situation has changed beyond recognition and no sustained effort is made to improve it in West Bengal. ... (Interruptions). There is a feeling of helplessness and terror everywhere. The householder is in terror and the banks are feeling insecure. The cultivators crops are looted all over West Bengal, leaving people terrorised. So, the whole situation in Bengal needs to be looked into. What does the government propose to do?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the leaflets are concerned, the State Bank officials have stated that no communist literature or red flag were found in the bank premises... (Interruptions).

SHRI HEM BARUA : Calcutta is flooded with portraits of Mao... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. C. SETHI : However, on the Russell Street, where this branch is situated, some leaflets were found on the streets... (Interruption)

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : The Home Minister has denied that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Calcutta is overflooded with Mao posters and Mao slogans and one of the posters says, "Chairman Mao is our chairman" Do not forget that.

SOME HON MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : The embarrassment of my Communist friends is understandable because they are in any case out to wreck the Constitution and destroy democracy in the country..... (Interruption)

SHRI UMANATH : We wreck..... (Interruption)

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : He says, "We wreck".

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Looting banks is their substitute for political donations... (Interruption)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Whenever some bird is killed in some remote corner of Africa, our country rises to the occasion and expresses sympathy for the bird, but whenever something serious happens on the soil of our country we appear to be least concerned and say that it is a State subject, law and order problem and all that... (Interruption)

SHRI UMANATH : Where was your sympathy when nine Indians were killed by the Israelis... (Interruption) ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not allow the proceedings to go on ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is happening in West Bengal is that banks have

**Not recorded.

been looted one after another, this State has been credited with the largest number of political murders, thefts are being conducted and people have no protection. What is the reaction of the Government to all this? The Chief Minister of West Bengal says... (*Interruption*) that although he admits that there is no law and order he is unable to act and that he offers satyagraha as an impotent person. In reply what does the Deputy Chief Minister say?

SHRI UMANATH : Sir, I want to know from you if this is within the scope of this question.... (*Interruption*)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : When a question was put to the Deputy Chief Minister with regard to this dacoity in banks, do you know what he said? The Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu said.... (*Interruption*), "Yes, we are aware of the incident, but what can be done? Investigations have started." This is his attitude.

Now, what about the Central Government? The Home Minister, Shri Chavan, is not prepared to make any inquiry or to intervene. He is not even prepared to ask the Governor to submit a report about law and order. The Prime Minister does not speak at all. She does not speak on account of her political convenience. She prefers not to speak. In view of these conditions in West Bengal may I know from the hon. Minister as to how long they propose to wait before they take any action? Do they consider that the situation for intervening has not arrived? To what extent will they permit the situation to deteriorate further.... (*Interruption*)? With regard to this bank dacoity may I know whether the Central Government is insisting upon the State Government that the total loss that the bankers have incurred will have to be compensated by the State Government because they are not acting in the matter and are not carrying on any investigation? May I have a positive reply to these questions?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the broad question of law and order is concerned, I am not competent to reply.... (*Interruption*).

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : This arises out of lack of law and order. You cannot I.40LSS/69—8

separate one from the other, as the Speaker himself ruled.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : To the extent you, Sir, have observed about the general question of law and order also....

MR. SPEAKER : Only as it relates to this dacoity.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : About the wider question of law and order that has been put by the hon. Member....

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It arises out of this.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am here standing only to answer the question about the State Bank robbery.

MR. SPEAKER : He said, when some people went to the Deputy Chief Minister, he made some observations. Only about that, you may clarify.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As regards the observations made by the Deputy Chief Minister there, I have in my possession a Bengali newspaper report saying that what he said was that all efforts will be made to apprehend the culprits.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Are you denying what I said? What about compensating the loss incurred on account of these robberies? Who is going to compensate the Bank loss? That was my question.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is a peculiar proposition from the hon. Member that wherever there is a bank robbery in a particular State, the State Government should compensate for it. That has never been done.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Why not? They are instigating these robberies there. The West Bengal Government and the Communist Party are instigating these robberies.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Meetha Lal Meena—absent; Shri Onkar Lal Berwa—absent. So, we pass on to the next item.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise a question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : No please; I have not allowed it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You said, the reply had to come. I have got the reply. I am not satisfied with the reply. I have sought your permission, Sir.

How can you have any time after the Call Attention Notice is over? How can you have your say now? Please sit down.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down?

12.54 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will you allow it or not? It is a very important question. The Prime Minister has deliberately misled the House.

STATEMENT DATED 8-12-1969 re. LOSS OF
 SECRET DOCUMENTS FROM C.S.I.O.,
 CHANDIGARH

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down; I am on my legs. You wrote to me just when there were a few minutes left. I have not gone into it. Let me examine it.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I have to inform the House that I have received three notices of question of privilege from Shri Shivappa, Shri M. L. Sondhi and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta regarding the statement made by the Minister of Education in the House on 8th December, 1969, about the letter written by the Director of the C.S.I.O., Chandigarh, to him. The copies of these notices have been forwarded to the Education Minister. I would like to hear the Minister and the Members before deciding the matter. Let us first hear the Minister.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I raise it tomorrow? It is a very important question. The Prime Minister deliberately said something about the Delhi Administration. You say, you have not studied it. May I raise it tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER : I can let you know only after I have studied it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This matter was before you for the last 10 days.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What is the motion? You may read it out.

MR. SPEAKER : I received your letter only this morning.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What is the question of privilege? May we know it?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I sent the requisition to you 10 days back. I will be raising it tomorrow definitely. (*Interruptions*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : The motion may be read out.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Will you please sit down? What is this practice of getting up when I am on my legs? Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, I warn you. If you behave like that, I am not going to tolerate. What is this? You are exploiting my leniency. I will not tolerate it. On every little thing, you get up and interrupt. I warn you again not to do it.

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is that the Education Minister made an incorrect statement. I sent that to the Education Minister. He has now come with a statement ready in his hands. Let us hear him.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is about the loss of secret documents in the C.S.I.O., Chandigarh.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the only matter The matter before the House is that the Minister made a categorical statement that he did not receive the information before such and such day. But the hon. Members on this side say that he did receive it earlier. So, I sent your letter for his comments.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा हम लोगों का निवेदन
 भी तो सुनिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were good enough to refer to me the notices which you have received from hon. Members, Sarvashri N. Shivappa, M. L. Sondhi and Kanwar Lal Gupta raising an issue of breach of privilege on the ground that, in the course of my observations during the discussion on a Call Attention Motion in the House on 8th December by hon. Shri Supakar and others, I had deliberately misled the House and made false statements. With your permission, Sir, I shall proceed first to state the facts.

Sir, as the House would recall from the proceedings of the day, hon. Member, Shri Sondhi, repeatedly asserted that I had information about the missing designs through a letter written to me by the Director, Central Scientific Instruments Organization, on the 5th November, 1969. I categorically repudiated his assertion and, by your leave, Sir, do so again. I have also since had it verified from the CSIR that no communication dealing with the loss of the documents was received by them from my office on the 5th of November. May I also categorically deny at this stage, Sir, the allegation made by hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, that I had received a telegram in the first week of November in which there was a reference to the loss of the documents in question.

Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the House to the following concluding observations which I made on the subject on that day:

"That is why I told him and I am prepared to make a public statement here, that if it is found that I received the letter on the 5th November, and I misled the House saying that the first time I came to know about it was on the 25th November, I am quite prepared to place my resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister."

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): You need not.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I should like to state, at the very outset, that although in these final observations on that day, I

did refer to 25th November as the first time I came to know about this matter, I had said in my initial statement, as also in the earlier part of the discussion on that day, that I came to know about this matter, for the first time, on 5th December. This was due to the fact that in my preoccupation with the substance of Dr. Gill's letter of 24th, which was mainly concerned with the police raids on his house and his appeal for protection, the passing mention that the letter had made to the loss of the documents escaped my mind. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad): Everybody seems to be infested by Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: This is a letter which was acknowledged by my office in the routine course (*Interruptions*) although the fact that it had been acknowledged was not in my personal knowledge when I spoke in the House on 8th December. This communication . . .

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): Let the hon. Minister do his home work before he comes here.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: This communication was a letter from Dr. Gill seeking my protection and enclosing a copy of a letter addressed by him to the President of the CSIR. This enclosure ran into four closely typed pages and . . .

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: So what?

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI (New Delhi): What is meant by 'closely typed'? We receive so many letters from your Secretariat which are closely typed.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): That is how he is trying to make it an unimportant one.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: . . . dealt mainly with certain grievances of Dr. Gill and the sense of humiliation (*Interruptions*) which he had felt at what he stated was the bad treatment meted out to him by the police and the CBI. There was only an incidental and passing mention of the suspicion of Dr. Gill . . . (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Question ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Please read out that portion.

13 hrs.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : ...about Shri Sud in regard to the missing documents—to which fact I did refer during the discussion. It is not true—as alleged by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta—that any other letter on the subject written by Dr. Gill was received by me in the last week of November. I have since had it confirmed by the C.S.I.R. that no letter on the subject other than the copy sent to me by Dr. Gill of the letter, he had addressed to the President of the C.S.I.R. was received by them from my office in the last week of November.

As the House would thus observe, it is not true that I received any communication from Dr. Gill in regard to the missing documents around 5th November. Nor is it true that I received any telegram about that time of the nature alleged by Shri Gupta. In my concluding observations in the House on 8th December I also did refer to 25th November as the first time when I came to know about this matter. However, as I wrote to you, Sir, when you asked me for the facts on the present notices, I have no hesitation in expressing my regret if any erroneous impressions were created about dates by my initial statement or by what I said during the earlier part of the discussion. There was absolutely no intention on my part to mislead the House and much less to mis-state any facts.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : There are deeper things in it, Sir.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : Sir, I am very glad that the hon. Minister, being a Doctor, being a Minister, who was also a Professor, who knows all the procedures and the Conduct of Business, and about the officers, has come out with the true colour and admitted my allegation and the charge made against him by regretting, by advancing his regrets. Sir, regret has no place in the eye of law; in the eye of procedure. The hon. Minister

in his statement has denied about the receipt of the letter. He stated that he had not received any letter and that letter which he has received from Mr. Gill is in a self-explanatory nature and not at all in the nature of.... (Interruption)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, please permit us to say something... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to answer that for my satisfaction. He made an observation and said that he did not receive any complaint about the loss of documents. Now he said that he received a letter from Mr. Gill complaining about the harassment caused by the police and that was purely complaint about their conduct etc., about the difficulties created by the Police and not a complaint to him. It was not a complaint. It was a letter complaining against the Police, his search of the house, harassment etc. There were allegations against one Mr. Sood, as he told me. He said that was received. But, for a regular loss of document there should have been a specific, particular complaint.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You are creating an impression as if...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Kindly give us five minutes and let us make our submissions before you say anything. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It is strange to hear that he did not have the time or the staff to read the documents.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Kindly permit me to complete what I was going to say. There is no prescribed form and there are no prescribed procedures available in this country, much less in any other country, to advance a complaint. A complaint can be written in any manner provided the sense of the misdrawings is put in. Categorically, Mr. Gill in his allegation made in addition to his personal letter has brought this out through this letter that the drawings had been misplaced and mis-drawn, and this information was for his knowledge only.

MR. SPEAKER : Actually it is said that one Mr. Sood did not hand over the documents, and in his complaint Mr. Gill

had said that Mr. Sood did not hand over the documents.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : The point of privilege is this. The hon. Minister categorically denied that he had got any earlier information. It is only a question of facts. I shall prove to your satisfaction that he had earlier knowledge on the 23rd itself, he got the document and he got the reference made by Dr. Gill. Whatever may be the contents of that letter, I have submitted them for your kind perusal along with the motion which I intended to move. It has got evidential value. It is for the Privilege Committee to go into and not for me, who am raising this issue here, to decide. I have only to prove it to your satisfaction. The allegation that has been levelled in the letter is a matter of evidential value and so that is not to be taken into consideration now. It is a matter to be taken into consideration either by the House or by the Privileges Committee and not at this stage.

So, knowingly and intentionally and deliberately and categorically the hon. Minister had denied the charge made by hon. Members while the calling-attention-notice was raised here that he had earlier knowledge. So, one point is that he had earlier knowledge, and once he had the earlier knowledge about the misdrawing there is no question of apparently thinking that there was a misreading of the facts or a mis-statement of the facts. It was not a mis-statement or mistake on facts.

I am going to give two cases for your consideration. One is *Mr. Subramaniam's* case, (*vide* L.S. IV E.V. dated 17-8-1966, cc. 5165-78), where it has been observed :

"It is only a deliberate lie. If it can be substantiated, that would certainly bring the offence within the meaning of the breach of privilege."

That is one case. The second is John Profumo's case in the U.K. There also, he had resigned in a gentlemanly manner. I presume that the hon. Minister is a gentleman and he with his talents will resign forthwith.

I would request for your kind permission to lay some of the documents of which I am in possession, before the House for its consideration. The hon. Minister had forgotten the letter on the 23rd. Here is the photostat copy of the letter which has been received by him. I shall place it on the Table of the House for its kind perusal...

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Let him place it on the table of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It should be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI RANGA : This has got to be sent to the Privilege Committee. The Speaker should not come in between.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : You may be pleased to give any ruling on this. I am not worried about it. I am only submitting that these are two cases. These are the two references.

Further, not only has Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as Minister and vice-chairman of the CSIR received this letter...

MR SPEAKER : He did not know that Shri Shivappa would be so alert...

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : When I am moving the motion, I have to prove it. Otherwise, what is the use? Here is Dr. Rao's acknowledgement. I should not refer normally to what has happened in the other House, but he had stealthily stated in the other House that he did not have an office to receive these letters, that means, he did not have any clerk to receive the letters. I want to put one straight question to any Minister in this connection, to any Minister who knows the Ministry or who knows what the job of the Minister is. How many clerks are there in each office of each Minister? Will there be a private secretary there or will there be a clerk? The hon. Minister may hide something. But here is the attestation made by the private secretary to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, which I am laying on the Table of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Let him please read it out.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : It reads thus :

"Dr. P. S. Gill
Director

Central Scientific Instruments
Organisation,
Chandigarh, Camp : New Delhi,
November 24, 1969.

Dear Dr. Rao,

I am enclosing herewith a letter addressed to the President, CSIR, which is self-explanatory also. I request you kindly to go through this letter and give me the protection I need immediately.

With best wishes and kind regards".

MR. SPEAKER : That was not addressed to him.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Copy was sent to him.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : It has been acknowledged. It was with a covering letter dated 23rd. I have submitted it to you. This is a technical and legal matter. This is not a matter which can be decided just on the spur of the moment now.

MR. SPEAKER : Members get copies of many letters addressed to so many people. They are not directly addressed to them.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : The Opposition should get your protection. We have every right to question this Government on this.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : This is a technical and legal matter. Attestation need not directly be made by an hon. Minister. Any attestation made by his PA is supposed to have been made by the hon. Minister. That is the joint responsibility in the office. When attestation has been made, the authority is fixed on the Ministry and the Minister. I would like to lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Whether Dr. Gill wrote a direct letter complaining to the Minister? (*Interruptions*). That should be proved (*Interruptions*). I am very sorry this is stretching too far.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : On the 5th November he had information. Let it go to a tribunal and let them find out the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : Let them prove it. He had said that he got it on the 5th December.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : First he denied it. Then we find that this is the position. You should be interested in defending the privileges of the House. This is a very serious matter. Documents have been lost. This is about infra red eye. We are not interested in a Minister as such, but we are interested in the security of the country. He knew it on the 5th November.

MR. SPEAKER : If they can prove their contention, I am prepared to accept it. But I cannot stretch things too far.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : पहले हमारी बात तो सुन लीजिए। (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I have many points to make. Please give an opportunity.

SHRI RANGA : This is complicated enough. There are two more members who have also given notice. They have got to make their points too. In between, if you go on offering your remarks—whether they are decisions, half-suggestions or half decisions—it will be difficult for us to proceed and come to the actual truth. You are making it very difficult for us to proceed. It is much better for you and for the House also if...

MR. SPEAKER : After all, I have to give a ruling. Why should it not be left to me?

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA : You must listen to us first. पहले हमारी बात सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद कमेंट करे तो अच्छा होगा।

SHRI RANGA : There are certain points which the Minister has admitted.

Now you cannot expect us here and how to come to a decision. It should not be proper for you also to proceed that way. If I may suggest, you should not take it upon yourself here and now to give a ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to give a ruling.

SHRI RANGA: It may not be proper for the Chair also to take upon itself this onerous responsibility of deciding this matter without invoking the aid of the House. It would be much better—if I may make this suggestion for your consideration, for the consideration of the House and for proper formulation and observance of rules and conventions—that this matter be sent to the Committee of Privileges. Let them discuss it, go into all these things, let the Minister have his say and let these members who have given notice also put their side of the case, and let their report come back to the House. Then we can take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Let this be made clear. Mr. Shivappa met me in my Chamber. He said: "The usual procedure is that a matter concerning privilege when it comes is put before the House. Do not put it before the House. It is for the Chair to refer it to the Privileges Committee."

If I have to refer it to the Privileges Committee, I have got every right to be satisfied. If the House has to refer it, then I will not comment on it, I will not say a word about it, I will put it to the House.

SHRI RANGA: It is not so. It is the whole House that is seized of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will put the motion before the House. Are you prepared? If you want me to take a decision, I must be satisfied. After all, it is a very important question, I cannot just go on listening without seeking any clarification. You say: why should I? It is my judgment you are asking for, it is a big responsibility I am taking as the Speaker of the House. Without putting it to the House I am taking that responsibility.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: We are not asking for your judgment now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It is a matter of privilege and a decision has to be taken either by you or by the House, but you must give us time so that we may be able to explain to you and the House what we want. If you do not give us opportunity and take a decision yourself, what can we do?

MR. SPEAKER: I can only say that if you want my decision only, not that of the House, then you should not grumble. If it is to be left to the House, I will just scrupulously put it before the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Whether you want to give your judgment or leave it to the House, it is your discretion, but you should listen to us.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): May I make a small submission? Having raised the matter in the House, would it be not necessary for the House to be taken into confidence, even if you are to decide? If it was a matter between Mr. Shivappa or Mr. Sondhi and Mr. Gupta and yourself, we would not have been concerned. Having taken the House into confidence, we hope that you will take us into confidence fully before you come to a decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I accept your suggestion. Now I will not interfere. My task is over. I will just go on listening.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, लंच का समय हो गया है। 1 बजे कर 20 मिनट हो रहे हैं इसलिए इसे दो बजे के लिए उठा रखिये और हाउस को अभी लंच के लिए रेडजॉन कीजिये वर्ना फिर आप अभी अपना फैसला दे दीजिये।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Secret papers have been stolen, and he is thinking only of his lunch. If he thinks that lunch is more important than defence papers, let him go and take it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a small suggestion. A particular document, said to be a document from a letter from Dr. Gill to the Chairman of the CSIR, the Prime Minister, has been quoted, by both the groups. Dr. Rao says

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

that it is a passing reference, because this document, I have also seen it, is mainly because of the CBI report (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You want this to continue or should we take it up after lunch?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let a copy of the letter be circulated to all Members, and you can take a decision tomorrow.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI: I do not see, why, when the responsibility of the House is there, this matter should be shelved and not be discussed (*Interruption*). Permit me, Sir, to make my submission.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Baramati): Close it now and revive it after lunch.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI: You have been pleased to permit this matter to be raised. Mr. Banerjee has been raising such matters and the Ministers must ensure and convince the House at all times, of their highest performance in conveying information to this House. I have checked and rechecked the Minister's statement; and in judging the fitness of this matter for the Privileges Committee, there are three pertinent questions, three pertinent premises, which would warrant the House to take a very serious view of the conduct of the Minister.

Firstly, this House must deplore the lack of constructive response by the Minister when it was pointed out to him that he had prior information of the missing documents. In my case, I said it a month earlier and I stand by that statement which adds a new dimension to this whole problem. Considering that the Minister made his comments some days later, after the genuine concern of the Members of this House had been conveyed to him, it is an inescapable conclusion that the Minister's mis-statements tended to obstruct the proceedings of this House and should be considered a breach of privilege or contempt as the mis-statements have hindered the performance of their legitimate functions by Members of this House. We have to bring it to the notice of this House and the country when secret documents are missing, which involve the

security of the country. It has tended to diminish the respect due to this august House and its hon. Members. This is a serious charge against him.

Secondly, the Minister's role in the comprehensive arrangements by which Parliament relates itself to the CSIR is there. How can the Minister impair this relationship by misleading replies to the basic questions which were asked of him. The Minister wrongly suggested that there was no burden for him to carry. He is the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. He is supposed to look after this gigantic enterprise for scientific research in this country. On scientific research depends the future of this country. Here is a case where a murky affair has been dealt with by a leading newspaper; it lasted a whole month, and the Minister slept soundly about it. Would it not rouse our ire, when this is a question where a matter of great significance is involved?

Thirdly, the capacity of the mis-statements of the Minister for mischief would lead the House to under-rate the strategic value of the missing documents. It was an infra-red ray equipment to be fitted into the Centurion tanks. This could not be used properly during the Indo-Pakistani war. Money has been spent. The value of a part was nearly Rs. 10,000. This has been shuttling between Chandigarh and Hyderabad. The security of our country depends upon it. The army's preparedness depends on this matter, and on this matter which is a breach of privilege, I feel this House has come to a stand where perhaps we are going to chart out a very strange direction and spend the time discussing minute matters on what concerns the security of our country.

I am not going into the merits of the case. This House is not going to send the matter to the United Nations. It is only going to send it to the Privileges Committee of this House which can receive directions from you, from hon. Members. What is the hesitation? Let the hon. Minister not give us all this alibi. Let him agree that the matter goes to the Privileges Committee. It is a matter which will bring credit to this House, which may even bring credit to the Minister, where he can be represented; he

can present his views properly. Here, he has led us into confusion and every statement of his makes the confusion worse confounded.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : इसे लंच के बाद लेना चाहिए (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य साधारण बात भी आराम से नहीं सुन सकते। वे बैठ जायं।

मेरे सामने मोशन आया कि मिनिस्टर के स्टेटमेंट में कंट्रेडिक्शन है। मैं ने उसको देखने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे सारी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए, लेकिन जब मैं उम के बारे में पूछने की कोशिश करता हूं तो यह लोग मुझ पर भी शक करते हैं। इसलिए जब मैं ने मवालात पूछने की कोशिश की तो उनका रिपेक्शन उलटा ही हुआ। मैं उममें कोई मजिद करतना नहीं चाहता। माननीय सदस्य प्रीविलेज मोशन ले आये और मैं उसे हाउस के सामने रख दूंगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये

MR. SPEAKER : I will put it before the House, and let the discussion go. I am not going to decide.

13.25 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जमशेदपुर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वहां बराबर मजदूरों का हड़बाम चल रहा है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय

यहां पर स्टेटमेंट नहीं देते। मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध काजिये कि कम से कम वह इस पर कुछ बोलें तो सहां।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Before the House adjourned for lunch, the House was discussing the matter relating to the loss of certain documents.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before the House was adjourned, the Speaker had said that you might table a regular motion and he will consider it. I understand that motions have been tabled. The Speaker will consider those motions.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This matter was raised with the Speaker many days ago and it was represented to him that various statements were made by the Minister at various times. The matter is rather serious and it can go to the Privileges Committee. This was our clear understanding.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not disputing it. Before adjourning the House, the Speaker said that you might table a regular motion and he would consider it. Now he is coming back at about 3.30. He is seized of the matter. It is urgent. When he comes back, he will have the opportunity of seeing the motions that have been tabled. He has not seen them yet. Give him a little time and let him consider it.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : May I make a submission ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should be very brief.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : I shall take only just a few minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already had his long statement in the morning . . .

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : No, not at all. Kindly permit me. I was just making out my case because I was the Mover of the motion . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the hon. Member has already tabled a motion. The Speaker is coming in an hour or so and let him have the opportunity of looking at his motion and then the question can be considered.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will it be taken up today or tomorrow ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Hon. Speaker come and see the motion first. He has not even seen that motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : About this matter, we shall wait for the Speaker. Let him come and decide this issue.

As regards the issue raised by Shri Ramavtar Shastri, I would submit that it is a serious situation in Jamshedpur. The Labour Minister had promised to make a statement on it. Thousands of workers are starving on the streets. I would only request you to direct the Labour Minister to come and make a statement. There is President's rule in Bihar, and there is no elected Government there.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : टाटा के सामने वह झुक रहे हैं। वह समाजवाद की बात करते हैं और टाटा को कुछ कहते नहीं। उन को गर्दन पकड़नी चाड़िये कि क्या बात है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not disputing that the matter that the hon. Member is referring to is important. But in order to conduct the business of the House, I would suggest that it may be done in a regular manner. Now, let us go on with the business before the House.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : जमशेदपुर में गोलो चल जायेगी, वहां खून हो जायेगे तो क्या होगा ? यहीं पर रंजो महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि त्रिदलीय बैठक बुलायेंगे, जो गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं उन को रिहा कर दिया जायेगा और जो मुअत्तिली हुई हैं उन को वापस ले लिया जायेगा। 23 नारीख को आश्वासन दिया था। एक महीना हड़ताल का पूरा हो गया है। या तो आप इस पर बहस को इजाजत दीजिये या उन्हें मंत्रबूर कीजिये कि वह जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got his point now. If the hon. Minister has made that commitment, he has got every reason to feel aggrieved. But for my purpose, I have to conduct the business of

the House. So, let the hon. Member kindly find out some regular procedure to raise it before the House. That is my only request.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : We had tabled calling-attention-notice, but they have not been admitted.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : There is President's rule in Bihar. We have been giving calling-attention-notice, but they are not being admitted. We have been trying our level best to raise it.

Please tell us where we shall discuss this issue. Please tell us and guide us.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह तैयार नहीं होते हैं। (व्यवधान) बंगाल का सवाल रोज उठेगा, बिहार का नहीं। वहां लोग मारे जा रहे हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : 193 में हम मोशन देते उन को आप ऐक्सेप्ट ीं करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sure that in order to conduct the business of the House, the hon. Member does not expect the Chair to take a snap decision on anything.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : समाजवाद की बात करते हैं और टाटा की चाकरी करते हैं, यह कैसी बात है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member must give the Chair an opportunity to study the matter and give it the due seriousness that it deserves. If a snap decision were to be given then the matter would not receive the serious consideration that it deserves. So, I would humbly request hon. Members to kindly cooperate with the Chair. There are many procedures open to hon. Members. They may do the thing in a regular manner. Due seriousness should be given to it. Now, let them allow me to go on with the business of the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : We obey you, but we have been giving notices

for the last three or four days and they are not being admitted. 40,000 workers are on strike, and five MPs are wanted there, and we cannot go there. What is the forum where we can discuss it?

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : You may kindly admit a discussion under rule 193.

That is in your power and you can do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even for that he has to give notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the hon. Member to kindly co-operate with the Chair. I think the House is now seized of the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order. You have just said that some procedure should be adopted so that the serious situation in Jamshedpur can be discussed here. I had tabled a calling-attention-notice but that has been rejected. We requested the hon. Minister outside Parliament and also inside Parliament and we had also requested the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement, but they have not made any statement so far. So, I am taking recourse to our procedure. May I invite your kind attention to rule 340 which says :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

The motion now is that the papers may be laid on the Table and then the Monopolies Bill may be taken up.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no motion now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is a motion before the House that the Monopolies Bill be taken into consideration. I move that the debate on that motion be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even for moving that motion, the Chair's permission is necessary. I have not given him that permission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No permission is necessary under this rule. It says that any Member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned. So, no permission is necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not given him permission to move that motion now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not need your permission under the rules.

SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA : You may admit a discussion under rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would humbly request hon. Members to co-operate with the Chair. I am sure that by this time the House is fully seized of the seriousness of the matter, and also the hon. Member's concern for that matter.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : You must be aware of the fact or you might have seen in this morning's papers that the USSR Embassy is opening a cultural centre in Trivandrum in spite of the Government of India's refusal thereto. It is a very serious matter that the Embassy is acting as if it is a super-government and it is ignoring the Government's advice in this matter.

SHRI M. L. SONDH I : I think even Shri Jyotirmoy Basu would be prepared to support us on this.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The Government must make a statement on this and must make their stand clear, whether such permission was sought and whether it was refused, and if so, what steps they are going to stop the construction there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A calling-attention-notice had been tabled on this matter but the Speaker has thought it not proper to admit it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : You may guide us as to what we should do.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I had submitted a calling-attention-notice.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We place ourselves in your hand, and you may guide us as to the manner in which we

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

should raise this subject in the House, so that we know Government's stand and what exactly the position is in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Chair is supposed to take a decision, it must be as reasonable as possible in arriving at a decision. But once a decision is taken, the Chair is not expected to enter into an argument over it in the House.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: We are not entering into any argument. The Chair has refused to admit the calling-attention-notice. You may tell us what method we should follow by which we can raise it in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may meet the Speaker in his Chamber and thrash this matter out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Very recently, serious excesses have been committed by the army personnel on the Nagas. We had given a calling-attention-notice on this, but it has been turned down. Would you be so kind as to direct the Defence Minister to make a statement on this because it is a subject of very great importance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the decision has been taken by the Speaker, then the hon. Member may kindly meet the Hon. Speaker in this Chamber and thrash it out and convince him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not disputing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Helpless unarmed village folk have been tortured by the Army personnel. You may direct the Defence Minister to make a statement on this.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): It is a question of the country's interest. A foreign country has interfered. I am not interested in that now, but I only want that Government should come forward with a statement, because we want to know what the stand of Government is about these Russian people opening their cultural centre at Trivandrum.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The AICC building in New Delhi is an evacuee property, and some evacuees have occupied it.

श्री शिव नारायण : ये देश के दुग्मन है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत इफाट्टे क्वेश्चन है । दूबरा मुक्त हमारे देश में इस तरह से बिल्डिंग बनाये, यह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है । इस पर कतव्य आना चाहिये ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The AICC building at Jantar Mantar Road in New Delhi is an evacuee property. They have forcibly occupied it. Why should they occupy the evacuee property?

SHRI HEM BARUA: About the excesses committed on the Nagas.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not entertaining that subject here now. The hon. Member may kindly meet the Hon. Speaker in his chamber and thrash it out.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Kindly give me half a minute. Four labourers, were covered with debris right here in New Delhi when they were working under one of the departmental organisations of Government. Has one to die in an air-crash before a condolence message is sent? On humanitarian grounds, we should condole their death. Right here in our capital city, four labourers were buried under the debris. The sentiments of the whole House, I am sure, will be with those unfortunate people.

14.40 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN OIL CORPORATION AND REVILW BY GOVERNMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of Indian Oil Cor-

poration Limited, Bombay for 14.41 Hrs.
for the year 1968-69.

- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1968-69, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2359/69].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND REVIEW BY
GOVERNMENT

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Sir, on behalf of Shri Jaganatha Rao. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2360/69].

CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES
EXPORT DRAWBACK (GENERAL) FORTY-FIRST
AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-first Amendment Rules, 1969. (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2697 in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1969, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2361/69].

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1969, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st December, 1969, in the Oaths Bill, 1968 :—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Nineteenth" substitute "Twentieth"

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 3,—
for "1968" substitute "1969".
- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 8th December, 1969, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill, 1969, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 33 members; 11 members from this House, namely :—

1. Dr. (Mrs.) Mangladevi Talwar.
2. Shri Narayan Patra

[Mr. Secretary]

3. Shrimati Usha Barthakur.
4. Shri Krishan Kant.
5. Dr. S. Chandrasekhar.
6. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu.
7. Shrimati Bindumati Devi.
8. Shri Niranjan Varma.
9. Shri G. Gopinathan Nair.
10. Shri S. A. Khaja Mohideen
11. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy.

and 22 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the Seventy-first Session of the Rajya Sabha;

and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do Join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

- (iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th December 1969, agreed without any amendment to the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st November, 1969.'

RE : INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, introduction of Bills, Shri V. C. Shukla.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Sir, what about item 8 of the agenda, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bhagat has requested for time to introduce the Bill tomorrow.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : This is the second time it is happening. Yesterday also he was absent.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : The House should not be treated so shabbily. Sir, you should pull up the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister had written to the Speaker, asking for permission to introduce the Bill tomorrow.

14.43 Hrs.

ASSAM REORGANISATION (MEGHALAYA) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the formation within the State of Assam of an autonomous State to be known as Meghalaya and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the formation within the State of Assam of an autonomous State to be known as Meghalaya and for matters connected therewith."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, I may be permitted to oppose it. I have already written to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you an opportunity. Now, Shri S. C. Jha.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 15-12-69.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : यह जो असम रिजॉर्गनाइजेशन (मेघालय) बिल पेश किया गया इसका मोटे तौर पर मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। इसका जो मकसद है उससे मैं सहमत हूँ।

मेरी आपत्ति संवैधानिक है। इसमें कंसालिडेटेड फंड आफ इंडिया से पैसा खर्च होगा। संविधान का आर्टिकल 117(1)(3) इस के बारे में जो कहता है उसको आप देखें। उसके अनुसार राष्ट्रपति की इसको स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिये और उसके बाद ही यह विधेयक यहां पेश किया जा सकता है। इसमें प्रेजीडेंशर रिजॉर्गनाइजेशन नहीं है। कंसिडरेशन की बात तो बाद में आती है लेकिन 171 के तहत इसको यहां इंट्रोड्यूस भी नहीं किया जा सकता है चूंकि इसको राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है, इस वास्ते मेरी इस पर यह संवैधानिक आपत्ति है। वैसे मोटे तौर पर मैं इस बिल का जो मकसद है, उससे सहमत हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Three hon. Members had intimated that they wanted to oppose the introduction of this Bill. Shri Jha has done so on the Constitutional ground. I would like to know whether those hon. Members, who are yet to speak, want to oppose it on Constitutional grounds or on some other grounds.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I want to oppose it even on other grounds.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Either it is the ground of legislative competence or a Constitutional ground on which it can be opposed.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : We can oppose it if the House is not competent to pass the Bill or if it is unconstitutional. These are the two grounds on which it can be opposed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If objections are raised on constitutional or legislative competence ground, the House has to listen to every such objection but if it is not on those grounds, the most that can be done

is to allow only one Member to oppose it. If you are going to oppose it on that basis, I would humbly request Shri Goyal not to repeat the same arguments.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I will give different arguments. I will not take up the ground covered either by Shri Jha or by Shri Gupta.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is on general grounds, only one of you can speak. I think, Shri Goyal agrees that Shri Gupta may make his submission.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I will take up the Constitutional ground.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के बारे में मेरा एतराज यह है कि विधेयक देश को डिसइन्टिग्रेशन की तरफ ले जायेगा और देश में सैपेरेटिस्ट टेंडेंसीज पैदा करेगा। यह मेरे दल का निश्चित विचार है। आपको मालूम है कि मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और बिहार आदि प्रदेशों में भी इसी तरह की मांगें की जा रही हैं। उन प्रदेशों के भी कुछ लोग यह चाहते हैं कि उन प्रदेशों को बांट कर उन के दो हिस्से कर दिये जायें। अगर यह विधेयक पास हो गया, तो मुझे डर है कि अन्य प्रदेशों से भी उन के विभाजन की मांगें आने लगेंगी और देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जायेंगे।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : माननीय सदस्य का कहना गलत है। मध्य प्रदेश से ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं आई है।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On a point of order, Sir. At the introduction stage he cannot go into the merits of the Bill while opposing its introduction.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This can be opposed only on Constitutional grounds or on grounds of legislative incompetence.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Please tell me the rule which says that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are opposing it on general grounds. Please do not go into the details or the merits of the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Bill. You can only oppose the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am not going into details.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly confine your observations to two or three minutes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I will finish within two minutes. I will not take even three minutes.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : He is going into the merits of the Bill.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am entitled to do that under the rules.

उपाध्य महोदय, मुझे डर है कि यदि यह विधेयक पास हो गया, तो सरकार दूसरे प्रदेशों को बांटने की मांगों को रेसिस्ट नहीं कर सकेगी और इस तरह देश टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जायेगा। यह सरकार यह विधेयक पास कर के ऐसे बीज बो रही है, जिस के फल देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक साबित होंगे। जब लिग्बिस्टिक स्टेट्स की मांग उठाई गई थी और सरकार ने उसे स्वीकार कर लिया था, उस समय भी हम ने कहा था कि यह एक खतरनाक प्रवृत्ति है। आज भी हम यही बात कहते हैं और सरकार को यह बार्निंग देना चाहते हैं कि वह इस विधेयक को ला कर देश में एक खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा करने जा रही है। यह विधेयक लाने के बजाये सरकार को चाहिये था कि वह वहाँ के लोगों को एजुकेट करती, उन लोगों को विश्वास दिलाती, उस इलाके की ठीक तरह से डेवलपमेंट करती। अगर सरकार ने ऐसा किया होता, तो उन लोगों की तरफ से यह मांग न आती और उन की तसल्ली हो जाती।

मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपने दल की तरफ से इस विधेयक के इन्ट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार

इस बारे में दोबारा विचार करे। इस विधेयक को पास करने से देश में ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों को बल मिलेगा, जिन के कारण देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जायेंगे।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself only to two or three constitutional points.

Firstly, this Bill provides an Executive Council of Ministers for the Autonomous State of Meghalaya. Since there will be another Executive Council of Ministers for the State of Assam, this is likely to come in conflict with the executive functions performed by the Government of Meghalaya or is likely to come in conflict with the executive functions of the Government of Assam as well as those of the Union Government. That will be one constitutional anomaly.

Secondly, I wish to submit that our Constitution never visualised a State within a State. This goes against the spirit of our Constitution to provide a State within a State. As my hon. friend submitted, this might open a flood-gate of similar demands from other areas.

Then, I wish to invite your kind attention to another aspect that Shillong and, specially the municipal and cantonment areas are being placed under the control of the Assam Government though they will continue to serve as the headquarters of the new State of Meghalaya also. The problem which has arisen in Chandigarh.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going into details now.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I wish to submit that since the headquarters of the new State of Meghalaya will be located in Shillong.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going into details.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : it will be under the control of the Assam Government and that will also create another constitutional anomaly.

Lastly, I wish to submit that paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution

has mentioned five or six Districts of Tribal Areas. Now, an effort is being made to cover only three Districts. The District of Mizo is being entirely left out....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't go into the details now.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : There is the District of North Cachar and another District.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now; don't go into details now.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : This is being passed in a hurry. It would have been wise for the Government to persuade all the Tribal Districts to come and join the new State of Meghalaya rather than to cover only three Districts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I welcome the Bill. It is going to fulfil the aspirations of the people in that area. On behalf of my party, I welcome the spirit that is behind the Bill.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is this welcome speech? You permitted him to welcome the Bill at this stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not know that he was going to welcome the Bill. I thought he was going to oppose it. The hon. Minister.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall first reply to the points raised by the hon. Member, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha. He said that the recommendations of the President under articles 117(1), 117(3) and 274 will be required. This recommendation of the President has been obtained and it has been circulated to the Members by the Lok Sabha Secretariat in their Bulletin, Part II, recently. All the Members must have received it.

Regarding the other constitutional provisions and the matters that have been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Shri Chand Goyal, I would like to state that we have examined all these points and we have found that nothing contrary to the Constitution is be-

ing done under this Bill. My hon. friend, Shri Shri Chand Goyal knows that even if there is any doubt about its constitutional validity or otherwise, this is not a matter to be settled here. The House will not go into all those matters. Therefore, that objection to the introduction of the Bill does not hold good.

About the general point that has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, this point has also been very carefully considered. We have been very much concerned about this matter and, if at all, this particular measure would give rise to such tendencies, we would have never undertaken to do things like this. We do not consider that the formation of Meghalaya will in any case give any encouragement to fissiparous tendencies or separatist tendencies. As a matter of fact when we attained our Independence at that time and after the Constitution was framed, the peculiar status of this area which is being now carved into a new area to be known as Meghalaya was conceded. Special attention was paid and special provisions in the Constitution were made for this particular area. Therefore, the whole country knows that this cannot be treated on the same footing as other parts of the country. Special consideration to this area has been given right from the beginning and there is nothing unusual that is being done now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the formation within the State of Assam of an autonomous State to be known as Meghalaya and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce the Bill.

14.56 Hrs.

NORTH-EASTERN COUNCIL BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 15-12-69.

VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Council for the north-eastern areas of India to be called the North-Eastern Council and for matters connected therewith.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के मुतालिक भी मुझे वही कहना है कि जहां तक राष्ट्रपति के रैकमेंडेशन की बात है 117 (3) का रैकमेंडेशन इन्होंने लिया है जो कंसिडरेशन स्टेज के लिए है। इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज के लिए 117(1) की रैकमेंडेशन होनी चाहिए। वह चीज मैं इस में नहीं पा रहा हूं। इसलिए जब तक राष्ट्रपति का रैकमेंडेशन 117(1) में यह नहीं लाते हैं तब तक मंत्री महोदय इस को कैसे इंट्रोड्यूश कर सकते हैं। 117(3) कंसिडरेशन के समय आएगा। लेकिन पहले 117(1) की रैकमेंडेशन चाहिए।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In this Bill our legal opinion is that we do not require any recommendation under Art. 117(1); only recommendation under Art. 117(3) is required. Therefore, only that recommendation of the President has been obtained and that is given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा मुन लिया जाये लीगल ओपिनियन इन को यह कहता है लेकिन संविधान भी तो कुछ कहता है। आखिर में संविधान को भी तो मानना पड़ेगा। यदि इस तरह की बात है तो इस में फिर संशोधन की जरूरत है। संविधान में 117(1) में यह कहा है :

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced."

यह इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर है। इनकी लीगल ओपिनियन कुछ भी कहती हो लेकिन संविधान यह कहता है कि जैसे 117(3) में यह लाए हैं ऐसे ही 117(1) में इनको लाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made your point and the Minister has given his reply. It is before the House now. I will put the question. The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Council for the north-eastern areas of India to be called the North-Eastern Council and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce the Bill.

14.59 Hrs.

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा इस पर भी सफाई कर दें। 117(1) में इसकी रैकमेंडेशन नहीं है राष्ट्रपति महोदय की जो कि इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर चाहिए। इसीलिए जब तक वह नहीं आती तब तक यह इंट्रोड्यूश नहीं कर सकते हैं। 117(3) में इस की रैकमेंडेशन है जो कंसिडरेशन के वक्त जरूरी है लेकिन इस वक्त 117(1) में राष्ट्रपति की सिफारिश चाहिए जो कि नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will put it to the House. The question is :

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 15-12-69.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. K. SHAH: I introduce the Bill.

15.00 Hrs.

MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE
 TRADE PRACTICES BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion on the Monopolies and Trade Practices Bill moved by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on the 10th December, 1969; the House will continue this discussion up to 3-30 P.M. At 3-30 P.M. we have got another item. Shri K. K. Chatterjee was in possession of the House. He may continue his speech.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the architects of our Constitution were well aware of the potential danger to this country from the excessive concentration of wealth in a few hands. In Part IV of our Constitution, in the Chapter on the Directive Principles of State Policy it has been laid down as follows:

39. "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—
 * * * * *

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

In flagrant breach of those Directive Principles, our economic system was allowed to work in such a manner that an industrialist contributing only a small capital himself could obtain control of a number of big business houses. The snow-balling process got strengthened as we

proceeded. Sir, Professor Shenoy gave a very timely warning that the import restrictions and exchange control have created conditions of increasing the income of those beneficiaries of this control to the tune of Rs. 450 crores a year. Therefore the monopoly power has been given to a whole group of people in the country. If the intention of this Bill is to prevent monopoly and restrictive trade practices then the reliance on it, I am constrained to observe, is too feeble to be effective in that direction. If the Bill seeks to prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands, then, I must say, the equipments that have been provided will not serve the purpose, will be found to be inadequate as it is mainly defective. The provisions of this Bill will not attain the objectives for which this Bill has been brought forward before this House.

Even then, Sir, I support this Bill only because it cuts the ice, it repeats the wishes of this Government which, although moving very slowly, wants to remove the evils of two decades of our economic policy which has been pursued in this country. Considerable wealth was given to 75 families who have been utilising that wealth for the purpose of building their own strength in our political system. They have been trying to control the administrative machinery through their political agents. Therefore, it is our bounden duty that we should try to prevent that. Perhaps, Sir, by bringing in this Bill, Government is thinking of bringing in some other subsequent Bills so that they can put a stop to this kind of concentration of wealth on the one hand and to stop the monopoly and restrictive trade practices in totality, on the other hand. I think the failure in this regard is due to the fact that we are working on a mixed economy basis. Planned economic development and mixed economy go contrary to each other, and perhaps they frustrate each other. Therefore, Government should have a second thought on the question of using this mixed economy in its present form for developmental purposes. That has to be thought out. Otherwise, we shall come to a position where we shall see that all our attempts to prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands will be marred and our

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee]

attempt even to stop the restrictive trade practices will also not be successful.

We, therefore, feel that it is essential that Government should be given the opportunity to reorient their economic policy and programme so that we shall have to expand our public sector in spite of its shortfalls and we have to hand over the production and distribution system to the community for their benefit, and we shall have to take over the private enterprises through gigantic co-operative undertakings. By this process alone can we prevent the concentration of wealth in a few hands and we can also put a stop to the restrictive trade practices.

Very tauntingly we have been called the 'Indicate'. I accept it because we the Indicators in this House have to give hopeful indications of the dawn of a new era or a new vision and a new dynamism on the part of the Congress Party and that we have released ourselves from the corroding clutches of the Syndicate. We are valiant fighters trying to banish poverty and unemployment from this land; we have to banish from this land the evils and ills that have corroded the national life for the last twenty years, and we are trying to bring about plenty and plenitude for the down-trodden millions who are crushed under the wheels of the rich few who are trying to exploit them and would like to make them weep every moment of their lives. That is our duty, and we shall have to perform that duty from the Indicate section which has given that indication to the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I would like to state at the outset that to the extent that this Bill seeks to give statutory authority to the setting up of the Monopolies Commission as has been recommended by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission's report, and only to that extent, we support this Bill. But having said that much, I must make it clear on behalf of my party that we have no illusions whatsoever that the setting up of the Monopolies Commission and also the passing of this Bill will be an effective instrument in achieving the goal which the authors of this Bill seek to profess, namely the breaking up of monopolies or a ban on the expansion of these monopolies or

the rooting out of these monopolies from our economic life. This Bill is useless from that point of view. It does not profess to go beyond the limited scope of setting up the Monopolies Commission.

Moreover, I would like to remind the House that the mere fact that the Bill seeks only to put certain restrictions on monopolies is a pre-supposition that monopolies will continue to exist. We are only seeking here to restrict them and their expansion and so on. That means that monopolies remain, and that means that the capitalist system of economy remains. So, there should be no attempt on the part of anybody who is in favour of the Bill or against it to make out that this Bill is a socialist measure. If that is a socialist measure, then countries like the USA or Britain or Japan would have become socialist long ago, because on the statute-books of these countries, there are the anti-trust and anti-monopolies Bills which are there for many years and which are much more stringent than any provisions in this Bill. Those laws had not prevented the monopolies from developing or from dominating their economies.

I say this because Shri Asoka Mehta while speaking the other day waxed very eloquent about what the Labour Government in Britain had done, and he was surprised that we were challenging the *bona fides* of the Labour Government in Britain as being a socialist government. He asked whether we thought that a socialist government like the Government of Britain would like to encourage monopolies. He wanted to say that in spite of that, because of the need today for large-scale production, in Britain we find big giants and big industrial giants merging with other, and this was what he was holding and extolling as a model for us. I would just like to remind him that in 1961 in Britain, 81 per cent of the privately-owned company shares were owned by only 1 per cent of the adult population. This is the result there of these mergers and these monopolies. As far as Italy is concerned, which also he held to us as a model,—of course, I have no time to go into the matter of the detailed figures—the most grinding poverty of the people exists in Italy too. So, we are not concerned with that type of monopoly. Therefore,

it is no use quoting Britain and Italy and Japan. There are friends in this House who are very jealous at the way the giant monopolies and supergiant monopolies have developed in the West and they would like to imitate them. But after all, India is not Japan and India is not the USA or Britain. We are a poor underdeveloped country trying to stand on our own feet. Therefore, these people who are dreaming of becoming such big monopolists as those in America or Japan can also be only mini-monopolists and they cannot become monopolists like their counterparts in those countries.

We for our own purposes have indicated the definition of the term 'monopoly' in article 39 (c) of our Constitution in the Directive Principles. We have provided there that anything which comes in conflict with the principles stated therein namely that the economic system should not be allowed to develop in a way in which concentration of economic power takes place would be considered as a monopoly. From that we can derive our own definition of monopoly.

Shri M. R. Masani made the proposition that no monopoly existed in this country except Government monopoly. He did not mention his friends the Tatas or the Birlas or the Mafatlals or anybody else. But in terms of article 39 (c) of our Constitution, it is precisely these houses, these 75 houses, which are pinned down in the pages of the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission that stand in the way of the carrying out of these Directive Principles, and therefore, we are concerned about that.

When we come to the clauses, we shall move our concrete amendments. But at this stage, I would only like to say that this Bill is very unsatisfactory, in the sense that a large number of loopholes have been left here by which these big monopoly houses can manage to escape from the purview of this Act. I have no time to go into the details.

Take, for example, the definition of monopoly given here. It says that if the total assets of an undertaking amount to more than Rs. 20 crores, then it will come within the mischief of this Act. Even the

Monopolies Inquiry Commission when they tabled these 75 houses, took as the starting point assets worth Rs. 5 crores, and that is how, 75 houses have been mentioned by them. But this Bill says that the total assets of a monopolistic undertaking would be more than Rs. 20 crores.

Then, there is the definition of dominant undertaking. That is also similarly faulty. There is a provision made that these companies can be allowed to expand up to 25 per cent. But it does not say whether this expansion can be carried out every year. There is no safeguard against 25 per cent expansion every year.

Then, there is a commission going to be set up. The recommendations of this commission have been divided into some which are mandatory and some which are non-mandatory. The complaints which are to come before this commission can come from various sources, but I regret to note that though consumers and traders have been recognised in the body of this Bill, the legitimate complainants have not been provided for, as for instance, the trade unions and organised associations of workers employed in the industries run by these monopoly houses. If they bring forward any complaints before the Monopolies Commission, there is no explicit provision made that their complaints will be entertained. Then, there are many other glaring defects. The one that I would like to point out now is where the question of inter-connected undertakings is taken up it visualises a common management under section 370 of the Companies Act. As the House is aware, already a decision has been taken that by April next year, the managing system is going to be abolished completely. Management under section 370 of the Companies Act means the managing agency system. Once that system is abolished, other devices will be found. They are already being worked out how the old management can be practised without a managing agency system. But this Bill provides no remedy for that. How they are going to plug these loopholes, I do not know.

Even as regards cost audit, which is being sought to be monopolised in this country, Government have taken a decision that 8 categories of industries will be subjected to cost audit. Even here—though

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

this is not in the Bill—I would like to point to the Minister that bodies of chartered accountants who have long been in the service of these monopoly houses are claiming the right to be allowed to do cost audit as well. The same person will do finance audit as well as cost audit. This is another way by which monopoly seeks to enter into this field.

What I wish to say, in short, is that this is a hydra-headed monster. You cut off one head and another head grows—just like an octopus with several tentacles. Unless monopoly is fought all along the line by a comprehensive system of measures, such a Bill by itself—I say by itself—is going to be perfectly useless and innocuous; it cannot do anything.

I have got an example before me which I cannot help quoting. This is in reply to one of my questions tabled long long ago. They had said that the information was being collected. Now it has been sent to me. I had made a charge that the Birlas who have been given a licence to start an alloy steel plant in Bihar have been trying to get permission from Government that their jute manufacturing company in Calcutta should be given the permission to take over this alloy steel plant and run it under its own signboard as one of its divisions. Can you imagine it? Yet it is there. The Birla Jute Company will run the alloy steel plant in Bihar as one of its divisions. I had asked this question and I got a reply only a few days ago. The answer is:

“Yes, the application of the Birla Jute Company to put up an alloy steel plant is under consideration in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering”.

Their attempt to create a monopoly through this kind of thing is going on. The alloy steel plant will be put under the signboard of the Birla Jute Mills.

When you raise here the question of the jute industry, we are told that the industry is in a terrible financial difficulty, it must be given some relief. But here they are setting up a company in this manner.

I could give hundreds of instances. Today's papers say that 27 new licences have been given to the Birlas in the period since Shri R. K. Hazari published his report two

years ago. That is, even in this period, 27 licences have been issued to the House of Birlas. I am glad that Shri Hazari has taken over as Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank. I expect there will be some change now and that some new steps will be taken by which a ban will be put at least for the time being, until the position is understood—some ban on expansion and on new licences to Birlas of the type I have mentioned.

Another point I would like to make concerns two things with which this Bill was not concerned. It was drafted long ago. Then it was debated in the other House and now it has come here. In the light of two recent events, the Bill, in a sense as an anti-monopoly measure has already become outdated and outmoded. Since this Bill was drafted, two big events have taken place. One is the nationalisation of 14 commercial banks and the second is that we have now before us what we did not have then, the report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee or the Dutt Committee. I say that in the light of these two measures, if the Government are serious about really fighting monopoly, this Bill should be recognised as woefully inadequate, and a set of totally comprehensive measures must be brought forward. The Dutt Committee throws a flood of light on things which we have all along been alleging in this House, namely, that these monopolies have grown mainly due to the assistance they have received from the public sector—finance institutions of this country. Shri Asoka Mehta was very silent about this. He does not tell you how monopolies developed in the west where people put their own money into it. But here these people are boasting like anything about the great services they have done to the country. But the money comes from where? From the LIC, IFC, IDB, UTI and ICICI. Money from these sources has gone to build up these monopolies. Therefore, do we not need a change in policy now?

Then they have shouted about delicensing, that industries must be delicensed to allow production to grow. This report shows, for example, that in two industries, cement and paper, delicensing was done under pressure of these monopolies and then production has not up but has gone

down. This report shows us that due to delicensing, in the sewing machine industry, where there are very good units of our own in this country, the moment it was delicensed, the Singer Sewing Co., of America was able to come in and try to threaten our indigenous industry. These are the things that are happening. Will they not be taken into account when working out real and serious antimonopoly measures?

And the most chronic thing of all is this. Of course, we know that in the Licensing Department there are such officials and bureaucrats sitting there who over the years have developed some type of vested interest in this collaboration with this big business, and no guidelines were ever given to them. The Dutt Committee says that no policy directions were given to them, no priorities were laid down. These bureaucrats and officials were left to themselves to decide to whom to give licences and to whom to deny them, with the result that this lopsided growth has taken place.

The most alarming thing of all is that even in the Planning Commission, which is the supreme body entrusted with the task of planning in this country, I do not know if all the Members are involved, but some of them at least have come forward publicly to ridicule and denounce the recommendations of the Dutt Committee, and they have said that they are not concerned, they would prefer to ignore these recommendations.

The Dutt Committee made a recommendation that because our foreign exchange resources are in a crisis, in the field of non-essential industries, meaning luxury goods industries, for some time at least there should be a ban on the expansion of capacity. The Dutt Committee made a good recommendation I think, and nothing very radical also, but the Planning Commission has said that it is totally opposed to this.

The Dutt Committee made a recommendation that big houses should be restricted to what they called the core sector so that the other sectors can be left to small entrepreneurs and new businessmen at least to get a chance to come in. The Planning Commission, of all people, says that it is against this. Just see how far the rot has gone. It is not only some bureaucrats and officials, even in the very heart of this

Planning Commission people are sitting, to whom this country has entrusted its planning processes, who are opposing the very mildest of recommendations which are put forward to curb the expansion of these top houses into every aspect of our economic life.

Then about the banks, I would only say that I have got some Reserve Bank figures here of December, 1968, which show that 23.4 per cent of all loans and advances from the banks have gone to only 437 accounts of Rs. 1 crore or over Rs. 1 crore. Now that the banks have been nationalised, will the Government please make an analysis company-wise of these outstanding bank loans and advances and tell us what they propose to do because is this or is this not acting as a factor which promotes monopoly for speculative purposes, for getting credit and using it for purely speculative purposes, cornering of shares, grabbing by one concern of ten other concerns, depressing agricultural prices and so on?

I want to conclude by asking the Government a few questions. The first question is this. Will you please man your Planning Commission or nationalised banks or licensing authorities by persons who really have some genuine social commitment and faith in the ideals of socialism and the philosophy of the public sector? It is not enough just to mouth these phrases because I found that even the Associated Chambers of Commerce holding its golden jubilee session here was talking about socialism.

Will you completely overhaul the outdated Industrial Policy Resolution to bring about a qualitative shift in the balance between the public and private sectors? The static idea that we have got a mixed economy, peaceful co-existence between the two sectors for all time to come, must go in the light of the Dutt Committee's Report.

Thirdly, will you ban the entry of foreign capital at least where it is not very necessary for technical purposes, at least into certain fields where it is coming? It is coming into cosmetics, into biscuits, into ink, into women's brassiers, into pencils, into ice-cream; they have even started making tinned gulab jamun and vadas.

Foreign monopoly concerns are being allowed more facilities: tell us why. My fourth question is: will they publish a study concern-wise, industry-wise, of the outstanding banking loans and advances which are pending, and will they formulate a new banking policy as soon as possible? Fifthly, will you provide for conversion of loans taken by private firms from public institutions—outstanding loans—to be converted into equity? Sixthly, will you devise a new licensing policy which will really help small entrepreneurs and ban further licences to the Birla group and such other big groups? Seventhly, will you set up an industrial and commercial intelligence system? We have not got a modern intelligence system in the field of industry and commerce, without which it is impossible to find out what is going on. And, lastly, will you please expedite, and tell us why you are not expediting, the promised enquiry into the Birla firms, into the complaints which have been brought forward in the affairs of Birlas?

Unless these things are done, the passing of this Bill by itself, I am afraid—though it is a little step which we welcome—is nothing. It is woefully inadequate and unsatisfactory.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba): Sir, there is no dispute that inequalities have increased and there is great disparity in the different sections of society, and there has been economic concentration in a few hands. There can be no dispute also that certain strong measures are needed to meet the challenge, to see that inequalities are reduced and that disparities are reduced, and there is no economic concentration in a few hands. The question before the House is, does this Bill meet the need of the nation, that is, the need to do away with economic concentration and the need to devise ways and means by which we can do away with economic concentration in a few hands?

Such Bills have been also enacted in capitalist societies like America. We have a Bill called Anti-trust law in America; and similarly we have an anti-monopoly law in Great Britain. Similarly, we have got a measure in Italy. But the question is, does the present Bill so far as our conditions in our country are concerned, meet the need?

Take, for example, a few items. I will give an example, to show how a monopoly grows in our country. In our State, we were asking for two or three rice mills. We do not want any machinery from outside; it is purely an indigenous trade. We do not want any capital from outside. But the Government of India declined to allow the installation of more than one rice mill in that State. Therefore, automatically that rice mill got a monopoly in the State of Himachal Pradesh. Similarly, they have limited it to two or three rice mills in Punjab. Similarly again they have done so in every other State. The question is, how will you curb this monopoly? This is the monopoly which grows, not because the circumstances are there which enable them to grow, but because we follow a policy which enables the growth of the monopoly. If you delicense the system, that is if you everyone was allowed to put up a rice mill, there would have been no monopoly even in this minor industry the industry called the rice mill industry. This is how monopoly grows.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mahajan will continue his speech on the next occasion. We now take up the motion by Shri K. N. Pandey.

15.29 Hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. SUGAR POLICY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In order to guide Members in their speeches, I would like to say that the time that has been distributed is as follows: Congress (O), 12 minutes; Swatantra, eight minutes; Jan Sangh, six minutes; DMK, six minutes; CPI, six minutes; CPI(M), four minutes; SSP, four minutes; PSP, four minutes; UIPG, four minutes; BKD, two minutes; Unattached, six minutes. Congress, that is, Government, 44 minutes.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): The same matter was discussed in the Rajya Sabha for 4½ hours. It is an important subject. It is an economic issue to be discussed thoroughly. You will not be doing justice to the subject if you just give 3 or 4 minutes. The time should be extended. If necessary, we can sit late.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam): There are two discussions. One is on sugar policy. The other is one the fall in prices

of sugarcane and gur resulting in losses to sugarcane growers. If you combine the two, you can have 2½ hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The suggestion will receive attention. As it is 2 hours are allotted.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : पहली बात तो यह है कि यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस वास्ते इसके लिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप समय का एलाट-मेंट करें तो दोनों आइटम्ज को एक साथ मिला कर करें। दोनों एक ही तरह की आइटम्ज हैं। इससे समय अधिक मिल जाएगा। इस से आपको भी और सदस्यों को भी सुविधा होगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That can be considered.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा है कि जन संघ और सी पी आई को छः छः मिनट मिलेंगे। किस आधार पर यह समय निर्धारित किया गया है? उनकी संख्या हम से कम है। हमारी पार्टी को भी आपने छः मिनट दिये हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the distribution at the moment. We shall look into it.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : दो मिनट में हम क्या कह सकेंगे।

SHRI SEZHIYAN : If the discussions are going to be separate, then the participants will have to reserve some points for the other discussion. If you combine the two, we can have some more time and all the points can be covered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Naidu is not here. It cannot be taken up.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : He will be coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When he comes, we will consider it.

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय (पदरौता) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शूगर पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात हाउस के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत पहले से यह एक तरह का रिवाज सा बन गया है कि जब गन्ने की सप्लाई फैंक्ट्रियों को कम होती है तो गन्ने का दाम बढ़ा दिया जाता है और जब गन्ने के दाम बढ़ते हैं तो किसान अगले साल गन्ना ज्यादा बो देता है और जब गन्ना ज्यादा वह पैदा करता है तो गन्ने का दाम घटा दिया जाता है। उसका असर तुरन्त गन्ने के उत्पादक तथा उत्पादन पर पड़ता है। मैं आपको कुछ फिगरज देता हूँ जिससे आपको पता चल जाएगा कि यह कैसे बात होती है। सन् 1951-52 में गन्ने का दाम 4 रुपये 69 पैसे फी क्विंटल था। उस समय 47.92 लाख एकड़ भूमि में गन्ना पैदा हुआ। 1952-53 में गन्ने के दाम कम हो गए और 3.52 फी क्विंटल कर दिये गये। गन्ने का एकड़ेंज घट कर 47 लाख से 43 लाख रह गया। इसी प्रकार 1961-62 में गन्ने का भाव 4.3 फी क्विंटल था और गन्ने का एकड़ेंज 59.88 लाख था। उसी प्रकार पिछले साल गन्ने का दाम दस रुपये फी क्विंटल था और इसके पहले वाले साल यानी 1967-68 में जब चीनी का उत्पादन लगभग दो तिहाई रह गया था उस समय गवर्नमेंट ने यह पालिसी अख्तियार की कि गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाया जाए और पार्शल डिकंट्रोल की बात आई। पार्शल डिकंट्रोल की वजह से फ्री शूगर का दाम अधिक मिला और गन्ने का दाम ज्यादा हुआ। इस से गन्ने का उत्पादन बढ़ा और पिछले साल गवर्नमेंट ने यह उचित समझा कि दस रुपये फी क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम फिक्स किया जाए जब गन्ने की उपज बढ़ गई तो इस साल गन्ने का दाम 7 रुपये 37 पैसे पर है। इसका प्रभाव अगले साल उत्पादन पर पड़ेगा।

अब तक तो यह पालिसी रही कि कभी कंट्रोल हुआ और कभी डी-कंट्रोल उसके

बाद सरकार की तरफ से पार्शल डीकंट्रोल की पालिसी अपनाई गई। उस पालिसी के क्या डिफेक्ट्स और लाभ हैं, वह देश के सामने है। उस से गन्ने का दाम अवश्य मिला। लेकिन जहां कंट्रोल के समय में सारे हिन्दुस्तान में गन्ने का रेट एक ही था, वहां पार्शल डीकंट्रोल के जमाने में यू० पी० में गन्ने का दाम 12 से 17 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल, महाराष्ट्र में 10 से 15 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल हो गया, जब कि मद्रास में केवल 8 से 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल। विभिन्न सूबों में गन्ने का दाम अलग अलग रहा, एक नहीं। चीनी का बाजार सब के लिए एक सा था। जिन लोगों ने गन्ने का दाम कम दिया, उन्हें ज्यादा मुनाफा हुआ और जहां गन्ने का दाम ज्यादा था, वहां मुनाफा कम हुआ। मैं ने इस बात को उठाया कि आखिर सरकार की पार्शल डीकंट्रोल की पालिसी से किस का फायदा हुआ। क्या इस से मजदूर का फायदा होता है? हम ने देखा है कि मजदूरी में कोई इजाफा नहीं हुआ है, बोनस की रकम भले ही बढ़ गई है। इस से किसान को कितना फायदा हुआ है? बावजूद इस बात के कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के हाथ में है, गन्ने का दाम यूनियनफार्म, एकरूप नहीं रहा है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जब गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने शूगर का कंट्रोल किया था, तो उस का उद्देश्य यह था कि किसानों के हितों की रक्षा की जाये। वह तभी हो सकता है, जब कि उस को अपने माल का उचित दाम मिले। लेकिन इस में सफलता नहीं मिली। इस में डिफेक्ट यह था कि हालांकि शूगर की लेवी प्राइस 7 रुपये 37 पैसे थी, लेकिन फी शूगर इतनी महंगी थी कि गांव में किसान को चीनी उचित दाम पर मिलनी तो दूर चीनी मिलती ही नहीं थी और आज भी नहीं मिलती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में जिद्द करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। पार्शल डीकंट्रोल

की पालिसी फेल हो चुकी है। सरकार कोई ऐसी मर्शनरी बनाये, जो इस बात का अध्ययन करे कि कौन से उपाय किये जायें, जिन से केन प्राइस स्टेबल रहे, एक रहे, ताकि किसान को उचित दाम मिलें, मजदूर को भी लाभ हो और कनज्यूमर को भी उचित दाम पर चीनी मिल सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि किसानों के गन्ने का दाम नहीं घटाना चाहिए, बल्कि उस को दस रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित कर देना चाहिए।

यह एक मजाक की बात है कि पार्शल डीकंट्रोल के जमाने में खंडसारी चीनी का भाव 375 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल, गुड़ का भाव 175 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और चीनी की लेवी प्राइस 156 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल थी। इस में क्या औचित्य है? चीनी उद्योग केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में है। लेकिन उस के देखते हुए गुड़ का भाव 175 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और चीनी का भाव 156 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल हो गया। क्या सरकार इस तरह किसानों के साथ न्याय कर रही है? जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, सरकार को गन्ने का दाम 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित कर देना चाहिए। चीनी पर चाहे तो कंट्रोल कर दें पर उत्पादित चीनी का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन फ्री कर देना चाहिए, ताकि वह सब को उपलब्ध हो, वह गांवों तक पहुंचे और शहरों में भी उचित दाम पर मिले।

आजकल यह कहना फौजनेबल-सा हो गया है कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। सिद्धान्ततः मैं राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोधी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन जो हालात हमारे सामने हैं, उन को देखते हुए मुझे मजबूरन कहना पड़ता है कि क्या इस स्थिति में शूगर इंडस्ट्री का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के हम इस देश को बर्बाद कर देना चाहते हैं। पब्लिक सैक्टर में इस वक्त जो बुराइयां और कमियां हैं, उन को हम देखते नहीं हैं? हम लेबर से डील करते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में लेबर के कौशल

कोर्ट में नहीं जाते हैं, वहां उन्हें कोई सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं। क्या सरकार समझती है कि इन बातों को देखते हुए भी शूगर इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन करना मजदूर अच्छा समझता है।

अनुभव यह बताता है कि किसी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते समय उस उद्योग को चलाने के लिए एक प्रापर मशीनरी होनी चाहिए। इस वक्त लगभग 205 शूगर मिलें काम कर रही हैं। उन के लिए कम से कम 205 ट्रेन्ड मैनर मैनेजर चाहिए, ऐसे बोर्ड होने चाहिए, जिन में किसानों और मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो, ताकि वे अपना पक्ष रख सकें और उन के हितों की रक्षा हो सके। क्या ऐसी कोई मशीनरी सेंटर या स्टेट ने बनाई है? नहीं। इसके बावजूद राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा करना केवल एक राजनीतिक स्लोगन है, जिस में कोई तत्व नहीं है।

बहुत से लोग यह भी कहते हैं कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री को कोआपरेटिव के आधार पर चलाना चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में लेबर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा गया है :

"Membership of cooperative has meant an economic and political benefit, and all this at the expense of workers and the society.

We, however, recommend that there should be a comprehensive study of the working and living conditions of labour in the cooperative sector in order to understand their position vis-a-vis labour in corresponding units where the nature of entrepreneurship is different. This study would provide guidance for future action."

एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में श्री शिंदे ने कहा :

"In his reply to a question raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye in the Lok Sabha some three months back relating to the profits made by sugar factories. Mr. Annasaheb P. Shinde, Union Minister of

State for Food and Agriculture, stated that on the basis of information received by his Ministry from 146 out of 200 sugar factories, the net profits made by them during the accounting year 1967-68 were as follows : 116 Private sector factories Rs. 11.59 crores (net); 30 Co-operative factories Rs. 1.23 crores (net)."

इस प्रकार हर एक जायंट कम्पनी में दस लाख रुपये का मुनाफा होता है, जब कि हर एक कोआपरेटिव फैक्टरी में केवल चार लाख रुपये का मुनाफा होता है। इस से किसका लाभ हुआ? क्या कोआपरेटिव फैक्ट्रियों ने गवर्नमेंट को इन्कम टैक्स दिया? क्या उन्होंने कन्ज्यूमर्स को सस्ते दाम पर चीनी बेची? क्या उन के यहां लेबर के साथ बर्ताव अच्छा है? जहां कोआपरेटिव हैं, वहां उन्हें काम करने दिया जाये इस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जो फैक्ट्रियां अच्छी तरह से चल रही हैं, उन के बारे में कोआपरेटिव या राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रचार करना कहां तक उचित है? इतने महत्वपूर्ण इकानोमिक सैक्टर में इस तरह के मसपेंस का वातावरण पैदा कर दिया गया है कि मालिक सोचता है कि पता नहीं कब कोई फैक्टरी उम के मालिक के हाथ से ले ली जायेगी। इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि जो मिल-मालिक अच्छी तरह से काम कर रहे हैं, वे भी अपना हाथ खींच लेंगे और अपनी फैक्ट्रियों को बर्बादी के लिए छोड़ देंगे। अगर गवर्नमेंट को वास्तव में इन फैक्ट्रियों को ले लेना है, तो वह ले ले। लेकिन वह डिक्लेयर तो करती है, लेकिन लेती भी नहीं है। वह कहती है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट लेगी।

जिला मेरठ में रामलक्ष्मण शूगर मिलज, मुहडयुद्दीनपुर, के बारे में मैंने कई दफा श्री जगजीवन राम जी से कहा कि उम की फिनांशल पोबीशन खराब है, वह पांच महीने से बन्द है, उस को टेक ओवर कर लीजिए। वह कहने हैं कि स्टेट उस को

ले और स्टेट कहती है कि सेंटर ले। फैक्टरी तभी से बन्द है।

श्री नाथूराम ब्रह्मरवार (टीकमगढ़) : माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि अच्छी फैक्ट-रियां मालिकों के पास रहें, तथा जो बेकार हो गई हैं उन्हें सरकार ले ले।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडेय : मैं ने दो बातें सुझाई हैं। दस रुपया क्विंटल दाम होना चाहिए।

These are my suggestions. The price of cane should not be less than Rs. 10 per quintal and distribution of sugar should be made free thereby creating a market for consumption inside the country. Secondly, a proper study to fix a suitable cane price should be made so that there may not be fluctuation in production of sugar every year. Then, what I say is that nationalisation is not a solution and to turn joint stock companies into cooperatives is also not a solution. Thirdly, I suggest, there should be a Corporation for sick factories in each State and the Central Food Ministry should help the States to enable them to make inefficient units efficient. My fourth suggestion is this. The Central Government has realised more than Rs. 800 crores as excise duty from the sugar factories in past 12 years. I want to suggest that they should also give some part of the realisation of the excise duty for the development of the industry and to give facilities to cultivators to become efficient units. I hope the hon. Minister will keep this in mind.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मिस्टर नायडू का गन्ना तथा गुड़ के सम्बन्ध में डिस्कशन इस के बाद है। मिस्टर नायडू यहां मौजूद हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन का जो दूसरा डिस्कशन है वह इस के साथ-साथ ले लिया जाय।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : No, Sir. I do not want to club them. I want a separate discussion on my motion. This motion concerns only the consumers and the factory people. My motion concerns agriculturists. This motion has nothing to do with agricul-

turists. So, I want my motion to be taken up separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. Suryanarayana.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am the second sponsor of the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. I will call Shri Suryanarayana next. Now, I call Shri M. N. Reddy.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. The sugar policy of the Government of India has all along been set and characterised by *ad hoc*-ism and crisis approach which has resulted in recurring cyclical ills of either over-production or under-production and which has, again, necessitated in either giving incentives or curbing the production by imposing some cut in a particular year. There has never been a long-term policy taking into consideration the needs of the consumers in the country, and the export-need and the sugarcane cultivation that has been going on in the country. Therefore, I submit, there should be a long-range policy even at this late stage.

When we have achieved the maximum target of production during the last year, that is 35.5 lakh tonnes and we are going to have next year another 40 lakh tonnes with a carry over of more than 12 to 15 lakh tonnes, unless it is planned from now on the consumption and the utilisation of the excess production, there will again be a crisis in the sugar industry affecting the farmers. Although the sugar industry is the second biggest industry in the country, it is not like any other industry where it is concerned very much with labour. Here, it is an industry which concerns purely agriculturists. More than two crores of peasants are involved in the industry. In fact, this industry is regarded in other countries as a plantation and not as an industry. This aspect is very much overlooked when we discuss the sugar policy or the sugar industry. It is primarily concerned with the farmers and we should see how best it can benefit the farmers if there is any change in the policy which is necessary in the present context

Now, I submit, the sugarcane price that was fixed for the first time under the Sugarcane Act of 1934 was fixed in the context that this industry had been given protection in 1932. The object in giving protection was to safeguard and ensure the interests of the farmers.

15.50 Hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Only in the interests of the growers the protection was given. But the industry has misused this protection with the result that another Act has had to be enacted, that is the Sugarcane Price Act of 1934, with a view to induce the industry to pay a particular price fixed by the Government. That is how the Central Government came into the picture in fixing the price of sugarcane for the first time in 1934 and that has continued. Because the industry has not behaved properly—it has been a very much pampered and protected industry all these years—the price has to be fixed and when the price was fixed, it was not fixed in relation to the cost of cultivation and the remuneration that they would get from the alternative commercial and other crops. Why I say this is because there have been 15 Committees appointed during the last 35 years with regard to this industry but there is only one Committee to ascertain the cost of cultivation, etc., set up many years ago and even that Committee's recommendations have not been implemented. Therefore, it is high time that a new high-level Committee is appointed to ascertain the cost of cultivation so that the price fixed under the Central enactment is more remunerative and adequate to the farmers.

The second point is that sugar production is a plantation industry. It is an agrobased industry. But we have no Board such as the Tea Board or Coffee Board or any other thing. It is high time that we have a Sugar Board in this country to regulate the price of sugarcane as well as to formulate the sugar policy for the whole country taking into account the long-range needs of the country. I would request the Minister to constitute a Sugar Board analogous to the Tea and Coffee Boards so that it can do full justice. The present Sugar Directorate is not in a position to do justice. They are very much afraid.

They are very much panicky in sugar matters because they think that the policy that is being evolved from time to time is not evolved on considerations of national interest but on the influence of one section or the other. They are leaving the matters to the Chief Ministers for decision who are in no way better than the Sugar Directorate. It is mentioned in the Sugarcane Control Order 1966 that before fixing the price the organizations of sugarcane growers in various States will be consulted but that is never done. I assert that the Government completely ignored and overlooked the peasants in the matter of fixation of prices and they have violated the statutory provision under the Sugarcane Control Order 1966. It is high time that the peasants are taken into confidence and consulted before the price is fixed.

Now, about more than Rs. 100 crores is levied as excise duty and the cost of sugar production in this country is many times the cost of sugar production in other countries. What is the solution for it? When we have surplus production and we are supposed to export more than 3 lakhs tonnes every year, we have exported only 90,000 tonnes. So the solution is reduction in the cost of production. That can be done only by improving the yield per acre of sugarcane and also the sucrose content, but nothing has been done towards the development of sugarcane production as well as improvement of the sucrose content by the State Governments. They only collect the purchase tax all over the country and they do not spend this amount at all. Only 30 to 40 per cent is spent on the cane development and infrastructure facilities and the rest is treated as general revenues. Therefore, the Central Government should come into the picture and enact a central legislation or bring pressure on the State Governments to utilise the entire amount on sugarcane development which will reduce the cost of sugarcane cultivation and also reduce the cost of production of sugar.

Regarding the utilisation of by-products, we have to consider the two by-products. One is bagasse and the other is molasses. We have been reading in the papers that there is going to be a paper famine during the next five years. Bagasse is the best raw material which can be used for the

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

manufacture of paper. Therefore, this should be taken into consideration which would also help the sugar industry in reducing the cost of sugar production by utilising the bagasse for a better purpose like paper manufacture.

The second by-product is molasses. We have had control on molasses, distribution, storage, price etc. since 1941. During the British times the then British Government imposed control during the 2nd World War for an emergency purpose. But unfortunately that continued from 1941 to this day. What is the rate of the molasses? It is merely Rs. 7 per ton which does not even meet the storage cost. The same per ton cost in the black market or open market is Rs. 700 per ton; and it is 100 times more. It is high time this control is removed on molasses so that they can sell away these molasses in the open market and reduce the cost of production of sugar and they can distribute sugar to the consumers at a cheaper rate.

About partial decontrol, during the last 2 years it has partially benefited the sugarcane growers but it has fully benefited the factory owners. They should not have any grievance about this. It is high time that this policy is revised and decontrol is effected.

As regards nationalisation so much is being said these days. More than 2 crores of farmers are engaged in the sugarcane industry and more than 140 private industries are there who are not behaving properly, who are not effecting any modernisation or rehabilitation and paying proper prices to the farmers as recommended by the Gundu Rao Committee. It is high time Government takes over these factories, not manage themselves through bureaucracy, but hand them over to the sugarcane growers constituting their co-operatives. As regards compensation to the private factories, the nationalised banks can give loans to these cooperatives and pay off the compensation to the extent of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 crores over a period of 3 or 4 years. Later on the entire capital can be recovered from the prices of cane supplied to the factories in instalments

over a period of 3 to 5 years. Thereby the farmers themselves can manage the factories with more efficiency. There will be a direct involvement and participation of grower in the management of the factories.

I appeal to Shri Jagjiwan Ram that he may, as a parting gesture to the farmers of this country, especially the sugarcane growers, constitute a Sugar Board and fix the minimum and floor price of sugarcane at Rs. 10 per quintal, that is, Rs. 100 per ton, which would solve the problem of the farmers.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hope the hon. Members who spoke before me are interested in helping the farmers in getting better price and not in embarrassing the Government. The Government say that whatever legislation is brought up by them, it is only to help the farmers. But farmers hold a different view. During their tours the Ministers are apprised of the difficulties of the farmers. But it is sad to note that no action to remedy the situation is taken by the Ministers. The sugar industry has a bright future. During the last ten years the farmers have invested a lot of money on sugarcane farming and when the profits are being ploughed back, the vacillating policy of control and decontrol has demoralised them.

16.00 Hrs.

We have Coffee Board, Tea Board etc. There were so many boards during the British time also. But for such a profitable industry it is unfortunate that there has not been any board to regulate and direct its policies. In this, I whole-heartedly agree with Mr. Narayan Reddy for the constitution of a Sugar Board to manage this industry on better and more profitable lines. As Mr. Pandey has stated some sugar factories in cooperative sector are doing well and some are not. Where the sugar factories in the private sector are not functioning on sound lines, the Government should come forward and encouraged small farmers to set up cooperatives in their place. Ten years ago the Anakapalli factory was on the verge of closure when the small farmers formed a cooperative society and took over the factory after

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

paying Rs. 20 lakhs. The factory functioned well thereafter, paid good dividends and is now worth Rs. two crores. The main difficulty is they have to deal with the State Government as well as the Central Government like the prorerthal wife dealing with two husbands. The responsibility is divided between State Government who give the licences and the Central Government who fix the price. Whether the factories are running properly or not, the State Government do not take any interest. When we ask the Central Government to intervene they are cool to the proposal. If they want to benefit the farmers, both the State and the Central Government in consultation with each other, should formulate policies towards this end. If the sugar industry is in the cooperative sector, the conditions would improve. For this purpose, it is essential that a statute for forming cooperatives in each State should be enacted. Among all the States, Maharashtra tops the list in the matter of cooperative sugar industry. Why is not similar progress being made in other States? This is mainly due to the weakness of the State Government and their defective and oft-changing policies. There is nothing wrong with the farmers or with the functioning of the factories. The main drawback is the malfunctioning of co-operatives in the State. Even though the State Government has power to curb these mal-practices, it is their reluctance to take firm action which results in these factories not being successful in the cooperative sector. This fault therefore lies squarely at the door of the State Government. Some people suggest that the sugar industry be taken away from the private sector and entrusted to the cooperative societies. The sugar industrialists in U.P. and Bihar are today thinking of winding up the factories. In Anakapalli when Mr. Ramana M.P. took over the management of the factory about ten years ago, he had to face difficulties and it was a problem for him to make it a going concern. He was therefore forced by circumstances to leave. This sugar industry is now passing through a series of crises. When other countries who are less developed and economically backward than ours are able to produce more, not only sugar but other agricultural products as well, it is tragic that we are sitting in this august House and passing

pious resolutions. The Land Reforms policy of the Government is also very discouraging in that the farmers are not coming forward for investment in growing sugarcane. Because of the vacillating policies of the Government, the people are losing faith in the Government. I therefore request that the suggestions made by Shri Naryana Reddy and Shri Kashi Nath Pandey from their personal experience should be favourably considered by the Minister who also belongs to the farmers class. This will go a long way in infusing confidence in the farmers and the sugar industry will have a great future. Not only Centre meet the domestic demand of sugar but also export sugar. When the sugar industry is on a sound footing and the farmers and the industry got a remunerative price, they can do away with the subsidies all together.

My submission is therefore that the Government should constitute the Sugar Board immediately. Unlike the Agricultural Commission headed by an I.C.S. officer, and without treating this as merely an assignment for computers, the Board should consist of Members who are drawn from the farmer's class and who have personal knowledge and experience of the industry. With this I conclude my speech.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagpur) : The virus of nationalisation and controls has overtaken our decision-makers to such an extent that we now either completely disregard the realities of the situation or we do not look into the problems where an industry is critically situated or do not examine dispassionately the various factors that are associated. One can understand this that the Government can find a valid excuse to nationalise one sector of industry or another. There has been a curious peculiarity developed of late—I do not know whether you should call it diabolic intelligence—and this Government has gone to the extent of saying that the State Government can nationalise an industry situated within the State. I would like certainly to accept this and to challenge and warn the Government that if this trend continues, we will have to persuade the Orissa Government also to take over the Central Government undertakings which are situated there, because if the Law Ministry's opinion holds good in one

[Shri N. K. Somani]

particular case, that you can take over an industry situated in U.P. and nationalise it and go ahead irrespective of all considerations, I think the same rule will also hold good in interpreting that the Central Government undertakings situated in any other State can also be taken over by that State, and that rule can be complied with as far as denationalisation is concerned or State take-over is concerned. I would then like to know what would be the final reaction of the Law Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You mean nationalisation of the Orissa Government ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : We will do what is to be done, it is already a national Government.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : Because the West Bengal Government is not nationalised, he thinks others also are not.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I can understand it if there are urgent economic demands and if they can find a valid excuse. but here I am constrained to say that the content of sucrose and sweetness that is existing in a sweet commodity does not justify the bitter malcontents and functioning that we have been witnessing so far.

I would like to give a very brief quotation from Mr. Nehru who is supposed to be the dayen and father of socialism in this country, where in clear and unmistakable terms he said in 1956—I hope his daughter would remember his words and also some of the new fashioned advocates of socialism and controls that have been produced lately :

“We talk about the private sector and the public sector and some people seem to think that the easiest way to advance would be to put an end to the private sector entirely and call everything public sector.”

He added :

“I think that this would be a most impractical and unprofitable approach and we shall say that this is a stupid and infantile approach.”

These are not my words. I am quoting exactly from the late Prime Minister Nehru. I also want to emphasise that these are

not statements which were true then and which have now become untrue, these are going to be true for all time to come because we swear by our Constitution which accepts a mixed economy, and therefore, the merits of any particular question will have to be gone into before political snipes are taken when C. B. Gupta is associated with it, or another stand is taken when West Bengal is associated with it.

I will go into the background very briefly. Since 1967-68 and 1968-69 sugar production has gone up considerably and I am prepared to pay a compliment to Babuji in this matter. He started with a structure of 60-40 relationship between controlled and free market sugar, it went up to 70-30, but the result has proved that this is no more a case of a hypothetical situation which demands any sweeping take-overs like this. If at that particular critical moment a certain amount of flexibility, initiative and incentive had not been provided not only to the sugarcane grower but also to the industry itself, we would certainly not have had the surplus production of sugar that we are seeing today.

I would also like to say that although it is not directly related, the problem of *gur* and *khandsari* will also have to be solved for all time to come since we have to have a total equilibrium. I think the latter motion would seek to go into it. I call them the favoured children of the sugar industry or the Sugar Minister. But, for lack of time, I would not like to go into that, except to say that we will have to take a long-term view whether it is procurement or cultivation of sugarcane, employment, marketing, ownership or distribution. And as far as the compartmentalisation of sugar, *khandsari* and *gur* are concerned, let the people of India know what exactly is desired of them or is expected of them. Then only, the fourth Plan revised target for the sugar industry, of 48½ lakh tonnes now provided, can be fulfilled.

I would like to add this : that we would like to have a raising level for the people of this country, and just as we expect them to turn over from coarse foodgrains to finer foodgrains, just as we expect them to take over from coarse textiles to fine and superfine textiles, there has to be a positive policy of this Government to

induce them to change over in their personal consumption from *khandsari* and *gur* to refined sugar. After all, it is only very reasonable to expect, and therefore, beyond the level where *gur* and *khandsari* are absolutely necessary, this integrated approach will have to be done in such a manner that in times to come sugar becomes easily available to the poor people of this country.

There is one point which is very important. It is about our sugar quota for exports. I know it for a fact and the hon. Minister knows that the 3½ lakh tonnes quota that has been given to India by the International Sugar Association cannot be fulfilled as long as the present high prices compared to the world prices prevail in this country. There are several European countries who are willing to buy over your sugar quota and this is a chance where, without losing your future rights, —because if you for one or two or three years do not export according to your quota, do not make any attempt or make negotiations on this basis, you are likely to lose this right for all times to come —you can hold the field. Therefore, I would urge that the Government ought to examine this point of view also.

There is a Development Council for the sugar industry as there is a Development Council for all the industries. But I regret to say that the entire functioning of this Development Council has been reduced to a farce. They go into the entire aspect of the industry in which the DGTD and your Ministry are associated. There is a clear indication that additional capacity that is required for the fourth Five Year Plan, according to the Development Council's decision should be handed over to the existing units so that those of the units which are either sick or uneconomical or are marginal units can come back to normal operation and then only the Government could think of creating an additional capacity, but the Government will not do anything about the sick sector. I am to saying that the Government should squander public money out of the exchequer and take over the sick mills. I know that, as it happened in the case of the textile industry, they would not be

able to run it, but conditions will have to be created by either allowing the sick mills to be shifted to another place which was the thinking once upon a time or we will have to do something by which our industrial units can manage an overall productive policy and pattern in the interests of the consumer and in the interests of the overall development of the industry. I hope such decisions would be taken which will not hamper the growth of this industry at all.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम (आंवला) :
 सभापति महोदय, श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय जब चीनी उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में बोल रहे थे तो मैंने उनका भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुना लेकिन उनका भाषण सुनकर मुझे बड़ा अफसोस हुआ। मुझे अफसोस हुआ उनकी प्रगतिशीलता के ऊपर, उन के समाजवाद के ऊपर और एक लेबर लीडर होने के नाते उनके नेतृत्व के ऊपर जिसके कारण वे आज देश के लेबर लीडर कहलाते हैं। मैं इस देश के मजदूरों और आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के वर्कर्स को आवाहन करना चाहती हूँ कि वे आँख खोल कर देखें कि कहीं उनके नेतृत्व के कारण उन लोगों के हितों को नुकसान न पहुँचे।

चीनी उद्योग भारतवर्ष का एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है। इस देश में उसकी दूसरी पोजीशन है। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, इन दोनों प्रदेशों में यह उद्योग एक की इन्डस्ट्री है। वहाँ की अर्थ-व्यवस्था इस चीनी उद्योग पर ही अवलंबित है। उत्तर प्रदेश के 85 हजार वर्कर्स, इंजीनियर से लेकर सीजनल वर्कर तक, इस उद्योग के अन्दर लगे हुए हैं।

इस उद्योग को 1930 में प्रोत्साहन दिया गया, आज नहीं जबकि ब्रिटिश राज्य था। सन् 1930 में जब बाहर चीनी भेजनी थी तब यह प्रोत्साहन दिया गया और इसलिए भी दिया गया कि गन्ने के उत्पादन को और मजदूरों को प्रोत्साहन मिले, उनके हितों की रक्षा हो। लेकिन

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

ज्यों-ज्यों समय बीतता गया त्यों-त्यों गन्ने के उत्पादन और मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा का ध्यान कम किया जाने लगा, उनके हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो सकी।

मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि अब यू० पी० में 1937-38 में इंटे-रिम गवर्नमेंट बनी दो साल के लिए तब उसने एक शूगर फॅक्ट्री एक्ट बनाया और उसमें यह कहा गया कि हम शूगर मिलों को अपने हिसाब से रेग्युलेट करेंगे, गन्ने की कीमतें हम निर्धारित करेंगे, मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा हम करेंगे, उनकी मजदूरी हम निर्धारित करेंगे, चीनी मिलें कितना गन्ना लें और कितना गन्ना गुड़ और शूगर के वास्ते दिया जाए, यह सब हम निर्धारित करेंगे।

लेकिन सन् 1951 का जब सेंटर का एक्ट बना जिस को इंडस्ट्रीज कंट्रोल रेग्युलेशन एक्ट कहा जाता है तब उत्तर प्रदेश से इस अधिकार को ले लिया गया और यहां से गन्ने की कीमतें निर्धारित होने लगीं और लाइसेंस मिलने लगे।

आप, आज जो स्थिति है, उसको देखें। 1936 में जो फॅक्ट्री उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में लगी थी आज उसकी हालत को आप देखें। जो इंडस्ट्री दस लाख में लगी थी आज उसकी कीमत जीरो हो गई है, उनकी कोई क्राशिंग पावर ही नहीं है। उनकी मशीनरी को मारडनाइज नहीं किया गया है, पिछले वर्ष जब बजट प्रस्ताव यहां उपस्थित हुए थे तो उन में मारडनाइजेशन रिबेट की बात कही गई थी, डिबेलेपमेंट रिबेट की बात कही गई थी, उन को लोन देने की बात कही गई थी, शूगर सैस में उनको छूट दी गई थी तथा दो परसेंट छोटी-मोटी चीजों को ठीक-ठाक करने के लिए रिबेट भी उनको दिया गया था लेकिन इस सब का नतीजा क्या हुआ? मशीनें ठीक करने के बजाय मिल मालिकों ने एक्सटेंशन किया। अगर

किसी मिल की क्राशिंग कैपेसिटी पचास हजार टन की थी तो उसको उन्होंने एक लाख कर दिया। बजाय इसके कि मशीनों को ठीक किया जाता, उनका डिबेलेपमेंट किया जाता, शूगर पैदा करने की कैपेसिटी को बढ़ा लिया गया। इससे न मजदूरों को, न केन प्रोड्यूस को और न चीनी खाने वालों को लाभ हुआ। उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी ठीक कीमत पर नहीं मिल सकी।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एजीटेशन है कि सरकार चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। 120 एम एल एज ने जोकि दोनों ग्रुप्स के हैं, उन्होंने इसकी मांग की है। जब हम में कोई लड़ाई नहीं थी तब इस प्रकार का वहां एक रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। 5 अक्टूबर, 1969 को इस के बारे में कैबिनेट का फैसला हुआ था कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाए। प्रदेश कांग्रेस की एग्जिक्यूटिव ने भी यह तय किया था कि इनको ले लिया जाए। लेकिन कोई मुनवाई नहीं हुई है। आजकल उत्तर प्रदेश और केन्द्र के बीच में इसको ले कर लड़ाई हो रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश की ला मिनिस्ट्री यह सलाह देती है गुप्त जी को कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट अगर सारे देश में चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है तब ही कर सकती है जबकि यहां की ला मिनिस्ट्री यह राय देती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को पूरा अधिकार है राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इन दोनों की लड़ाई में गन्ने के उत्पादकों, कन्स्यूमर्स और मजदूरों को क्यों नुकसान पहुंचे। मैं बाबू जगजीवन राम जी से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि जो आपका रेग्युलेशन एक्ट 1951 का है, उस में आप संशोधन करें और जहां आपने यह कहा कि गन्ने की कीमत आप निर्धारित करेंगे, उसको खत्म करके आप यह कहें कि प्रदेश सरकारें करेंगी। आप शूगर इंडस्ट्री के लिए एक आटोनोमस

कारपॉरेशन बनायें और शूगर इंडस्ट्री को उसके अन्तर्गत लायें। तभी किसानों का, मजदूरों का और उपभोक्ताओं का भला हो सकता है।

मैं उस क्षेत्र से आती हूँ जहाँ गन्ने का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा होता है। मैं उनके दुख दर्द को समझती हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री मेरे निर्वाचित क्षेत्र में गई थीं। तब रूहेलखण्ड का एक डैलीगेशन उन से मिला था और उसने मांग की थी कि मिलों को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। मैं मांग करती हूँ कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री का नेशनलाइजेशन हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हम एजीटेशन करेंगे हम इसके लिए सत्याग्रह करेंगे। चाहे जो भी सरकार हो, उसको इसका सामना करना पड़ेगा। राष्ट्रीयकरण समय की मांग है। 1951 का जो एक्ट है उसको आप रिपील करें। तब जो रोड़े उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के रास्ते में हैं वे दूर हो सकेंगे। आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर डालें और वह आप पर डाले, इससे काम नहीं चल सकेगा। केन प्रोअर, मजदूर, खाने वाले सब के हितों को आपने चोट पहुंचा रखी है। यह बात बहुत दिनों तक चलने वाली नहीं है।

श्री शारदा नम्ब (सीतापुर) : मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया है। जिस विषय पर आज चर्चा हो रही है, इस विषय को यहाँ बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था। लेकिन इसको टाला जाता रहा है और आज जा कर इस पर बहस की जा रही है। शूगर की एक बहुत ही विषम समस्या है। सारे देश के सामने यह समस्या है कि शूगर इंडस्ट्री का क्या किया जाए। शूगर इंडस्ट्री एक बीमार बच्चे की तरह से है। अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि इस बीमार बच्चे को किस की गोद में दिया जाए? या तो इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए, या सहकारी आधार पर इसको चलाया जाए या कोई और रास्ता निकाला जाए।

जब राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात सामने आती है तो एक सवाल यह भी पैदा होता है कि ऐसा अगर किया जाता है तो पैसा कहां से आएगा। साथ ही यह बात भी सामने आती है कि इससे सरकार को घाटा होगा। जो पैसा सरकार लगायेगी वह किस प्रकार से और कहां से आएगी। ये सब समस्यायें हैं जिन पर विचार होना अनिवार्य है।

जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ वह प्रदेश चीनी का सब से बड़ा उत्पादक प्रदेश है। आज वहाँ 71 के करीब मिले चल रही हैं। अधिकांश मिलें प्राइवेट लोगों के द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं। कुछ कोआपरेटिवज़ के द्वारा भी चलाई जा रही हैं। आज उनकी हालत क्या है? अधिकांश मिलें लड़खड़ा रही हैं। किसी की आर्थिक दशा खराब है, किसी की मशीनरी खराब है, किसी का कुछ और खराब है जो राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग करते हैं, उनको मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के अन्दर गरोल शूगर फैक्ट्री को सरकार ने करीब एक साल पहले अपने हाथ में लिया था; लेकिन आज तक वह चली नहीं है। वहाँ पर किसानों का और मजदूरों का पैसा बकाया है। सरकार ने किसानों और मजदूरों का बकाया पैसा आज तक भी अदा नहीं किया है। आगे क्या होगा, पता नहीं। किस प्रकार से इसको चलायेंगे, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है।

सबसे बड़ी समस्या किसानों में व्याप्त अनिश्चितता की है। यह अनिश्चितता इसलिये पैदा हो रही है कि उनको प्रोत्साहक मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। जब गन्ने की पैदावार कम होती है तो चीनी मिलें चिल्लाती हैं कि उनको गन्ना चाहिये। तब सरकार बैठ कर सोचती है कि क्या किया जाए और सोचने के बाद गन्ने की कीमतें बढ़ाती हैं। लेकिन किसान को पहले से उचित कीमत और प्रोत्साहक मूल्य नहीं देती और न ही इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय लेती है।

[श्री: शारदा नन्द]

मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। सरकार द्वारा जो फार्म चलाये जा रहे हैं उनमें खर्च के हिसाब को आप देखें। उनमें खर्चा 3826.35 रुपये पर हैक्टर आता है और यह तब आता है जबकि उनके लिए सिंचाई की दर साठ रुपए दर हैक्टर निर्धारित है। इस पर पर आम किसान को पानी मुहैया नहीं होता है। अधिक दर पर उसको पानी मिलता है। अगर गन्ने की कीमत इसी प्रकार से किसान को मिलती रही तो किसान मारा जाएगा। किसान का गला, आप न घोटें।

बहुत सी मिलों के ऊपर किसान का पैसा बकाया है। सालों हो गए हैं। किसानों को वह पैसा नहीं मिला है। कितना पैसा बकाया है इसका जवाब सरकार ने दिया था। उसने बताया था कि 2995.82 लाख रुपया किसानों का बाकी है। अभी तक किसान सोच रहा था कि उसका पैसा उसको क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है।**

मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान की समझ में अब आया है कि उसका बकाया पैसा उसको क्यों नहीं मिल रहा है। क्यों मिल मालिक उसको उसका बकाया पैसा अदा नहीं कर रहे हैं.....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जरा बैठ जायें। यह बात इस हाउस की डिगनिटी के खिलाफ है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं।

श्री शारदा नन्द : यह सर्वविदित बात है।

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : He has made a statement of fact.

सभापति महोदय : यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा।

श्री शारदा नन्द : आज किसान को समझ में आया है कि मिल मालिक क्यों

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उस का पैसा दाब कर बैठा है और सरकार उसको क्यों नहीं दिलाती है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जिस भाषा का जिस तरह से इस्तेमाल किया है, वह बहुत आपत्तिजनक है और वह रिकार्ड पर जाने लायक नहीं है।

श्री शारदा नन्द : आज किसान की हालत को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। वह परेशान है और कोई उसकी परेशानी को दूर करने वाला नहीं है। किसानों का जो पैसा मिल-मालिकों पर बकाया है, सरकार उसको नहीं दिलाती है।

इस समस्या को हल करने के बारे में बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कही जा रही हैं। हमारे खाद्य मंत्री महोदय कभी कभी कहते हैं कि मद्रास और मैसूर में शूगर मिलें अच्छी तरह चल रही हैं। यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है? वहां को-आपरेटिवज द्वारा चलाई जा रही मिलों को घाटा हो रहा है, जब कि कुछ मिलें ठीक तरह से चल रही हैं। मैं आप के माध्यम से यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को चीनी मिलों का मालिक बनाया जाये। इसके लिए स्वायत्त निगम बनाया जाये, जिसमें किसानों, मजदूरों और कनज्यूमर्स का प्रतिनिधित्व हो, जिसमें विधान सभाओं में किसानों के नुमायंदे हों। अगर एक स्वायत्त निगम की स्थापना कर के इस उद्योग को चलाया जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अधिकांश मिलों की आर्थिक दशा बहुत खराब है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब मिल कर सोचें कि इस समस्या को कैसे हल किया जा सकता है। इस बारे में जल्दबाजी में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाना चाहिए। बहुत सी मिलें

ऐसी हैं जो सही हालत में चल रही हैं। ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिए कि उन को डिस्टर्ब किया जाये। जो बहुत सी मिलें खराब हालत में हैं, उन के लिए कोई उपाय सोचना चाहिए।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I am glad that we have got an opportunity to discuss this issue. The sugar industry has been suffering due to so many ills for the past few years. Unfortunately, as hon. Members before me have pointed out, the Government did not have a long-term clear policy in regard to sugar. The first bungling, I should say, started when the Government of India, during the time Shri Jain was the Food Minister at the Centre, declared UP and Bihar as the sugarcane belt of this country and started issuing a lot of licences. I hope I will not be mistaken when I say that unfortunately people failed to appreciate at that point of time that sugarcane is a tropical crop and the climatic conditions south of the Vindhyas are more conducive for a better output of sugarcane than the biting cold that is prevalent for about three months in the northern belt due to which the yield per acre in the Gangetic Plain is still suffering in spite of the Kanpur institute which is doing its best. With the best efforts of the Kanpur institute the per acre yield in the Gangetic Plain, Punjab and some other places in the north could not reach more than 30 to 35 tonnes per acre whereas in the South, in my State, the per acre yield is up to 60 to 70 tonnes in some areas and the average is 45 to 50 tonnes with the difference that the sucrose content did not rise so much as it has risen in this belt.

Here I would like to appeal to the Minister that it is high time that we should have an institute of the type existing in Kanpur to cater to the needs of farmers in the south. I think, Government should consider this because that will raise the output of sugar tremendously in the southern belt of our country.

Now that the factories have come into being in the northern belt, I would like to plead with the Government that at least in future, there should be a crop pattern

in the country. For example, in Tamil Nadu, we do not have enough pulses. We do not have wheat. Now that we have taken to wheat and we have learnt to take enough wheat, if the Government at some future date were to tell us that they will not be having enough wheat to spare to us, probably, we will be hard put. Then, we will have to divert some of our precious land which is more suited for other crops to wheat. Such kind of things are not desirable.

Now, for instance, in regard to pulses, the Tamil Nadu Government has got a plan to increase the acreage under pulses. I think, if you look at it scientifically, it is not proper for us to do that because pulses will not grow so good as they are grown in Madhya Pradesh or in Punjab. But since we are in need of pulses and, in case we do not get them from Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, we have to go in for that.

Here, my point is that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to plan that. Our country is of a continental type. There are certain areas which are best suited for certain crops. You should bear that in mind. When you allocate areas for cotton, when you allocate areas for sugarcane, for wheat and other crops, there will not be any national waste which is going on in various crops in various States. Now, every State seems to think that they have to meet their entire demands for pulses, for sugar, for paddy, for everything. This is a very dangerous trend. It is impossible also to do that. It is not good and conducive to the betterment of the economy of the country. The Central Government should bear that in mind.

With regard to sugarcane price, there lies the difference. Of course, it is true, in my part of the country, the farmers raise a hue and cry that the minimum price that is given to their brothers in the north is much better than the price that is given to them in the south. But if you take the overall position, our position is not so bad. Though we get about Rs. 70 or Rs. 73 per tonne, that is the minimum fixed by the Central Government, as against Rs. 100 in other places where the tonnage is much less. Then, naturally, the per-acre income that we get

[Shri S. Kandappan]

is in no way less than the per-acre income that our brothers in the north get.

The point that I want to make here is as to what you are going to do to regulate the cost price of sugar and also to see that the consumers do not suffer and in case, as we can very well envisage in the near future, there is going to be a glut in the market, what is going to be the adverse effect which is likely to be there on the factories as well as on the sugarcane growers. The Government do not have any clear-cut policy with regard to this. With regard to the Fourth Plan target, I do not know whether they are going to create any additional capacity or they are going to give permission to the already existing mills to increase the capacity.

I would like to put the case of my State to the hon. Minister on this occasion. For the past two years, the Tamil Nadu Government has been suffering and the mills the factories, that are there either in the private or in the cooperative sector, are not able to cope up with the demand of the farmers. The sugarcane area is so much increased that our crops are standing in the field for 13 to 15 months. As per the climatic conditions there, the average period is 10 to 11 months. The eleventh month is considered to be the best month for cutting the crop. I have got about 4 to 5 acres of land under sugarcane and my crop has been standing in the field for 13 months or so and I am told that the sucrose content will be much less and the factories will suffer and the farmers will also suffer. So, the factories are not able to cope up with the area that is already sown under sugarcane. There is a genuine case. At least about the co-operative sector, about which so many proposals have been forwarded to the Central Government from our State Government, the Central Government should consider the case sympathetically and, we desperately need at least a few more factories in the cooperative sector. In this connection, I would also like to point out that the Centre's attitude is not so good. In Salem district, there is one cooperative factory in which all the farmers are members and I am glad to announce here that the entire capital outlay of that factory has been

paid back by the income they were able to derive from that factory alone. This year, they have earned a net profit of Rs. 30 lakhs or so in that factory. It is running at a good profit. Now, the area has increased. We wanted to increase the crushing capacity for which we applied for an import licence to import the machinery to erect additional capacity in the factory. It is about more than a year. We have been only waiting for the licence.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why do you want to import ?

It can be manufactured in the country.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am giving the case. I know it can be manufactured in the country. We invited quotations from various manufacturing sources in this country. They said that it would take 2 years. But we wanted to do the crushing right now. Crops are standing in the field. After all what is the foreign exchange involved? A few lakhs only. You are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the import of lipstick and other luxury articles. Can't you give in the interests of the farmer a few lakhs and that also, not for a private factory, but for a co-operative factory? It is for the Government to see that the farmers' interests are protected. If the Government is confident that they can protect the interests of the farmers by nationalisation in Uttar Pradesh and other areas, well they can go ahead. But, as far as my State is concerned, in the co-operative field we have channelised the entire credit facility to the farmer and the entire investment to the farmer through the co-operatives. There is being created a nucleus around every factory which is conducive to the functioning of the factory. Some such kind of procedure should be followed in other States also and I would plead with the Minister that in future fresh licensing should be only in those areas where it is more conducive for the growth of sugar cane and not in other areas which are more conducive to grow wheat.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मन्त्रपति महोदय, मैं नायडू साहब और रेड्डी साहब का शुकिया अदा करता हूँ जिन को तर्फ से यह रिजोल्यूशन आया है और मंत्री महोदय का भी शुकिया अदा करता हूँ कि

उन्होंने इस के लिए गवर्नमेंट का टाइम निकाला है। असल में शुगर की प्राइस से मुझे ज्यादा दिलचस्पी नहीं है। मैं तो ज्यादा दिलचस्पी रखता हूँ शुगर केन की प्राइस से। साफ बात है कि मुझे शुगर से क्या दिलचस्पी हो सकती है जब कि किसानों को शुगर मिलती नहीं है, शुगर को जो पैदा करने वाले हैं, जिन के खेत में शुगर केन पैदा होती है, उन को जब शुगर मिलती ही नहीं है तो मुझे उस से कोई हम्बदमी नहीं है। तो चूँकि अगले आधे घंटे में हम उस के लिए क्या कह सकेंगे इसलिए मैं माफी चाहूँगा कि इसको और उस को दोनों को शामिल कर के उस पर मैं बोल लूँ।

मैं मोटी मोटी बात कहूँगा कि वक्त बदल गया है। आज पता नहीं हर आदमी क्या समझता है कि पता नहीं किमान क्या खा रहा है, किमान कितना कमा रहा है। सभापति महोदय, आप खुद किमान हैं, आप जानते हैं।

कुछ भाइयों की तरफ से कुछ ऊटपटांग बातें कही गईं, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के मिनसिले में वह अपने को ज्यादा किमान समझते हैं। लेकिन खैर, मैं वह बात छोड़ता हूँ। सब से पहली बात जो हमें महसूस करनी है वह यह है कि गन्ना किमान का खून खा लेता है।

अबबल तो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन हर एक जिन्स पर ज्यादा होती है लेकिन खास कर के गन्ना पैदा करने के लिए जितनी कास्ट आती है, सीड है, वाटरिंग रेट है, बिजली का है, निगार्ड है, बंधाई है, कटाई है, कोल्हू का देख लोडिंग और फिर मंडी तक पहुंचते पहुंचते जितना लेबर उम में आता है, उतनी और कितनी चीज में नहीं आती। उस का इन्वेस्टमेंट सीड पर या पानी के

दाम जो बढ़ गए हैं उन पर इन सब को मिला कर शुगर केन पैदा करने में इतना ज्यादा हो जाता है कि जो और किसी क्राप पर नहीं होता है। तो मैं जो एक यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कीमत आप मुकर्रर करते हैं, बड़ी मेहरबानी कर के आप दस रुपया क्विंटल मुकर्रर करते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि वह दस रुपया भी कम है लेकिन वह उसको भी नहीं मानते हैं। दस रुपया क्विंटल भी माना नहीं जाता। अबबल तो दस रुपया बहुत कम है। लकड़ी बीम रुपये क्विंटल और वह भी एक बेकार सी लकड़ी और गन्ना जो एक साल की मेहनत के बाद पैदा होता है, बेहतरीन जमीन में, सारा कुनबा मिल कर लगता है, सब से ज्यादा मेहनत जिसमें करनी पड़ती है, सब से ज्यादा पैसा जिन के प्रोडक्शन पर खर्च होता है, एक साल में एक फसल जाकर होती है। वह दस रुपये क्विंटल। लकड़ी बीम रुपये क्विंटल, सूखी लकड़ी और गन्ना दस रुपये क्विंटल (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, मुझे कह लेने दीजिये। मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह कम-से-कम दस रुपए क्विंटल जो आपने किया है उसे मेहरबानी करके माढ़े बारह या पन्द्रह रुपये तक करें।

सभापति महोदय : दस नहीं है, सात है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं कहता हूँ कि पिछले साल दस किया था। आप भी ये उम कमेटी में, मैं भी था, बाबू जी चेयरमैन थे। दस रुपये क्विंटल की कीमत मुकर्रर हुई थी।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन किमी ने वह कीमत नहीं मानी।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वही मैं कहता हूँ कि माढ़े मात में लिया या और उम से कम में लिया। आप की बात कोई नहीं मानता।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

बाबू जी की बात एक मुझे ठीक लगती है कि यह स्टेट का मामला है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि ऐसे जहां मामले हों, वहां बाबू जी को पूरा अख्तियार दिया जाय। अब्बल तो मैं उन आदमियों में से हूँ जो ज्यादा अरसे तक इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे कि हमें ठीक कीमत नहीं मिलती और आए साल किसान को एजीटेशन चलाना पड़ता है चाहे वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो चाहे दूसरा कोई प्रदेश हो, आए साल जो आदमी जमीन को काश्त करे, अपना खून पसीना उस में लगाए, गन्ना तैयार करे वह इस के लिए एजीटेशन करे और फिर जेल में जाय। यह हम नहीं चाहते कि आए साल यह आन्दोलन चले और इस का एक बार फँसला किया जाय कि किसान को क्या दाम मिलना है और जो आप मुकर्रर करें वह लागू कर दीजिए। साल दो साल के लिए या आगे तक के लिए उसे लागू कर दीजिए। अगर कोई उसे फालो नहीं करता है चाहे वह मिल मालिक हो या कोआपरेटिव वाले हों जो भी इस को फालो न करें उन को आप ब्लैक लिस्ट करें, उन का लाइमेंस कैंसिल करें।

दूसरी बात—यह जो कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाता है प्राइसेज का इस में सारे ही गैर-किसान भर दिए जाते हैं। तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कई एम० पी० भी हैं एक से एक अच्छे किसान उन में बैठे हैं, दूसरे लोग भी हैं किसान-वायस के, तो जहाँ किसान के खेती का सवाल है चाहे गन्ने का हो या कोई हो, उस में उन को रखें। यह जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, वुक-वर्म्स हैं, इन को कुछ पता नहीं होता है। वह कार्ल मार्क्स और एंजिल्स की बात तो रट लेते हैं लेकिन उन्हें पता नहीं कि किसान की खेती में जो पैदा होता है, किस फसल का या किस पेड़ का नाम क्या है और कौन सा अनाज कहां और कैसे पैदा होता है, यह भी उन्हें पता

नहीं होता है। तो उस में ऐसे लोग लिए जाएं जो किसान के प्रतिनिधि हों।

तीसरी बात में यह कहना चाहूंगा, हमारी तो हर एक चीज पर सीलिंग हो गई, जमीन पर भी सीलिंग लगा दी, कीमत पर भी सीलिंग लगा दी और एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाने पर भी सीलिंग है, हम अपना गुड़ हरयाने से दिल्ली नहीं ला सकते, दिल्ली से यू० पी० नहीं ले जा सकते। हर-एक जगह सीलिंग और घेराव हमारे लिए है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि विरला, टाटा और शहर में रहने वाले जो हैं उन पर भी सीलिंग लगे। देहात में तो आप ने सीलिंग लगा दी गरीब किसानों पर लेकिन इनके ऊपर कोई सीलिंग नहीं है। खैर, वह तो दूसरी बात है। वह तो पता नहीं कब आप लगाएं लेकिन मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि जहां ईश्व की कीमत है, या शुगर की है या और दूसरे प्रेन्स की कीमत है वहां तो आप ने प्राइम मुकर्रर कर दी लेकिन किसान जो चीज खरीदता है उस को लोहे की जरूरत पड़ती है, कपड़े की जरूरत पड़ती है, सीमेंट की जरूरत पड़ती है, ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन की उस को अपने ऐग्रीकल्चर में इस्तेमाल के लिए जरूरत पड़ती है, वह उसको बड़ी महंगी मिलती हैं। एक आदमी इतनी मेहनत से जो चीज कमाए उस की कीमत तो उसे थोड़ी मिले और दूसरी जो चीज वह लेने जाय, उस को वह महंगी मिले, तो पैरिटी आफ प्राइसेज होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी का भाव तो जो होता है वह होता ही है, गन्ना जो कारखानों में ले जाते हैं उस से मोलेसेज निकलता है। वह गबन-मेंट दे देती है बड़े बड़े ठेकेदारों को। उस को की मार्केट में बेच दें और वही किसान को कीमत देने में सप्लीमेंट कर दें तो इसी से उस के भाव बढ़ सकते हैं। इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

16 44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

तीसरी चीज, ५० पी० में, हरयाने में, पंजाब में सारी जगह ही यह बेचारे किसान जाकर थोड़े दामों में अपना गन्ना बेचते हैं और बेचने के बाद तीन-तीन, चार-चार, पांच-पांच और छः-छः महीने तक उस को पैसे ही नहीं मिलते। बड़ी मुश्किल से कर्ज ले कर वह इम में लगाता है, इधर उस का मूद चढ़ना जाता है और उधर उस को वहां से पैसे नहीं मिलते, मिल मालिक उस पैसे को सट्टे में और दुनिया भर की चीजों में लगा कर उस से और पैसे बनाते हैं। इन सरमायेदारों के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपये एरियर वाकी पड़ा है। तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो पैमेंट नहीं करते ऐसे लोगों पर कम्पा-उंड इन्टेरेस्ट लगाकर वह पैसा उनको वापस दिलाया जाय। आखिर वह भी तो कर्ज का पैसा लगाते हैं, इधर वह कर्ज देने वाला उस की खाल खींचता है और उधर वह उस को पैसे नहीं देते हैं। तो जब उसे कोई लाभ ही नहीं है तो वह क्यों अपना गन्ना मिलों को दे ? मैं आखिर में कहना चाहूंगा, अब वक्त आ गया है, किसान बहुत सयाना हो गया है। किसान बहुत सयाना हो गया है, वह समझता है कि किम चीज के बोने में फायदा है, मिर्च बोने में फायदा है या गन्ना बोने में फायदा है या कपास बोने में फायदा है या गेहूं बोने में फायदा है, लेकिन अब वह ज्यादाती की बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा। यहां के ब्लैक मार्केटियर, जखीरेवाज लोग चीनी खाद्य, स्मगलिंग करें और फायदा उठावें, लेकिन उस की जच्चा को भी चीनी न मिले, यह चीज अब उसे बरदाश्त नहीं होगी।

जो लोग आज चीनी के मामले में बहुत हिमायत करते हैं, मैं उन से कहना चाहना हूँ—अगर चीनी चाहिये तो किसान को ठीक कीमत दो, नहीं तो जैसे आपने हम पर कन्ट्रोल लगा दिये हैं, उसी तरह से चीनी

पर भी कन्ट्रोल लगाइये। मैं देहाती आदमी हूँ, इन बातों को ज्यादा नहीं जानता कि कन्ट्रोल में फायदा है या डी-कन्ट्रोल में फायदा है, लेकिन हमारे लिये डबल-स्टैंडर्ड क्यों किया जाय। चीनी पर भी उसी तरह से कीमत का कन्ट्रोल लगाइये, उनको हद से ज्यादा मुनाफा नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

एक चीज में मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज 80 फीसदी लोग देहातों में बसते हैं, बेहतरीन किसान, गरीब हरिजन, आदिवासी भाई—हिन्दुस्तान का बेहतरीन चेहरा देहातों में है, इसलिये कम से कम 70 फीसदी—मिलनी तो 85 फीसदी चाहिए, 85 न मिले तो कम से कम 70 फीसदी चीनी उन को मिलनी चाहिए। आज हो क्या रहा है—जो नाज पैदा करे, उस को नाज नहीं मिलता, जो कपास पैदा करे, उस को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता, जो गन्ना पैदा करे, उसको चीनी नहीं मिलती, यह क्या गोरख-धन्धा है। क्या हम इन्मान नहीं हैं ? मैं आपकी मारफत अपने माननीय नेता से कहना चाहूंगा कि देहातों के लिये भी चीनी का कोटा मुकर्रर करो। ये ब्लैक-मार्केटियर जो दुनिया भर का पैसा कमाते हैं, इन को चमचम, पेड़े, इमरती खिलाने वाला कौन है ? हमारे देहात में किसान, हरिजन भाई उन के लिए मेहनत करके गन्ना पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन उन को खुद को चमचम, पेड़े और इमरती खाने का नहीं मिलती, क्या वह घटिया किस्म के इन्मान हैं। उन का भी चीनी का कोटा मिलना चाहिये, ताकि हमारे यहां की ओरतें भी इन चीजों को बनाना मोख सकें।

एक बात मुझे यह अजं करनी है कि ये जो वीव के त्रिबीलिये हैं—मिडिल मैन—दे मस्ट गो। ये कहते हैं कि टिलर आफ दो मायल को जमोन मिले, लेकिन मिडिल मैन का भी वीव में से हटाना उनना ही जरूरी है। आज जो किसान गुड़ बना

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

कर मण्डी में ले जाता है, जितना वह कमाता है, उस से दुना और तिगुना ये बीच के कमीशन एजेंट्स खा जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट और किसान का सीधा ताल्लक हो और जो बीच में कमाते हैं, उन से लेकर किसान को इन्सेन्टिव दिया जाय—कीमतों के मामले में।

आखरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ—यह जो तजबीज आई है कि इस को एक प्लानेशन समझा जाय—यह मुझे बड़ी अच्छी तजबीज लगी। जैसे टी-बोर्ड है, काफी बोर्ड है, उसी तरह से सको भी कारपोरेशन या शुगर-केन-बोर्ड कहा जाय और इस के डबेल-प-मेन्ट के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्सेन्टिव—पानी का, बिजली का, प्राइसेज का दिया जाय। मैं तो यह भी चाहूंगा कि उस को फ्री मूवमेन्ट का भी हक हासिल हो, वह जहां चाहे अपनी चीज को ले जाय। किसानों से ज्यादा ईमानदार कोई नहीं है, लेकिन रात को अपने गुड़ को उसे जो स्मगल करना पड़ता है, उस के मूवमेन्ट को आप बन्द कर देने हैं, यह मुनामिब नहीं है। यह विधान के भी खिलाफ है, एक आदमी को फ्रीडम होनी चाहिये कि वह अपनी चीज को जहां चाहे ले जाये। आज देश को किसानों की बड़ी जरूरत है, हर चीज में जरूरत है, फौज में भेजने के लिये, देश को बाहरी हमले से बचाने के लिए और उस से भी ज्यादा देश को फीड करने के लिए उस की जरूरत है। मैं चाहूंगा कि कोई भी चीज ऐसी नहीं होनी चाहिये कि जिससे किमान फील करे कि उस के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है। आज उस को उस के प्रॉडक्ट की सही रिटर्न नहीं मिल रही है।

मैं बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी बातों को नोट किया जाय और किसान को जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्सेन्टिव आप दे सकते हैं, आप दें। अब सीजन आ गया है, जगह जगह जोय जाने के लिये फौजें तैयार हो गई

हैं, यू० पी० में भी मैंने सुना है और मेरी स्टेट में भी तैयारी हो रही है। लेकिन उस फौज के सिपहसालार आप हैं, वे आपकी तरफ टकटकी बांधे बैठे हैं, इसलिये आप इस की कीमत मुकर्रर कीजिये, मुकर्रर ही नहीं, बल्कि उन को दिलवाइये। पिछली दफा आप का हुकम स्टेट्स ने नहीं माना, वे समझते हैं कि कीमत सेन्टर मुकर्रर करेगा, लेकिन इन्होंने देना नहीं है, यही वजह है कि उन्होंने नेशकर बोना बन्द कर दिया है, जिससे हमें फौरन एक्सचेंज में भी नुकसान पहुंचेगा। इसलिये उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्सेन्टिव मिलना चाहिये।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गार्जपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी जो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के वक्ता भाषण कर रहे थे—उनसे अच्छा वकील कोई सर-मायेदारों का नहीं हो सकता और जाहिर बात है कि वह जिस दल के प्रतिनिधि थे, उनका उस भाषा में बोलना ठीक ही था। तकरीबन उसी किस्म की बात हमारे जनसंघ के सदस्य ने की। बात यह है कि हमारे देश में शुगर की नीति क्या हो—गन्ने के दाम, चीनी का दाम, इसकी मिलों का रुख या इस उद्योग को इस देश में बचाने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये जायें—ये प्रश्न हमारे विचाराधीन हैं।

अगर आप मिल वालों को देखें तो वे कहते हैं कि हम बराबर घाटे में जा रहे हैं। किसानों को देखें तो उन की यह शिकायत रहती है कि हम को गन्ने का ठीक दाम नहीं मिलता है और हमारी सरकार की तो कोई नीति ही नहीं है—जैसी यह हर क्षेत्र में दिवालिया है, वैसी ही इस क्षेत्र में भी दिवालिया है। कभी कहते हैं कि रिक्वरी कम हुई है, कभी कुछ कहते हैं—लेकिन अगर इस देश में इस उद्योग को बचाना है तो कोई नीति निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी—इस देश में इस गन्ना उद्योग को कैसे बचाया जाय, खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां 78 मिलें हैं। वहां के काश्तकारों को 7 रु० 37 पैसा फी क्विंटल दाम दिया जा

(Dis.)

(Dis.)

रहा है। हमारे भाई रणधीर सिंह ने ठीक ही कहा है—हमारे यहां कहावत है—अन्धेर पुर नगरी अन्धेरपुर राजा, टके सेर भाजी टके सेर खाजा। दाम की कोई नीति ही नहीं है, जिस भाव लकड़ी बिकती है, वही दाम गन्ने का है—यह कहावत बिलकुल ठीक चरितार्थ होती है।

हमारे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के भाई ने कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि किसानों को अच्छा कपड़ा दें—ये खाण्डसारी किसानों को नहीं खिलाना चाहते हैं, शुगर खिलाना चाहते हैं। हकीकत यह है कि ये किसानों को नंगा कर के करोड़ों रुपया लूटने वाले इस तरह की चमत्कारिक भाषा में बोल कर सब को समझाने की कोशिश करते हैं कि चीनी की मिलें अच्छा काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन श्रीमानजी, इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी रिपोर्टें पेश हो चुकी हैं—मेन रिपोर्ट है, कुण्डू राव रिपोर्ट है—इन रिपोर्टों में कहा गया है कि इन प्राइवेट धन्धों ने कई गुना देश को लूटा है, अच्छी तरह से लूटा है। मैं उन के विवरण में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इन रिपोर्टों में बताया गया है कि किस तरह से देश को बरबाद किया गया है। आज जो गन्ना मिलें हैं उन की जमींदारी कायम है, न हम उन इलाकों में चूल्हे लगा सकते हैं, न कोल्हू लगा सकते हैं, न गुड़ बना सकते हैं, पूरे का पूरा एरिया इन मिलों के निये रिजर्व है और किसान मजबूर होता है कि उन मिलों के हाथ अपने गन्ने को बेचे और वे चाहते हैं कि जितनी कीमत गिर जाय, उतना अच्छा है। आप बता दीजिये क्या दुनिया में कोई ऐसा आदमी हो सकता है जो घाटे में रोजगार करेगा? इनकी कारें, इनकी मोटरें, इनके बंगले कहां से चलते हैं, अगर मिलें घाटे में हैं? आप बस्ती, गोरखपुर, देवरिया में जाकर देखिये, मिल वाले ऐश करते हैं और किसानों का 6 करोड़ रुपया हजम कर के बैठे हैं और दिखाने की कोशिश करते हैं कि हम घाटे में चल रहे हैं।

दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि अगर सरकार ले लेगी तो कैसे चलेगा? हम कहते हैं कि अगर प्राइवेट के हाथों में ये मिलें चलती हैं तो सरकार के हाथ में लेने से क्यों नहीं चलेगी? सरकार नहीं चलायेगी, तो जैसा बहुत से भाइयों ने कहा—कोआपरेटिव्स को दे दीजिये ताकि सही मायनों में हमारे देश में इस उद्योग का विनाश न हो। लेकिन यह सरकार तो इन के विनाश पर तुली हुई है, कोई भी कदम उठाने के लिये तैयार नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने 5 अक्तूबर, को प्रस्ताव पास किया और कहा कि सीजन से पहले मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाना चाहिये। हमारे स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के भाई ने कहा कि यहां की सरकार कहती है कि स्टेट की सरकार ले ले और स्टेट की सरकार चाहे तो केन्द्र के कन्सर्न को ले ले क्या उल्टी बात है। यह तो संवैधानिक प्रश्न है। केन्द्र की सरकार ले सकती है या नहीं ले सकती है—यह तो वैधानिक प्रश्न है, लेकिन इन्होंने इस को उल्टा लिया, क्योंकि सी० बी० गुप्ता हमारे मूवे में मंत्र में ज्यादा शुगर मिल वालों से पैसा ले कर आज पूरे संगठन को चला रहे हैं। इसलिये उन्होंने साफ तौर से इन्कार किया कि हम शुगर मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे। जब कि पूरी कैबिनेट का वडिबट था कि मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय, लेकिन चूकि इसमें इन का निजी स्वार्थ है इसलिये उस को नहीं करना चाहते। लेकिन उन की बात यहां पर कोई नहीं करता और ऊपर से यह कहते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट ले ले। यह पालिया-मेन्ट सोवरिन-बाडी है, हमें इस बात का अख्तियार है कि हम चाहें तो उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई बाधा नहीं है, यह तो एक नीयत का प्रश्न है। अगर आप इस देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं, तो ये मिल वाले कभी आपसे नहीं कहेंगे। क्या समाजवाद इस

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

तरह से आया करता है, जब आता है तो ये लुटेरे जेलखाने में बन्द होते हैं, यहां इस सदन में बैठ कर भाषण कर के, लच्छेदार बातें कह कर समाजवाद नहीं आया करता। हमारे यहां बिहार में हड़तालें हुईं—न सड़कें बनवाते हैं, गन्ने की तैल में लूटते हैं, मोले-सेज में लूटते हैं। श्रीमानजी, हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारा किसान शीरा पीकर जीता है।

75 प्रतिशत आदमी आषाढ़ के महीने में एक रुपए का एक किलो शीरा खरीद कर खाते हैं और सारा का सारा मुनाफा ये लोग लूट कर खाते हैं, और उसके बाद कहते हैं कि हम तो परेशान हैं। कई बार इस प्रश्न को लेकर हड़ताल हुई और आगे भी हो सकती है। हम आपसे मिले और कहा कि गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाइये, सात रुपए क्विंटल का दाम उचित नहीं है। पिछले साल भी पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में कम कीमत मिली। आज वहां के किसान परेशानी में हैं। सात रुपए क्विंटल का दाम देने से किसानों की लागत भी नहीं निकलती है। खाद का दाम आपने बढ़ा दिया है, बिजली के चार्ज बढ़ गए हैं, लेबर के चार्ज बढ़ गए हैं। किसानों का घाटा कैसा पूरा होगा? अगर सही मानों में उनको लागत का खर्चा भी नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर खेती का क्या हाल होगा? इसीलिए हम आपसे मिले, प्रधान मन्त्री से मिले और यह कहा कि गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाइये लेकिन यह कह दिया गया कि रिक्वरी कम हो रही है और मिल वालों को घाटा जा रहा है। मैं पूछता हूं कि रिक्वरी कौन तय करता है? इसके लिए कोई अलग से एग्यारिटी नहीं बनी हुई है। रिक्वरी तय करने वाले उन्हीं के आदमी होते हैं। ज्यादा हुई तो भी कम बता दी। वे लोग चार-

चार खाते रखते हैं और एक चोरी का रखते हैं जिसका किसी को भी पता नहीं होता। एक बार इस सदन के सदस्य ने एक मिल की बैलेंस शीट चुरा ली और कहा कि अगर हम को पैसा नहीं दोगे तो मैं इसको पार्लियामेंट में पढ़ंगा। इसलिये अगर आप सही मानों में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो फर्म कदम उठाइये—सारा देश आप के साथ है, हम भी आपका समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन मिल मालिकों की आड़ में इस चीनी उद्योग को बर्बाद न कीजिये। दो करोड़ आदमी और हजारों मजदूर इस उद्योग में लगे हुए हैं—वे सब बर्बाद हो जायेंगे। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि इससे पहले कि किसान हड़ताल पर जायें और झगड़े में पड़ें, आप गन्ने का दाम कम से कम दस रुपया कर दीजिये ताकि किसानों की जिन्दगी की रक्षा की जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have got hardly half-an-hour out of which the Minister also will take sometime to reply. So, if you all agree, I would finish the list of different groups, and if there is time, I will give chance to one or two more from the Government side.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): Where is the time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there is time; there are different groups who have not spoken yet. They must be given a chance. In any case the Minister will reply on behalf of the Government. So, I would request Members on this side to kindly understand the position. (Interruption) I am only making a general request. Everything possible will be done within the time available. Shri Umanath.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, even at the beginning, at the point of formulating this partial de-control policy, our party had made its position clear, that the purpose of this policy of partial decontrol was to enable the sugar magnates to loot the public as well as the cane growers and to legalise the black market in sugar; that is, the black

market prices in sugar. The Government did not agree; they said no, and they said that the partial decontrol was to enable the sugar magnates to pay higher prices to the cane-growers and that the losses that they would incur by the higher prices would be made up by allowing the sugar magnates to sell at that rate in the open market. So the higher amount that they would get by the sale in the open market will make up for the losses that they would be incurring in respect of the sugarcane growers. That was the explanation of the Government and the employers' contention was two-fold. One was about the higher price to the cane-growers; the other was, there was absolutely no margin of profit in the levy price fixed by the Government. In fact, they were incurring losses, according to the employers. So, in order to make up that loss and the loss arising out of the payment of higher price for the cane-growers, this open market was permitted. According to the Government after payment to the cane-growers, and according to the employers after overcoming the losses through the levy sugar, their profits were to be nominal, and nothing more than that. Now, after that announcement of policy, the balance-sheet has come out. When 60 : 40 was declared, the balance-sheet, apart from the hidden wealth, has shown that many of the factories have made profits after payment to the cane-growers at the prices fixed; not twice. Their profit was not twice or thrice but six times what it was the previous year, when it was completely controlled. On the eve of that season, on 17-12-68, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* said :

"According to the latest balance sheets of the sugar companies, the Western and Southern Mills profited from the decontrol operating since last year, some of them even doubling their profits over the previous year."

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They have thus generated huge profits. The balance-sheets have believed the contention of the employers that higher cane price was causing hardship and also the Government's contention that after paying a higher price to the growers, the profit would be nominal.

At least after this, I thought Government would change the policy, but they did not. They said, we will reduce the amount of open market sugar from 40 to 30 per cent. After this modification, what is the present position ?

Oudh Sugars, a company run by Birlas, which made a profit of Rs. 64 lakhs when it was 60 : 40, has made a profit of Rs. 143 lakhs now when it is 70 : 30, i.e. an increase of 122 per cent. D.S. & A. Company under Parry Company, which normally makes a profit of about Rs. 10 lakhs, made a profit of Rs. 74 lakhs when it was 60 : 40 and has made a profit of Rs. 95 lakhs, when it is now 70 : 30. Even after this, the Government say that they will continue the 70 : 30 policy. Is it not obvious that this policy of partial decontrol was purely to enable the sugar magnates to loot the public and the growers ?

Last time, the Minister said that in no place the growers are paid less than Rs. 100. He was challenged and when Madras was cited, he said, in Madras, they have paid less because the State Government asked for permission from the Centre, which was given.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That was an emergency condition, when a large acreage was standing without being cut. The farmers were desperate. That is why Government permitted it.

SHRI UMANATH : The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* said in 1968 :

"Most probably the cane price is nearing its end. Cane is now available in plenty in most of the areas at prices below Rs. 10 per quintal.

The Western Mills in spite of high recovery between 12 and 20 per cent, have contracted cane purchases at a price less than Rs. 10 per quintal."

So, in many places the growers are paid less than Rs. 10. The employees and workers are still receiving the wages fixed in 1960. The public have been fleeced. All this is due to partial decontrol, which has enabled the sugar magnates to make such huge profits. Now when open market prices have come down a bit, the employers are

[Shri Umanath]
raising a huge furore saying, they are going to discontinue it.

The only solution is this. It is time that not only the U.P. sugar industry is nationalised, but the industry as a whole throughout the country should be nationalised by the Central Government. If they say that the State Government should do it or U.P. Government can do it, I will only say, they are playing politics, because the State Government cannot pay compensation to the factories which are nationalised. This is playing politics. So, I say that this question of playing politics should not be there and that the sugar industry must be nationalised. After so much of exposure of the failure of partial de-control, it must be given up.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ):

देश में चीनी का संकट अचानक नहीं आता है। हर साल मिलों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है, मिलों की क्षमता बढ़ती जाती है लेकिन चीनी हर साल ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होती है। हर पांच साल का एक चक्र बना हुआ है। संकट आता है, दो साल उसके निवारण में लगते हैं और दो साल नया संकट बुलाने में लगते हैं। पिछली बार क्यों ऐसा हुआ, क्या कभी इस पर सरकार ने गौर किया है। ये पांच साला चक्र क्यों बने हुए हैं। चार फ़ैक्टिस आ चुके हैं। और आज मैं फोरकास्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर चीनी और गन्ने के बारे में आपकी नीति नहीं बदली तो दो साल के बाद अगर पच्चीस लाख टन से ऊपर चीनी आप बना लगे तो मुझे कहना कि क्या बोल रहे थे। पांचवाँ संकट दो साल के बाद आने वाला है।

पिछला संकट जो आया उसको आप देखें। पूरा हिन्दुस्तान का औसत अगर आप लगायेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि किसान को औसतन पांच रुपये क्विंटल से ज्यादा दाम मिनिमम दामों से नहीं मिले। कहीं पर पांच रुपये से कुछ कम और कहीं पर पांच रुपये से कुछ ज्यादा मिले। लेकिन औसतन पांच रुपये क्विंटल से ज्यादा नहीं मिले। अब आप देखें कि दस क्विंटल गन्ने में एक क्विंटल चीनी

निकलती है, दस मंकाड़ा के हिसाब से निकलती हैं। पन्नाम रुपये की क्विंटल चीनी पर किसान को दिया गया और 250 रुपये की क्विंटल तेज़ दाम पर चीनी को बेचा गया। इस वामते मिल मालिकों का हित इस में है कि चीनी का मंकट आए और उनको फायदा हो। चीनी ज्यादा बने तो कभी उनको फायदा नहीं होता है। सरकार की पालिसी अब तक उनके हाथ में खेलने की रही है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप जब यह कहते हैं कि पार्शल डिक्ट्रोल आपका बहुत अच्छा रहा है, यह बहुत अच्छी चीज़ है तो क्या आप पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक सिंगल शूगर फैक्ट्री भी बता सकते हैं जो कि इस पार्शल डिक्ट्रोल के मातहत किसान को 7 रुपये 37 पैसे के बजाय 7 रुपये 38 पैसे दे रही हो, एक नया पैसा भी फालतू दे रही हो। कोई कोओप्रेटिव फैक्ट्री हो सकती है जो दे रही हो लेकिन कोई भी प्राइवेट फैक्ट्री नहीं दे सकी है।

दो साल हम को चाहिये होने हैं गन्ने की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए और एक साल पहले गन्ने का प्लानिंग होना है। फिर जा कर कहीं गन्ने की फसल हम ले पाते हैं। इस साल तो हम देख रहे हैं कि चालीस लाख टन चीनी होगी और यह ठीक भी है, इस में कोई दो रुपये नहीं हैं। दो साल पहले गन्ने का तेज़ भाव था। इसलिए किसानों ने ज्यादा बोया। लेकिन मैं आप को बता सकता हूँ कि अगले साल क्या होने जा रहा है। अगले साल तीस लाख टन से ज्यादा चीनी पैदा नहीं होगी और उससे अगले साल 22 लाख होगा। फिर पार्शल डिक्ट्रोल होगा, 18 रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम होगा, फिर पैदावार गन्ने की ज्यादा बढ़नी शुरू होगी, उसके बाद फिर संकट पैदा होगा। क्यों आप मज़ाक करते हैं किसानों के साथ। मिनिमम प्राइम आप को इननी जरूर देनी चाहिये जिससे पड़ता खा जाए। गवार की तरह यह सरकार भी गन्ना नहीं भेली देती है। दस रुपये क्विंटल मिनिमम भाव तय नहीं करती लेकिन कभी-कभी अठारह अठारह रुपये दे देती है। मैं

चाहता हूँ कि एक दफा आप पालिसी को तय कर लो।

श्री कंडप्पन ने जो कुछ कहा है उसका मैं थोड़ा सा समर्थन करता हूँ। हमें धरती पर उतर कर सोचना चाहिये। इस देश में गन्ने की सब से अच्छी पैदावार महाराष्ट्र में होती है। वहाँ टनेज भी ज्यादा है। 14 और परसेंट के करीब शूगर कंटेंट निकलता है। दूसरा नम्बर नाउथ का आता है जहाँ शूगर ज्यादा निकलती है। उत्तर भारत कम्पीट नहीं कर सकता है उनके साथ। किसी जमाने में हमारे यहाँ 70 परसेंट चीनी पैदा हो रही थी और आज घट कर तीस परसेंट पर हम आ गए हैं। यही हालत रही तो हम कभी कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे। उत्तर भारत का इलाज क्या है। इलाज चुकन्दर की खेती है। वह आज शुरू हुई है। जब हम मंत्री महोदय से कहते हैं तो वह हमारी बात नहीं मानते हैं। हमने बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया था कि चुकन्दर का भी मिनिमम भाव तय कीजिये। लेकिन आप वह नहीं कर रहे हैं। चुकन्दर से गुड़ नहीं बनता है। चुकन्दर की अगर आप मिनिमम प्राइम तय नहीं करेंगे तो कभी इसकी खेती उत्तर भारत में नहीं होंगी। उससे गुड़ नहीं बनता है। गन्ने से गुड़ बनता है।

चुकन्दर को बढ़ावा देंगे तो डिप्यूशन प्लान्ट लगेगे। चुकन्दर के लिए डिप्यूशन प्लान्ट होता था। अब गन्ने का भी प्लान्ट बन गया है। इसलिए चालू करेंगे हम गन्ने पर और खत्म करेंगे चुकन्दर पर। फिर दक्षिण के साथ कम्पीट कर सकेंगे। अगर आप चुकन्दर के मिनिमम भाव तय नहीं करेंगे तो जितनी इधर की फकिटियाँ हैं ये सब उजड़ जायेंगी।

मिलों के ऊपर प्रगड़ा चल रहा है कि उनका क्या होना चाहिये। दस लाख का जो प्लान्ट किसी जमाने में खड़ा किया गया था वह आज बूढ़ा हो गया है। पचास साल पुराना हो गया है। गुप्त जी कहते हैं कि ये मिक मिलज

खड़ी है। लोगों का इलाज होना चाहिये।

जैसे शहरों में पुराने मकान हो जाते हैं और उनके गिरने का डर होता है और म्यूनिसिपैलिटी उनको गिरवा देती है ठीक इसी तरह से सरकार इन लाशों को भी गिरवा दे। इनको लेने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। कोओप्रेटिव मिलें खड़ी की जायें। जब हम कहते हैं कि राम सुभग सिंह जी, तुम को लोग सिडिकेट कहते हैं, तुम स्वतंत्र जन संघ के साथ रहने हो, तो वह कहते हैं कि इन्दिरा जी तो समाजवादी हैं लेकिन हम सुार समाजवादी हैं। उनकी बात पर मैं यकीन कर लेता हूँ। उनकी सरकार भी उत्तर प्रदेश में मौजूद है। अब सुपर समाजवादी का फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह नत्कान काम करे। 1972 नगदीक आ रहा है। सुपर-समाजवादी कब तक इस तरह से बैठे रह सकते हैं। निश्चित रूप से राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे। लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के साथ-साथ जो गन्दी मिले हैं उनको खत्म करो। बाकी का राष्ट्रीयकरण करो और राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बाद चाही तो को-ओप्रेटिव्स में बदल दो। गुप्त जी लोगों की आँखों में धूल झाँकते नहीं जा सकते हैं। डाई-डाई हाथे के हिमाब से विकने वाला जो आयरन स्केर है, उसको वह किसानों के गले पर लाखों रुपये में बांध दें, ऐसा हम नहीं होने देंगे। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो सुपरसमाजवादी हैं वे जरूर चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके सुपरसमाजवादी होने का सबूत देंगे।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, an unchecked exploitation of the sugarcane growers in the country has gone on for quite some time. A government, which shows concern towards the kisans of the land, ought to tailor its policies so as to subserve broadly the interest of the sugarcane growers. Not only has the private sector exploited them but I am not going to condone the part that the Government has played in that exploitation. Let me add that they are abettors in that exploitation.

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

When Shri Jagjiwan Ram was approached by newsmen in Lucknow in the month of September and was put the question, "Why not nationalise the sugar industry in the country?", being a very seasoned statesman in this country he said, "Let sugar retain its sweetness." That was a cryptic reply and he did not elucidate it further. I would like to pose a simple question. Because you are going to nationalise the sugar industry, does sugar lose its sweetness? That is a question which Shri Jagjiwan Ram has to answer.

Shri Umanath has made a very strong case as to how politics should not be played with this. Last year when there was a debate like the one we are having today, I posed the problem that there had to be a certain uniform approach to the fixation of sugarcane price at least in given areas. I come from a constituency where there are two sugar factories already and a third one is coming up in the private sector much to my dislike. One of them is run by the co-operative effort and the other one is run by a joint stock company in which the Government of Mysore has the controlling interest. In the year 1968 when the sugarcane grower got the maximum in this country in the co-operative sugar factory the cane grower got Rs. 12 a quintal whereas in the Government controlled joint stock company the sugarcane grower got just Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 a quintal. Shri Jagjiwan Ram knows it. I had the privilege of making a personal representation to him when he visited my constituency. These two sugar factories are situated in a radius of eight miles. What is the rationale or logic behind this great disparity in price in a radius of eight miles? The sucrose content is almost the same in both these areas. Therefore I repeat the suggestion, which I have made before, that there has to be a certain uniform rate structure of sugarcane in a given area at least.

I am not going to compare the north and the south still I would like to commend the argument put forward by Shri Kandapan that greater emphasis has to be given down south because there is a greater potential for the expansion of the sugar industry down south.

Since you are rushing towards the bell and I would not like to embarrass you, I

would add my humble voice to the demand that the sugar policy has to be reviewed in the light of certain revelations made and the policy has to be revised so as to subserve broadly the basic interest of the sugarcane growers in this country; towards that direction we have to go about thinking in terms of nationalising the sugar industry in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri; only 2 minutes.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : तो, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रहने दीजिए। जिन मदस्यों को आप ने दस मिनट दिये, वे पंद्रह मिनट तक बोले। और मुझे आप केवल दो मिनट दे रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have to conclude it at 5-30 P.M. The Minister must also have some time to reply. You would like to hear the Minister also.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मुझे अपनी बात कहने के लिए थोड़ा समय दीजिए।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I have to move my motion at 5-30 P.M.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चीनी उद्योग का मामला ऐसा है, जो हमेशा किसानों और मिल मालिकों के बीच रस्सा-कशी का विषय रहा है। किसान हमेशा यह समझते रहे हैं कि उन के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और उन के हित सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। उदाहरणस्वरूप 9 दिसम्बर, 1968 को हमारे खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने संसद में कहा कि गन्ने का दाम दस रुपये से कम नहीं मिलना चाहिए। उस के बाद इलैक्शन में भी खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने जगह-जगह जा कर यह घोषणा की। लेकिन 11 मार्च को, जब इलैक्शन खत्म हो गये और मिनिस्ट्रीज बन गई, उन्होंने मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि मैंने तो यह कहा था कि मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन यह मेरा कोई आश्वासन नहीं था। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के स्तर पर ऐसी बात हो, यह उन्हें शोभा नहीं देता है। मैं मानता हूँ, मेरा विश्वास है कि श्री जगजीवन

राम किसानों के शुभचिन्तक हैं, परन्तु मंत्री होने के नाते वह ऐसी भाषा में बोलें, इस से किसानों को दुख होता है।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। हम वहाँ पर चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग क्यों कर रहे हैं; एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलें लाश बन चुकी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब तो वे लाश हैं, इस लिए अभी तो उनको उठाया जा सकता है, उन का क्रियाकर्म किया जा सकता है, लेकिन अब उस लाश में कीड़ा पड़ने वाला है, तब कोई उस का क्रियाकर्म करने वाला नहीं होगा। एक्सपर्ट्स ने कहा है कि कोई मिल तभी इकानॉमिक कर्हो जा सकती है, जब वह प्रतिदिन 1250 टन गन्ना क्रश करे। लेकिन यू० पी० में 71 में से 37 मिलें ऐसी हैं, जो 1250 टन से कम गन्ना प्रति दिन क्रश करती हैं। 12, 14 मिलें तो बराबर बीमार हैं। उन में से दो मिलें खिला मेरठ में बीमार हैं। एक मिल तो ऐसी बीमार है कि उस को कोई दवा नहीं दी जा रही है।

हम कई दफा डेपुटेशन ले कर खाद्य मंत्री महोदय से मिले हैं। उन्होंने 24 जुलाई, 1969 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि यू० पी० में किसानों का ऋण करोड़ रुपया मिलों पर बकाया है और उन मिलों पर पांच करोड़ के सरकारी टैक्स भी पड़े हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने किसानों के रुपये और टैक्स के रुपये की अदायेगी के लिए क्या इन्तजाम किया है। जब हम उन से मिलते हैं, तो वह ऐसी भाषा में बात करते हैं जैसे वह इस बारे में असमर्थ हैं, हैस्पलेस हैं और कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं।

यू० पी० में उत्तर प्रदेश में 12, 14 मिलें बीमार हो चुकी हैं और दो चार साल में सारी मिलें बीमार हो जायेंगी और उन के मालिक उनको छोड़ कर भाग जायेंगे। तब भी तो सरकार को ही उन्हें सम्भालना पड़ेगा। इम
L40LSS/69—11

लिए हम चाहते हैं कि उन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण से हमारा मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन पर सरकारी अफसरों को बिठा दिया जाये, क्योंकि हम ने यह देख लिया है कि जहाँ अन्य मिलों में 9.4 परसेंट रीकवरी है, वहाँ अमरोहा की सरकारी मिल की रीकवरी केवल 7 परसेंट ही है। हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि जब सरकार इन मिलों को ले, तो वह उन के प्रबन्ध में किसानों को प्रतिनिधित्व दे, किसानों से किरातों में रुपया ले कर उन्हें उन मिलों की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में अधिकार दे।

खाद्य मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का काम है। जब भूमि पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात आती है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया जा सकता है, जो कि स्ट्रिक्टली एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, लेकिन चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में कहा जाता है कि यह काम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार करेगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भूमि पर सीलिंग के बारे में मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया, उसी प्रकार वह चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाये और हम देखेंगे कि कौन मुख्य मंत्री मना करता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: May I have 2 minutes only?

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV (Baranati): May I request you to give me 2 minutes only?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly cooperate with me. We have to conclude it at 5-30 P.M. There are only 10 more minutes.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: This is an important discussion. You may extend the time.

SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV : It is an important discussion. I will take only 2 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly excuse me. Mr. Naidu is to move his motion at 5-30 P.M.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : It may be taken up at 5-45 P.M.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I cannot agree. It was allotted one hour. It has now been allotted half an hour only. Now you want to reduce it further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us finish it soon. The hon. Minister.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We can dispense with the half-an hour discussion today. This is a very important matter.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, AND LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Sir, the sugar industry is an important industry of our country, especially for the people in the rural areas. In some States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, especially in North Bihar, sugar is the only industry. So it has a great impact on the rural population in certain parts of the country.

Sugar industry has gone through so many vicissitudes. Many members have complained about our sugar policy being an *ad hoc* policy. But nobody has been bold enough to suggest a permanent sugar policy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Nationalise the industry.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Everybody has suggested *ad hocism*. When I was going into the history of the sugar industry for the last 25 years, I found that it alternated between control, de-control, or partial control.

That has been the history. I had been taking with experts and factory-owners and I had a big conference with the cane growers' co-operative society officials and there also I said that it rotated between these three. Whether we can have a fourth solution nobody has been

bold enough to come forward with a suggestion. What will be a long term sugar policy? If we decide that for 10 years we will have only control, then it will be a long term policy. If we decide that for the next 10 years we will have only de-control, then it may be a long term policy. But I am afraid it will not work. If there is full control, a situation will arise when we will have to partially de-control it or de-control it altogether. When there is de-control, some situation may develop when we will be forced to introduce control. It touches a large number of producers and also practically every citizen in the country as a consumer. So it is very difficult to have a long term policy. I am not ruling that out. When we reach the stage when you can continue a policy for 8 years or 10 years. I will welcome that.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : You appoint a Committee of experts for this purpose.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have consulted many experts and I have gone into the reports of many experts Committees. Sugar industry is the one industry where there have been many expert committees and all the outstanding experts who were available in the country had been associated with one or other of these committees. I have gone through them. I have spent much more time on this but I have not been able to find any solution.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : If time is given, I will suggest a long term policy. It is a very simple matter. Work with some imagination. If the Deputy Speaker has only allowed me time, I would have spelt out a long term policy.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Why are you shifting your responsibility? You should nationalise the sugar factories. Why are you playing this political game?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am not that man who takes credit in saying 'I will monopolise all the wisdom of the entire world. It may be to my discredit, but I am frank to the House. I have not been able to find a long term policy. If anybody says 'It is very simple. This is the policy. Continue it for 20 years'—if that

is the wisdom, I am sorry for that wisdom. But that is not the solution. The simplest way one can suggest is : Fix a minimum price of sugarcane and let it continue for 10 years. But what are the consequences of that ?

When I introduced the policy of partial de-control, I am convinced that I did a good thing and it is. So, I have never said that the industry will not make a profit. Industry is not a charitable institution.

SHRI UMANATH : That was not the point.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I never said that they will not make a profit.

SHRI UMANATH : Only normal profits they will make. That is what was said by Mr. Shinde.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : They are not charitable institutions. There are also all sorts of elements in the sugar industry which, given the opportunity, will reap abnormal profits and they have. I am not unaware of that. They have made unconscionable profits. I am aware of it. In the House I had admitted that. They made unconscionable profits. It should be for the Income-tax Department to mop up that abnormal profit that they have made. But there is no doubt that in 1967 cane-growers made profits, earned as much as they had never earned in the history of the sugar industry. In 1968 it is not as much as that; that is also a fact. But the sugar industry gained and sugar production went up. Growers have admitted that they were indebted for the last many years. It was in 1967 that they could wipe off the debt. And I am happy. That is due to that policy. I have got that figure to show how many crores they got. The industry also got.

Now, in U.P. the demand for nationalisation has come and there are reasons for that. The sugar industry is 30 to 35 years old. The earliest sugar industry was established in U.P. and Bihar. I know it because even at that time in 1937 I had to do something with the zonal system in U.P. and Bihar of the sugar industry. I have been associated with the sugar indus-

try in U.P. and Bihar since 1937. Many factories were established before 1937. I am sorry to say that all these years very little has been done by the factory owners to rehabilitate or renovate those factories. I was looking into the figure; I have the figure with me, but I don't want to take up the time of the House. They are all available in the reports. Out of 71 factories in U.P. there are hardly 5 factories which are less than 10 years old. From that you can imagine what is the condition of the factories in U.P. Complaints were made about the arrears of the sugarcane prices due to the growers and about Govt. dues with these factories. It is not coming for the first time. Many times, I have told this House that I have been writing to the State Governments to take action for the recovery of the arrears of the sugar cane prices due to the growers and for recovery of arrears of their own, that it can be realised as arrears of land revenue. We can't take that action because the action has to be taken by the State Governments and we on our part have been reminding them to take action. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action for realising these dues as arrears of land revenue.

The question of nationalisation has arisen in U.P. because of this fact of arrears and also because there are these old plants which are not having their proper, efficient functioning. The Member of Jan Sangh was waxing eloquent for the cane-growers. But the cat was out of the bag at the concluding sentence of his speech.

SHRI RANGA : What was it ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It was that the efficient sugar mills should be nationalised, that they are doing very well. So all this sympathy for the cane growers—this is but normal for the Jan Sangh—is but a camouflage to protect—this is the real basis of the Jan Sangh—the vested interests in this country. I am not saying this myself. On going through the reports of the speech of the Jan Sangh member, you will find that in his opening sentence he shed crocodile tears for the cane-growers.

श्री शारदा नन्द : उप छयक महोदय
मैने स्वायत्त निगम की मांग की थीं ।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The demand was for a Sugar *Nigam*, not for nationalisation. That is why I am reiterating that. I do not want to drag the member of the Jan Sangh into a controversy, because I have not got that sort of culture that he has got. I will never aspire to that sort of culture. Let that culture be his monopoly.

As regards nationalisation, it was stated in the other House that according to the legal advice that we have got, if the UP Government thinks that in the context of the condition of the sugar industry in that State nationalisation is called for, there is no legal or constitutional difficulty in its proceeding with that (*Interruptions*).

AN HON MEMBER : What about the financial difficulty ?

SHRI M. N. REDDY : What about Bihar then ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Is UP separate from the rest of the country ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Of course, U.P. is a part of the nation.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Why is he shifting away from his own responsibility ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I am saying this because a persistent agitation for nationalisation is there in U.P. and a demand has come from there. It has not come from other States (*Interruptions*). I am coming to the other aspects also.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : The Sugar Mill Workers' Federation, of which Shri Kashinath Pandey is the President, passed a resolution recently to the effect that the sugar industry must be nationalised. We voted for it. He was presiding there. Now he betrays the interests of the workers. It is a ruse (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : I say nationalise the entire sugar industry not just in U.P.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It is in the constitution of their Federation also.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I know that many States are concerned with the sugar industry. Why I took special notice of U.P. was because the demand arose from there. Practically all the political parties including the one manning the Government wrote to me about nationalisation. Therefore, I have to take special notice of the conditions in U.P. Therefore, I said this.

So far as the industry as a whole is concerned, a study and investigation of the entire industry in depth is very necessary. Even if we have at one stage or the other to decide about nationalisation, certain information is very necessary. A study is necessary in order to get that information and see how the entire industry can be placed on a sound national footing so that it can sustain itself in helping the rural areas.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : The policy of the Congress Government is mixed economy. Is the Government going to depart from that or I does it still believe in mixed economy ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : To that my answer is very simple. The Industrial Policy Resolution is there.

SHRI RANGA : Therefore ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Therefore, that policy stands. Therefore, in mixed economy where it is said that if at one time the Government decides about nationalisation, the industry will not be nationalised ? I think the question is misplaced. Even at present so far as the sugar industry is concerned, we have got the sugar industry in the private sector, in the public sector and in the cooperative sector. We have got the sugar industry in all the three sectors.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : It is a mixed curse.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The sugar industry is over 30 years old now and many developments have taken place during

those years. It is, therefore, an opportune time to appoint a committee to study the working of the sugar industry in the context of the demand for nationalisation of sugar undertakings in certain areas. The scope of the enquiry would be left sufficiently wide to enable an enquiry being made into the causes underlying the present demand for nationalisation of the sugar industry and the manner in which the various problems relating thereto may be tackled. The committee may go into the factory-grower relationship, the payment of cane prices, returns to the factory, their working and performance, the conditions of the plant and machinery and other relevant matters. In dealing with sick mills, the Committee can suggest steps which will help improve the working of these mills. In dealing with the sugar industry in general and with the sick mills in particular, the committee should assess the financial, administrative and managerial problems involved as also the organisational structure necessary to implement the recommendations of the committee. I propose to set up this committee very quickly to go into the entire question of the sugar industry and make recommendations.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : What is the period within which they should report? Kindly indicate.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : We have not thought of the period, but it will be a reasonable period.

SHRI RANGA : Will that committee include some genuine representatives of cane growers also?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Yes, of course, that will be very important.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Also the workers.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Yes, workers also.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : There is one important item that the Minister has not elucidated. The export quota will lapse unless we perform accordingly. So, we want to know what he thinks of it.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Of course, next year we expect that we will have the record production of sugar in this country. We will have to encourage consumption and we are also examining the possibility of exporting sugar.

17.39 HRS.

DISCUSSION *re.* FALL IN PRICES OF SUGAR AND GUR

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : About two years ago, the cane growers were having a very hard time. The Government came forward with partial de-control of sugar with the good intention that the cane growers must get some decent amount. I must congratulate the Government and the Minister for it, but in working it has not succeeded. The Minister clearly said that the cane growers must be given Rs. 100 per tonne minimum because 40 per cent of the sugar was allowed to be sold in the free market by the mills. In many cooperative mills Rs. 100 was given that year but only the private factories have not implemented it. When the cane growers represented to the Government, the Government said that they would compel them to pay, but have not paid so far. Only the private factory-owners made crores of rupees of profit. Then, last year, the Government, instead of compelling the factory people to pay Rs. 100, reduced the free market sugar quota from 40 per cent to 30 per cent, and when they did so, the factory people said that the Government have reduced it to 30 per cent and we are not able to pay anything except the minimum price. Then also we wrote to the Government that the factory people must be compelled to pay Rs. 100 as the minimum, but the Government kept quiet.

Now, this year again, the season has already started. Government always sleeps till the cane-crushing is over and in the end they come forward with an announcement of some policy only to benefit the factory people. I am very sorry that the agriculturists have got two enemies: one is the pests and parasites which affect the crop. The other is Government without a heart. I say that two years back

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu] the Government had a heart and good intention. Last year and this year, the Government has no heart. They are not sympathetic to the people not only this year but also last year. I am not telling this because I am on this side and sitting here. You never compelled the factory people to pay Rs. 100 as the minimum. You promised that though the price is fixed at Rs. 73, we will ask the factory people to pay because they are getting huge profits, and you said you would compel them to pay, but you never compelled them. The only way is to fix the price at Rs. 100 as the minimum. If you do not fix the price at the minimum of Rs. 100, the cane growers are going to discontinue sugarcane growing and they are going to take up some other crop. When they take up some other crop, the acreage of sugar will become less, and the less the acreage, the less would be the production of sugar. What we experienced during the last three or four years back will be experienced by us again, and you will have to import sugar also from foreign countries if the Government do not come to the aid of the farmers. This is my sincere feeling.

If you compare the prices fixed for the cane growers, with the prices of other commodities, whether it is wheat, paddy, oilseeds, whatever it is, what is the position? There is the fertiliser tax; land tax; water tax; electricity and diesel oil tax: all the taxes have been increased. And you say you have so much sympathy for the agriculturists. Last year, the Prime Minister increased the fertiliser tax; you never came to their aid. (*Interruption*). Morarjibhai, Shri Jagjivan Ram and the Prime Minister jointly took that decision. We oppose the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, also in the party meeting. We opposed the Prime Minister. We requested Shri Jagjivan Ram to come to our aid and oppose it, but he has not come forward to help the agriculturists.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Shri Morarji Desai did not listen to the whole House even. (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am not taking credit for it. The Members who are sitting both on this side and

on that side, we all represented. We all protested about the fertiliser tax. I do not take credit for it; I give the credit to the other Members sitting over there also. This was the position. What is the percentage increase in the price? What is the purchase price of other commodities? The price of cement has gone up; the price of oilseeds has gone up. The taxes have gone up. Now, you have asked the State Governments to increase the land revenue. They have increased the land revenue, water cess, everything. When the prices of these things go up, it is necessary that the cane prices also should go up, comparatively, when compared to the other prices. When the other prices go up and when you do not increase the price for the cane, there is no justice. I know you have got sympathy for the kisans, because you are yourself a kisan. Though you sit on that side and I am sitting here, I do not blame you. Now you have become the President of the rebel Congress, but still you are a minister.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are the real Congress.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : You may resign the ministership. Please do something good when you leave this position. I do not want you to resign. But if at all you are resigning, please do some good work before you go for the agriculturists.

The price of molasses was fixed in 1941. At that time the British Government introduced control on molasses because they wanted it for the factories for some synthetic manufacture. Whose grandfather's property is this? We are the owners of it. The present price of Rs. 7 is not enough even to cover the storage cost. If you de-control it, the price will go up to Rs. 500 per tonne and then without increasing the price of sugar, you can give a minimum of Rs. 100 to the agriculturists. If you do not do this, whatever you say on behalf of the Government will be only lip sympathy and shedding of crocodile tears.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His time is up. Only half an hour has been fixed

for this discussion and I have a large number of names with me.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Half an hour for a discussion on sugarcane price is shameful. At least 2 hours should be there. The minister can reply tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am entirely in the hands of the House. We have a half-hour discussion at 6.00 P.M.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It can be taken up at 6.30. This discussion can continue till 6.30.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jha, do you agree to the half-hour discussion being taken up at 6.30 ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This discussion will continue till 6.30.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड) : श्री नाइडू के भाषण के बाद, जिन और सदस्यों के नाम हैं, उनको भाषण करने के बजाये आप केवल प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दे दें तो सभी की बात आ जायगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have now decided to take up the Half An Hour Discussion at 6.30 p.m. Let us try to conclude everything before that.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Wherever there are two or three sugar factories, in each such district there should be a papermanufacturing plant so that the factory-owners may get a little more money and they can spare more money for the cane-growers. If these things are not done, I fear that the sugar-cane growers may switch over to cultivation of some other crop.

Government are now collecting Rs. 105 crores every year by way of excise duty. What right have the government got to collect so much money from the agriculturists. First of all, they must give some money to the cane-growers so that they

can grow their crop and then collect money from them. But they are not prepared to do that. The cane-growers are exploited on the one side by the government and on the other side by the cane-growers. Is it right, is it fair for the government to do it? So, I would appeal to the government to reduce the excise duty a little and increase the minimum price to Rs. 100.

All this talk about the free market is bunkum. It is being continued only to help the mill-owners and not the cane-growers. I would say that this free-market of 30 per cent of sugar should be stopped immediately. Let the government take such a decision and let the government increase the levy price from Rs. 164 to 190 so that the factory may be enabled to pay a minimum of Rs. 100 to the cane-growers. When you are prepared to raise the prices of all other agricultural commodities, why are you afraid of raising the price of sugar a little? You can raise the price of sugar and fix a controlled price for the entire sugar. I do not want this 30 per cent free market and so on. If you increase the price to Rs. 190 or 195 the factory people would not lose and they would be able to pay a minimum of Rs. 100 to the cane-growers.

Coming to sucrose content, it is more in some areas and less in some other areas. The price of sugarcane should be fixed on the basis of the sucrose content and the decision about the sucrose content must be taken by some technical people appointed by the government and not by the factories. If that is not done by an outside body, the factories will exploit the sugarcane growers.

Now the cost of labour has gone up. When the price went up to Rs. 100, the labour demanded and got higher wages. But now the price has come down to Rs. 73. But the growers are not able to reduce the wages of labourers. It is well-known that once the wages are increased you cannot reduce it. We hear that the government is contemplating the appointment of a Second Wage Board. So, there is every likelihood of the wages going up still further. Keeping all this in mind, I would appeal to the government to come

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

to the aid of the sugar-cane growers by giving them a minimum price of Rs. 100.

Then, government must give licence for import of machinery by sugar factories and ask them to manufacture fine sugar for export. If we make fine quality sugar then we can compete in the foreign market.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती):

शूगर के बारे में आज दो आइटम्स हैं। एक तो गन्ने की कीमत के बारे में है और दूसरी चीनी की गिरती हुई कीमतों के बारे में है। यह बात सही है कि जो वर्कर हैं वे एजीटेशन करके अपनी तनख्वाह और सहायितों बढ़वा लेते हैं। जो सरकारी नौकर हैं वे सरकारी मशीनरी को तो स्टैंडस्टिल पर ला कर अपनी तनख्वाहें बढ़वा लेते हैं। दूसरी जो एसोसिए-शंज हैं शहरों में वे भी अपने दुख दर्द के लिए लड़ लेती हैं। मोर्चा वगैरह वे लगा लेती हैं। भारत में एग्रिकल्चरिस्ट क्लास ही ऐसी क्लास है जो कभी भी एक जगह पर नहीं आती है। वह एजीटेशन नहीं कर सकती है और सरकार की मशीनरी में बाधा पैदा नहीं कर सकती है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसके ग्रीवेंसिस नहीं हैं, उनके दुख दर्द नहीं हैं। उनको तकलीफ होती है तो अर्ज बिनती ही यह करती है। डैलीगेशन भेज लेती है। लेकिन सरकार को वह कम्प्लेन नहीं कर पाती है। कम्प्लेन करने का तरीका दूसरी क्लासिस का है, इस क्लास का नहीं है। इस क्लास की आबादी देश की 85 प्रतिशत है। कहां ये लोग उत्पादन करते हैं; वहां करते हैं जहां सिनेमा नहीं, डामर की सड़कें नहीं हैं, अच्छे मकान नहीं हैं। इनको खाने को नहीं मिलता है। इनके बच्चों को एजुकेशन नहीं मिलती है, कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है। ऐसी जगहों पर रह कर ये लोग देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं। अब इस तरह के जो लोग हैं, उनको देखना आका कर्तव्य है या नहीं है।

वे भी खेतों पर हैं। दो एकर पर गन्ना तैयार करता है। एक एकर के पोछे चार हजार रुपया मेरा खर्चा बैठता है और पचास

टन से ज्यादा गन्ना नहीं निकलता है। इसको जब मैं बेचता हूं तो मेरा खर्चा होता है, वह भी नहीं निकलता है। गन्ने का रेट सरकार ने फिक्स किया है। लेकिन हालत यह है कि काश्तकार को वह प्राइस भी नहीं मिलती है। घर में भूखा रह कर वह खेत में पैसा लगाता है। बाबू जगजीवन राम जी तो उसी क्लास से आए हैं जिन के पास मकान नहीं हैं, जो जंगलों में खेती करते हैं। वह तो उनके दुख दर्द को समझते हैं। कैश क्रॉप जिस को कहा जाता है उसी में से किसान को दो पैसे मिलते हैं। गुड़ की कीमत इतनी कम हो गई है कि जो खर्चा आता है गुड़ बनाने में वह भी नहीं निकलता है। 1967 में गन्ने की कीमत ज्यादा हुई और शूगर की कीमत भी ज्यादा हुई। लोगों ने गन्ना पैदा ज्यादा किया। अब गन्ने को कोई पूछता भी नहीं है। प्राइवेट ओनर जितने फैक्ट्रीज के हैं वे सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दामों से भी कम दाम गन्ने के किसानों को देते हैं। गन्ना अगर ज्यादा दिन रखा जाता है तो वह सूख जाता है और सूखने से उसका वेट कम हो जाता है। इन वास्ते किसान को अगर कम पैसे भी मिलते हैं तो वह उसको बेच देना चाहता है। वह कहता है जैसा भी करो, लेकिन गन्ना ले लो। दस रुपये कम दो, लेकिन गन्ना ले लो। टूक जाते हैं, उनको दो-दो दिन खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। प्राइवेट फैक्ट्री वाले क्यों सारा गन्ना नहीं लेते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि अगर फ्लोडिटी थोड़ा तादाद में तैयार होगी तो उनको नफा ज्यादा मिलेगा। इस वास्ते ज्यादा माल लेने की उनको कोई गर्ज नहीं रहती है।

नार्थ इंडिया में एक एकर में 25 टन और ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा 30 टन गन्ना पैदा होता है। तीस टन पैदा हो जाता है तो वे लोग बड़ी खुशियां ममाने लग जाते हैं। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा 153 टन एक एकर में गन्ना एक टन पैसा किया है और उसको राष्ट्रपति के हाथों बर्खास्त मिला है। इस तरह के जो मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं, वे आगे आने

चाहिये। लेकिन सरकार का भी यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह देखे कि उसको ठीक रीति से गन्ने का पैसा मिले और उचित दाम मिले। उस को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये।

गन्ने की कीमत कम हो गई है। 33 लाख टन तक अभी पैदा हो रहा है। आगे गन्ना बढ़ाना मुश्किल है तब तक जब तक कि फैंक्ट्रीज की जो कंपैसेटीज हैं, उनको बढ़ाया नहीं जाता है पार्श्व डिक्ट्रोल अब चलता नहीं है क्योंकि बाजार में इसके रहते हुए भी चीनी की कीमतें कम हुई हैं। इस वास्ते यह जो समस्या है उनका कोई और हल आपको ढूँढना होगा। आपको एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करनी होगी। खानगी कारखानों को कोओप्रेटिव कारखानों में आपको बदलना होगा। राष्ट्रीयकरण हो इसका एक मात्र हल नहीं है। कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में अगर इसको लिया जाता है तो उसको अगर पचास रुपये मुनाफा होता है तो उस हिसाब से और पैसा किसान को मिल जाता है। कुछ लोगों का यह कहना है कि कोओप्रेटिव सैक्टर में भांडवलदार पैदा हो गए हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। एक-एक एकड़ वाले दो-दो एकड़ वाले किसान वहाँ हैं। अस्सी नब्बे प्रतिशत लोग उन में इसी तरह के हैं। 18-20 एकड़ में गन्ना पैदा करने वाले लोग भी होंगे लेकिन वे एक या दो परसेंट ही हैं। सब छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार हैं। ये वे लोग हैं जो स्वयं बेहनत करते हैं, इनकी ओरते, बच्चे सब वहाँ काम करते हैं। वही खाद डालते हैं, पानी देते हैं। सब काम खुद करते हैं। आपको चाहिये कि ख.द पर जो आपने टैक्स लगाया है उसको भी आप कम करें। लिफ्ट इन्शुरेंस करते हैं तो इलैक्ट्रिक चार्ज उनको तेरह पैसे की यूनिट देना पड़ता है और दूसरी जो एनर्जी है उस में पांच पैसे ही चार्ज एक यूनिट का आता है। कम कीमत पर उनको बिजली मंदा दी जानी चाहिये।

में अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि शून्कर-केन के बारे में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा कीमत आप

उसको दें। साथ ही महाराष्ट्र में आप गन्ने के उत्पादन को उत्तेजन दें।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to do it to raise my voice to appeal to our sugarcane growers to reduce the area under sugarcane and, in that way, protect themselves from the vagaries of this Government, the State Governments, the mill-owners and other people.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I agree with you.

SHRI RANGA : I hope, my other friends also who are interested in kisans, in kisan welfare, will join me in carrying on a regular campaign to see that this area is reduced. Then alone this Government will be sensible enough, wise enough, to agree with us in regard to all the suggestions that have been made.

The cost of inputs should be reduced. They have not done it. The excise duty should be reduced. They are not willing to do it. Last year, we had seen the fate of our Members here, speaking as private Members, asking for the abolition of the fertiliser tax. My hon. friend, Mr. Sonavane, was saying that they all wanted it to be abolished. Yes. And all these Ministers also must have wanted it to be abolished. But, nevertheless, their Cabinet insisted upon imposing it and it was imposed. This is what happens. As individuals, we are all very sincere. But when we get into groups, we go by the group spirit.

My hon. friend, Shri Jagiwan Ram, like myself, is full of good intentions. To labour, he will say, "I am with you." To peasants, he will say, "I am with you." To mill-owners, he will say, "I cannot go against you." This is what happens. He was accusing the Jana Sangh. What about their Government? When Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister, their own Minister, in-charge of Civil Supplies, was the Treasurer of the Congress party

[Shri Ranga]

and he imposed, what they called, a private levy on the sugar manufacturers. They collected it for the Congress. I was then in the Congress. I was one of their leaders and protested against it. But nevertheless, that was done.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have not said anything like that. I have not said anything about any subscription.

SHRI RANGA : He was accusing the poor Jana Sangh. Not only the Jana Sangh. If the Jana Sangh, the rebel Congress, the Congress (Organisation), the Swatantra Party, the Communists, privately and secretly, all these parties, are beholden to the sugar manufacturers and other manufacturers also....(Interruption).

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : We are not with the sugar manufacturers.

SHRI RANGA : He says, "You are getting some money." Therefore, I am prepared to take the blame. After all, we have got to collect money for our political funds. Unfortunately, we have got to collect, directly or indirectly, from all those people who have got money, in this country. But in spite of it, we have got to do justice to these people. Kisans will be able to get their due only when they are able to stand on their own feet and they are talking of reducing the area under sugarcane. Already it is happening. The price of sugar has come down from Rs. 100 to Rs. 70. Worse than that the prices have gone down to Rs. 60 at the door of the peasants. You come down to South India, I will be able to prove it to you. What will be the result? The result will be less collection in excise duty next year, less profits for the mill-owners—not as much as they have been getting—and less for everybody and much less for poor peasants and their labour. My hon. friend, Shri Naidu, was correct when he said that labour wages in the countryside have gone up and they cannot be reduced. I am glad that they have gone up and they cannot be reduced and they ought not to be reduced. At the same time the Kisans cannot very well be so unsocial as not to be able to organize themselves and expect only the labour to suffer. They must be prepared to pay well enough for the labour

and at the same time fight with the mill owners as also with this Government.

My hon. friend has been talking about mixed economy and nationalisation. Why should they not take over the so-called sick mills? Nobody bothers. Even the mill-owners are very anxious. Let them have a committee to determine this. I have no objection. They are not wedded to nationalisation nor am I wedded to private enterprise alone. We want that thing should be done which would prove to be beneficial to the whole country and also to all interests concerned? If by any chance they were to suggest that the industry be nationalised and they can prove it to be beneficial, we will certainly not stand in their way. Not even the mill-owners, because they will get their compensation anyhow. Therefore, that is not the point. The point is: are you willing to do justice to the kisans or not? Till now the Government was very keen in doing justice to the mill-owners as also to the industrial labour. But so far as the kisans are concerned, there are only good intentions and a minimum price is fixed and then, afterwards, as my hon. friend says, it is the State Governments who have got to enforce it.

My hon. friend's party is in charge of quite a number of State Governments. Let them set an example.

Lastly, my hon. friend is going to become, as they said, the President of one of the two Congresses and it may be rebel Congress or it may be Organization Congress, but certainly it is not Organization Congress. It is a kind of a rub, I am sorry, for him who is going to undertake this responsibility.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Acharyaji, come back.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Members who have already spoken have talked about only sugar industry. Mr. Naidu also, I am sorry, failed to mention about the gur industry.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : He has left it to you.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I wanted to raise it but there was no time.

SHRI SONAVANE : The discussion is about the fall in prices of sugarcane and gur resulting in losses to sugarcane growers.

Sir, it is a pity that the Government, neither the States nor the Centre, have done anything for gur production. The sugarcane growers who are providing or furnishing sugarcane to the sugar mills are really very happy that even at this rate they are getting some profit. But the miserable and pitiable condition of such small sugarcane growers who are not nearer to the mills within a distance of about 30 or 40 miles have got to manufacture gur and their price is not controlled. The Government have not done anything for them. What does happen? Whenever there is a fixed price for gur, the State Government comes and puts zonal ban and the prices go down. When there is a lean period and when there is no price for gur, nobody cares for them. These are the small farmers. Therefore, I want to bring this fact to the pointed attention of the hon. Minister. He should do something in consultation with the State Government and the sugar magnates should not have all his attention. These poor people with two or three acres producing gur also deserve his attention.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गन्ने और गुड़ की कीमत हमारे किसानों के जीवन से सम्बन्धित है। गन्ना उगजाने वाले किसानों पर, चाहे वे यू० पी० के हों, बिहार या महाराष्ट्र के हों या देश के किसी भी हिस्से के हों, तरह-तरह के टैक्स तो बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन वे जो माल, जो मनी क्रॉप्स, पैदा करते हैं, उस की कीमत ठीक तरह से तय करने में सरकार आनावानी करती है। आप को मालूम होगा कि बिहार और यू० पी० की विधान सभाओं ने कुछ साल पहले यह मांग की थी कि गन्ने की कीमत पन्द्रह रुपये क्विंटम तय की जाये, लेकिन सरकार ने उस तरह का ध्यान नहीं दिया ?

अगर सरकार गन्ने की कीमत ठीक तरीके से तय नहीं करेगी और किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं दिलायेगी, तो उस का स्वाभाविक असर गुड़ की कीमत पर पड़ेगा और इस प्रकार गुड़ बनाने वाले किसानों की स्थिति डांवांडोल और दर्दनाय हो जावेगी। इस लिए गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो गन्ने की खेती में भी होगी। श्री रंगा ने कहा है कि वह आन्दोलन करेंगे कि किसान गन्ने की खेती कम करें। इससे किसानों का नुकसान होगा, देश का नुकसान होगा, चीनी कम पैदा होगी और हम उसके द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं कमा पायेंगे। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ानी चाहिए और उससे गुड़ की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी।

मिल-मालिक जो गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं, वे कोई कपटो बनाने से ठीक नहीं होंगे। उन को ठीक करने का रास्ता यह है कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये और इसके लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कानून बनाये।

इस प्रश्न पर किसानों में बहुत असंतोष है। छत्ता और सारन जिले के गन्ना उत्पादकों का जा सम्मेलन हुआ, उस में गन्ने की कीमत बढ़ाने की मांग की गई। 20 दिसम्बर को गय सम्बद्ध लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक सम्मेलन नाथ ऐवेन्यू एम० पी० पलटम में होने जा रहा है। सरकार का ध्यान इस संकट जाना चाहिए। उन लोगों का जीवन खरों में है। उन की आर्थिक स्थिति बड़ा खराब है।

मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि गया, बिहार में वारसर्लागंज की मोहिन शुगर मिल्स कई वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है। वह एक सिक मिल्स है। उसी तरह गया की गोरारू शुगर मिल्स बन्द पड़ी है। गेरा निवेदन है कि अगर सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई कपटो विराम निश्चय पर पहुंचने में एक साल, या दो तीन साल, लगा दे, तो तब तक इन दोनों मिलों के एरिया में गन्ना पैदा करने वाले किसानों का क्या होगा। इस

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार कम-से-कम इन मिलों, और इस तरह की दूसरी मिलों, को तो फोरन ले ले। अगर सब चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में कुछ कठिनाई है और उस के लिए कानून बनाने में बिलम्ब हो सकता है, तो इस प्रकार की सिक मिलों को तो अभी ले लिया जाये, जिन में से बिहार की दो मिलों का मैंने अभी जिक्र किया है, ताकि उस इलाके के किसानों की आर्थिक बढहालाई को दुस्त किया जा सके।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to confine myself to the nature of the sugarcane industry. The hon. Minister has stated about the complicated nature of this industry. Various interested groups are intimately involved in this. Sir, we have to take into consideration these three factors, namely, (i) the cane grower; (ii) the producer and (iii) the consumer. What was happening till very recently was that the canegrower was neglected. Even the consumer is hit hard by price mechanisation. It has come into the picture at various points. We must make an earnest and honest effort to find out what is wrong where. The machinery involved is not very complicated. The primary product, that is, sugarcane may be taken to a place which is nearer, about 30 miles. About the totality of the industry you can very easily assess. "There is the production aspect. All there are factors which are known and can be assessed. The primary product process we know, the nature of the costing we know and we can anticipate the relative rate of profit that should be given to the producer". But even in spite of this, an honest attempt has not been made to assess all these factors. Now an honest and earnest attempt should be made taking into account the totality of the conditions and in an indicative fashion seeing to it that a fair price is given to the agriculturist and a fair price is ensured to the consumers also who constitute the bulk of the totality of our population.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने मध्यवर्धि चुनाव के दौरान करोड़ों लोगों

से यह वायदा किया था कि जो मिल मालिकान वस रूपए क्विटल से कम गन्ना लेंगे उन के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मिल मालिकान को सजा दी गई ? और आज भी देहातों की निरीह जनता से जो क्रशर ओनर्स हैं, छोटे-छोटे सरमायादार हैं वह साढ़े तीन रुपये पर गन्ना ले रहे हैं, सरकार के आदेश के खिलाफ ले रहे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो साढ़े तीन रुपये पर और ढाई रुपये पर गन्ना ले रहे हैं उन के खिलाफ सरकार क्या सजा तय कर रही है और उस के लिए क्या कर रही है ?

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में और हिन्दुस्तान में भी चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के संबंध में मरी पार्टी ने न केवल प्रस्ताव ही पारित किया है बल्कि इस संबंध में कुछ कार्यक्रम भी दिया है। उसी को मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रीयकरण के लाभ और हानि को जानने के बाद हम ने यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया है, हमारा अभिप्राय शुगर मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से यह नहीं है कि शुगर मिलों का सरकारीकरण हो जाये। हमारा अभिप्राय यह है कि शुगर मिलों में किसानों और गन्ना पैदा करने वालों का जो सम्दाय है उस के अधिक-से-अधिक प्रतिनिधि हों। केवल एक दो व्यक्तियों के हाथों म ही वह संगठन न रहे बल्कि जिन के कंधों पर यह शुगर मिलें खड़ी हैं वह इस के मालिक धीरे-धीरे बनें। इस प्रकार के राष्ट्रीयकरण के हम समर्थक हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है हमारे देश में कि इस समय गन्ने के भाव इतने कम हैं कि जो ईश्वन की सकड़ी है चूल्हे में जलाने वाली उस के भाव भी गन्ने के भाव से आज कहीं अधिक है। मेरा एक तो कहना यह है, पहले भी मैंने इस प्रश्न को एक दो बार उठाया तो खाद्य मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने हो इन बात का जवाब दिया था। मैंने कहा था कि मान लीजिए 7 रुपये 35 पैसे कम-से-कम गन्ने का भाव

नय करते ह यह 7 रुपये 35 पैसे उसको आज दे दीजिए लेकिन चीनी जिस भाव में जा कर बिकती है बाजार में उस अनुपात से किसान का जितना पैसा है वह बाद में पैमेंट कर दीजिए। उसमें मिल मालिकों को भी एतराज नहीं होगा और किसानों को भी ठीक पैसे मिल जायेंगे। उस समय जगजीवन राम जी ने कहा कि आप किसानों को इस बात के लिए तैयार कीजिए। किसानों की तो भोली जाति ऐसी है कि आप किस-किस चीज के लिए उसे तैयार करेंगे? आप उसके हित में निर्णय तो करिए वह आप को बधाई देगा। इसमें दिक्कत क्या है?

दूसरी बात में पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब गुड़ बन कर आता है तो होता क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति में जानना चाहता हूं कि गुड़ के लदने पर प्रतिबन्ध लग जाता है। जिस से किसान का गुड़ सस्ता हो जाता है। लेकिन जब वह वहां से निकल कर मंडियों में आ जाता है तो महंगा हो जाता है।

श्री अगजीवन राम : मैंने प्रतिबंध नहीं लगने दिया है।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : आप कहते हैं कि हमने नहीं लगने दिया लेकिन आज भी वही हालत है। वही मैं बता रहा हूं। आप ने क्या किया कि कुछ डीलर्स मंडियों में मुकदर कर दिए हैं। उन की मोनोपली हो गई। तो किसान को वह लाभ आज भी नहीं मिल रहा है। जैसी तीन साल पहले की स्थिति थी वही आज भी होना चाहिए। किसान का गुड़ सब जगह जा सके और यह बीच के ही जो बिचौलिय हैं वह समाप्त हो सकें। इस संबंध में सरकार क्या निर्णय लेने जा रही है?

तीसरी बात में अन्त में कह कर समाप्त करता हूं। गांधी जी का जैसा विचार था और यह सरकार भी बार-बार जिस की घोषणा करती है कि छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। देश में जो

कोल्हू की इंडस्ट्री है वह ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा रस गन्ने से निकाल सके और अच्छी क्वालिटी का गुड़ तैयार कर सके इस दिशा में पिछले 22 सालों में सरकार ने कोई प्रयास नहीं किया। मिलों की ओर तो ध्यान देती है लेकिन कोल्हू जो सस्ते पैसे में गरीब किसान भी खरीद सकता है वह किसान के लिए उपयोगी हो सके इस दिशा में सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है?

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिंक भी किया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 71 मिलें ऐसी हैं कि जो सिक हैं यानी जो डेड हैं। भरी हुई हैं तो उसके लिए राष्ट्रीयकरण बहुत ही आवश्यक है। यह अगर आप नहीं करते हैं तो उत्तर प्रदेश का शुगर उद्योग जो पूर्वी जिलों का बहुत बड़ा उद्योग आज है वह बिल्कुल खत्म हो जायेगा। वहां कोआपरेटिव में शुगर फैक्ट्री अगर खड़ी होती है जैसे रसडा में शुगर कोआपरेटिव दस वर्ष से चल रही है, उसके शेयर भी बिक रहे हैं, यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट ने भी उसके शेयर्स लिए हैं और जनता में भी उसके शेयर्स बिक चुके हैं तो उस को पूर्ण रूप से खड़ी करने के लिए इंडियन फाइनेंशियल कारपोरेशन ने बाकी रुपया दे कर क्या आप उसे खड़ी करने में सहायता करेंगे?

दूसरी बात में कहना चाहता हूं कि मिर्को का सीधा संबंध किसानों और मजदूरों से है। मिलें सीजन में चलती हैं। उसके बाद-आक्र सीजन हो जाता है तो मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं। तो किसानों के लिए जो आज इंच का 7 रुपये रेट है उसको क्या दस रुपये आप करेंगे और अगर यह संभव न हो तो किसानों का जो एग्रिया मिलों को गन्ना सप्लाई करता है उनको बोनस में हिस्सा दिलाएंगे? दूसरे, मजदूरों को पूरे सीजन रखने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही आप करेंगे या कम-से-कम पूरे तनख्वाह उनको दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

अगर यह भी संभव नहीं हो सकता है तो जैसा शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि कोल्हू की इंडस्ट्री को वित्तीय सहायता देकर छोटे-छाटे कारखाने शहर के चलाने में मदद करेंगे जैसे बलिया और वरेली की शहर पहले बहुत मशहूर थी, उस तरह की शहर बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देंगे जिस में अनएम्प्लायमेंट की प्राबलम भी आप की हल होगी क्यों कि एक एक कारखाने में दो दो सौ आदमी उस में काम करते थे। तो यह बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए पुराने तरीके की चीनी पैदा करने के जो तंत्र थे उन को फिर से चलाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता करेंगे ?

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : A large number of telegrams have been received from the sugarcane growers of Andhra region complaining against one factory in Pittapuram, owned by Shri Pattabhiram Rao, an Ex-Minister of Andhra, who is an AICC member, your own man, who has not paid arrears. He should exercise his influence and pressure on the State Government and on this man to pay.

Secondly, artificial sweeteners like saccharine are said to produce cancer in human bodies and they have been banned in America. Is he going to ban them in this country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : That does not relate to my Department.

The question of sugar and jaggery has been raised. One of the important factors regarding the sugar industry that should be borne in mind is that only one third of the total sugarcane produced in the country, only 32 or 33 per cent, is crushed by the sugar factories. It means that two third of the sugarcane is utilised either for gur or jaggery or khandsari, and whatever price may be fixed by the Government is effective only in relation to the sugar factories. It is not effective in relation to gur or jaggery or khandsari, because it is not possible, even if it is so desired, to

make arrangements to enforce the minimum price for gur or jaggery. Many times it has been considered in consultation with the State Governments also. Often times it has been demanded by the sugar factories also, not in the years when there is a large acreage under sugarcane, but especially in the years when there is less production of sugarcane, that some control should be exercised on gur also. But it has not been possible and I personally feel that if we introduce any control on gur, we will be putting millions and millions of our farmers to great hardship. It will only encourage the petty officials of the Government to harass the farmers, and therefore, from the very beginning I have been, whenever this question has come up, against any kind of control so far as gur is concerned.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Why did you prevent the Punjab Government from purchasing gur to the extent of several crores of rupees from other States ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Why do you talk through the hat ?

SHRI M. N. REDDY : That has been published : that they were prevented.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : This is the way you behave : you flaunt telegrams, and now you are referring to Punjab. I am saying that I have not permitted any restriction to be placed so far as gur is concerned. So far as the movement of gur is concerned, whether it was the Tamil Nadu Government or at one time the Andhra Government or at other times the Maharashtra Government, when they wanted to place certain restrictions on the movement of gur, I did not agree to that. Friends will remember that the Tamil Nadu Government placed certain restrictions and when it was agitated and taken to court, it was held that it was illegal and immediately it was removed. Why I am saying this, I have been anxious to see that as far as I can envisage, I do not agree to any scheme of things which will unnecessarily put the Indian farmer to harassment.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has pointed out certain restrictions so far as gur is concerned, and if he is good enough to give

me the details, I will take up the matter with the Uttar Pradesh Government, because I have not agreed to any sort of restriction on the movement of gur throughout the country. Today, gur is free to move in any part of the country and the intention has been that the farmer may gain something. This year, the acreage under sugarcane has increased. In the previous year, we agreed that the khandsari mills may start operating from the last week of December. This year we agreed that from the very beginning they may start because of the large acreage under sugarcane and I was afraid that if we do not do that, the sugarcane in large areas may not be crushed by the sugar factories and it may dry up. But in spite of this permission, I do not think any manufacturer of khandsari has started, to any appreciable extent; even the gur manufacturer has not yet started. Therefore, it will have its impact on the price of sugarcane. But howsoever we take the precaution to fix the price of sugarcane, that is not going to benefit the two-thirds of the sugarcane area where the minimum price is not enforced. That one factor has to be appreciated.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

When the sugarcane prices increase, automatically, the gur prices also will increase.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Mr. Naidu has made certain suggestions about bagasse and molasses. It was made in the debate the other day also. I will get it examined so far as molasses are concerned, and let the House appreciate that I do not control molasses. That should be appreciated. I do not control molasses. I do not deal with it. It is dealt with by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, and by the State Govts. (*Interruption*) I agree that the price for molasses that is paid today is no incentive price and it does not give any encouragement to the factory-owner even to stock and store the molasses prudently and efficiently. Therefore, I took up that question whether we could not increase the price of molasses. I was told that there are many industries which are spirit-based or alcohol-based. And when once the price of molasses is increased, the price of alcohol or spirit will go up,

it will affect many of the important industries and therefore it will not be desirable to increase the price of molasses. But I am going to take up this question because if we increase the price of molasses that will have its impact on sugar prices and indirectly on the price of sugarcane. So, I am going to take up both these questions, of bagasse and molasses, so that in totality we will take up the production of a factory and see what return they are getting and how to relate it to the price of sugar. The price of Rs. 7.37 per quintal was fixed as a national price, as the House is aware, in order to calculate the price of levy sugar. The expectation was that the factories will pay a price higher than the minimum price. In 1967, we did it. In 1968, by and large, many factories paid Rs. 10, though there were some recalcitrant factories which paid less.

Mr. Shastri made a suggestion and I am going into it. If Mr. Shastri will use his good offices to persuade the cane growers' unions to agree, it will be helpful. I do not want every grower to agree. If the unions agree, it is enough. In Madras, the cane-growers have entered into some agreement with the Parry and Company. Year before last, when I was touring that area, they informed me that they had no problems. They were just getting the minimum price, but they have evolved a formula that at the end of the crushing season, depending on the return to the factory, the price will get adjusted. If such an agreement is reached that will be the only solution, i.e. relating the sugarcane price to be given to the grower to the return that is available to the factory. Let them pay Rs. 7.37. In some places, they are paying Rs. 7.50. In some areas, it is Rs. 8. But let them enter into this agreement.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Can you not make it a statutory obligation ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : If everything is made statutory, partial decontrol is not there. It can be made uniform. If growers in certain areas agree, we will see that the factory owners also agree. At least in UP last year, this offer came

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

from the factory owners, but it was the growers who rejected it. Therefore, if hon. members can use their good offices and persuade the growers, I will ask my officer to take it up with the Mill-owners' Association whether some agreement can be entered into by both parties.

I need not assure the House that ever since I took charge of this Ministry, it has been my effort to secure a good price to the Indian farmer. I can say with some sense of satisfaction that by and large, I have succeeded in that. So far it had been the experience of the Indian farmer that in the year he produced more, he got less and in the year he produced less, he got more. But I have succeeded so far as the main foodgrain crops are concerned in fixing a price and ensuring that whatever quantity the farmer offers, the Government agency will be there to purchase it at that price. There are some cash crops like groundnut where we have not been able to do that. We have been examining whether in respect of other commodities also we can think of a procurement price and purchase all the stock that may be available at that price, if the price tends to go down.

In all respects, I have been trying my best, but if somewhere we have failed, it is due to the nature of thing. In the case of sugarcane, the complaint has been about arrears. Specially in north India, it is one industry in which all the recurring expenditure for the raw material is met by the growers. They go on supplying the cane, but the price for it is paid to them after the sugar is produced. The helplessness of the grower comes in because of the perishable nature of the sugarcane. His bargaining capacity goes down because of that. He can go on strike, but the sugarcane will not wait in the field; it will dry up. Therefore, as I said, it is a good suggestion. As a matter of fact, a few days ago from UP, some growers came to see me. I assured them that I will ask my officers to get in touch with the Mill-owners' Association and persuade them to pay something more than the minimum price. But if this suggestion comes and if the cane-growers of Bihar and UP and their unions come forward with this suggestion that let a particular

price be fixed at the present moment and let that be adjusted according to the average price that the sugar factories make, related to the sugar price, it will be a good formula which will be fair both to the factories and to the cane-growers.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जो प्राइस बाप यहां मुकरर करते है उसको वो पे नहीं करते है— इसके लिए उन पर कोई एक्शन होना चाहिए ।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Once we fix a minimum price, if anybody pays less than that, he is liable for prosecution.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : पिछली दफे उन्होंने ऐसा किया ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जब तक स्टेड्यूटरी नहीं करेंगे तब तक उसमें कोई हाथ नहीं रहता है ।

Once we statutorily fix the price, any violation of the statutory price by any factory is liable to prosecution.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What about increasing the price of sugar itself a little and then increase the price of sugarcane ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That is the simplest formula which any factory owner would suggest. You are not making any new suggestion. If any factory owner is asked to pay more for sugarcane, he will immediately say : if you increase the levy price, I will pay more. Then, it does not depend on the profits. It only means that we pay the owner more and he pays more to the cane grower. But the formula suggested by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is a reasonable and rational one which can work scientifically. So, if the cane-growers' union also show their inclination, I will ask my officers to take up the matter with the mill-owners.

18.37 Hrs.

STATEMENT RE : BANK ROBBERY
AT CALCUTTA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before we take up the Half An Hour Discussion by

Shri Jha, I want to make an announcement. This morning the Minister of State for Finance has given some information to the house about the bank robbery in Calcutta. He has received further information which he would like to place on the Table of the House for the information of the members. So, with the permission of the House, I would ask him to place it on the Table of the House.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : इसमें प्रश्न सबसे बड़ा यह है कि इतना तो हमको बता दें कि इतनी बड़ी जो डकैती हुई है उसको करने वाले वास्तव में डकैत ही हैं या कोई विदेशी एजेंट तो नहीं है जो कि डकैती के नाम पर यह कर रहे हैं।

श्री रणधोर सिंह (रोहतक) : उन आदमियों के ऐटिसिडेन्ट्स क्या हैं, वे कौन आदमी हैं? पोलिटिकल हैं या प्रोफेशनल डकैट्स हैं? और वे अकेले बंगाल में ही हैं या सारे देश में फैले हुए हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly listen to me. The Minister can give only such information which he has received from the State Government.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : (Nizamabad) : Let him read it. We are all anxious to hear him. It is a short statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have no objection, if Shri Jha agrees. It is a short statement.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Let him lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, to save the time of the House, let it be laid on the Table. You will get copies of this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

In continuation of the statement made this morning regarding the robbery in the

Russel Street branch of the State Bank of India on the 12th December 1969, certain further particulars have since been received from the Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal.

According to the State Government's report a gang of 10 or 12 armed persons arrived at the branch of the State Bank of India in three vehicles including a lorry and a station wagon. Some of these persons entered at the bank premises while others remained outside. Those who entered the bank premises opened fire at random fatally injuring one of the guards of the bank. They took away four boxes containing cash in notes and small coins to the tune of Rs. 4,62,218.65 and other securities worth more than Rs. 6 lakhs. While this operation was being conducted inside the bank premises, the remaining members of the gang outside exploded hand grenades and opened fire from their guns to scare away passerby. Thereafter, the entire gang escaped in the vehicles in which they had come under cover of gun fire. The entire operation lasted about five minutes. The lorry and the station wagon in which the dacoits came were later found abandoned at two places near the bank and two bundles of notes amounting to about Rs. 20,000 in all and some securities were recovered. One person has been arrested in connection with the dacoity and several other persons are being interrogated. The investigation of the case which has been taken up by the detective department of the Calcutta Police is proceedings.

18.39 Hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT OF WORLD BANKS

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री महोदय ने 17 नवम्बर को मेरे प्रश्न संख्या 16 का जो उत्तर दिया था उसी के ऊपर मैं यह बहस उठा रहा हूँ। मैं ने अपने प्रश्न में कहा था कि स्पेशल ग्राइंग राइट्स विद दी इंटरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड, जिसको दूसरे शब्दों में पेपर गोल्ड भी कहते हैं, उसमें इंक्रीज होने से हिन्दुस्तान या जो

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

दूसरे मुल्क हैं वे कुछ ज्यादा ड़ा करने के लिए एन्टाइटिल्ड हो जाते हैं ताकि उनकी जो फारेन एक्सचेंज की डिफ़ीकल्टीज़ हैं वे दूर हो सकें। असल में यह जो इन्टरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड हैं या फिर उसके बाद वर्ल्ड बैंक हैं उसका ज्यादा फायदा विकासशील देशों को होना चाहिए। लेकिन हकीकत में जिस रूप में उसकी बनावट है—इन्टरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड या वर्ल्ड बैंक की, उसके मातहत तो जो राष्ट्र आलरेडी विकसित हैं उन्हीं को ज्यादा फायदा जाता है बनिस्वत उन राष्ट्रों के जोकि डेवलपिंग हैं। मन्त्री महोदय वे जवाब में कहा था कि जनवरी, 1970 से जो स्पेशल ड्राइंग राइट लागू होगा तीन सालों के लिए उसमें 9.5 मिलियन के एलोकेशन का फैसला हुआ है। उसका एक चौथाई यानी 2.60 मिलियन, जो एशियाई अफ्रीकी और दूसरे डेवलपिंग नेशन्स हैं वह उसके एन्टाइटिल्ड होंगे लेकिन तीन चौथाई का फायदा डेवलपिंग नेशन्स को चला जायेगा। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय ने साफ नहीं किया कि मौजूदा बनावट में किस तरह से यह फायदा उनको चला जाता है और विकासशील देशों को क्या करना चाहिए जिससे कि विकासशील देशों की हकीकत में जो फायदा मिलना चाहिए वह उनको मिल सके।

कब्ल इसके कि उसके सन्दर्भ में मैं सवाल करूं मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ल्ड बैंक और इन्टरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड जो है वह मीटे तौर पर अमरीकी फाइनेन्स कैपिटल का एक हथकंडा है। देखने में तो यह आता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे विकासशील देशों को डेवलपमेंट के कामों के लिए कर्जा मिलना है लेकिन हकीकत में यह उनका एक हथकंडा है कि जो उनका सरप्लस फाइनेन्स कैपिटल है उसको अनडेवलपड नेशन्स में इन्वेस्ट कर दें। इसमें भी प्राफिट बनाने की ही बात है। यह बात साफ हो जायेगी कि अगर उहम उसकी बनावट पर हिस्टारिकली थोड़ा सा गौर करें। पिछले युद्ध में जो एलाइड नेशन्स थीं,

ब्रिटेन और अमेरिका, उन्होंने इस पर विचार शुरू किया कि लड़ाई के बाद बर्बादी हो जायेगी और फारेन एक्सचेंज की डिफ़ीकल्टी आयेगी तो उसको कैसे हल किया जाये। एलाइड नेशन्स में रूस भी था लेकिन इसमें उसका हाथ नहीं था। यही दो मुल्क थे जिन्होंने सोचा कि लड़ाई के बाद करेन्सी स्टैबिलिटी के लिए इन्टरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड कायम करें और इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए इन्टरनेशनल बैंक फार रिकांस्ट्रक्शन ऐंड डिवलपमेंट का विकास, यूरोप में जो बर्बादी हुई उसको मद्दे नज़र रखते हुए किस तरह से करें। सन् 44 की स्पिंग में बैठक हुई। यू० एस० ए० यू० के० के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स और यू० एन० मानेटरी ऐंड फाइनेंशियल कांफ्रेंस एटलांटिक सिटी में बुलाई गई—उसमें 44 नेशन्स थे। उसके बाद ब्रिटेन वुड्स में बैठक हुई 44 देशों की, हिन्दुस्तान भी उसमें था। उस वक्त यहां पर अंग्रेज़ थे और उनकी तरफ से श्री सी० डी० देशमुख रिप्रेजेंटेटिव थे। पहली जुलाई, 1944 को बैठक हुई। रूस उसमें नहीं था। तीन हफ्ते के बाद जा करके उसका ड्राफ्ट बना। उसके हिसाब से इन्टरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड और इन्टरनेशनल बैंक फार रिकांस्ट्रक्शन ऐंड डिवलपमेंट—ये आर्टिकलस तैयार किए गए। यह सब 27 दिसम्बर, 1945 में हुआ और सन् 1946 में वर्ल्ड बैंक का दफ्तर खोला गया। रूस उसमें नहीं था बाद में क्यूबा, चेकोस्लोवाकिया और पोलैंड भी इसमें से हट गए। अभी 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को इसमें 110 मेम्बर थे। उसमें 11,800 मिलियन रुपया 85 नेशन्स को दिया है। यह बात तो वर्ल्ड बैंक की है। लेकिन वर्ल्ड बैंक में भी दो आस्पेक्ट्स हैं। एक इन्टरनेशनल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन है। यह कारपोरेशन जो है, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट को ज्यादातर दृष्टि में रखकर, इसका मकसद प्राइवेट इन्टरप्राइजेज़ से है :

"It grew out of the realisation in the early 1950 that there were gaps in the

international financial structure in regard to private enterprise and private investment which the World Bank could not fill."

अब आप देखिए कि एक तो वर्ल्ड बैंक की शुरुआत हुई अमरीकन कैपिटल का आउटलेट बनाने के लिए लेकिन उससे भी उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई तो फिर इंटरनेशनल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन की शुरुआत होती है। वह बना जुलाई, 1956 में। दिसम्बर, 1968 तक इसके 90 मेम्बर रहे हैं और 289 मिलियन डालर 39 देशों की प्राइवेट कम्पनीज में इन्वेस्ट किया गया।

उसके बाद इसका एक तीसरा विंग भी आ गया है—इंटरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट एसोसिएशन। यह इंटरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट एसोसिएशन एक कंप्यूजिंग एसोसिएशन है। इसमें लुभाने के लिए दस साल का प्रेस दे कर के कुछ कम रेट पर देते हैं। जब मुल्क आजाद होने लगे तो उनको खासकर ज़रूरत थी। दिखाने के लिए तो रेट चीप होता है लेकिन वह असलीयत नहीं है। एग्रिकलचर पर वह ज्यादा जोर देता है। एग्रिकलचर पर ज्यादा जोर देने का मतलब यह होता है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया जाए। आप जानते ही हैं कि मौटे तौर पर अफ्रीका और एशिया में एग्रिकलचर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है। देखने में तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि एग्रिकलचर के विकास के लिए यह किया जा रहा है लेकिन एशिया और अफ्रीका में पब्लिक सेक्टर की लहर है, उसको दबाने का यह एक काम हो रहा है। इस चीज को कांउटरएक्ट करने की यह एक बड़ी साजिश है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में एग्रिकलचर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक वातावरण सा बनाना इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है।

अब आप इंटरनेशनल डिवेलेपमेंट एसोसिएशन को लें। यह सितम्बर, 1960 में बना। तब इसके पन्द्रह मेम्बर थे। 31 दिसम्बर,

1968 में इसके 102 मेम्बर थे। इसने 45 राष्ट्रों को 1960 मिलियन डालर का क्रेडिट दिया।

एक तीसरी आर्गेनाइजेशन है इंटरनेशनल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन। यह तथा इंटरनेशनल डिवेलेपमेंट एसोसिएशन, दोनों की मौटे तौर पर यू० एन० के अंग हैं, उससे सम्बद्ध हैं। एफ० ए० ओ०, आई० एल० ओ०, आदि सब मौटे तौर पर यू० एन० की बाजीज हैं। सवाल बनावट-का पैदा होता है। मौजूदा बनावट को आप देखें। अमरीका और ब्रिटेन कैपिटलिस्ट देश हैं। वहां की सरकार ने देखा कि जैसे-जैसे देशों को आजादी मिलती जायेगी उनको दिक्कों का सामना करना पड़ेगा और जितना भी रिकंस्ट्रक्शन का काम होगा वह प्राइवेट कैपिटल के जरिए होना चाहिए। जितनी भी यह संस्थायें बनाई गयीं, इन सब में जो बीमारी है वह शुरू से ही है। वोटिंग की ही बात को आप देखें। नम्बर आफ वोट्स को आप देखें? शेरर होल्डिंग को आप देखें। वर्ल्ड बैंक का भारत भी एक मेम्बर है। हर देश के 250 वोट हैं।

Plus one additional vote for one lakh dollars of capital subscribed by it.

अब आप देखें कि जो विकसित देश हैं वे ज्यादा सबस्क्राइब करेंगे और उनके वोट ज्यादा हो जायेंगे। इसी तरह से इंटरनेशनल डिवेलेपमेंट एसोसिएशन में हर एक मेम्बर के पांच सौ वोट हैं

Plus one vote for each 5000 dollars' initial subscription.

अब इसका क्या नतीजा होता है। इंटरनेशनल मानेटरी फंड की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ। टोटल नम्बर आफ वोट्स जो वर्ल्ड बैंक में हैं वे 2,57,417 हैं। उन में से अमरीका के 63,750 हैं, यू० के० के 26,250 और फ्रांस के 10,750 हैं। उनके कुल 1,00,750

[श्री: शिव चंद्र झा]

वोट हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि पचास परसेंट के करीब वोट वे कंट्रोल करते हैं। तीन चौथाई वोट वे देश कंट्रोल करते हैं जो डिवेलेपड देश हैं। उस हिसाब से यह संस्था चलती है। इस मामले बुनियादी गलती जो है वह बनावट में है। जो अविकसित देश हैं, जो अंडर डिवेलेपड देश हैं, उनको इन संस्थाओं से लाभ तभी हो सकता है जबकि इन संस्थाओं की बनावट में परिवर्तन आए।

रिज़र्व बैंक के गवर्नर हाल ही में अमरीका गए थे। मंत्री महोदय भी गए थे। गवर्नर ने वहां एक आवाज़ उठाई थी। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। इकोनोमिक टाइम्स अक्टूबर का है, उस में से मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ :

"The Governor of the Reserve Bank called for reconsideration of the role of the developing countries in the management of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank."

तीन चौथाई गरीब देश हैं दुनिया में। लेकिन उनकी आवाज़ नहीं के बराबर है इन संस्थाओं में। विश्व संस्थाओं की जो बनावट है, आई० एम० एफ० है, वर्ल्ड बैंक है या दूसरी संस्थायें हैं, वे तब तक हकीकत में गरीब राष्ट्रों का फायदा नहीं कर सकती हैं जब तक कि डिवेलेपिंग नेशंस के रोल पर दुबारा सोच विचार नहीं किया जाता है। वर्ल्ड आर्गनाइजेशन ये जो टर्म्ज आफ एग्रीमेन्ट हैं, उन में जड़ में ही खराबी है। खराबी बुनियाद से ही शुरू होती है।

आगे चलकर रिज़र्व बैंक के गवर्नर कहते हैं :

"He publicly criticised a system in which developing countries account for four-fifths of the Fund's membership of 112 nations but had a voting strength of only one-fourth."

"He pointed out that when the quotas were first allocated 25 years ago, all the

developing countries except these in Latin America were under colonial rule. If they had been independent in 1944, the world community would have been more conscious of the importance of speeding economic development."

1944 में चार्टर बना था, एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ था। विकासशील देश जो हैं वे उस वक्त गुलाम थे। उनकी आवाज़ सुनी नहीं जाती थी। हिन्दुस्तान का प्रतिनिधि मंडल भी वहां गया था। लेकिन वह यैसमैन की तरह से गया था। उस वक्त भारत गुलाम था। वह कुछ कर नहीं सकता था। हमारे मੈम्बर ब्रिटिश सरकार के अधीन थे। जिस रूप में उस वक्त यह चार्टर बना था, उसी रूप में यह चला आ रहा है। इसमें अविकसित देशों का या डिवेलेपिंग नेशंस का दोष नहीं है। दोष साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों का है। उन्होंने एशिया और अफ्रीका के मुल्कों को कलोनियलिज्म में रखा, इम्पेरियलिज्म के मातहत रखा। हकीकत में दोष उनका है। आज समय का तकाज़ा है, कि बराबरी की भावना वहां पैदा हो। जो अविकसित देश हैं उनको ज्यादा सुविधाएं, ज्यादा कर्ज़ और सरते रेट पर कर्ज़ मिले, लांग रेंज के लिए मिले। वर्ल्ड बाडी में बराबरी की भावना आए। अभी जो बनावट है, उस में बराबरी की भावना नहीं है। इसीलिए गवर्नर ने इस बात को उठाया है।

अब मैं सवाल करता हूँ। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि शुरू से ले कर जो डिवेलेपड नेशंस हैं, उनको ही इन बाडीज़ से ज्यादा फायदा मिला है बनिस्पत डिवेलेपिंग नेशंस के? आई० एम० एफ०, वर्ल्ड बैंक, आई० डी० ए० इत्यादि जितनी संस्थाएं हैं और जो उनकी बनावट है, उन में क्या उनको ज्यादा फायदा मिला है या नहीं मिला है?

मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि कितनी बार भारत ने आज तक आवाज़ उठाई है कि इस ढांचे में परिवर्तन किया जाए। 1944 में हम

आजाद नहीं थे। 1947 में हम आजाद हुए। आजादी के बाद कितनी बार भारत ने आवाज उठाई कि इस में परिवर्तन लाने की जरूरत है? कितनी बार हमने आवाज उठाई कि टर्जेंट आफ एप्रोमेन्ट में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, बोटिंग पावर्ज में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए ताकि जो बल्ड आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, वे मीनिंगफुल बन सकें और दुनिया का विकास कर सकें?

तीसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने जो बात उठाई है भारत सरकार इसको कितनी दूर तक परसू करने जा रही है? इसको मनवाने के लिए भारत सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है?

एफ्रो-एशियन जो नेशनल हैं, उनको अपने साथ इस मांग में लेने के लिए सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है? डिवेलपिंग देश की मैम्बरशिप 4/5 है लेकिन उनकी बोटिंग स्ट्रेंथ एक चौथायी है। यह बात रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने कही है। जब तक यह बोटिंग वाली बात तय नहीं होती है तब तक कोई भी संस्था मतलब वाली संस्था नहीं बन सकती है और गरीब राष्ट्रों का उससे फायदा नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार एफ्रो-एशियन नेशनल के साथ मिल कर इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, वल्ड बैंक बहुत हद तक अमरीकन फिनांस कैपिटल से प्रभावित है और उम ने पिछले साल बैंक रेट साढ़े छः परसेंट से बढ़ा कर सात परसेंट कर दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक रेट के बढ़ जाने से इस देश के डेवेलपमेन्ट को कितना धक्का लगा है।

यह संस्था एक इकानोमिक या फिनांशल और मानिटरी आर्गनाइजेशन कहलाती है, लेकिन इसमें पोलिटिकल बातें भी आ जाती

हैं। इकानोमिक ऐंड पोलिटिकल वीकली ने इन्टरनेशनल फिनांस कार्पोरेशन के बारे में साफ रूप से कहा है:

“The philosophy of the operation of the law of commercial enterprise means that which is acceptable to the Wall Street.”

वाल स्ट्रीट अमरीकी पूंजीवाद का अड्डा और गढ़ है और उस की इच्छा के मुताबिक ही इस संस्था का दर्शन या फिलासिफी बनती है। इस कारण कुछ पोलिटीकल कान्सीक्वेंसिज पैदा होते हैं, राजनैतिक दबाव पड़ते हैं, हालांकि इकानोमिक दबाव तो पड़ते ही हैं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि रुपये के अवमूल्यन के बारे में वल्ड बैंक की तरफ से दबाव डाला गया था और हिन्दुस्तान ने उस दबाव में आकर रुपये का अवमूल्यन किया? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि रुपये का दोबारा अवमूल्यन करने के लिए फिर दबाव डाला जा रहा है, कहा जा रहा है कि अमुक कदम उठाने पर ही भारत को वल्ड बैंक से ज्यादा मदद मिलेगी।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन सवालों के बारे में सफाई दें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री झा, ने ठीक कहा है कि विश्व बैंक के संगठन पर साम्राज्यवादियों का प्रभुत्व है। इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है। वह प्रभुत्व आज भी है। नव-आजाद देशों के संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में आ जाने से उम के चरित्र में बड़ी तेजी से परिवर्तन हो गया है, लेकिन विश्व बैंक का वही पुराना चरित्र बना हुआ है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के वर्तमान चरित्र को देखते हुए क्या सरकार यह आवाज उठाने के लिए तैयार है कि विश्व बैंक के लिए प्रतिनिधियों को महाद्वीपों के आधार पर चुनाव के ज़रिए चुना जाये?

श्री झा ने यह भी ठीक ही कहा है कि विश्व बैंक और साम्राज्यवादी हमारे और

[श्री रामावतार शारदा]

अन्य पिछड़े हुए देशों के भरोसे मामलों में बखल देते हैं। इन देशों की सरकारों में साम्राज्यवादी दलाल छिपे रहते हैं, जो उन के इशारे पर काम करते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए उन्होंने इस देश में रुपये के अबमूल्यन के सम्बन्ध में देश के हित के विरुद्ध काम किया। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने यह भी राय दी है कि इस देश में चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना को अभी लागू नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार भविष्य में इस तरह के इन्टरफीयरेंस को रोकने के लिए कोई बोलड स्टैप लेगी।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : जिस तरह हमारे देश में बिड़ला और टाटा सारे बैंकों के मालिक हैं, उसी तरह वर्ल्ड बैंक के मालिक अमरीका और अंग्रेज हैं। हमारी आबादी अमरीका से तिगुनी है, जब कि बैंक में हमारा रिप्रेजेंटेशन अमर. का का आठवाँ हिस्सा है। यह एक डिस्पैरिटी है और इस बड़े देश की तोहीन है। यू० एन० ओ० के जो 112 मेम्बर हैं, उन को वोटिंग राइट और बराबर का हिस्सा दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार दूसरे बैंकवर्ड कन्ट्रीज के साथ मिल कर वर्ल्ड बैंक को ज्यादा डेमोक्रेटाइज करने के लिए कौन से तरीके अख्तियार करने जा रही है, ताकि वह वर्ल्ड बाडी ज्यादा एफ़ेक्टिवली हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बैंकवर्ड कन्ट्रीज की मदद कर सके।

19 hrs

वर्ल्ड बैंक का आबजेक्ट ही यह है कि दुनिया के मुल्कों के देहात और किसानों की बैंकवर्डनेस को दूर किया जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसी योजना है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक से ज्यादा रुपया लेकर हिन्दुस्तान के देहात और किसानों की हालत को सुधारा जाये, गाँवों का डेवेलप-मेंट किया जाए, एग्रीकलचर को बढ़ाया जाये, और रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन वगैरह दूसरे जरूरी कामों को हाथ में लिया जाये।

क्या बैंक की तरफ से इस मुल्क को दिये जाने-वाली रकम में इजाजत की कोई उम्मीद है ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The notice we have received from the hon. Member is based mainly on three points, with regard to the special drawing rights system allocated for helping the developed nations more than the developing ones, the Reserve Bank Governor's speech there and the actual structural changes in the administration besides the quota arrangements.

But during the course of his observations, he has preferred to cover a much wider arena of discussion and instead of limiting himself to the IMF or the special drawing rights or the 'paper gold' as it is called, he has referred to the World Bank, the IFC and IDA.

As far as IDA is concerned, it is not correct to say that IDA has given credits only for the agricultural sector which in India and Asia is in the private sector. As a matter of fact, as far as India is concerned, we have received from IDA loans for irrigation, industrial raw materials, components, railways, tele-communications and so on and that too not at a high rate of interest as the hon. Member put it, but at 1/4 per cent rate of interest. So whatever information has the hon. Member may have about IDA and its loan-giving policy, I would not at the moment go into details.

As far as SDRs are concerned, this is a sort of improvement in the liquidity position of the countries as such; because the fact remains that while world trade has grown at the rate of 7.5 per cent. the average liquidity of the nations has not increased by more than 2.5 per cent. Therefore, this is an additional reserve created where an equivalent amount of gold is not to be deposited by the member countries and therefore a sort of new reserve or liquid money has been created by opening a new account.

As stated in the answer I gave the other day, in the course of three years about 9.5 billion dollars would be created in this way as this special money.

As far as the drawing of the SDRs is concerned, that would depend upon various quotas that member countries hold. At present, for example, our quota in the IMF is 750 million dollars and in lieu of being the fifth highest quota-holder in the World Bank as well as in the IMF, we happen to be a nominated director there, and to that extent, I would come now to the revision of these quotas in the quinquennial review.

These quotas and SDRs actually give us some rights as well as some obligations. This is only to facilitate a certain way and means position or reserve position of certain countries. For example, during the drought years when our foreign reserve position was not as good, we needed more finance for reserve purposes and therefore these SDRs to that extent would be helpful to us in such eventualities, and we would be able to draw through this SDR scheme. Those countries which hold larger quotas would in turn be asked to give us their convertible currency. It would be for this international body to decide. For example, when we go in for S.D.R. of 100 million dollars, this body would get convertible currency from Japan, France, Germany, or U.K. or U.S.A., wherever SDRs are there. Therefore, while this gives us the right to draw, at the same time, inputs an obligation on us that to that extent we should be able to provide convertible currency also. As far as convertible currency is concerned, we have not come to that position where we can provide it in a big way. On the contrary, the developing countries would need the drawing rights in their favour more than the other countries having resource to SDR off and on. The fact remains that 80 per cent of the international trade is accounted for by 25 industrially developed countries, and to that extent the position of the developing countries is not a formidable one. That is why from time to time and especially when this quinquennial review is coming where our quota is going to be changed, we are raising certain issues before the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. One of the issues is that while this review is taking place, the quotas should be given to the developing countries keeping in view the overall position.

Secondly, we have also been advancing the argument that the International Monetary

Fund and the World Bank should not give an impression as if it is a rich men's club and therefore the voice of the developing countries should be heard more effectively.

The House knows very well that this quinquennial review of quotas is going to take place on the basis of world trade, economic position and gross national product of each and every country and it is likely that because of these factors the quotas of Japan, Canada, Italy and a few other countries are likely to increase. Our quota is also likely to increase from 750, but we are not likely to remain a nominated member, a status that we have enjoyed for the last 25 years since the Bretton Woods Conference when the World Bank and other bodies came into existence. But though we may not be a nominated member, the position will not change substantially as we will be in a position to become an elected member. As a nominated member we are not in a position in the I.M.F. and World Bank to represent neighbouring countries who want to be represented through us. This we will be able to do as an elected member.

Along with all other developing countries, we have been taking the stand that the quota revision should not be on the basis of world trade, etc., but other considerations should also weigh and that a special quota increase should be given to developing countries.

Shri Jha, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Shri Randhir Singh have raised the question of the structural change and what we are going to do with regard to that. As far as the Board of Directors of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are concerned, the U.K., U.S.A., Germany, France and India are nominated Directors and the others are elected Directors. The Latin American countries have a quota of three Directors. But a proposal is before these bodies and before the developing countries especially, wherein the suggestion is, why not do away with the nomination completely and why not we have elected directors altogether. This is the proposal, and whenever this proposal is to come before these bodies for consideration, we as one of the developing countries will certainly like to support this proposal, but it would

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

depend on in what manner and at what time it is going to come. But as far as we are concerned, we would certainly be pleased to have this structural change in this form, that instead of nominated members, the elected members may be there. But it might also throw up many problems which would be for the consideration of both these world bodies, and we as a developing country have certainly taken up this position that the voice of the developing countries should increase.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV (Bara-mati): Is there voting power for nominated members?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is based on the quota that we have got. As the hon. Member has put it, it is 250 for each and on the basis of the quota that one is holding. For one lakh dollars, one vote, and that would be their voting right, and on that basis, even if our quota is reduced, we can get ourselves elected.

As far as the Governor's speech is concerned, I have nothing to contradict, as the hon. Member has quoted actually from his speech. We would have certainly taken this position, and the Governor has certainly voiced our feelings, and he has stated there that the position in these world bodies should change and the developing countries should have a greater voice. There is nothing more that I have to add.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : डॉ. वैल्यूएशन रुपये का किया था तो डॉ. वैल्यूएशन में प्रेशर डाला था तो क्या उस तरह के प्रेशर आज भी डाले जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I would not enter into that controversy of devaluation. This is one of the very well-conducted debates when it came up in the House. But whatever the other bodies or persons might advise us or may not advise us, the fact remains that whatever the decision we take is our decision and it is not forced upon us by anybody. Therefore, I would not enter into that controversy of devaluation which was very well debated when it came up in the House. Therefore, to that extent, I have nothing more to say.

As far as these world bodies are concerned, and especially these special drawing rights are concerned, this is only to improve the liquidity position, and certainly the SDR depends upon the quota holding, and in regard to it, I have said what is the position and what stand we have taken before these world bodies.

19 12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 16, 1969/Agrahayana 25, 1891 (Saka).
