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Monday, August 31, 1970
Bhadra 9, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 31, 1970/Bhadra 9, 1892
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*691. SUPPLEMENTARIES ON QUESTION ORIGINALLY ANSWERED ON 10TH AUGUST, 1970 UNDER S.Q. NO. 303† AND HELD OVER BY THE CHAIR FOR FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARIES

SHRI S. KUNDU: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that compared to the landed cost of some of the

medicines the pool price and the price fixed by IDPL, which is a public sector organisation, is seven times higher. Just to give an instance, the landed cost of tetracycline is Rs. 256, the IDPL price is Rs. 1,100 and the pool price is Rs. 650. What is the reason for it?

Secondly, is it a fact that after you issued the notification controlling drug prices some time in May you have changed it 25 times by now? You and your officers are charged with serious neglect of duty. By such casual and routine attitude to such notifications you have effected the shooting price rise of drugs. Have you inquired into it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): The cost of pro-

† Text S. Q. No. 303 dated 10-8-70 and answer thereto:

[Import of Vital Drugs

*303, SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to import vital drugs owing to the threat by drug manufacturers regarding the new formula evolved by Government in fixing prices of drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have appointed an official team to prepare a report in regard to the import of drugs from abroad; and

(d) if so, whom the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (d). The country is not yet self-sufficient in so far as
(contd.)

duction of tetracycline in IDPL is Rs. 820; the cost of production of the same drug by Pfizer is Rs. 718.14 and by Syntiotics Rs. 740.67. The pool price that has been fixed is Rs. 650. The landed c.i.f. price is Rs. 352.

About the second question, I deny that the control order was ill conceived. It was well conceived and well designed to achieve the policy objectives. It was amended four times but the hon. House should understand that it is for the first time that somebody is trying to reduce the cost of drugs. There are about 2,000 units in the large, medium and small-scale sectors; there are about 6,000 formulations, about 70,000 retailers and so many vested interests. The hon. House should realise that it is a very complex problem to try to reduce prices. So, it was not that it was ill-conceived. It was well conceived and, I am sure, we will achieve the goal. It was, surely, amended four times and may require to be amended further.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Today there is a news item that certain drug firms are being asked to show cause why action should not be taken against them for racketeering. I just want to know whether Government has kept any account of the excess profit on account of raising of prices by these firms between 15th May and to date.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: As you know it also came out in the paper that out of 2550 products, large and medium scale, the prices of 1,102 products have come down appreciably. It is very interesting that of the total national bill on drugs, one-fourth of them belong to the broad spectrum of anti-biotics

and they have been slashed to 50%. The prices of about 424 drugs were increased, of which 114 household remedies, I am sorry, were also there, for which the common man had to suffer for about 20 days. We have not calculated but on a rough estimate we made, it comes to about Rs. 62 lakhs.

SHRI UMANATH: From the answer I find that the Government have decided to import certain drugs mentioned in the answer paper through the STC. I would like to know from the Minister whether the import of these drugs will help the consumers here apart from the availability in so far as prices also and whether the prices will be lesser than the prices when they were being imported through private agencies. If so, to what extent will it be favourable to the consumers here if they are imported through STC?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: It is the national policy of any government to produce basic drugs in the country itself as far as possible and stop imports. But, as is known, the cost of indigenous production is higher than the cost of imported drugs. But, unfortunately, we are not producing the drugs in sufficient number in the country. So we have to import. While importing we are thinking of canalising them through STC for the simple reason that when the private trade imported this, they got them at a cheaper price than the price to those to whom we supplied the indigenous manufactured products. The result is that the big houses have got the benefit whereas the indigenous industries, small and medium scale, have suffered. We have made a pool price for all the manufacturers.

(contd.)

production of bulk drugs is concerned. Certain bulk drugs which are either not produced or are not produced in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, are imported. At an inter-ministerial meeting held recently to consider the follow-up action on the (Drugs Prices Control) Order, 1970, it was decided inter alia that a quick assessment should be made of the bulk drugs likely to be in short supply and the extent to which they may be in short supply, so that arrangements for import thereof could be made at short notice. As a result of the assessment made, arrangements have been made for import through STC, of certain bulk drugs viz. vitamin C. Sulphadiazine, sulphadimidine, chloromphenicol etc. to the extent necessary. The drugs industry has not held out any threat of the kind referred to. Although some sections of the industry did express the apprehension that Government's policy of price control of drugs may lead to shortages of bulk drugs, after the issue of the Drugs (Price Control) Order and discussions with the industry, the industry have assured Government that they would extend the necessary cooperation to Government to ensure that shortages of essential drugs do not develop.]

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन ड्रग्स की कीमतें घट गई हैं क्या उनकी प्राइस लिस्ट बेचने वालों की दुकानों पर एवलेबिल होगी ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: By this amending order, the prices of drugs have been reduced and my colleague, the Minister of Health, under whom is the Drug Controller and the whole machinery, is very active to see that this is made available.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कीमतें कम करने का मामला बहुत जटिल है और इस जटिलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या यह बात सही है कि कुछ दिन पहले आपने सारे उत्पादनकर्ताओं को निमन्त्रण दिया था कि उनसे चर्चा करने के बाद ही, इसमें क्या कर सकते हैं उस पर निर्णय लेकर घोषणा करने वाले थे परन्तु बिना कोई चर्चा किए ही आपके मंत्रालय से पहले ही घोषणा हो गई और वे बिना चर्चा किए ही वापिस चले गए ? यदि यह सही है तो वे किस कारण रुष्ट होकर चले गए और बिना चर्चा किए ही सारी बातें समाचार-पत्रों में आ गईं, उसका क्या कारण है, इसकी आप जांच करेंगे ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : यह बात सही नहीं है । From February to April we had lots of discussion with them and after discussing with them in several meetings we came to the conclusion and issued the Drug Prices Control Order.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी शनिवार को हम लोगों ने बड़ी मुस्तेदी के साथ पेटेन्ट बिल को पास किया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस गरीब मूलक के लोगों के जीवन की रक्षा को ध्यान में रखकर जो दवाइयाँ फारेन से आ रही हैं या जो देश में ही बन रही हैं उनका ठीक से प्रोत्साहन बना कर क्या मंत्री महोदय एक

महीने के अन्दर उनकी प्राइस फिक्स कर देंगे ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: That is the objective of the price control order. I can assure the hon. Member that since we have taken it up, we will see it through.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The public is concerned first with the proper price, and secondly with sufficient availability. This is not a matter entirely for duty control of the manufacturers, but. . .

SHRIMATI JAYABEN SHAH: Quality also.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Quality is a different matter.

This is not a matter of control only of the manufacturers but it is a matter of control of the retailers. It has been found that the retailers have been sometimes going much further than the manufacturers in prices and in their attempts to suppress the quantities available. My question, therefore, is this. Will Government set up in every considerable town a public sector or a co-operative shop for making drugs available at the proper prices and in sufficient quantities ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: First of all, there are about 70,000 retailers in the whole country. They are carrying on the business, and we do not like to disturb the private sector that is being defended often by the hon. Member. . .

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: I want a good one; I do not want a bad private sector. . .

SHRI RANGA: We want them to compete with each other.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: At the same time, to supplement that, my colleague the Minister of Health is also considering to have drugs shops in the hospitals so that the drugs may be available to the public at a cheaper cost.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that some of the drug firms by giving some

fancy patent names to many of the commonly used medicines are charging extraordinarily high prices. For example, Glaxos manufacture Fersolate, the ingredient of which is pure ferrous sulphate, and that is sold at a price of Rs. 190 for every hundred tablets whereas SKF manufacture Fessophor, which is a fancy patent name given to the same medicine, the ingredient of which is ferrous sulphate and sell it at a price of Rs. 660 for 10 capsules. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how Government are going to check this practice of charging extraordinarily high prices by giving these fancy names.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: Fundamentally speaking, we ought to have taken this foreign collaboration to manufacture basic drugs, but in course of time, unfortunately we allowed them to go into formulations, which ought to have been reserved for the Indian medium-scale and small-scale sector. They have gone into formulations, and what my hon. friend has stated is correct. Now, for each formulation we are calculating the cost of production and then we shall fix the price. We are taking special care to see that they cannot make any more or any further profit in this.

Appointment of I.A.S. Personnel in Public Sector

*692. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:**
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have planned to draft I.A.S. personnel for appointments at intermediate levels in the public sector;

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

(c) when Government propose to introduce the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The possibilities of evolving a scheme intended to depute officers from Class I Services (including IAS) at comparatively junior levels to work in and gain experience of Public Enterprises are currently being examined. The scheme is intended to give training to certain number of Government ser-

vants in public enterprise type of work with three objects in view:

- (i) such training will help the Government servants to understand and deal with public sector problems better when they come back to Government;
- (ii) some of these Government servants who prove successful during such training can be permanently absorbed in Public Enterprises provided they are willing to be so absorbed. It is felt that such strengthening at the intermediate levels in Public Enterprises will be beneficial to them;
- (iii) such Government servants who have been trained in public sector work can be sent to new Public Enterprises that will be established during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods.

A final decision on this is yet to be taken.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: 700 or so of IAS officers are working in various capacities in the public sector undertakings in the country. The Government's attitude seems to be to perpetuate these IAS officers in the various public sector undertakings in spite of the fact that they have very many shortcomings. There is before Government a decision to give a time limit to these IAS officers who have been working in public undertakings, to give them the option either to remain in the public undertakings or to revert back to their IAS cadre. I would like to know from the Government, why is it that the Government did not stick to the deadline once having made the decision?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is not a fact that we want to perpetuate the dominance or deputation of IAS or civil service officers to the public undertakings. That is not our intention at all. As the hon. Member mentioned, Government itself devised a scheme to stop this dominance or this kind of continuation of deputationists in the public sector undertakings. A time limit was prescribed for those who are serving in various public enterprises to indicate their preference either to get absorbed permanently in the public undertakings they were serving or come back to their respective cadres. The time limit had to be extended on the representations that were made by those officers that the time given to them was not sufficient.

They wanted some more time to decide this; we considered that and we thought that nothing would be lost by extending the time limit. The time limit was extended by one year. Now the time has not been extended and I can say that the time will not be extended. The period of option has been decided and within this time civil servants who are functioning in various public enterprises will have to exercise their option. That is by March, 1971. That is my present information.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Ever since the Government initiated the Industrial Management Pool, not a single recruitment has been made to this Industrial Management Pool. This only proves my impression that the bureaucrats have a strangle hold in all these matters. I would like to know from the Minister categorically about this. Out of the 700 and odd IAS officers serving in various public sector undertakings not even one up to this day has opted to the public sector undertakings. Is it a fact or not?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is not a fact. At least one has opted. (*Interruptions*)

There is no question of any stranglehold. Government are seized of the matter. As I said in my main reply, we are considering this matter. I agree that the public sector must have a cadre of its own. The people serving in it must be involved in its well being; unless they feel themselves part and parcel of it, it would not be possible for them to give of their best to such undertakings. If they treat their jobs in the public sector units as jaunts for two or three years, knowing well that they will have to go after two or three years, they may not be so much interested in it; I am not saying everybody is like that; there are some who really take a good deal of interest. But basically and psychologically, it can be inferred that they would not take so much interest if they were merely on deputation as they would if they were permanently attached and were part and parcel of the public sector units.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Why is recruitment not done to the IMP?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It was done only once. After that, no recruitment was made.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Why?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Because of a certain decision taken by Government, it was not thought necessary.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The reply is very confusing and misleading. In 1959, the IMP was constituted. In the last 13 years, only in 1959 during its lifetime 100 personnel were recruited. May I know in detail what were the specific reasons for permitting this service to remain idle for as many as 13 years? If there were sufficient reasons, what prevents Government from winding up this service and substituting it by something else. In future, instead of creating all sorts of situations by which the IAS may be perpetuated, will they give sufficient encouragement to the IMP so that enough personnel are recruited through it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I hope that the hon. member will pay sufficient attention to what I am saying now.

The reasons why we do not want the Industrial Management Pool to grow are the same as the ones for which we do not want the IAS to grow. We want the employees of a particular public sector to belong to it. If one belongs to the IAS or IMP, one could hop from one public undertaking to another. Because he belongs to the Pool, he can serve one year HSL, then go to Heavy Electricals, then move on to HMT and so on. That kind of thing does not create the sense of belonging to the public sector. So the same thing can happen in the case of the IMP as can happen in the case of the IAS or ICS or any other central service, as the IMP is also an all-India central service. Our aim is to see that officers who go and serve a particular undertaking belong to it and get involved in it. For achieving this limited purpose, the IMP will not be better than the IAS or ICS. This is the reason why we do not want to duplicate it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The reply has not come. My first question was: what is the reason for keeping this issue alive for 13 years when there was recruitment only in the first year of the constitution of the IMP? Secondly, what advantages are there for introducing this new scheme for providing IAS personal at intermediate levels compared to the IMP which is already in existence?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already replied. Once the recruitment was made, the people who have been recruited are being used here and there in various undertakings. They have been posted. They are being used. The reasons why we do not want to recruit further are the same as for not sending the IAS on deputation because we want these people to belong to the particular public sector or the sectoral grouping of undertakings which are doing the same type of work. For this particular purpose, there is no difference between the IMP and the IAS.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Why do you keep it alive?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Because they have been recruited under a certain scheme of the Government. They have to be there, you cannot throw them out.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The Krishna Menon Committee's Report on public sector undertakings submitted years ago made a clear recommendation that a separate cadre should be evolved for public sector undertakings and that a separate Public Service Commission should be set up to recruit suitable candidates for the public sector undertakings. I want to know whether that report was considered by the Government, because the Minister said just now that in each undertaking there should be a commitment by those who are selected, but that Committee's report pointed out the danger that if each undertaking is allowed to recruit its own personnel, there will be nepotism and favouritism. Therefore, they wanted an outside, independent body like the Public Service Commission for recruitment of people to public sector undertakings. I want to know why that has not been considered and implemented by the Government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The hon. Member is going one step further. Once a decision is finally taken by the Government that each public sector undertaking would have its own cadre, then the question will arise how to recruit that cadre, and for that purpose we might have a particular Service Commission which will receive the requests from the various public sector undertakings that they want a certain number of officers for their work etc., and then they will invite applications and select candidates

by examination, interview etc. That kind of thing will come later on. I am not saying that that has been considered and rejected or accepted, but that is a second step. The first step is to decide that the public sector undertakings themselves should have their own cadre; only when this decision is finally taken can the second question, which the hon. Member has raised, be decided upon.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister has himself admitted that no generalist recruited through the IAS or any other all-India service can fit in with public sector undertakings which have distinct characteristics of their own, may I know whether Government has devised any scheme, in the light of the experience of the working of public sector undertakings, in which each public sector undertaking trains its own personnel and tries to get its senior officers from all over the country, particularly from those in the private sector or elsewhere who have special understanding and a special knowledge of that kind of undertaking, so that the undertakings could be developed in a proper way and the stranglehold of the generalists over these undertakings is broken?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There is no stranglehold of any kind. This is exactly what we are trying to do. We are trying to evolve this kind of scheme. This is what we are engaged in at present.

Payment to Film Stars through Insurance Policies

*693. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved of any scheme, mooted by the Film Producers' Guild, to make payment to the film stars through insurance policies;

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

(c) the places where and when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Government have examined the suggestions made by the Film Producers' Guild of India. The Government are of the opinion that if the

scheme of payment to artistes through insurance policies is similar to the one which was accepted in the case of late Shri Guru Dutt, it would be acceptable to the Government. Any variation from that scheme would be examined on merits.

(b) No scheme mooted by the Film Producers' Guild has been approved.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : यहाँ पर यह नहीं बतलाया गया कि गुरुदत्त को किस आघार पर मुआवजा दिया गया और क्या स्कीम थी। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उसी तरह की स्कीम गवर्नमेंट को एक्सेप्टेबल होगी। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुरुदत्त को जो मुआवजा दिया गया वह कौन सी स्कीम थी ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : यदि आप इजाजत दें तो मैं विस्तारपूर्वक बतला सकता हूँ। यह चीज काफी विस्तार की है और काफी जटिल स्कीम है। यदि आप कहें तो मैं उसको सदन की टेबल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था उसमें मैंने जानना चाहा था कि स्कीम की डिटेल्स क्या हैं। अगर वह बतला दिया जाता तो मैं ठीक से सप्लीमेंट्री कर लेता। फिर भी जो कुछ आपने बतलाया है उसी आघार पर प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा। जिस आघार पर आपने गुरुदत्त को मुआवजा दिया वह आघार यह था कि फिल्म स्टार्स की लाइफ बहुत छोटी होती है, दस या पंद्रह साल से अधिक नहीं होती है। इस आघार पर वह स्कीम आई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस तरह की कोई योजना आपके पास है और जैसा दूसरे देशों में होता है कि कलाकारों के स्पेशल एक्सपेंडीचर को एक्सेप्ट किया जाता है, क्या वैसा आप भी करेंगे ? क्या आप भी उनका स्पेशल एक्सपेंडीचर एक्सेप्ट करेंगे ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : संक्षेप में जो स्कीम उन्होंने मंजूर की उसके बारे में थोड़ी-सी सूचना देना चाहता हूँ ताकि माननीय सदस्यों को उसके बारे में थोड़ा-सा ज्ञान हो जाए। बात यह है कि श्री गुरुदत्त ने यह कहा था कि वे कुछ मात्रा में धन अपने काम के लिए किसी प्रोड्यूसर से लेंगे और फिर उसको एन्युटी स्कीम में, जो तब तक चालू थी और आजकल नहीं है, उसके अनुसार उसमें कुछ पैसा पहले लेकर बाद में दस साल की इंस्टालमेंट में उसका पेमेंट धीरे धीरे उससे उनको दिया जाएगा। इससे उनको कुछ टैक्स की विभिन्न धाराओं के अन्तर्गत एडवांटेज मिलेगा। उसके बाद, जैसा आप जानते हैं, एन्युटी स्कीम समाप्त कर दी गई और एन्युटी स्कीम समाप्त होने के कारण एक दूसरे बंग की नई स्कीम फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स गिल्ड ने पेश की। उसमें कुछ थोड़ी भिन्नता है। पहले एन्युटी स्कीम चालू थी। अब चूँकि एन्युटी स्कीम नहीं है इसलिए कुछ भिन्नता प्रकट की है। इसलिए उस स्कीम की जांच पड़ताल हम करेंगे और यदि उसमें जनहित का नुकसान नहीं होता है, और जो हमारे फिल्म आर्टिस्ट हैं उनका फायदा हो सकता है, सरकार को टैक्स में नुकसान नहीं होता है, तो उसके बारे में जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता है करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। इनश्योरेंस पालिसी या दूसरी एन्युटी खरीदकर अगर कुछ कर सकते हैं और हमें ऐसी चीज दिखती है जिससे हम जनहित में योग दे सकते हैं और फिल्म आर्टिस्ट्स जिनकी तकलीफों का केसरीजी ने जिक्र किया है और जो सही बात भी है, उनको कम कर सकते हैं तो हम जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन इस वक्त उसके बारे में मेरे लिए कुछ कह सकना कठिन है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : प्रोड्यूसर आर्टिस्ट का प्रीमियम देंगे। अब मान लो प्रोड्यूसर की कम्पनी एक साल के बाद फेल हो गई तो आर्टिस्ट को बड़ा लास नहीं होगा ? पांच सात या दस साल में प्रोड्यूसर ड्राय

ग्राटिस्ट को जितना रुपया देना तय होता है और अकसर होता यह है कि उस बीच कम्पनी फेल हो जाती है और पेमेंट नहीं हो पाता है तो क्या कोई ऐसा भी उपाय किया जाएगा कि ग्राटिस्ट लूजर न हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा हो जाए तो ऐसा होगा, इस तरह के सवाल नहीं होने चाहिये। इंट्रोडक्शन, प्रिम्बल, हाइपोथेटिकल क्वेश्चन इत्यादि नहीं होने चाहिये। मुझे और भी बड़ी हैरानी होती है जब मेम्बरों की बात तो छोड़ें मिनिस्टर भी अच्छी खासी लम्बी तकरीर कर देते हैं जवाब देते हुए। आपको कंसाइज होना चाहिये, प्रिंसाइज होना चाहिये। यह क्या रिवाज बन गया है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य लम्बी तकरीर करें तो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो मुक्तसिर में जवाब दे सकते हैं। मेम्बरों को भी प्रिंसाइज होना चाहिये। लेकिन आप भी लम्बे झगड़े में पड़ जाते हैं। तब बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : बहुत-सी चीजें रह जाती हैं।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : संक्षेप में जो अभी स्कीम आई है उसके अन्तर्गत उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि एक लाइफ इनश्योरेंस कोई पालिसी ले ली जाए और लाइफ इनश्योरेंस पालिसी जैसे माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, यदि उसकी जो शर्तें हैं वे पूरी की जाएं तो उस पालिसी की शर्तों के अनुसार उस पालिसी से पैसा मिल सकता है उस ग्राटिस्ट को या जिसके नाम से वह पालिसी निकाली गई हो या जिसको नामिनी बनाया गया हो। अभी जैसे कहा गया है मैं सदन का समय खराब करना नहीं चाहता हूँ इसके विस्तार में जा कर। मुख्य बात यह है कि हमारा उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारे जो फिल्म ग्राटिस्ट हैं उनकी जिन्दगी बचि छोटी होती

है, इस वास्ते उनको नुकसान न हो अधिक और बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स उनको थोड़े समय में न देना पड़े, और उसको स्ट्रेड ओवर किया जाए, इसके लिए हम प्रयत्नशील हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY : From what I can understand, the Minister has said that they have agreed in principle to make such a scheme available to artistes who have a short lifespan of earnings.

If in the past Mr. Guru Dutt was given the benefit of a particular scheme under what grounds of natural justice or otherwise can they deny a similar scheme to other artistes? They have already given permission once.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am sorry; because I spoke in Hindi, Shri Piloo Mody perhaps did not follow me. I said that when the scheme in the case of Mr. Guru Dutt was approved, the annuity scheme was in force at that time under the Income-tax Act. Fortunately or unfortunately, that scheme is no longer in force. Something which was given to Mr. Guru Dutt under the annuity scheme which was then in force cannot unfortunately be used now. Therefore, the need for a new scheme is necessary. That new scheme has been given by the Film Guild of India. We will examine it now.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Only the time-lag should be reduced.

श्री अश्वत्थल गनी डार : सरकार ने ऐसी योजना बनाई है कि उनको जो पालिसी दी जाए वह फुली पेड अप हो ताकि श्री केसरी की बात भी पूरी हो जाए और उनको भी कोई नुकसान न हो और अगर कहीं जरूरत पड़े तो उसके प्रोग्रेस्ट कर्जा भी मिल सके ?

[شری صہد الغلی ڈار - سرکار نے ایسی یोजना بنائی ہے کہ انکو جو پالیسی دی جائے وہ فلی پیڈ آپ ہو تاکہ شری کےسری کی بات بھی پوری ہو جائے اور انکو بھی کوئی نقصان نہ ہو اور اگر کہیں ضرورت پڑے تو اسکے اگھلست قرضے بھی مل سکے -]

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जिस तरह का उनका प्रस्ताव आएगा और उसके ऊपर जो

एल. आई. सी. का निर्णय होगा, उस पर यह निर्भर करेगा। मैं इसके बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार: फुली पेड अप होगी या नहीं?

[شہری عبدالغنی دار - فلی پید آپ ہوگی یا نہیں؟]

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल: इसके बारे में सोच लिया जाएगा।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: May I know whether there is any guarantee policy also to be obtained by the producers who are responsible for the insurance payment? There must be a contract. Otherwise, where is the guarantee that the film producer will pay the premium regularly and cover your income-tax?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: He is asking the same question that Shri Abdul Ghani Dar was asking in a different way. I said that we are not going to consider those details now. The scheme has been sent to us. We will examine it in full detail, and we will have to consult the Life Insurance Corporation also. Of course, we will be guided by the LIC and other legal provisions in the Income-tax Act. Only after the fullest consideration, and only if we find that the scheme is fully useful and foolproof, we shall give our approval to it; otherwise not.

Foreign Exchange Requirements of Talcher Fertilizer Project

*694. SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether foreign exchange portion of the Talcher Fertilizer Project has been cleared;

(b) if so, the amount so cleared; and

(c) when the construction of this plant is going to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The total foreign exchange required for Talcher is estimated at about Rs. 20 crores. This will be made available by the Government.

(c) The construction of the plant is expected to start towards the end of 1970.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, I do not know whether the Minister took the cue from you, because his answer is not only short, but it is very cryptic.

I would like to know specifically from the Minister which are the countries in respect of which the foreign exchange has been assured, what would be the raw material required for this plant, what is the cost of the plant, and what would be its employment potential and how much money has been allotted to it and when is the work going to start.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: So far as the starting of the work is concerned, I have mentioned in answer to part (c) of the question that the construction of the plant is expected to start towards the end of 1970.

As regards the credit to be made available, the credit would be coming from two countries: Czechoslovakia and Italy. As regards the other part of the foreign exchange which has been released by the Government, I may mention for the information of the hon. Member that, in the meanwhile, the Government have already sanctioned foreign exchange release for the purchase of licence, technical knowhow, for the project under the following agreements. Firstly, the agreement with Messrs Henrich Kopper of Germany, for a licence of knowhow for the gasification process and supply of engineering services at a price of 31,15,000 DM for the first coal-based plant and at a price of 22.40 lakh DM for the second coal-based plant.

"Agreement with Messrs Lurgi, West Germany, for the rectisol process for purification of gases at a price of DM 12,27,000 for the first coal-based plant and at a price of DM 4,78,000 for the second coal-based plant."

"Agreement with Messrs Montecatini Edison of Italy for ammonia synthesis and

urea synthesis processes for the two coal-based plants at a price of 355 million Italian Lire for ammonia synthesis and at a price of 729 million Italian Lire for urea synthesis."

Therefore, the credit has been made available and the foreign exchange has been released by the Government. About the raw material, it is going to be a coal-based plant which will require 9 to 10 lakh tons of coal per annum. The capital cost of the project will be about Rs. 71 crores, the foreign exchange components of which I have explained just now.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Like many of the public sector projects, I apprehend that if this project is not completed within the time, we will land this country and Parliament in a position where we may have to spend an extra amount of about Rs. 70 crores. So far I am informed that no steps have been taken to make available the preparatory condition to get the coal there. Also, what steps have been taken about the Paradip Fertiliser Plant? What would be its total cost and what would be the employment potential of both these two plants? When are you going to start the civil construction work and what is the money allotted for it?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: The entire amount for the construction of this project which comes to about Rs. 70 crores will be made available and it has been sanctioned. It is not that Rs. 70 crores should be placed at the disposal of the Fertiliser Corporation so that they may start the construction. Money will be given as and when they require. As I said, civil construction and other work will start by the end of this year. About Paradip, there was a half-hour discussion and I have answered it.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: He has not answered Mr. Kundu's question about the employment potentialities which will be generated when this plant comes up. What is the percentage and what are the grades which will go to the local labour and unemployed engineers in Orissa? How many of them will be absorbed in this plant? May I know whether the Government of Orissa has written to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals or other sister ministries about this? What step has been taken by this minis-

try about this aspect? Secondly, may I know whether, as a result of this plant coming up, Government on its own have made any survey for ancillary or small-scale industries which are bound to come up in the area? May I know whether the Government of Orissa as well as the local representatives have sent representations to this ministry and what concrete steps have been taken?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I will not be able to state exactly what will be the employment potentiality of this plant, but I can compare it with other plants. For a plant with a capacity of 150,000 tonnes of nitrogen, the employment potential will be about 1000. The capacity of this plant is going to be 228,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen. Therefore, the employment potential will be about 1400 or 1500. We have not made any survey about ancillary industry. For public sector undertakings, the policy is that Class I and Class II services will be advertised in the national papers and recruitment will be made through competition. About Class III and Class IV posts, the policy is, to the extent possible, we should recruit the local people by advertisement in the local papers and securing the services of the local employment exchanges.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: He did not answer about ancillary industries. You gave him a hint to give short answers; so, he has totally evaded the question. What steps have been taken for a survey of ancillary industries?

MR. SPEAKER: The question was about foreign exchange, the amount cleared and the time when the construction would begin. I kept quiet so that you could be satisfied with a little more elucidation, but that does not mean that you should go beyond the scope of the question.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The question sent by me to the Secretariat was absolutely different from this, but my name has been clubbed with this question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You can allow him a supplementary and end the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already asked one.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But the Minister has not answered it.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The Orissa Government has requested for a survey of ancillary industries. The local representatives from that area have also written about it. What steps have been taken so far in that regard?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: We have not made any survey about ancillary industries. It is for the State Government to make a survey concerning ancillary industries.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed had said on the floor of this House that any job carrying Rs. 500 a month would go to the local people. Would this be implemented in this particular factory also or not?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: Class III and IV employees drawing up to Rs. 500 will be recruited by advertisement in local paper and by securing the services of local employment exchanges.

Outstanding Loans from Nationalised Banks to Mundhra Concerns

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

(a) the amount of loans outstanding from each of the nationalised Banks to the following Mundhra Concerns:—

- (i) Turner Morrison Co. Ltd.
- (ii) Lodna Colliery, Ltd.
- (iii) Shalimar Works, Ltd.
- (iv) Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.
- (v) Shalimar Tar Products Ltd.
- (vi) Angelo Bros., Ltd.
- (vii) Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd.;

(b) whether a retired Chairman of the L.L.C. is a Director of the above companies; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the manner in which the monies advanced have been used?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The total advances granted by the nationalised banks and outstanding as on

30th June, 1970 against the 7 concerns referred to in the question, aggregate to Rs. 127.24 lakhs. The advances were granted for meeting the working capital requirements of the companies concerned.

(b) According to information available, the late Shri P. A. Gopalakrishnan, a former Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation, was a director in (1) Lodna Colliery Co. (1920) Ltd.; and (2) Angelo Bros. Ltd.

(c) Except in the case of one company, which appears to have diverted part of the funds for purchasing shares in a group of concerns, all the others are understood to have utilised the money for working capital requirements. In the case of the company which has diverted the funds for objects other than those for which it was granted, a suit has been filed by the bank concerned for recovery of its dues.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I find from the statement that the total advances given by the nationalised banks to these seven companies, which have been mentioned, amount to Rs. 1,27,00,000 as on 30th June. The statement says that only in the case of one of these companies it appears that part of the funds of that company have been diverted for purchasing shares in a group of concerns; all the others are understood to have utilised the money for their own working capital requirements. I am really surprised at this reply.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not known to him that the funds of these five or six companies, which are all subsidiaries of Turner Morrison Company which, as everybody knows, is controlled by Shri Haridas Mundhara, have been utilised by Shri Mundhra for purchasing some practically useless shares of three companies in Delhi called the Globe Motor Workshops Limited, the Globe Motor Limited and the Indian Metallurgical Industries Limited. All these three companies are very heavily indebted and their shares are of practically no value. Does he not know that Shri Mundhra, exercising his control over these subsidiary companies of Turner Morrison, has bought shares from these three useless companies at nominal prices and then resold them to these subsidiary companies to the following value—Rs. 11.25 lakh worth to Lodna Collieries; Rs. 7.35 lakh

worth to Shalimar Works; Rs. 2.82 lakh worth to Smith Stanistreet; Rs. 6.82 lakh worth to Angelo Brothers; and Rs. 2 lakh worth to Alcock Ashdown, making a total of Rs. 30.26 lakhs? In this transaction, done through a broker by the name of Shri S. M. Kedia, Shri Mundhra has pocketed several lakhs of rupees for himself. How is it that these facts are not known to the Minister and in this statement he has said that only one of these companies has misused the funds for buying shares in these concerns? Is this the purpose for which nationalised banks are giving loans? What steps have been taken and will any inquiry be held and suitable action taken?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has certainly not told me anything new in this information; I can tell him that I have got that information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why did you conceal it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have not concealed it. I thought, I should give him some scope for supplementaries.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It will go on record that only one of these companies has used this money for buying these shares. If he wants that to go on record, I do not mind; it suits me.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you will take his joke in the spirit it is made.

SHRI NAMBIAR: This is the best joke of the year, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How kind are they to Mr. Mundhra!

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Nobody is kind to Mr. Mundhra. Possibly you have got some friends there. I said, and I stand by it, that this one company—I could mention the name of the company if you want—Lodna Colliery has certainly diverted the funds that they received from the banks to purchase some shares from other companies including Globe Motors which he mentioned. In this matter the bank has recalled the loan. They have also filed a suit. The latest information that I have got is that the Company Law Board under certain sections of the

Companies Act have made certain searches and inspection of the records of the company and they have lodged first information to the CBI.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In order to avoid—I am sure the Minister also wishes to avoid—any repetition of that former famous Mundhra scandal which took place concerning LIC, I would like to know from him whether it is not a fact that LIC even now holds substantial blocks of shares in these subsidiary companies of Turner Morrison whose funds, I repeat, have been misused by Mr. Mundhra for this purpose. If so, how much does the LIC hold in these companies and is it a fact that the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Turner Morrison appointed at Mr. Mundhra's initiative is a former Chief Justice of India?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: For the later part of the question the answer is yes.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Shocking.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Shocking to those who are on the Board.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Shocking to you and the country.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I quite agree.

As far as LIC is concerned, I tried to get information and I tried to get information from all the public sector financial institutions. Except LIC all other information is available with me. We have written to them. I have not got the information with me. Certainly I will supply to the House the information if he puts another question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't you punish LIC by de-nationalisation them?

श्री बेवेन सेन : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में है कि टर्नर मोरिसन कम्पनी लिमिटेड तथा लोदना कोलियरी लिमिटेड के मातहत जिसमें करीब-करीब 20 हजार भ्राम्दी काम करते हैं, उनके प्राविडेंट फंड का हिस्सा क्लेबट किया गया लेकिन प्राविडेंट फंड में जमा नहीं किया गया? दूसरे क्या यह सच है कि प्राफिट शेयरिंग बोनस लोगों को नहीं

दिया गया और मजदूरों का लाखों रुपया एरियर भी पड़ा है. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Please try to be relevant to the question. यह नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए लोन के बारे में है। इसमें यह सब सवाल कहाँ से आ गया ?

श्री बेवेन सेन : चूंकि इन सब कम्पनियों ने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से 27 लाख रुपया लोन पाया है और चूंकि इन कम्पनियों पर मजदूरों का लाखों रुपया पड़ा हुआ है, तो यह सब रुपया वसूल करने के लिए क्या रास्ता मंत्री महोदय सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has asked me. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I have told him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : About misuse of provident fund money, etc., I have no information but I cannot say that Mr. Mundhra is incapable of it.

DR. RANEN SEN : In this statement, in reply to this question, there is one item (b) which says that according to information available, the late Shri P. A. Gopalakrishnan, the former Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation, was Director of such and such firm. May I know whether this information came to the Government after that gentleman died or was it known to the Government when he was Chairman of LIC and if it was known to the Government, why was he retained as the Chairman? May I know what step did the Government take to see that such malpractices did not take place?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He was not a Director, Mr. Gopalakrishnan was the Chairman of L.I.C. After that he tried to get into some commercial employment, but, I think, in the Home Ministry we had refused permission to him within the first two years. After two years of retirement, an officer is not required to have any permission from the Government. I think he got this Directorship after 2 years. Unfortunately he is no more.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि एल.

आई. सी. की फीस उनके पास नहीं है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मूँघड़ा कंसर्न्स में एल. आई. सी. को छोड़ कर के बाकी किस-किस फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन ने कितना कितना रुपया दिया है ? दूसरी चीज—बैंक नेशनलाइज्ड होने के बाद कितना रुपया बैंक्स ने मूँघड़ा कंसर्न्स को दिया है, नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : There are two points. One is, what are the loans and advances given to them by other public financial institutions. I said, I have got information. That information is—that none of the other financial institutions have given any loans. What was the other part of the question ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद बैंक्स ने कुछ दिया या नहीं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : These advances were given by the commercial banks which are now nationalised. At that time they were commercial banks, and not nationalised, as far as my information goes.

अखिल भारतीय कामिक संघ कांग्रेस की
घाय के स्रोतों की जाँच

* 696. श्री श्रींकार लाल बैरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री 11 मई, 1970 के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 1559 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय कामिक संघ कांग्रेस तथा उसके सम्बद्ध कामिक संघ की घाय के स्रोतों के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और अपेक्षित जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या
चरण शुक्ल) : (क) भाल इंडिया ट्रेड

यूनियन कांग्रेस की भाय के स्रोतों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है। सम्बद्ध ट्रेड यूनियनों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र करने में इतना अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा कि वह उपलब्ध परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा। यदि किसी खास सम्बद्ध ट्रेड यूनियन के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अपेक्षित हो तो वह एकत्र की जायगी।

(ख) आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस की भाय के स्रोत का विवरण इस प्रकार है :

- (1) सम्बद्ध ट्रेड यूनियनों से प्राप्त होने वाला सम्बन्धन शुल्क।
 - (2) प्रकाशनों तथा ट्रेड यूनियन रिकार्डों की बिक्री।
 - (3) दान।
 - (4) प्रकाशनों की बिक्री।
 - (5) विविध प्राप्तियाँ।
 - (6) ट्रेड यूनियनों के विश्व संघ से संगठन प्राप्तियाँ।
- (ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं निर्फ दो बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि दान . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Let Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh come to this side. . . (Interruption)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We congratulate him. (Interruption)

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : How is Swatantra welcoming a prince's exit?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He is the only man who has got courage in that party the only prince among princes. (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR : Jan Sangh is supporting privy purses. . .

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to assure Mr. Nambiar that if one of the Com-

munist Members also resigns from the party we will welcome him. (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR : We are supporting the abolition of Privy Purse. Swatantra and Jan Sangh are against. . . (Interruption)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और तो पता नहीं इस इंटरप्शन का किसी को नुकसान हुआ या नहीं पर श्री बेरवा को तो जरूर हुआ क्योंकि क्वेश्चन अवर खत्म हो गया है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why should they object to a little applause? That shows how petty minded and small minded they are. (Interruption)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यहा तो मामूली सी बात है, एक मर्द ने इस्तिफा दिया है, इसमें क्या बात है ?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक सवाल तो पूछने दीजिये। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इस ट्रेड यूनियन के फलां फ़लां स्रोत हैं, जिसे इनको इन्कम होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन सालों में इनको कितनी आय हुई, उस पर कितना इन्कम टैक्स इन्होंने दिया, इन पर इन्कम टैक्स लगता है या नहीं लगता है, यदि नहीं लगता है तो क्यों नहीं लगता है? दूसरा प्रश्न—दान के अन्दर जो रुपया इनके पास आता है, क्या वह विदेशों से आता है या कहां से आता है ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : आल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के द्वारा अभी तक कोई इन्कम टैक्स रिटर्न पेश नहीं की गई है। उनको नोटिस दिया गया है कि वे रिटर्न पेश करें, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसी कोई रिटर्न नहीं मिली है। जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने अपने मूल उत्तर में कहा है कि विश्व की जो इनकी सहकारी संस्थायें हैं; वहां से भी पैसा आता है . . .

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : कौन-कौनसी

जगहों से आता है, रशिया से, चाइना से, कहां से आता है. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है—इन्होंने पूछा था कि पिछले तीन सालों में कितनी इन्कम हुई—मंत्री महोदय ने उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : न्कम टैक्स कितना दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी सारी पार्टी जब बोलते हैं, इकट्ठा होकर बोलते हैं . . .

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : आप मंत्री महोदय से जवाब दिलवाइये।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over. Already it is three minutes past Twelve of the Clock. The hon. Minister may lay the whole information on the Table of the House.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: May I say a word? They do not listen carefully to what I am saying. I have said that the question of giving information for three years does not arise because they have not filed income-tax returns yet.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : तीन सालों में कितना रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ है, कितना पैसा इकट्ठा किया है—इसका जवाब दिलवाइये ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: According to the hon. Minister's reply, you can start a trade union and start black-marketing and tax-evading.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : तीन सालों में कितना रुपया इकट्ठा हुआ है, बतलाइये ? इन्कम टैक्स लिया है या नहीं लिया है. . . (व्यवधान) . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल का जवाब मिलना चाहिये। आप हमसे कहते हैं कि सब के सब बोलने खड़े हो जाते हैं, लेकिन जो सीधा सवाल पूछा है उसका जवाब भी नहीं आता है—तीन साल में कितनी इन्कम हुई है ?

श्री पीलू मोदी : 5 करोड़ रुपये :

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कितनी देर से कह रहा हूँ कि उनको जवाब देने दीजिये, आप उनको जवाब नहीं देने देते हैं—4 मिनट क्वेश्चन आवर से ऊपर हो गये हैं।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोलमाल जवाब देने का क्या फायदा। आप सरकार को बचा क्यों रहे हैं। मैंने साफ पूछा है कि तीन साल में कितनी इन्कम हुई है, सरकार क्यों नहीं बताती, क्यों जवाब नहीं देना चाहती ? . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो नहीं चलेगा। अगर आप इस तरह से करेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार ने कहा है कि दान से आया है, हमारा कहना है कि कितना आया है और कहां-कहां से आया है . . .

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : 5 करोड़ रुपया खा गये और सरकार का इन्कम टैक्स खा गये . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारी रक्षा कीजिये, सरकार उनको बचाना चाहती है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करते हैं, बैठ जाइये। आप बैठेंगे या नहीं, क्या मजाक बना रखा है। . . . आप इनको समझा लीजिये, बाद में न कहना कि मैंने ज्यादाती की है इनके साथ। बैठ जाइये। . . .

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : आप जवाब दिलवाइये, क्यों बैठा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पास सिवाय शाउट करने के और कोई क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है . . .

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ग्राफ आर्डर है। आपने कहा कि इनके पास और कोई क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है, सिवाय शोर मचाने के। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी मेम्बर के बारे में इस तरह की बात कहना ठीक है? . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर आप समझते क्यों नहीं।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : शोर नहीं मचाना चाहिये—मैं इस बात से इतिफाक करता हूँ और 100 परसेन्ट कोग्रापरेट करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लेकिन क्या चेयर के लिये यह ठीक है कि किसी मेम्बर के बारे में ऐसा कहे कि सिवाय शोर मचाने के और कोई क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मुझे महसूस हुआ, वही मैंने कहा।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : लेकिन आप इस पर थोड़ा विचार कीजिये—क्या आपके लिये ऐसा कहना शोभाजनक है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Members have no other way of getting their discipline observed than to accept this. I again say that this is not the way of properly observing rules and keeping the decorum and dignity of the House.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या मिनिस्ट्रो को बचाना आपको शोभा देता है ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: We agree with you. But replies of hon. Ministers are such that hon. members get provoked. If hon. Ministers co-operate, things would go on all right.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not have allowed him. But may I say that in asking the question, one minute, two minutes, three minutes and four minutes are taken? There should be a limit to this.

SHRI K. K. NAYAR: You have always dealt with us very handsomely. The remark

so far as your irritation was concerned, was justified. But I think he is on different qualifications here. His conduct may probably invite criticism from you. But I think a remark of that kind from you does cast a stigma.

MR. SPEAKER: What if I have an honest opinion about it. I have an honest opinion about it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not proper for the Chair to think or say so about a member.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Control on Disbursement of PL-480 Funds

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

(a) the total value of agricultural commodities and other relief requirements provided under Title II of PL-480 funds for distribution through each voluntary agency, till date, during the last three years;

(b) the manner in which money or commodities so provided were utilised by these voluntary agencies;

(c) whether Government have any control over the disbursement of assistance under Title II of PL-480 funds; and

(d) if so, the nature of such control?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) A statement giving the value of agricultural commodities and other relief supplies provided by the US under Title II of PL 480 during the last 3 years is attached.

(b) This aid is received in the form of agricultural commodities, including milk powder and is used by U.S. voluntary agencies for the following programmes in India, viz.,

(i) State school lunch programmes;

(ii) Food distribution amongst pre-school children and pregnant and nursing mothers, and

(iii) in community works programmes.

(c) Yes.

(d) These voluntary agencies are registered with the Government of India and they arrange the import and the distribution of these commodities in India according to controls and regulations agreed to with this Government. Procedurally, it is the Food Corporation of India which receives all such

commodities and despatches them to destinations as requested by the voluntary agencies. The voluntary agencies coordinate their programmes in consultation with the State Governments and local Government officials and furnish requisite returns and statistics to Government.

Statement

	U.S. Fiscal years '68	U.S. Fiscal years '69	U.S. Fiscal years '70
	\$	\$	\$
CARE*	68,888,000	50,651,000	49,198,000
CRS*	23,625,000	25,822,000	26,166,000
CWS*	12,023,000	9,217,000	9,957,000
LWR*	4,203,000	2,855,000	2,897,000
UNICEF	937,000	9,507,000	—
	<u>\$ 110,376,000</u>	<u>\$ 91,052,000</u>	<u>\$ 88,218,000</u>

**Manufacture of Freeze Dried Vaccine
in West Bengal**

*698. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have turned down a proposal by West Bengal Government for the manufacture of freeze-dried vaccine and other allied medicines at the Government Institute in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal was for the manufacture of freeze-dried Smallpox Vaccine only.

(b) At the time of the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was proposed to augment the production capacity in the four existing Institutes at Patwadanagar (Uttar Pradesh), Belgaum (Mysore), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Guindy (Tamil Nadu)

so as to meet the entire requirement of freeze-dried Smallpox Vaccine in the country and it was not envisaged to set up any additional production unit. In this context, the proposal of the State Government could not be agreed to.

**Directive Issued to Nationalised Banks
Regarding Exercise of their Voting Rights**

*699. SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI:
SHRIMATI SHARDA
MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued directive to the nationalised banks to exercise their voting rights in the case of shares pledged with them on advances above Rs. 50,000/-;

(b) if so, the impact thereof on the growth of industry; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure meaningful exercise of such rights?

U.S.—Fiscal Year is July 1 to June 30.

*CARE—Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere.

CRS—Catholic Relief Services.

CWS—Church World Service.

LWR—Lutheran World Relief.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). With a view to discouraging the use of bank finance for cornering of shares and acquisition of control over well established companies, Government have decided that hence forward public sector banks will get shares pledged with them transferred to their names and will keep or exercise voting rights in respect of shares so registered in their names keeping the public interest in view. Moreover, no public sector bank shall grant advances against shares to a borrower hedged in by any condition on the exercise of voting rights or containing an obligation to issue proxies. The decision will not apply to cases where the overdraft limit against pledge of shares by a borrower from a particular bank does not exceed Rs. 50,000/- It will also not apply in the case of advances to sharebrokers, unless the advance against any particular share runs beyond a period of three months. The Reserve Bank of India has recently issued a directive to commercial banks asking all of them to follow a similar policy in this regard. Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank, are examining the question of evolving a proper machinery to ensure that the exercise of voting powers by banks as a result of this decision and by public financial institutions, viz. Life Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India which hold shares in their investment portfolios, follows a uniform and consistent pattern based on principles of sound public policy.

Government are of the view that this decision will be conducive to the healthy growth of the corporate sector and increase confidence and general investment interest in it.

Offer by ESSO for Government's Majority Partnership in their Business in India

***700. SHRI J. B. SINGH:
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the ESSO has offered majority partnership to Government in the Company's entire operation of India;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Government of India has not received any formal communication from M/s ESSO in regard to their offer of majority partnership of their entire operation (Marketing and Refining) in India. Discussions with Oil Companies have taken place in regard to the refinery agreements, but these are at an exploratory stage, and it would not be in the public interest to detail them.

Seeking of Bank's Help for Modernisation of Sugar Factories

***701. SHRI BENISHANKER SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sugar industry has sought Banks' help for modernisation of sugar factories;
(b) if so, the reasons for with-holding the same;
(c) whether there is any proposal to nationalise the sugar industr, in the country; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The facts are being ascertained and the required information will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). So far as the Central Government is concerned, at present there is no proposal to nationalise the sugar industry in the country.

Revision of Darius Crude Agreement with National Iranian Oil Company

***702. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to send a Ministerial level trade delegation to Tehran to induce the National Iranian Oil Company to reduce the price of Darius crude;

(b) if so, when the delegation is likely to visit that country; and

(c) the points of dispute between India and the National Iranian Oil Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government are considering the matter in all its aspects and it is not at present in the public interest to disclose the nature of possible steps.

(c) The base price of crude oil supplied by NIOC and PANINTOIL to the Madras Refinery, and the escalation clauses governing the base price, are in dispute.

PL-480 Funds for Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation

*703. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

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

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation will receive Rs. 5 crores from PL-480 funds; and

(b) if so, how these funds are going to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) There is no decision to this effect so far; but the possibility of making some PL-480 funds available to the Corporation is under discussion with the U.S. authorities.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Death of Children Below Age of 15 Years in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

*704. 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 23 children below the age group of 15 years died in the Children Medical Ward of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi on the 23rd April, 1970;

(b) whether any report was lodged against the doctors attending on the children and the details of the action taken against each of the said doctors; and

(c) whether Government propose to refer the matter of the death of 23 children on one day for magisterial enquiry, and if so, when this is to be done and the names of the personnel on the enquiry committee?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Only one child aged 9 years died in Willingdon Hospital on the 23rd April, 1970. On receipt of a complaint from the child's father a preliminary enquiry has been conducted by the Hospital authorities into the circumstances leading to the death of Prem Kumari on the 23rd April, 1970. It is now proposed to hold a regular Departmental Enquiry into this case on the basis of the findings of the preliminary investigation.

(c) Does not arise.

Tenure of Stay of Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department while on Deputation to a Ministry/Department

*705. SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any stay has been prescribed for officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department both Class II and Class I while on deputation to the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the Public Undertakings;

(b) if so, what, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether he will lay on the Table a Statement showing the names of all Class II and Class I Officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department who are on deputation for the last more than 5 years in one Ministry/Department; and

(d) the reasons for not recalling them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The prescribed maximum periods of deputation are:—

- (i) for tenure posts, the prescribed tenure;
- (ii) for posts other than tenure posts, a maximum of 3 years. Administrative Ministries may grant extension beyond this limit upto one year after obtaining orders of their Secretary in cases where such extension is considered necessary in public interest;
- (iii) for deputationists to public enterprises, if the periods of deputation expire before 28th February, 1971, or six months from the time the terms and conditions on which such deputationists are to be absorbed in public enterprises have been settled, whichever is earlier, the periods of deputation may be extended upto that date.

(c) Yes Sir. A statement showing the names of all Class II and Class I officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, who, on 1st August, 1970 are on deputation for the last more than 5 years in one Ministry/Department of the Government of India is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4111/70]

(d) Limits to the periods of deputation were prescribed for the first time in 1969 and 1970. Class II and Class I officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department return from deputation on the expiry of the period of deputation except where it is extended, at the request of the borrowing Ministry/Department of the Government of India, in accordance with the orders applicable to all Government of India employees. These officers have continued to be on deputation for more than 5 years as such continuance has been considered to be in the public interest.

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशों
को घन भेजना

* 706. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रो-
लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जैसा कि 3 जून, 1970 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में छपा भारत में विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों को कहा है कि वे समझौते में शामिल न हुई मदों के बारे में घन को विदेश भेजने की स्थिति का पुनर्विचिन्तन करें और उन्हें निदेश दिया है कि इस बारे में शीघ्र ही रिपोर्ट पेश करें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करने वाली कम्पनियों और अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश न करने वाली कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोसियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) सरकार ने तेल कम्पनियों को कहा था कि वे इंजीनियरिंग सेवाओं, तकनीकी सूचना सेवाओं, रायल्टी, लाइसेंस फीस आदि के कारण भेजी गई रकम की रिपोर्ट दें।

(ख) गैर-सरकारी समस्त चार तेल कम्पनियों अर्थात् एस्सो, बर्मा-शैल, कालटव्स और बर्मा प्रायल ग्रुप आफ कंपनीज से उत्तर प्राप्त हो चुके हैं।

(ग) तेल कम्पनियों ने बताया है कि उन्होंने कोई रकम नहीं भेजी है; जिसकी रिफाइनरी एग्जीमेंट के उपबन्धों अथवा विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत इजाजत न हो।

Wealth Tax on Agriculture

*707. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objections raised by certain State Governments against the enforcement of Wealth-tax on agriculture have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government have considered the objections raised by some State Governments but have not found sufficient justification for dropping the levy of wealth-tax on agricultural lands.

World Bank Assistance to India's Fertilizer Expansion Programme

*708. DR. M. SANTOSHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank Technical Mission recently arrived in New Delhi for technical assessment of the two fertiliser projects in the public Sector for which the Bank has offered assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted by the Technical Mission in this regard; and

(c) when the two projects are likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) A World Bank Team visited India between 14th June to 7th July, 1970 to hold discussions in regard to the financing of fertiliser projects viz. Nangal and Cochin Expansions. The Bank has so far not offered any assistance.

(b) The World Bank Teams do not submit any reports to the Government of India; the Teams submit their reports to the World Bank.

(c) The work on the projects will be started as soon as World Bank gives its clearance to the two projects. It may take about 3 years for completion of the projects after the final approval to the projects are given by the Government.

Strike by Petrol Pump Owners

*709. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND

METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the oil-pump owners all over India resorted to one-day strike on the 5th August, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons for such strike;

(c) whether they submitted any memorandum to Government in regard to their demands; if so, the text of the memorandum; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). One day's strike was observed in some parts of the country on 5-8-70 by the Petroleum Dealers in support of their demand for a higher rate of commission on High Speed Diesel Oil.

(c) The Memorandum submitted by the Federation of All India Petroleum Traders is a long one running into 14 pages; the main demands contained therein are:—

(i) The Commission on Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Oil be fixed at 10% of the cost price of these products;

(ii) Licence-fee recovery from Dealers by the Oil Companies be fixed on a statutory basis and as a percentage of the commission earned on throughputs of Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel Oil through a retail outlet;

(iii) The harsh clauses in Dealership Agreement be radically altered so as to provide reasonable security to the Dealers.

(d) Government did not find any justification for increasing the dealers' commission on High Speed Diesel Oil though the Oil Prices Committee had also recommended some increase in this commission. Regarding the licence fees charged by companies from the dealers, Government consider it a matter to be settled between the two parties.

As regards the harsh clauses in the Dealership Agreement, the oil companies have been advised to review the Agreements and to drop the harsh clauses.

Working of Off-Shore Oil Drilling Venture in Persian Gulf

*710. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the joint venture for off shore oil drilling in Persian Gulf; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have been reviewing from time to time, the progress made in our joint venture for Oil in the Persian Gulf area, on the basis of the reports received from Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, and are satisfied with the progress made therein.

Child Birth while Standing in a Queue in Delhi Hospital

*711. SHRI SHARDA NAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Central Government has been invited to a news-item appearing in the 'Statesman' Delhi Edition of July 17, 1970 stating that a delivery took place while the patients were waiting in a Queue due to the misbehaviour of the Medical Superintendent, Victoria Zangana Hospital, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has asked the Health Department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation to institute an enquiry into the matter and take action against the Medical Superintendent; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Municipal Corporation against the Medical Superintendent?

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

received from the Delhi Municipal Corporation the patient was examined by the doctor in the Gynaecological Out-Patient Department and it was found that she was about to deliver. The patient is stated to have delivered a female child on the table of the Gynaecological O.P.D. attended to by a doctor and nurses. Later, she was removed and admitted to the Indoor ward of the Hospital.

(b) and (c). The matter will be inquired into further.

Steps for Employment of Medical Graduates

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Times of India' dated the 30th June, 1970 to the effect that unemployed MBBS graduates in Bihar may soon join the ranks of unemployed engineers and Agricultural Scientists;

(b) whether similar situation is likely to develop in some other States; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to ensure employment to the Medical Graduates coming out of the various Medical Colleges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes Sir, the news item in the 'Times of India' dated 30th June, 1970 has come to the notice of the Government. The up-to-date Report of the Bihar State Government, is awaited. In Bihar State 15 Primary Health Centres were reported to be without Doctors and 110 Centres with only one Doctor till the end of September, 1969.

(b) Other State Governments have also been addressed and their reports are awaited. According to the recommendations of the Health Survey and Planning Committee popularly known as Mudaliar Committee, the goal to be attained is 1 Doctor to 3500 population. It is estimated that in the 4th Five

Year Plan, 1,70,870 Doctors would be required to meet the needs of the country. As against this the estimated availability of Doctors is only 1,37,930. Thus an overall shortage of 32,940 is expected. It is possible that some States may be better off than others in the matter of availability of Doctors.

At the end of 1969, there were 1597 Doctors borne on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges. However, registration with Employment Exchange is voluntary and is not considered to be a reliable index of unemployment, as in a large number of cases even employed persons get themselves registered for better prospects.

(c) Because of overall shortage of Doctors there appears to be no need for special steps to be taken at present. It is the reluctance of Doctors to join Primary Health Centres and Rural dispensaries that creates imbalances in Urban Areas. Government are providing special incentives to attract them to such dispensaries.

Percentage of Government Servants Provided with Government Accommodation in Delhi

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

(a) the percentage of Government Servants who have been provided with Government accommodation in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the number of quarters in the General Pool Accommodation with the Director of Estates, New Delhi; and

(c) whether Government have drawn plans to provide Government accommodation to all the employees (100 per cent); if so, the details thereof and by when they hope to finalise the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) The percentage of satisfaction in the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi is about 40.

(b) The total number of residential units, in types I to VIII in the general pool in Delhi/

New Delhi, for allotment to eligible Government employees is 40,016.

(c) No, Sir. The construction of new residential quarters is dependent on the resources available from time to time. During the fourth plan about 8300 houses will be constructed.

Crisis in Manganese ore Industry and Trade

*714. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manganese ore industry and trade are facing a serious crisis these days; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of mines closed down during the last six months;

(c) the extent to which industries based on manganese have been affected by the crisis;

(d) the extent to which India's exports have been affected by the crisis and the fall in foreign exchange earnings; and

(e) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to safeguard the interests of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY):

(a) Though the internal consumption is improving on account of increased demand from steel and Ferro-manganese Plants yet the export market for higher grade ore is declining. The reasons for the decline of exports are as under:—

(i) Discovery of new sources of supply nearer to European and American markets;

(ii) General fall in the price of high grade ore; and

(iii) Increase in f. o. b. cost of Indian manganese ore.

(b) 18 mines were temporarily discontinued and 5 mines were closed permanently during January to June, 1970.

(c) No adverse effect on indigenous industry based on manganese has come to the notice of Government. On the other hand, Ferro-manganese which consumes most of

the high grade manganese ore has a good demand both inside the country and in export market. The export of Ferro-manganese has gone up in recent years.

(d) The information is as under:—

Year	Quantity including Black Iron (In Tonnes)	Value (Rs. '000)
1964	1,598,085	137,878
1965	1,146,514	93,869
1966	1,248,635	127,073
1967	1,108,371	126,938
1968	1,189,111	120,809
1969	1,207,781	116,123

Although the total export figures appear more or less steady over the last 4 years there has been actually decline in the quantum of exports of high grade ore and increase in the quantum of exports of ferruginous manganese ores. In terms of value, particularly in the case of medium grade ores (35% to 48% Mn) the value of exports have declined considerably during 1969 as compared to 1966. Total exports of high grade ore in 1969 stood at 154,494 tonnes as compared to 206,104 tonnes in 1966, that of medium grade ore stood at 362,020 tonnes in 1969 as compared to 395,780 tonnes in 1966 and ferruginous ore stood at 689,687 tonnes in 1969 as compared to 639,990 tonnes in 1966. The increase in per ton realisation in 1966 is mainly due to devaluation of Indian rupee.

(e) All possible efforts are being made to achieve higher exports and also internal sales. The Government have also set up a Working Group to consider ways and means to solve the problems faced by the Manganese Industry. The Working Group's interim report is expected shortly.

Credit Guarantee Corporation

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

(a) by what time the Credit Guarantee Corporation is likely to be set up and start functioning;

(b) the criterion laid down for the grant of loan to a small borrower; and

(c) the safeguards provided for the recovery of the loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) For the administration of the Credit Guarantee Scheme to cover bank loans to small borrowers, the outline of which was recently approved by Government, it is proposed to set up a company under the Companies Act in which the Reserve Bank will have a majority share. The Reserve Bank has been requested to finalise the Memorandum and Articles of the Association and take early steps to set up the company.

(b) The banks are expected to satisfy themselves about the integrity of the borrowers and the genuineness of their requirements, whether the project would be socially useful and whether it would yield a surplus out of which the small borrowers can make an income after meeting the bank's dues.

(c) The banks take tangible security where it is available. But where it is not, banks may arrange, in case of small loans, for alternative feasible safeguards, e.g. collateral guarantees of third parties, collateral security of Life Policy or a group guarantee in certain cases under which small borrowers stand guarantee for one another. The banks are expected to ensure recoveries from small borrowers by circumspect measures appropriate to the circumstances without being unduly harsh.

डाकू-बहुल चम्बल घाटी में सड़कों बनाने तथा भूमि के कृष्यकरण के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

*716. श्री रामावतार शर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने डाकू-बहुल चम्बल घाटी में सड़कों के निर्माण करने तथा वहाँ भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने के बारे में अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार डकैतियों

से संतुष्ट मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश के चम्बल बिहड़ों के कुछ निकटवर्ती जिलों में सड़क संचार के सुनियोजित विकास की ओर ध्यान देती रही है। अभी हाल में इस मामले पर तीनों राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ योजना आयोग में चर्चा की गयी थी। राज्य सरकारों को इस क्षेत्र में सड़क संचार के विकास के संबंध में प्राथमिकता दक्षति हुए अपने-अपने कार्यक्रम तैयार करने को कहा गया है। ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए यदि कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जानी है तो अभी तक मात्रा और स्वरूप के बारे में कोई निश्चय नहीं किया गया है।

जहां तक इस क्षेत्र में बिहड़ों को खेती योग्य बनाने का संबंध है, केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजना के अधीन एक प्रारम्भिक प्रायोजना को हाथ में ले लेने के लिए 2 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। इसमें से 53 लाख रुपये की रकम मध्य प्रदेश में खर्च की जायेगी। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार ने अपनी चौबीस पंचवर्षीय प्रायोजना में खारों को खेती योग्य बनाने और वन उगाने के लिए 1.25 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की है।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by UNESCO

*717. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1254 on the 27th April, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the enquiries have since been completed into the cases of misuse of diplomatic privileges and of convertible currency Accounts maintained in New Delhi bank by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation mission in India for purposes other than those for which the account is intended;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Enquiries in

the matter have not yet been completed. The enquiries are being expedited to finalise the matter soon.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Inter-State Bank Fraud Detected by Mysore State CID

*718. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inter-State Bank Fraud has been detected recently by the Mysore State C.I.D.;

(b) if so, the total amount found to be involved in the fraud and other details of the findings; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Mysore State C.I.D. are understood to be investigating into some cases in which members of an inter-State mixed gang have obtained money fraudulently by tampering with cheques and drafts in transit. As the investigation is still in progress and all the alleged culprits have not yet been apprehended, it will not be in the public interest to give the details.

Interim Board for Central Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation

*719. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Interim Board has been constituted for the Central Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the personnel and functions of the Board; and

(c) when a regular Board for the Corporation will be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) and (b). Pending the appointment of the Board of

Directors of the Corporation, the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association (who are the Secretary, a Deputy Secretary and an Under Secretary of the Department) are deemed to be the Directors under section 254 of the Companies Act, 1956. They are carrying on the preliminary work of the Corporation, for the time being. No Interim Board as such has been constituted.

(c) A regular Board is expected to be constituted in the near future.

Financial Assistance to Public Sector Undertakings

*720. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a new scheme formulated by Government, Public Sector Undertakings, which are public limited companies, are eligible to seek financial assistance from public financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government has recently advised the Public Sector Financial Institutions namely the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India that they may entertain applications for financial assistance from public sector undertakings which are incorporated as companies under the Companies Act on the same basis as applications from private sector industrial concerns subject only to the limitations if any imposed by the respective Statutes under which the institutions have been set up.

Setting up of Institution to Manufacture Medicine for Cancer Treatment

4521. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any institution to manufacture medicine for cancer treatment;

(b) if not, whether any party has applied for setting up of such an institution; and

(c) whether Government have approached any progressive countries to help India to establish such an institution?

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

(b) No. However the medicines required for the treatment of cancer are at present produced in the country from imported bulk drugs.

(c) No.

Famine-Relief Works in Rajasthan

4522. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 12.50 per head per month were paid by the State Government on the Prime Minister's suggestion that such relief should be given in those areas where there was no scope for starting relief works;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister has regularised this suggestion in writing;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the opinion of the Central Study Team at least half of the 23 districts declared as famine areas did not conform to the requirements for such declaration;

(d) if so, the reasons why they were classified thus; and

(e) the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). This refers to the special gratuitous relief scheme drawn up by the Government of Rajasthan towards the end of 1969-70 under which cash assistance of Rs. 12.50 per adult per month (half as loan and half as grant) was provided to such people as could not be provided employment locally in certain districts of the State on account of the paucity of productive relief works in the area. The expenditure on this account in the financial year 1969-70 was included in the ceilings of expenditure on drought relief measures in the State accepted by the Government of India

for purposes of Central assistance. In view of the intensity of distress in these areas, the continuance of the special gratuitous relief scheme in the current financial year too during the period April-May, 1970 has been accepted for purposes of Central assistance. The Central team which visited the State in May 1970 has, *inter alia*, recommended that since scheme for taking up productive works had now become available with the district authorities, the special gratuitous relief scheme could be replaced by a programme of regular relief works. The requirement of funds on this account has been included in the ceilings of expenditure adopted by the Government of India for purposes of Central assistance.

(c) to (e). The Central team did not express any opinion regarding the propriety or otherwise of declaring famine in particular districts. The team merely took note of the magnitude of relief operations in Rajasthan and suggested that the State Government might like to review the rules/procedure regarding the declaration of famine. The responsibility for taking up and implementing relief measures necessitated on account of drought and other natural calamities is that of the State Governments concerned. The suggestions of the Central team have already been forwarded to the Government of Rajasthan for their consideration.

Inter-State Chit Funds Racket

4523. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an inter-State gang has been operating a chit funds racket for the last 3 years with its headquarters in Vijayawada;

(b) if so, the names of these bogus companies and the total amount allegedly swindled by them during this period;

(c) the names of persons arrested so far in this connection; and

(d) whether Government propose to order a C.B.I. Inquiry into the racket, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to information available Vazahppully's

and Vamana Trading Chit Fund Private Ltd., which was originally functioning in Bangalore subsequently opened branches in Andhra Pradesh (at Vijayawada), Kerala and Madras. The Vijayawada branch was opened in 1967. The Managing Director of the company is also stated to have registered the Annai Chit Fund Private Ltd. in Bangalore with its central office at Vijayawada. This company later opened several branches in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. A Memorandum on the operation of the two Chit Fund Companies was presented by some persons in the first week of June, 1970 to the Home Minister of the Andhra Pradesh Government. Investigations have been started and are still in progress. No arrests have been made so far and the State Police authorities have issued an advertisement calling for particulars of the amounts which are payable by the two companies. The exact amount involved cannot be ascertained until the investigations are completed.

(d) As the State Police authorities are investigating the case, the Government has no proposal to order an enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Government Officials Visit to Residence of Nawab of Rampur

4524. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10141 on the 18th May, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the valuation under Wealth tax Act of each of the 66 (sixty-six) items of jewellery, etc., which were handed over by the Nawab of Rampur during the course of Government Official's visit to his residence on 25th August, 1969 has been made;

(b) if so, their full description and valuation;

(c) whether the valuation of each of the articles mentioned above has been accepted by Government;

(d) if not, the valuation Government have made of each of the said items; and

(e) whether these items are still deposited with the State Bank of India or they have been released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Valuation of all the 66 items of jewellery has been made.

(b) Full description and valuation are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4112/70]

(c) Unless any evidence to the contrary is provided, the Government will have to go by the valuation made.

(d) The question does not arise, in view of (c) above.

(e) These items of jewellery are still deposited with the State Bank of India, New Delhi.

Valuables Belonging to Begum of Rampur

4525. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4370 on the 30th March, 1970 and No. 10142 on the 18th May, 1970 regarding the valuables belonging to the Begum of Rampur and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government are taking in this case;

(d) whether the seized articles are still with the jewellers or whether Government have confiscated them; and

(e) whether these articles were shown in the wealth tax returns filed by the Begum of Rampur and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). The requisite information is not yet available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Filling of Names of Nominees by Depositors of State Banks and Nationalised Banks

4526. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Postal Savings Banks have

rule under which depositors nominate persons who would get the balance after their death;

(b) whether by virtue of such nomination the nominated persons are allowed to withdraw the money without succession certificate;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to introduce the same rule in the State Banks and Nationalised Banks for the convenience of the depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rule 16(1) of the Post Office Savings Banks Rules, 1965 as amended upto 22nd August 1966 provides for the nomination by the depositor, of any person or persons who in the event of the depositor's death shall become entitled to payment of the amount due on that account. No nomination is permitted in the case of accounts of minors and persons of unsound mind. When a depositor dies, the nominee in whose favour a nomination is still in force, has to make an application in the prescribed form accompanied by proof of death of the depositor, to the Head Savings Bank of the office at which the account stands.

(c) Government are of the view that there is no strong justification for according special treatment to bank deposits as compared to other assets or claims such as shares, debentures, dividends declared but not paid, deposits in non-banking companies or firms, Unit certificates, etc. in respect of which production of succession certificates by the heirs is necessary.

Tenure of stay of Accounts Officers in Air Force Accounts

4527. SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10105 dated the 18th May, 1970 regarding the stay of an Assistant Accounts Officer in the Air Force Accounts at one place and state:

(a) the number of officers of the Air Force Accounts who have stayed in Delhi for more than 5 years (including the posting at Palam or New Delhi);

(b) the result of the review made in making them stay on in Delhi for such longer period; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to transfer them from Delhi so that other Officers who have requested for posting to Delhi could be accommodated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Four.

(b) and (c). One officer will be attaining the age of superannuation on 11.11.1970 and will be transferred to pension establishment from that date. Another officer's wife is receiving specialised treatment from Psychiatrist, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi. Due to recurrence of pain in the body arising as a result of operation she had undergone earlier, there has been mental disturbance. The treatment she is now receiving in Delhi cannot be had in any adjoining town or city. The shifting of the officer has, therefore, been postponed for one year on medical grounds. Instructions have been issued for the shifting of the other two officers immediately.

Foreign Exchange rackets in Delhi

4528. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the employees and the travel agency in New Delhi who were allegedly running a racket in forged foreign currency and foreign travel documents;

(b) the number of raids carried out so far with dates in this connection;

(c) the number of forged bills, forged sponsorship declaration forms, forged signatures of public notaries and their "official" stamps, etc. found during the raids;

(d) whether other travel agencies are also involved in this racket; if so, their names; and

(e) the action taken against the offending persons and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) One Shri Ved Rattan Arya who used to sit in the office premises of M/s. Highway Travels, New Delhi, and two of his accomplices namely, Shri Darshan Singh and Kuldip Chand were found to be concerned in transactions involving forged travel documents. Investiga-

tion made so far do not reveal that M/s. Highway Travels, its proprietor or employees, are involved in the running of a racket in forged foreign currency and foreign travel documents.

(b) On 1-5-70, the office premises of M/s. Highway Travels, the residence of Shri Ved Rattan Arya and his Associate Shri Darshan Singh and the residence of the proprietor of M/s. Highway Travels were raided by the Delhi Police.

(c) Ten forged US dollar bills of 100 \$ denomination, were recovered on the personal search of Shri Ved Rattan Arya who was found in the office of M/s. Highway Travels. Three similar forged U.S. dollar bills were also recovered from the personal search of Shri Kuldip Chand who was found at the residence of Shri Darshan Singh. Eleven forged sponsorship declaration forms containing signatures and office stamps of public notaries of different countries and seven rubber stamps of Principals of different schools of Punjab were recovered during the search of the residence of Shri Arya.

(d) The investigations so far made have not revealed the complicity of other Travel Agencies.

(e) S/Shri Ved Rattan Arya, Kuldip Chand and Darshan Singh have been arrested. All the three are at present on bail. Further investigations are in progress.

लघु उद्योग के विकास के लिये और कुंए खोदने के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की रतलाम शाखा द्वारा विनियोजित धनराशि

4529. श्री हुकूम चन्व कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 मई, 1970 के अतारान्कित प्रश्न संख्या 8378 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बीच सरकार द्वारा उक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) से (ग) में उल्लिखित लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये और कुंए खोदने के लिये स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की रतलाम शाखा द्वारा विनियोजित धन के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अपेक्षित जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) जी, हां श्रीमान।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

विवरण

अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8378 के भाग

(क) के सम्बन्ध में 4 मई 1970

को दिया गया उत्तर

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की रतलाम शाखा द्वारा, 31 जुलाई, 1969 को और 31 मार्च, 1970 को, (i) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये और (ii) कृषि कार्यों के लिये दिये गये ऋणों की स्वीकृति सीमाएं और बकाया रकमों का विवरण :

(लाख रुपयों में)

	31 जुलाई, 1969		31 मार्च, 1970	
	सीमाएं	बकाया	सीमाएं	बकाया
1. लघु उद्योगों को ऋण	10.58	4.81	8.28	4.38
2. कृषि-कार्यों के लिये ऋण	0.25	—	0.61	0.19

कुएँ खोदने, पम्प सेट और टैम्पो खरीदने के लिये दिये गये ऋणों के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

उपर्युक्त अतारंकित प्रश्नों के भाग (ख) के सम्बन्ध में :

(i) लघु-उद्योगों के लिये कार्यचालन पूंजी सम्बन्धी ऋणों की वापसी मांगने पर करनी होती है जबकि सावधि ऋणों की वापसी अधिक से अधिक 7 से 10 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान, मासिक/तिमाही/छमाही/वार्षिक किस्तों में करनी होती है। कार्यचालन-पूँजी सम्बन्धी ऋणों के ब्याज की दर 8 से 8½ प्रतिशत तक होती है, जबकि सावधि ऋणों के ब्याज की वर्तमान दर 9 प्रतिशत है।

(ii) कुएँ खोदने के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की अवधि सामान्यतः 5 से 7 वर्ष तक तथा पम्प सेट लगाने के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की अवधि 3 से 5 वर्ष तक होती है। ये ऋण तिमाही, छमाही या वार्षिक किस्तों में चुकाने होते हैं और इन पर 9 प्रतिशत की दर से या स्थानीय सहकारी समितियों द्वारा इसी प्रकार के ऋणों

पर लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर की अपेक्षा ½ प्रतिशत अधिक दर से, इनमें से जो भी अधिक हो, ब्याज लिया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या के भाग (ग) के सम्बन्ध में :

1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये इस शाखा ने पूँजी निवेश के लिये कोई रकम निर्धारित नहीं की है। फिर भी, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अपने साधनों के अनुरूप लघु उद्योगों और कृषि की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अधिक से अधिक ऋण-सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये हर सम्भव प्रयत्न करेगा।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की नई शाखाएँ खोलना

4530. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवायः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान देश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएँ खोले जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) उनमें से ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पृथक-पृथक कितनी शाखाएँ खोली जायेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने, जिनका 19 जुलाई 1969 को राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था, पहली अप्रैल और 30 जून 1970 के बीच 462 नये कार्यालय खोले हैं, जिनमें से 352 कार्यालय देहाती क्षेत्रों (अर्थात् ऐसे स्थान जिनकी जन-संख्या 10,000 से कम है) में और 110 कार्यालय अर्ध-शहरी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में है। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि 31 मार्च 1971 को वर्ष समाप्त होने से पहले, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा, देहाती और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग कितने नये कार्यालय खोले जायेंगे। फिर भी, रिजर्व बैंक ने 876 केन्द्रों में कार्यालय खोलने के लिये 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के नाम लाइसेन्स जारी कर दिये हैं या उनके कार्यालय खोलने के लिये केन्द्र निर्धारित कर दिये हैं। इन केन्द्रों में से 501 केन्द्र देहाती क्षेत्रों में हैं। आशा है कि इन 876 में से 670 कार्यालय, 1970 के अन्त तक और शेष 30 जून 1971 तक खोल दिए जायेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त अगुवा बैंक (ने.नु.व) योजना के अन्तर्गत किये जाने वाले सर्वेक्षणों से जिन केन्द्रों का पता चलेगा, उनमें भी बैंकों द्वारा कुछ और नये कार्यालय खोले जा सकते हैं।

स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया की उज्जैन स्थित शाखा द्वारा लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा कुएं खोदने में लगाई गई पूंजी

4531. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री 4 मई, 1970 के अतारांकित

प्रश्न संख्या 8377 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया की उज्जैन स्थित शाखा द्वारा लघु उद्योगों के विकास तथा कुएं खोदने पर लगाई गई पूंजी के बारे में उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) से (ग) तक में पूछी गयी सूचना इस बीच में एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अपेक्षित जानकारी के कब तक एकत्र हो जाने की तथा सभा पटल पर रखे जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

विवरण

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 8377 के भाग (क) के संबंध में 4 मई, 1970 को दिया गया उत्तर

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की उज्जैन शाखा द्वारा, 31 जुलाई 1969 को और 31 मार्च 1970 को (i) लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये और (ii) कृषि कार्यों के लिए दिए गए ऋणों की स्वीकृत सीमाएं और बकाया रकमों का विवरण :

(लाख रुपयों में)

	31 जुलाई 1969		31 मार्च 1970	
	सीमाएं	बकाया	सीमाएं	बकाया
1. लघु उद्योगों को ऋण	17.44	7.78	19.64	12.93
2. कृषि-कार्यों के लिये ऋण	0.68	0.20	2.80	2.44
कुएं खोदने, पम्प सेट और टैम्पो खरीदने के लिये दिये गये ऋणों के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।				

उपर्युक्त अतारंकित प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के सम्बन्ध में :

(i) लघु उद्योगों के लिए कार्यचालन-पूँजी सम्बन्धी ऋणों की वापसी मांगने पर करनी होती है जबकि सावधि ऋणों की वापसी अधिक से अधिक 7 से 10 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान, मासिक/तिमाही/छमाही/वार्षिक किस्तों में करनी होती है। कार्यचालन-पूँजी सम्बन्धी ऋणों के ब्याज की दर 8 से 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत तक होती है, जबकि सावधि ऋणों के ब्याज की वर्तमान दर 9 प्रतिशत है।

(ii) कुएं खोदने के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की अवधि सामान्यतः 5 से 7 वर्ष तक तथा पम्प सेट लगाने के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की अवधि 3 से 5 वर्ष तक होती है। ये ऋण तिमाही, छमाही या वार्षिक किस्तों में चुकाने होते हैं और इन पर 9 प्रतिशत की दर से या स्थानीय सहकारी समितियों द्वारा इसी प्रकार के ऋणों पर लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर की अपेक्षा $\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत अधिक दर से, इनमें से जो भी अधिक हो, ब्याज लिया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त अतारंकित प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के सम्बन्ध में :

1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये इस शाखा ने पूँजी निवेश के लिये कोई रकम निर्धारित नहीं की है। फिर भी, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अपने साधनों के अनुरूप लघु-उद्योगों और कृषि की आवश्यकता के अनुसार अधिक से अधिक ऋण-सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये हर सम्भव प्रयत्न करेगा।

Development of Shahdara Area, Delhi

4532. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the Development Plan of Shahdara area Delhi, after the adoption of the 8th Report of the Committee on Government Assurances;

(b) if so, whether it has been drawn in accordance with the recommendations/ observations/conclusions made in the Report, that is, simple method of 2: 1 etc.;

(c) if not, whether Government have finally decided to implement or reject the Report;

(d) whether government received representations from any cooperative societies requesting not to issue such revised plan till Government have given final decision about the said Report; and

(e) if so, the reasons for hurried issue of this plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARI-MAL GHOSH): (a) Yes, Sir. The General Development Plan of East Zone, Shahdara area, has been modified to the extent that the areas covered under unauthorised squatting have been excluded, and the cut in the requirements of land by the Societies has been brought down from 15% to 10%.

(b) to (e). The Committee on Government Assurances have in their report criticised the criterion adopted by the Delhi Administration for fixing the priorities. However, taking note of the increasing unauthorised encroachments, the Committee urged the Government to allot land to the Cooperative House Building Societies urgently after settling their grievances. With this end in view the General Development Plan was revised and circulated to the concerned Societies. Representations have been received from a few of them. The report of the Committee on Government Assurances is under consideration. In the meantime the Delhi Administration are ascertaining from the Societies whether they are satisfied with the revised General Development Plan showing the allotment of land to them.

Priorities to Cooperative Societies in Shahdara Area, Delhi

4533. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

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

(a) whether in their 8th Report the Committee on Government Assurances have recommended about the allotment of priorities to co-operative societies in Shahdara areas, Delhi;

(b) whether Government are revising its plan to implement the simple method of 2:1 for allotting priorities as concluded by the said Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) to (c). The Committee on Government Assurances have in their report criticised the criterion adopted by the Delhi Administration for fixing the priorities. However, taking note of the increasing unauthorised encroachments, the Committee urged the Government to allot land to the Cooperative House Building Societies urgently after settling their grievances. With this end in view the General Development Plan was revised and circulated to the concerned Societies. Representations have been received from a few of them. The report of the Committee on Government Assurances is under consideration. In the meantime the Delhi Administration are ascertaining from the Societies whether they are satisfied with the revised General Development Plan showing the allotment of land to them.

The Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

4534. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: 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. 2017 on the 9th March, 1970 and state:

(a) the audit reaction to Rs. 1,06,643.04 having been shown in the books of the Society as doubtful;

(b) whether the Managing Committee of the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi had the sanction of the General Body for the purchase of Gulabi Bagh at such a heavy cost and if so, at what meeting it was sanctioned; and

(c) when the appeal was filed by the Society in the Delhi High Court and the final decision given in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) The accounts of the Society for the year 1968-69 have been audited. The auditor has stated in his report that the matter regarding recovery of this amount is pending in the High Court.

(b) According to the Society, the General Body approved the decision of the Managing Committee to purchase land at Gulabi Bagh at its meetings held on 25th October, 1959 and 8th January, 1961.

(c) According to the Society, it filed an appeal in the High Court on 27th September, 1965 which is still pending.

Allotment of Land to House Building Societies in Delhi

4535. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: 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. 7528 on 27th April, 1970 and state:

(a) the reasons why Gujranwala House Building Society members who were registered for 300 square yards of plots were first asked to accept 242 square yards in 1967 and again to accept 168 square yards in 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in their circular to Members to accept 168 square yards, instead of 300 square yards, no mention was made of the plots measuring 225 square yards, 200 square yards and 175 square yards being available with the Society for allotment to the same category of members; and

(c) if so, the action the Administration propose to take for this lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) The Society has carved out plots of various sizes to accommodate its maximum number of members

keeping in view the density requirements. The members who wanted bigger sized plots were more than the number of such plots. Such of these members who could not be allotted plots of bigger size, were asked either to accept smaller plots or to await allotment of additional land by Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to the Society, the circular letter offering smaller size plots (160 square yards) was issued only to those members who, though enrolled for 300 square yards plots, could not be offered plots of that size because of non-availability. They could not be offered plots of 225 square yards, 200 square yards and 175 square yards, because the plots of these sizes were allotted to eligible members, according to their seniority, for those categories of plots.

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

Beer Factory in Maharashtra

4536. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Government of Maharashtra has urged the Central Government for sanctioning a beer factory in the Private Sector in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of applications forwarded by the State Government for clearance and when these were forwarded;

(d) whether Government have since considered these applications; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e). Six applications for industrial licence were received upto the end of 1968 of which four were recommended by the State Government. All these six applications were considered by the Licensing Committee at its meeting held on the 8th January, 1969. In accordance with the guide lines then in force for dealing with beer factory schemes which *inter alia* permitted only one unit in each State either for registration or for licensing, the Licensing Committee approved

the application of only M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. for setting up of a brewery in the State of Maharashtra for an annual capacity of 50,000 hecto litres with foreign collaboration and recommended the rejection of others. A Letter of Intent was accordingly issued to M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co.

Progress at Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Guindy

4537. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Guindy, a Government of India Undertaking has made a considerable progress during the last three years; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it undertakes consultancy for the plastic industry;

(c) whether requests in this regard have been received from some foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The Institute started functioning from January 1969, and the first batch of trainees are under training. The Institute moved into its new building in July 1970, but a part of the construction and the installation of some of the machines is still to be completed.

(b) Yes; the Institute undertakes consultancy work for plastics industries as regards moulds, dies and other mechanical engineering features of plastic work.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Idle Man Power of Foreign Oil Companies in Delhi

4538. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of workers who are working in the foreign oil

companies in Delhi are not being given any work and they are sitting idle in the concerned Offices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to insist upon the foreign oil companies to give enough work to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The foreign oil companies in Delhi, who were contacted in this connection, have denied this.

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

Workers Rendered Unemployed due to Gradual Closure of Business by Foreign Oil Companies in India

4539. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees to be rendered unemployed as a result of foreign oil companies having gradually withdrawn from North, South and Eastern Zones and curtailment of production of fuel oil in their refineries; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to stop selling properties by these companies and thereby allay the panic being created among the workers about their job security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) M/s. Burmah-Shell and Esso have reported that they have no plans at present for withdrawal from these zones. Caltex have replied that the question of rendering any of their workers unemployed does not arise.

(b) No restrictions on the sale of property have been imposed. Every such sale does not necessarily lead to job in security.

Possession of Land to Co-operative House Building Societies in Shahdara Area, Delhi

4540. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether possession of land to co-operative house building societies in Shahdara area, Delhi is proposed to be given to societies and if so, when;

(b) whether Government have asked such Societies to produce fresh certificate of satisfactory working and *bonafide* memberships; and

(c) if so, the reasons for asking these again when the report was initially called for when land was offered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Physical possession of land in the Shahdara area has been given to three co-operative House Building Societies provisionally. The Delhi Administration propose to hand over physical possession of land on the same basis to other Societies also on completion of demarcation which is in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Such reports are considered necessary before handing over physical possession of the land to ensure *bonafide* membership.

Allocation of Family Planning Advertisements to Small Newspapers

4541. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to article in the fortnightly newspaper 'Daruasaltan' Delhi dated the 1st May, 1970, regarding Family Planning advertisements;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the policy of Government about allocation of Government advertisements concerning Family Planning to small newspapers?

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

(b) and (c). The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity had asked the fortnightly to furnish details of circulation in the prescribed questionnaire, but these have not been furnished despite repeated requests.

(d) While selecting newspapers and periodicals for Government advertisements inclusive of those of Family Planning, the following factors are kept in view:

- (i) Effective circulation (normally papers having a paid circulation below 1,000 are not used);
- (ii) regularity in publication (a period of six months of uninterrupted publication is essential);
- (iii) class of readership;
- (iv) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics;
- (v) other factors such as production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the available funds; and
- (vi) advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

Newspapers which fulfil the criteria laid down by the Government are being used for release of Family Planning advertisements. Increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly those published in Indian Languages is being made. This policy will continue to be followed.

Memorandum from Chairman of All India Mayors Executive Committee

4542. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation or memorandum from the Chairman of the All India Mayors' Executive Committee, protesting against the postponement of Elections of the Municipal Corporation of Hy-

derabad for next two years by the Andhra Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central 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, Sir.

(b) The State Government have been requested to let us know the facts of the case.

Confirmation of Class III and IV Employees in C. P. W. D.

4543. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary Class III and IV C.P.W.D. Government Employees Category-wise who are on transfer from other offices due to retrenchment in posts and have completed 10 to 20 years continuous service but have not yet been confirmed till date; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in confirmation of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Taking Over of Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park Colony by Delhi Municipal Corporation

4544. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 6663 on the 20th April, 1970 regarding taking over of Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park Colony by Delhi Municipal Corporation and state the action taken to ask the Coloniser for making good the deficiencies in services, or for charging the cost of deficiencies to bring the services to required standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): The cost of deficiencies in the services in the portion of the colony where building activity had been allowed has been worked out by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Colonizer and the Residents Welfare Association are being asked to pay this cost. In the remaining portion of the colony, the services will be taken over by the Corporation only after 50% of the plots are built up after getting the building plans sanctioned and on payment of the cost of deficiencies in the services either by the Colonizer or by the residents of the colony.

Civil Amenities to Residents of Mukerjee Park, Delhi

4545. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the residents of Mukerjee Park are paying house-tax to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi equivalent to what is being paid by the residents of the adjoining colonies but are not being provided with similar civic amenities; and

(b) if so, how and when Government propose to extend all these civic amenities to the residents of Mukerjee Park?

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 Delhi Municipal Corporation has stated that it is not possible to compare the house-tax paid by the residents of one colony with those of another, since the rate of house-tax is assessed not colony-wise but on the basis of the rental value that each property is either fetching or can reasonably fetch.

In the vicinity of Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park Colony there are either approved or unauthorised colonies. In the case of the former, which includes Shyama Prasad Mukerjee Park Colony, the responsibility for maintenance of services is taken over by

the Corporation only after 50% of the plots have been built up after getting the building plans sanctioned and on payment of the cost of deficiencies in services either by the coloniser or the residents. In the case of the latter colonies, minimum basic amenities are provided by the Slum Department of the Corporation.

Permission for Registration of Plots purchased in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi

4546. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though plots of residential land in Greater Kailash Part II, a D.L.F. Colony, were sold out long back, the plot holders have not been permitted to register their plots so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter so that the purchases of plots by the plot holder are regularised through registration; and

(d) by what time it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Permission for construction of houses in the colony (with the exception of Block 'E') has not yet been given by the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Corporation has stated that permission for registration of plots can be given after permission for construction of houses is accorded.

(b) According to the Corporation the colonisers have not laid the services upto the required standards. The colonisers were asked either to make up the deficiencies in the services or to deposit with the Corporation a Security for the cost of making good the deficiencies. They have done neither.

(c) The revised layout plan of the colony was approved by the Standing Committee of the Corporation on 12-12-69 and the approval was conveyed to the coloniser on 3-2-70. One of the conditions of approval was that if the colonisers failed to provide

services upto the required standards within one year of the date of approval of the layout plan, the Commissioner of the Corporation has the right to forfeit a part or whole of the security amount furnished by the coloniser.

(d) No time limit can be indicated at present.

Permission for Construction of Houses in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi

4547. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even though plots in Sector 'S' in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi were sold out long back, permission for construction of houses has not been given to the plot holders so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly and when necessary permission will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) It is a fact that permission for construction of houses in Sector 'S' of the Colony has not yet been given by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the colonisers have not laid the services according to the required standards as per the approved service plans. The colonisers were asked either to make up the deficiencies in the services or to deposit with the Delhi Municipal Corporation a security for the cost of making good the deficiencies. They have done neither. The Corporation cannot give permission for construction of houses till the services are brought up to the required standard.

Enquiry against M/s. Shriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur

4548. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister received any communication from Member of Parliament for conducting an enquiry by the Central

Bureau of Investigation against M/s. Shriram Durgaprasad of Nagpur for the violation of Foreign Exchange Act, Income Tax Act and criminal cases; and

(b) if so, whether a Commission of enquiry is proposed to be appointed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A communication dated 4-6-1970 from a Member of Parliament, along with a note regarding violations of Income-tax Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and other offences by M/s. Raibahadur Shreeram Durga Prasad of Nagpur, was received by the Prime Minister.

(b) Government have no such proposal under consideration at present. Enquiries by the concerned Government agencies are however already being made.

Test for admission to M.B.B.S. Course in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

4549. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a competitive test was held by the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for admission to the M.B.B.S. course this year;

(b) whether the admission list was prepared on the basis of marks obtained by candidates in the test given by the Institute plus proportionately equal marks obtained by them in the premedical or its equivalent examination held by the respective Universities;

(c) if so, how many of the first thirty-five candidates in order of merit in the Entrance examination were dropped in the final list after the proportionate marks obtained at the University level were added up; and

(d) the Universities from which the dropped out candidates had passed their pre-medical or equivalent examinations and their positions in the Entrance Examination?

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). Yes, Sir.

(c) Nine.

(d) Out of the 9 dropped candidates, 7 had passed from the Delhi University and 2 from the Uttar Pradesh Board. Their position in the Entrance Examination were as below:—

13th, 21st, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 33rd, 34th and 35th.

Monosodium Glutamate in Baby-Foods

4550. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical research has shown that Monosodium Glutamate could cause brain damage; and

(b) whether the leading baby-foods in India—Amulspray, Glaxo and Ostermilk—are free of this so-called taste-enhancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Intake of monosodium L-glutamate (MSG) at certain levels is reported (by Schaumberg, et al., Science 1969) to cause Chinese restaurant syndrome and can cause headaches. Massive doses of MSG administered subcutaneously produced neural necrosis in young mice. Detailed studies are however necessary to confirm these findings.

(b) Yes. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, do not permit the use of any food additive for infant foods.

अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान में नर्सों की पदोन्नति

4551. श्री दिगम्बर 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 अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान संस्थान के अस्पताल विभाग के मेडिकल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट ने नर्सों की कुछ पदोन्नतियों की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या उक्त पदोन्नतियां वरिष्ठता के आधार पर की गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति): (क) और (ख). अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में छः नर्सिंग सिस्टर्स और दो सहायक मेट्रनों के पदों को विधिवत् गठित प्रवरण समितियों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1970 के दौरान सुपात्र विभागीय उम्मीदवारों में से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा गया।

(ग) और (घ). प्रवरण समितियों ने पदोन्नति के लिए अभ्यायियों की सिफारिश उनकी वरीयता, पद के लिए उपयुक्तता और गुणावगुण को ध्यान में रखते हुए की। ऐसा इसलिए किया जाता है कि पदोन्नति पद चयन पदों के रूप में घोषित किए जाते हैं जिसके अधीन वरीयता और गुणावगुण दोनों ही विचारणीय होते हैं।

Kohat Refugee Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

4552. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: 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. 1198 on the 2nd March, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the physical possession of the revised site to the Kohat Refugee Cooperative House Building Society has since been accorded;

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor and at what stage the matter stands at present; and

(c) whether a meeting of the general body of the Society has since taken place and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Physical possession was handed over on 20th August, 1970.

(c) The meeting of the General Body of the Society has been fixed for the 3rd October, 1970.

Refund of Excise Duty on Scrap-Based Steel

4553. SHRI N. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of Excise Duty refunded to domestic electric furnace owners on the scrap-based steel produced by them during April 1969/March 1970 in terms of the exemption of Rs. 75 per ton allowed to them on scrap-based steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The total amount of excise duty foregone as a result of exemptions granted under relevant notification Nos. 26/69-CE dated 1-3-1969 read with notification No. 120/69-CE dated 29-4-1969, 27/69-CE dated 1-3-1969 read with notification No. 122/69-CE dated 29-4-1969 and No. 121/69-CE dated 29-4-1969, during the financial year 1969-70 was Rs. 2,83,07,664/-.

Reservation in Promotion to Scheduled Caste Employees

4554. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9098 on the 11th May, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the seniority list of the Selection Grade Clerks has since been finalised;

(b) whether the Scheduled Caste employees have been accordingly placed as per the point laid down in the O. M. No. 1-13-63-STC dated the 21st December, 1963 and NO. 8-20-65-Estt(C), dated 31st May, 1965;

(c) if so, the number of Scheduled Caste employees benefited; and

(d) if not, the reasons for non-implementation of the said orders and the reasons for delay in fixing the seniority of Scheduled Caste employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Seniority list of Selection Grade Clerks as on 1-3-1970 has been finalised.

(b) Scheduled Caste employees promoted till 1-3-1970 have been shown therein. The names of Scheduled Caste employees who have been promoted after 1-3-1970, according to the points laid down will be shown in the next seniority list.

(c) 7 (Seven).

(d) Does not arise.

Quarters in Sector II of R. K. Puram let out on Rent by Allottees

4555. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: 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 most of the quarters in Rama krishnapuram, Sector-2, New Delhi have been let out on rent by the allottees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that usually tenants reside in most of these quarters and the allottees do not live in them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these tenants harass the allottees living in their quarters nearly every now and then;

(d) whether it is permissible under the rules to let out Government quarters without obtaining the permission of Government and whether no action is taken in spite of Government's attention being drawn towards such cases; and

(e) if any action is taken in such cases, the time taken in taking such action after the receipt of the complaint in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Some complaints have, however, been received in regard to sub-letting of Government quarters in Sector II, R. K. Puram, New Delhi.

(d) A Government servant, allotted general pool residence, can share the same with a

person of eligible categories, by charging reasonable rent for the portion placed at the disposal of the sharer. If the residence is shared on the basis other than that mentioned above, or is completely sublet, it tantamounts to unauthorised sub-letting and attracts the penal provisions of the Allotment Rules. Action is taken against those allottees when written complaints are received against them or sub-letting is detected at the time of surprise checking. The complainant is, in the first instance, called and his statement is first recorded and thereafter preliminary investigation such as calling the allottees complained against for personal hearing and for production of documentary or any other evidence to show that he is actually living in the quarter, are conducted. When in the preliminary investigation a case is established, a show-cause notice to the allottee stating the proposed penalties to be imposed on him and giving him another chance of personal hearing to rebut the charge of subletting duly supported by documentary or any other evidence is given. After going through all these processes, final orders are passed.

(c) Action is taken under the provisions of statutory rules and sub-letting proceedings being semi-judicial in nature, no time limit can be drawn in such cases.

Unauthorised Occupants of 'H' Type Quarters in Srinivaspuri, New Delhi

4556. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an enquiry against certain number of 'H' type quarters in the Srinivaspuri Colony, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry of quarters No. H. 66, 68, 82, 86, 94, 96, 307, 311 and 709;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above quarters are still under the possession of non-allottees; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). Inquiries in respect of these quarters except quarter No. H-709 are in progress and the final decision will be taken in each case on completion of the inquiries. No complaint has been received in respect of quarter No. H-709, Srinivaspuri, New Delhi.

(c) and (d). After the inquiries are completed it will be possible to know as to how many quarters out of these are in possession of non-allottees. In case it is proved that the allottees have sub-letted the quarters, action will be taken against them in accordance with the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules.

Human Casualties due to Heat Wave

4557. SHRI R. K. BIRLA:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

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 have been numerous human casualties in the country as a result of heat wave in May, 1970; and

(b) if so, the number of deaths due to heat wave in each State and the Union territory?

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). Heat stroke is not a notifiable disease and as such the information is not readily available.

'Own your House' Scheme of L. I. C.

4558. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres which have been covered so far by the LIC's 'Own Your House' Scheme;

(b) the number of policy holders who have availed of the scheme;

(c) the total amount of loans so far advanced by LIC on the scheme; and

(d) the centres which are to be covered by the scheme in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) 161 centres.

(b) As at 31-3-70, 5238 policy holders have availed of loans under the Scheme.

(c) As at 31-3-70 Rs. 14.31 crores have been advanced.

(d) The Corporation is contemplating extension of the scheme to all Centres where it has a Branch Office. The total number of centres is likely to be 500.

बिड़ला भवन, नई दिल्ली

4559. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री अद्दाकर सुपाकर :

श्री चन्द्र शेखर 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 बिड़ला बन्धुओं ने गांधी स्मारक के बारे में समझौते को, जो कि पहले उनके साथ हुआ था, क्रियान्वित करना अस्वीकार कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और सरकार का इस बारे में क्या अग्रेतर कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) :

(क) तथा (ख). बिड़ला बन्धुओं से बिड़ला हाउस के लेने के बारे में बात-चीत समाप्त नहीं हुई है। क्योंकि अभी तक कोई मान्य समझौता नहीं हो पाया है, अतः सरकार ने संपत्ति को अधिग्रहण करने का निर्णय किया है।

Allotment of Accommodation to Muslim Employees of Public Undertakings in Separate Areas in Ranchi

4560. SHRI NARAYANAN:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received numerous requests from Muslim workers of certain public sector undertakings in Ranchi that they should be provided with houses in a separate area so that they could live in a group; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The management of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi had received some requests from their Muslim employees for resettling them in an exclusive area of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Township, after the disturbances of August, 1967. This demand, however, has not been pressed by the concerned employees.

(b) This is a matter which the managements of public enterprises can themselves deal with. The management of Heavy Engineering Corporation have drawn up a scheme to resettle Muslim employees in groups at different places of their township so as to avoid isolation of individual families while at the same time ensuring that they live with other communities.

Procurement of Aluminium Cables instead of Copper Cables indented for by Railways

4561. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to para 1.42, (page 33) of the Ninety-Fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals procured aluminium cables instead of copper cables indented for by the Railways;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that no action was taken by the Railways even when

copies of the supply order were received by them;

(d) whether the circumstances in which the deviation was made have been fully investigated; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken against the persons responsible for the lapse?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) As a result of the investigation made it was found that the purchase officer was aware that the Indentor had asked for Copper Cables. However, earlier in a large number of cases even where the indentor had asked for copper cables, only aluminium cables were purchased after consulting the indentor. The purchase officer, therefore, assumed that in this case also aluminium cables would be acceptable to the indentor. He, however, added an endorsement to the Supply Order, addressed to the Indentor, to check up the particulars of the supply order and to confirm that they were in order. Strictly speaking, he should have consulted the indentor before changing the specification of the stores, and for this lapse, he has been warned to be more careful in future.

Central Taxes due from Companies organized by Birlas in Mysore

4562. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of concerns organised by Birlas in Mysore State;

(b) the amount of various central taxes due from these concerns during the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to collect these taxes from these industries in consultation with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). On the basis of the composition of Birla concerns made by Dutt Committee on Birla House, there is only one Company registered in Mysore State, viz. M/s. Mysore Cements Limited. There is no outstanding of Central Excise duty or of Income-tax against this

Company. Their income-tax assessments for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are pending. The information about the Customs duty outstanding against this Company, if any, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Acquisition of Urban Property

4563. 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 Government are likely to acquire urban property in excess of the proposed Rs. 5 lakhs ceiling after a specified date and on payment of prescribed compensation; and

(b) if so, when a final decision to this effect is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) The acquisition, for public purposes, of urban property in excess of a prescribed ceiling forms part of the scheme that is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. No view has yet been taken as to what the ceiling should be.

(b) A final decision can be taken only after replies from all State Governments have been received and considered. No indication can be given at present of the time needed for this.

Levy of Tax on Commission Charged on Russian Supplies Income

4564. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commission is charged on the supplies received from Russia and channelled by the agents to political parties;

(b) if so, the attempts made to ascertain these commissions and to tax them; and

(c) the mode of collaboration between the Income-Tax authorities and the Government Department concerned with the imports and exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The public sector does not employ agents for supplies from Russia. Some importers in the private sector may place their orders for supplies from Russia through local agents who work on a commission basis. The Government has no information that such commissions are transferred to political parties. If the Hon'ble Member has any particular agent in mind, details of assessment can be given.

(c) The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports issues an import licence to the intending importer only on production by the latter of Income-tax Verification Certificate issued on his request by the Income-tax Officer. This condition of production of Income-tax Verification Certificate does not apply to imports by Government or by parties who have, on the basis of their cooperation with the Income-tax Department in the matter of filing returns, getting assessments completed and promptly paying their taxes, been exempted from production of Income-tax Verification Certificate.

Board for Public Undertakings

4565. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the suggestion made by several public undertakings that a Board should be set up in place of the Bureau of Public Enterprises which could exchange technical know-how and experience among all Public Undertakings effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Government are not aware of any such suggestion.

Differences between India and Yugoslavia due to Devaluation of Sterling

4566. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been serious differences of opinion between India and Yugoslavia arising from the devaluation of the Pound Sterling since September last year; and

(b) whether the legal opinion is being sought in this regard from the International Monetary Fund authorities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In view of the difference of opinion on the interpretation of the exchange variation clause in the First Credit Agreement and Trade and Payments Agreements between the two countries, the Governments of India and Yugoslavia agreed to seek the good offices of the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund for obtaining an expert and authoritative opinion in the matter. At his suggestion, Prof. Pierre A. Lalive, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Geneva, Switzerland has been requested by both the Governments to advise on the correct legal position.

पेय जल योजना के अन्तर्गत जौनपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में नलकूप लगाना

4567. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पेय जल योजना के अन्तर्गत जौनपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र में कितने नलकूप लगाये गये हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने नलकूप सही स्थिति में चल रहे हैं और कितने नहीं चल रहे हैं; और उनके न चलने के क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति): (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बतलाया है कि पेय जल योजना के अन्तर्गत जौनपुर के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में 29 नलकूप खोदे गये जिनमें से 21 सफल रहे और 8 असफल। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया कि 17 नलकूप चल रहे हैं और 4 बिजली और

फम्पहाऊस पर्यिंग प्लांट की प्रतीक्षा में अभी चल नहीं रहे। यह भी बतलाया गया है पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में सिंचाई विभाग ने 96 नलकूप खोदे थे जिनमें से 47 को पिछले सूखे के दौरान चालू किया गया था और 49 रख रखाव के लिये पैसे न होने के कारण बंकाए पड़े हैं।

Posting of C.P.W.D. Employees belonging to a particular District in the same District

4568. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA:
SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under the existing rules, the C.P.W.D. employees of a district will not be posted in the same district;

(b) if so, number of cases where this rule has not been followed in Delhi during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Import of Fertilizers as a result of Visits by Indian Purchase Missions to Foreign Countries

4569. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries visited by the Indian Purchase Missions in connection with the purchase of fertilizers;

(b) the total quantum of fertilizers proposed to be imported during the current year as compared to last year; and

(c) the names of the personnel of Indian Purchase Missions and the total amount of

money spent by them during their visits abroad.

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) The delegations which went abroad recently in connection with the purchase of fertilizers against the credits afforded by certain West European countries and Japan visited U. K., Switzerland, Italy, France, West Germany, Holland and Japan.

(b) Against the contracted quantities for imports from various sources during 1969-70 of 6.91 lakh Nitrogen (N), 1.07 lakh Phosphatic (P) and 1.08 lakh Potassic (K), contracts are likely to be placed for 4.50 lakh Nitrogen (N), 0.08 lakh Phosphate (P) and 0.84 lakh Potassic (K) during 1970-71.

(c) The delegations consisted of (1) Shri K. Ram, Secretary, Ministry of Supply and (2) Shri R. Dayal, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Supply. The third member of the delegation for negotiating purchases in U. K. and West Europe was Shri Ajit Mozoomdar, Financial Adviser, High Commission for India, London, and Shri R. J. Asrani, Counsellor, Indian Embassy, Japan was the third member of the Delegation for negotiating purchases in Japan.

The total expenditure, excluding the expenditure incurred on the officers who joined delegation in London and Tokyo, was Rs. 79,028/- approximately.

Expenditure on Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Central Government Staff

4570. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenditure on all Non-Gazetted Central Government staff in relation to the total gross revenue earned for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the corresponding percentage in regard to the Indian Railways; and

(c) the total expenditure on staff of Central Government and Railways separately for Gazetted and non-Gazetted for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information regarding Railways is as follows:—

- (i) Percentage of expenditure on non-gazetted staff in relation to gross earnings—

1966-67 . .	39.99%
1967-68 . .	41.00%
1968-69 . .	40.05%

- (ii) Total Expenditure on staff (in crores of Rupees)—

Year	Gazetted	Non-gazetted
1966-67 . .	8.69 . .	309.85
1967-68 . .	9.13 . .	336.72
1968-69 . .	9.47 . .	360.77

In the case of departments other than Railways, information in regard to the total expenditure separately for gazetted and non-gazetted staff is not readily available, as the existing heads of account on the basis of which expenditure is booked by the accounts authorities do not lend themselves to such a classification. In the case of staff paid from the Civil Estimates, while the expenditure on account of salary of officers and others is separately available, that on account of allowances is booked in a consolidated form. On the Defence side, while in some cases the break-up of expenditure on pay and allowances is available for officers and others separately, such a break-up is not available in some other cases where only the total expenditure is available. The collection of information otherwise than in accordance with the existing method of booking of expenditure will require reference to numerous original bills in respect of establishments spread all over the country and will involve considerable labour, which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Prosecution of Jan Sangh for holding Meeting at Regal Park, New Delhi

4571. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether New Delhi Municipal Committee has decided to prosecute the Jan Sangh for holding a public meeting at Regal Park New Delhi in the month of June, 1970 in violation of Committee's Resolution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in regard 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, Sir.

(b) The matter is *Snb-Judice*.

Re-Naming of Harrington Street Calcutta

4572. 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 Harrington Street in Central Calcutta was re-named after Ho Chi Minh by Mayor Prasanta Sur on the 1st July, 1970;

(b) whether any Committee took the decision for the same; and

(c) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The decision was taken by the Corporation of Calcutta. At a meeting held on the 12th September, 1969, the Corporation resolved: "That Harrington Street be named as Ho Chi Minh Sarani waiving all formalities in this respect." The naming ceremony was done on the 1st July, 1970 by the Mayor, Shri Prasanta Sur, accordingly.

Beautification of Yamuna River Front in Delhi

4573. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority launched a massive fund collection drive to

raise Rs. 1 crore to complete its ambitious plan to beautify the Yamuna river front; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) An appeal for funds has been issued by the Yamuna Tatt Vikas Kosh Board constituted by the Delhi Development Authority, for development of the Yamuna River front. Fund collection drive has not yet been launched.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Chinese Goods in Leh Bazaars

4574. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is abundant supply of Chinese luxury goods in the bazaars of Leh;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent the smuggling of Chinese goods into Ladakh;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposal to open a Departmental store at Leh has been dropped; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It is not a fact that there is abundant supply of Chinese luxury goods in the bazaars of Leh.

(b) In order to prevent smuggling of Chinese goods into Ladakh the officers of the Border Security Force have been delegated certain powers under the Customs Act to search men and vehicles and to seize smuggled goods.

(c) Government is not aware of any proposal to open a departmental store at Leh.

(d) Does not arise.

Cooperative House Building Societies in Chandigarh

4575. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative House Building Societies formed in the Union Territory of Chandigarh;

(b) whether Government have given some aid to the societies;

(c) whether Government have approved the proposal of the Union Territory of Chandigarh for allotment of residential plots to the low paid employees at concessional rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) The number of Cooperative House Building Societies formed in the Union Territory of Chandigarh is 156.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The Chandigarh Administration had prepared a scheme for the allotment of plots to low paid Government employees on concessional basis. In May last, the Administration were requested to review the scheme in the light of the observations made by my Department. A reply from the Administration is awaited.

दिल्ली नगर निगम स्कूल में अवैध शराब का तैयार किया जाना/बनाया जाना

4576. श्री शशि सूक्न : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम के एक लड़कियों के स्कूल में अवैध शराब तैयार करने वाले एक बड़े अड़्डे का पता लगाया गया है;

(ब) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का भी पता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के आधार पर कई अन्य स्कूलों में भी ऐसे झुग्गों का पता चला है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हां । 28-6-1970 को पुलिस द्वारा मारे गये एक छापे में सब्जीमण्डी दिल्ली में एक मरकारी बालिका उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय से भ्रवैध शराब की इकतिस (31) बीतलें और शराब बनाने के साधन बरामद हुए थे ।

(ख) तथा (ग). गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों ने किसी अन्य विद्यालय में भ्रवैध शराब के बनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं दी है । परन्तु, स्थानीय प्रशासन पहले से ही सचेत है और असांजिक तत्वों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करता है । प्रशासन द्वारा नगर के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आये दिन छापे मारे जाते हैं, और शराब का भ्रवैध घन्घा करने वालों पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाती है ।

शेख अब्दुल्ला की और सरकार की बकाया राशि

4577. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा उनकी पत्नी की और भारत सरकार की कुछ राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह राशि कितनी है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). "सरकार की बकाया रकम" इस पद का दायरा बड़ा व्यापक है । मकान के किराये की बकाया रकम के बारे में और सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्राधिकारियों से पूछ-ताछ करने पर पता चला है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनकी पत्नी की तरफ कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है । परन्तु, शेख अब्दुल्ला को आयकर तथा धन-कर अधिनियमों के अधीन कुछ नोटिस जारी किये गये थे और सम्बन्धित आयकर अधिकारी द्वारा इस बात की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है कि क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला की कर लगने योग्य कोई आय रही है अथवा उनके पास कर लगने योग्य कोई शुद्ध धन है । जहां तक शेख अब्दुल्ला की पत्नी का सम्बन्ध है, वह वर्तमान में आयकर कर-निर्धारित नहीं है और उनके खिलाफ कर-निर्धारण की कोई कार्यवाही भी चाल नहीं की गयी है ।

Production Pattern of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited

4578. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the production pattern of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. after the creation of the acetanilide plant;

(b) how many other plants of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals have been constructed during 1969-70; and

(c) whether foreign collaboration with the company is contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN). (a) Government have approved the production pattern of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. after study.

(b) Only the Acutanilide Plant has been completed and commissioned during 1969-70, while Sulphuric-acid, Metaminophenol, Aniline, Hydrogen and BHC Plants are expected to be completed and commissioned this year.

(c) No foreign financial collaboration is involved in the setting up of the Company's plants as such. After inviting tenders, contracts have been awarded to indigenous and foreign plant suppliers, for the supply of technology, plant and equipment.

Complaints against India Supply Missions, London and Washington

4579. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Supply Missions at London and Washington have been subjected to criticism by the private sector Projects; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) No Sir. The Supply Missions do not make purchases for private sector projects.

(b) Does not arise.

रूसी सहायता से चालित परियोजनाओं में कार्य कर रहे रूसी तकनिशियनों को विशेष सुविधाएं

4580. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में रूसी सहयोग से चल रही परियोजनाओं में कार्य कर रहे रूसी व्यक्तियों को ही क्लब और तैरने के तालाबों जैसी विशेष सुविधाएं और विशेषाधिकार दिए गए हैं तथा भारतवासियों को उन क्लबों तथा तैरने के तालाबों में प्रवेश करने की अनुमति नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में काम करने वाले रूसियों को अलग से कोई मनोरंजन सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई हैं। बौकारो इस्पात और सोवियत सहयोग-कर्ताओं के बीज हुए करार की शर्तों के अनुसार यद्यपि सोवियत विशेषज्ञों के प्रयोग के लिए उनके रिहायशी क्षेत्र में एक क्लब की व्यवस्था की गयी है तथापि कुछ भारतीय भी इस क्लब के सम्मानिक (अनररेरी) सदस्य हैं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित ही नहीं होता।

Exports by Public Sector Undertakings

4581. SHRI JAI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of export orders received by the public sector undertakings during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the number of orders not executed in time together with the total value thereof; and

(c) the number of orders in which the goods were rejected by the importing countries because they did not conform to the specifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The value of actual exports by Central Government manufacturing undertakings for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 was Rs. 20.23 crores, 50.23 crores and 69.48 crores respectively. Information regarding the total number of export orders received, those not executed (with their value) and those in which goods were rejected, in respect of the public undertakings, is not readily available. The work involved in the collection of such detailed information is not expected to be commensurate with the results to be obtained therefrom. Promotion of exports has been accepted as one of the most important methods of improving the performance of Central Government

industrial undertakings and they have been urged to take every measure to achieve this and by aggressive salesmanship, improvement in the quality of products, competitive prices, timely delivery etc.

Setting up of Nylon Spinning and Polyester Fibre Plants

4582. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration scheme for setting up Nylon Spinning and Polyester Fibre Plants;

(b) if so, details thereof, including financial implications;

(c) capacity and location of the plants; and

(d) when the schemes are likely to be finalised and put into execution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Government is considering the licensing of new nylon textile filament yarn units upto a capacity of approximately 7,500 tonnes/annum. A Press Note has been issued on 5th July, 1970 inviting applications for setting up of plants for the manufacture of Nylon filament yarn (copy of which is attached). The last date for receipt of applications was 16th August, 1970. The applications received in response to this will be considered by Government. Regarding polyester staple fibre, no new scheme is under consideration of Government, as the target for this material till the end of the IVth Plan has been covered by the capacity licensed/approved so far.

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

(d) For new Nylon plants, it is not possible to give dates for finalisation/execution before approval is given for new schemes.

Statement

Press Information Bureau
Government of India

"16.16"

PRESS NOTE

NYLON TEXTILE FILAMENT YARN PROPOSAL INVITED FOR SETTING UP PLANTS

Government of India have invited applications for industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 from entrepreneurs including cooperatives of users and State Industrial Development Corporations, who wish to establish plants for the manufacture of nylon textile filament yarn with unit size of upto 12 tonnes per day in either one phase (12 tonnes per day) or in two phases (each of 6 tonnes per day).

Along with the application, applications are required to give all relevant information including, *inter-alia*, total capital cost of the scheme, total foreign exchange requirements with details of sources and method of financing; rupee requirements for the scheme clearly indicating the sources from which these will be financed; and an estimate of the prices at which they would be able to sell the yarn and the distribution and selling arrangements they expect to make.

The applications should reach the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi by August 16, 1970.

Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals, Mines and Metals, Deptt. of Petroleum and Chemicals,

New Delhi, *Asadha* 14, 1892, July 5, 1970.

जोधपुर संस्थान को सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने के साथ संबद्ध करना

4583. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या पैट्रोलेियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाना के संयंत्रों का नवीकरण तथा प्राधुनिकरण नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जोधपुर संस्थान के कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को समाप्त कर दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस संस्था को स्थायी रूप से सिंदरी उर्वरक कारखाने के साथ संबद्ध करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यह निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) सिंदरी उर्वरक कारखाने के उत्पादन को सुधारने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं, एक अतिरिक्त लीन गैस संयंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। एक नेप्था गैसी-फ्रीकेशन योजना पूरी हो चुकी है और परीक्षण परिचालन चल रहा है। फैंटरी के कार्य-करण में पर्याप्त सुधार लाने के लिए एक स्कीम, जो सिंदरी रेशनेलाइजेशन स्कीम के नाम से जानी जाती है, को भी कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख), से (घ). जब सिंदरी रेशनेलाइजेशन स्कीम कार्यान्वित हो जायेगी तो सिंदरी यूनिट, राजस्थान से प्राप्त होने वाले खनिज पदार्थ जिपसम पर निर्भर नहीं रहेगा। परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का राजस्थान वाला खनन संगठन अतिरिक्त हो जायेगा। खनन संगठन के कर्मचारियों को समाहृत करने का प्रयत्न उठाया जा चुका है और इन्हें पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत अन्य उचित संगठनों में समाहृत करने की सम्भावना पर सक्रिय रूप से छान-बीन हो रही है।

जोधपुर संगठन के किसी भी ऐसे कर्म-चारी की छंटनी नहीं हुई जो सिंदरी उर्वरक कारखाने के परिचालन से संबंधित क्रियाओं में काम करता रहा हो।

German Investment in Indian Industries

4584. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI NATH PAI:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Herman J. Abs Mission from West Germany has expressed doubts about the advisability of Germany investing in industries in India;

(b) whether Government have studied the report of the Mission; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to dispel the doubts of foreign investors and to attract foreign capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the Mission led by Dr. Herman J. Abs has expressed doubts about the advisability of German investment in industries in India. Their report, which has been studied by the Government, mentions a number of factors which they regard as favourable for foreign private investment in India. The report also lists other factors which, in their opinion, might be regarded as obstacles to such investment. The overall conclusion reached in the report is that notwithstanding the obstacles, India offers good opportunities for successful joint ventures, particularly for medium sized and small firms.

(c) Government do not consider that the views expressed in the Report call for modification of any major aspect of Government policy.

Conversion of Loans by Financial Institutions and Banks into Equity Shares

4585. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering conversion of loans by financial institutions and banks into equity shares;

(b) if so, whether there is opposition from companies in the private sector to this move; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-examine the matter before taking any decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Arising out of the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, Government accepted the 'joint sector' concept in principle and also decided that it would be ensured in future that there was a greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels, in the case of major projects involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions; public financial institutions would also, as part of their financial assistance arrangement, exercise option for converting loans given and debentures issued in future, either wholly or partly, into equity within a specified period of time. As for loans and debentures given in the past, the financial institutions concerned would have discretion to negotiate conversion in cases of default. It is not the intention of Government for the present to apply the decision to term loans granted or debentures subscribed by public sector commercial banks.

(b) and (c). There has been some criticism in commercial circles against this decision of Government. It may be noted in this connection that the terms and conditions on which term-loans/debentures are to be converted into equity share capital will be stipulated in the assistance agreement between the institutions and the company before it is entered into. The option to convert loans/debentures into equity share capital will be exercised by the institutions in a judicious manner so as to avoid any violent fluctuations in the market value of the equity shares at the time of conversion which may affect the interests of the equity shareholders of the company and the institutions, and also avoid any serious imbalance in the ratio of debt to equity capital of the company.

Gherzi Eastern Ltd., Bombay

4586. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gherzi Eastern Ltd., Bombay is a firm of consulting engineers

based on partnership between the Wadias and a German Company;

(b) if so, how much is the foreign investment in this firm;

(c) whether it is a fact that almost fifty times the invested capital has already been remitted from India by the German partners; and

(d) whether such remittances have received necessary approval of the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Messrs. Gherzi Eastern Ltd. is a Company registered in India under the Companies Act. Out of its total share capital of Rs. 2.8 lakhs, Rs. 1.375 lakhs worth of shares (49.2%) are held by M/s. Gherzi Textile Organization, Zurich (Switzerland) and the balance by M/s. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Private Ltd. The Company has been carrying on business as Consulting Engineers, architects, surveyors etc. to textile mills.

(c) The remittances in foreign exchange made by the Company to M/s. Gherzi Textile Organisation, Zurich, from 1960 to 1969 amounted to Rs. 39.57 lakhs. This comes to about 29 times of the investment of Rs. 1.375 lakhs made by the foreign collaborator.

(d) All the remittances were approved by the Reserve Bank of India, as they were in conformity with the provisions of the technical consultancy agreement between the two Companies approved by Government in 1960. Although this agreement did not have a time limit, the Reserve Bank of India have advised the Company that it should have the agreement terminated with effect from 30-6-1970 by which date a period of ten years would have been completed. The Company's application for the extension of the agreement beyond 30th June, 1970 is now under examination.

Increase in Price of Consumer Goods after Budget

4587. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the prices increase mentioned in the letter

of Shri J. M. Prabhu in the 'Economic Times' of July 25;

(b) in the price rise of raw coffee from Rs. 8.75 to Rs. 11.59, biscuits from Rs. 6.25 to Rs. 8.25, butter from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 11.25, chocolates from Rs. 10.45 to Rs. 14.00, aerated waters from Re. 0.35 to Re. 0.45, coconut oil from Rs. 5.40 to Rs. 7.25, what is the amount constituted by tax before and after the budget;

(c) whether Government propose to have an immediate inquiry made in this aspect by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices;

(d) whether the cost calculations made by the Bureau are made available to income tax authorities to properly assess the profiteering to tax; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central budget for 1970-71 provided for the levy of excise duty at the rate of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on biscuits, pasteurised butter and branded aerated waters produced with the aid of power. According to the official index of wholesale prices, the rise in prices between the weeks ended 28th February, 1970 and 25th July, 1970 was 13 per cent for biscuits and 14 per cent for butter (Amul); this order of price increase is smaller than what is reported in Shri J. M. Prabhu's letter in the *Economic Times* of July 25, 1970. As regards aerated waters, the price of Coca Cola was raised from Re. 0.40 to Re. .45 per bottle after the budget but was subsequently revised downward to Re. 0.42 per bottle.

Prices of raw coffee and coconut oil as quoted in the *Economic Times* article are also higher than what have been reported for the purpose of the compilation of the index numbers of wholesale prices. However, the 1970-71 budget did not provide for any increase in the excise duty on raw coffee, chocolates and coconut oil; the increase in the prices of these commodities in the post-budget period, therefore, cannot be attributed to this year's budget levies. The rate of excise duty has remained unchanged at Rs. 66 per quintal for raw coffee, at Re. 0.80 per kg. for chocolates produced with the aid of

power and at Rs. 110.25 per tonne for refined coconut oil produced with the aid of power.

(c) No, Sir.

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

चुराए गए केबलों को ले जाते हुए टेम्पो का संसद् भवन के अहाते में पकड़ा जाना

4588. श्री शिव चरण लाल :

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 जून, 1970 को प्रातः लगभग 8.00 बजे डी०एल० एल० 6911 नंबर वाला एक टेम्पो चुराए गए केबलों को ले जाते हुए संसद् भवन के अहाते में पकड़ा गया था और अधिकारियों को शीघ्र ही इसकी सूचना दे दी गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संबंधित अनुभाग अधिकारी को अब तक निलंबित नहीं किया गया है बल्कि चोरी का पता लगाने वाले व्यक्तियों को परेशान किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में की गई जांच का व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) जी, हां। डी० एल० एल० 6911 नंबर का एक टेम्पो संसद् भवन के अहाते में 10 जून, 1970 को लगभग 8.00 बजे प्रातः पकड़ा गया था जिसमें विखंडित बची-खुची तारें थीं और अधिकारियों को इसकी तुरंत सूचना दे दी गई थी।

(ख) संबंधित सेक्शनल अधिकारी को संसद् भवन से स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है। जिन लोगों ने इस मामले को पकड़ा है,

उनको तंग करने का कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं लाया गया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के सतर्कता एकक द्वारा की गई छान-बीन से यह पता चला है कि स्पष्टतः यह एक बद-नीयता का मामला है जिसमें बचाई गई तारों का श्वन करने का प्रयास है और संश्लित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कड़ा दंड देने की कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Smuggling of Coal from India to Pakistan and Jute from East Pakistan to India

4589. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of coal from India to Pakistan and Jute from East Pakistan to India is going on with the connivance of the border authorities on the West Bengal border for some time past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of goods seized during the last two years with the value thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). It is not a fact that smuggling of coal from India to Pakistan and jute from East Pakistan to India is going on with the connivance of the border authorities in West Bengal. While no seizure of coal has been reported during the last two years on Indo-Pakistan border in West Bengal, the quantity and value of jute seized on this border during the last two years is as indicated below:—

Year	Quantity	Value
1968	16 quintals	Rs. 3,488/-
1969	15 quintals	Rs. 1,645/-

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent smuggling of contraband goods along the Indo-Pakistan Border.

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the

suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vehicles and patrolling of vulnerable sectors along the land frontiers. The officers of the Border Security Force have been delegated certain powers under the Customs Act to enable them to search persons and vehicles and to seize contraband goods. These measures are kept constantly under review.

Saline Drinking Water for People of Calcutta

4590. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the people of Calcutta are forced to drink saline water until the completion of the Farrakka Barrage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): The Government of West Bengal have reported that it is not correct that people of Calcutta are forced to drink saline water. However, in extreme drought period specially during the period from middle of May to first week of June just before the rains, the salinity of raw water taken for supply from the river Hoogly reaches the maximum limit for 3/4 days. This creates difficult situation but due to its dilution with the settled water of the reservoir with a capacity of 3.1/2 days consumption the degree of salinity in the filtered water is reduced. With the completion of the Farakka Barrage, this difficulty would also be removed.

Simplification of Procedure for Payment of Central Excise

4591. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registers a person paying Central Excise has to maintain and the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of forms the payee of Central Excise has to submit and to whom and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to simplify this procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The number of registers a person paying central excise duty has to maintain depends upon the commodity/commodities he is handling and the nature of operations carried out by him. There are broadly following three categories of persons who pay central excise duty:—

- (i) A curer of unmanufactured product;
- (ii) A wholesale dealer of unmanufactured product holding a warehouse license;
- (iii) A manufacturer.

The number of registers to be maintained by these categories of assessee under Central Excise Rules, 1944 are given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4113/70]. Whenever a Central Excise assessee enjoys any special concessions as regards payment of Central Excise duty, he has to maintain certain additional registers. The list of such registers is shown in the Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4113/70].

The reasons for maintaining these registers are to ensure that all the excisable goods produced are properly accounted and the excise duty due thereon is paid by the assessee. Account of raw materials, wherever prescribed, are maintained to correlate raw materials used with the finished goods manufactured therefrom.

Where the assessee of manufacture products maintain their own private accounts that are considered adequate for Central Excise purposes they may be exempted from maintaining any other accounts for central excise purposes.

(b) Presumably, the number of forms referred to in the question relates to the forms used for removal of excisable goods on payment of duty from the place of manufacture, storage etc. A list of such forms required to be submitted by persons paying Central Excise duty and the authorities to whom these are to be submitted and the object of these forms are shown in Annexure III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4113/70].

(c) The nature of the registers and forms that are required to be maintained and submitted are such that they can be maintained

and compiled without any difficulty. However, the need for further simplification is always kept in view. For this purpose, there is also a Sub-Committee for Self Removal Procedure, a procedure which governs all the excisable commodities with the sole exception of unmanufactured tobacco which periodically examines the forms and registers to be maintained by central excise assessee and suggests simplification and rationalisation, wherever necessary.

Foreign Exchange Spent on Technicians :

4592. SHRI PREM CHAND VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of foreign exchange spent by Government annually by employing foreign technicians in the various fields in the country;
- (b) the details of such technicians employed in various types of industries; and
- (c) whether Government propose to reduce the number of such technicians gradually or whether the number is expected to increase with the establishment of modern and advance machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Foreign exchange outgo on foreign technicians may take place both on account of payments made in foreign currency as well as remittance facility allowed to them out of the salary paid to them in Rupees in India. Statistics are not being maintained separately for this category of foreigners and hence it would not be possible to furnish the information sought.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) While the general policy of the Government is to restrict the engagement of foreign technicians to the minimum necessary, the employment or otherwise of foreign technicians in a particular field of industry would depend upon the situation obtaining therein.

परिषद् बंगाल के बड़े शहरों में लाई गई
वस्तुओं पर चुंगी लगाना

4593. श्री विमल मिश्र: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद सदस्यों की पश्चिम बंगाल सम्बन्धी सलाहकार समिति ने अपनी पिछली बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया था कि पश्चिम बंगाल के बड़े शहरों में लायी जाने वाली सभी वस्तुओं पर चुंगी लगायी जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस चुंगी के लगाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उससे कितनी आय होने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० पू०) : (क) पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सम्बन्धी परामर्शदातृ समिति ने 10 जून, 1970 को नई दिल्ली में हुई अपनी बैठक में कलकत्ता महानगर क्षेत्र में उपभोग, उपयोग अथवा बिक्री के लिये आने वाले कतिपय प्रकार के माल पर कर लगाने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित कर दिया। "कलकत्ता महानगर क्षेत्र में माल के प्रवेश पर कर अधिनियम, 1970" नामक राष्ट्रपति का एक अधिनियम 13 अगस्त, 1970 से लागू कर दिया गया है।

(ख) स्थानीय निकायों के साधनों को बढ़ाने तथा इस क्षेत्र की विभिन्न विकास योजनाओं का खर्च चलाने के लिये चुंगी लगाना आवश्यक समझा गया है।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की शेष अवधि में इस कर से 44 करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी हो जाने का अनुमान है।

राजस्थान में अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत-कार्य पर अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारण करना

4594. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि अकालप्रस्त क्षेत्र में राहत की व्यवस्था करने के लिये इसकी अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिये कारगर उपाय लिये जाने चाहियें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिग्धा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः प्रश्न का संकेत हाल में राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त उस अनुरोध की ओर है, जिसमें 1970-71 में राज्य में सूखा सम्बन्धी राहत कार्यों पर व्यय की अधिकतम सीमा के बारे में फिर से विचार किये जाने के लिये कहा गया है। यह निर्णय पहले ही लिया जा चुका है कि केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों का एक दल वहां भेजा जाय, जो केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिये, वर्तमान स्थिति का और ऐसे राहत-कार्यों के लिये धन की आवश्यकताओं का जायजा ले।

छोटे किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण

4595. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस आशय के समाचारों में कोई तथ्य है कि सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की ओर से किसानों को 150 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे किसानों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें इस उद्देश्य हेतु निर्धारित राशि में से ऋण दिये गये हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे हरिजनों तथा भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भी ऋण देने का है जो मजदूरों के रूप में खेती कर रहे हैं तथा धन की कमी के कारण भूमि नहीं खरीद सकते हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें ऋण देने के बारे में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिग्धा चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय-

कृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को ऋण दिये जाने के लिए कोई निश्चित लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है और न ही इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई राशि भ्रमण से रखी गयी है। बैंक सक्षम उत्पादक उद्यमों में रत सभी व्यक्तियों की, जिनमें किसान भी शामिल हैं, ऋण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की, उपलब्ध साधनों की सीमा के अन्दर-अन्दर, पूर्ति करेंगे। जून, 1969 के अन्त और मई 1970 के अन्त के बीच की अवधि में, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को सीधे दी गई सहायता में 104.51 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा छोटे किसानों को दिये गये वित्त के अलग आंकड़े आदि तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि के लिए की गई प्रत्यक्ष वित्त व्यवस्था के खातों की संख्या, जो जून, 1969 के अंत में 171,880 थी, मई 1970 के अन्त में बढ़कर 574,819 हो गई। प्रति ऋण खाते के ऋण की औसत रकम 2500 रुपये बैठती है, जिससे यह पता चलता है कि, कुल मिलाकर, ये अग्रिम छोटे किसानों और मध्यम स्तर के किसानों को दिये गये थे।

(ग) और (घ). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा हरिजनों और अन्य असामियों को अग्रिम दिये जाने पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। असामियों और भू-स्वामियों को, जिनमें हरिजन भी शामिल हैं, कृषि-उपयोगी वस्तुएं खरीदने के लिए अल्पावधिक ऋण दिये जाते हैं। उत्पादन के अल्पावधिक प्रयोजनों के लिए दिये जाने वाले इन ऋणों के लिए जमीन की जमानत देना आवश्यक नहीं है। कुएं खोदने, नलकूप लगाने और पम्प सेटों के लगाने जैसे प्रयोजनों के लिए लम्बी अवधि के ऋण देने के मामलों में जमानत का लिया जाना महत्वपूर्ण होता है और इन मामलों में अग्रिम देने के लिए ग्राम तौर पर, किसान की परिसम्पत्तियों को जिनमें जमीन भी शामिल है, जमानत के तौर पर रखा जाता है।

चूंकि कृषि के क्षेत्र में ऋण की मांग बहुत अधिक है और बैंकों में साधन सीमित हैं, इसलिए कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादक प्रयोजनों के लिए मांगे जाने वाले ऋणों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। भूमि की प्राप्ति के लिये मांगे जाने वाले ऋणों को अपेक्षाकृत निम्न प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। ऋण देने के प्रयोजन के लिए हरिजनों और अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए कोई अलग-अलग कसौटी निर्धारित नहीं की गयी है। ऋण देने में मुख्य विचारणीय बात यह है कि उद्यम, सक्षम और उत्पादक हो।

गेहूं, उर्वरक तथा मशीनरी के लिये
कनाडा से ऋण

4596. श्री जयेश्वर यादव :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कनाडा से साढ़े नौ करोड़ डालर का ऋण लेने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह ऋण नकद होगा अथवा वस्तुओं के रूप में होगा;

(ग) उक्त ऋण कितने समय में वापिस किया जायगा और इसे वापिस करने की क्या शर्तें हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस ऋण से गेहूं, उर्वरक और मशीनरी प्राप्त करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ). कनाडा की सरकार ने भारत को वर्ष 1970-71 के लिये कुल मिलाकर 9.45 करोड़ कनाडी डालरों (65.6 करोड़ रुपये) की निम्नलिखित सहायता देने का संकेत दिया है :

(i) विकास ऋण सहायता के रूप में 3.70 करोड़ कनाडी डालर (25.7 करोड़ रुपये);

(ii) कनाडियन निर्यात विकास निगम की मार्फत निर्यात ऋण सहायता के रूप में 1.25 करोड़ कनाडी डालर (8.7 करोड़ रुपये);

(iii) भ्रम अनुदान के रूप में 4.50 करोड़ कनाडी डालर (31.2 करोड़ रुपये)

जहाँ तक उपर्युक्त (i) का संबंध है, अभी तक कनाडा से तांबा, जस्ता, एस्बेस्टस, तीरिया आदि की खरीद के लिये 3 करोड़ कनाडी डालरों (20.8 करोड़ रुपये) के दो ऋणों के लिये हस्ताक्षर किये जा चुके हैं। ये विकास ऋण 50 वर्ष की अवधि में चुकाये जाने हैं, जिसमें दस वर्ष की रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है; इन ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज भ्रवा सेवा-प्रभार नहीं लगेंगा। जहाँ तक उपर्युक्त (ii) का संबंध है, निर्यात विकास निगम द्वारा दिये गये 1.25 करोड़ कनाडी डालर (8.7 करोड़ रुपये) के आश्वासन का अधिकतर उपयोग, निगम द्वारा पहले से मंजूर किये गये ऋणों की पूर्ति के लिये किया जायगा।

जहाँ तक उपर्युक्त (iii) का संबंध है, कनाडा गेहूँ के सम्भरण के लिये, अनुदान के रूप में, भ्रम सहायता की मंजूरी पहले से ही दे चुका है।

Finance for Farm Productivity through Cooperative Societies

4597. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) with reference to a case study reported in the *Economic Times* of 12th July, 1970 that finance by the Syndicate Bank did not increase farm productivity and decreased the expenditure on education, house construction and investment, what steps the Ministry have taken to verify the position of other Bank finance of agriculture;

(b) what are the respective rates of interest of Bank and Co-operative finance and whether the latter has suffered from the former adding to the liabilities of the same borrowers; and

(c) why should not bank finance be channelled through cooperative societies to prevent duplication and competition as the case may be of two Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There are doubts about the methodology adopted in the study and the validity of the conclusions reached about productivity. As regards the possibility of diversion of funds the public sector banks have been asked to intensify their supervision to ensure proper utilisation of the credit.

(b) and (c). The ultimate borrower normally gets the production loans from the cooperatives at 8 to 10% and from commercial banks at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ %. A decision has been recently taken in principle that public sector banks will give loans at a concessional rate to the weaker sections as against stiffer rates that may be charged from the affluent sections. A Committee is proposed to be set up to work out details. This decision is applicable in the case of loans to farmers also. As regards adding to the liabilities of the same borrowers on account of financing by the two agencies, presumably the Hon'ble Member refers to dual financing. In order to ensure that there is no over financing or double financing of agricultural borrowers a National Level Consultative Committee was set up by the Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. in 1968 for coordinating and for ensuring unified approach in the activities of commercial and cooperative banks in the field of Agricultural finance. This Committee has indicated certain broad guidelines for purposes of effecting coordination between these two agencies. In some States, State-level Committees for coordination have also been set up. The Reserve Bank is in close touch with this Committee.

The needs of agricultural sector are so large that the cooperatives, beset as they are with a lack of adequate resources and overdues are unable to cope with them. In this context, a multi-agency approach has been approved. There is, therefore, no proposal as such to channelise all bank finance through co-operative societies. However, a scheme of financing of primary agricultural credit societies by the commercial banks has been initiated as a temporary measure and as a pilot project in 50 districts

in 5 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in areas where the central cooperative banks are financially and administratively weak. In these districts, the commercial banks will route finance through co-operative credit societies ceded to the banks, till the central cooperative banks concerned are strengthened and rehabilitated to take over its rightful function of financing these societies. The commercial banks will then revert to the normal function of directly financing the agriculturists.

Commercial banks generally would prefer to deal with their client directly. It is only that way that commercial banks can get to know their clients well and increase their deposits. Lending is not their only objective. If credit is channelised through cooperatives, this direct link will be snapped. It will affect deposit mobilisation also.

Transfer of Accounts Officers of Defence Accounts Offices

4598. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. DIPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the existing/standing instructions, transfers of Central Government employees are normally to be ordered at the close of the academic year to avoid dislocation of studies of their children; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the transfers of a large number of Accounts Officers of the Defence Accounts offices being now ordered, cannot be deferred till the close of the academic year as usual?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There are no such instructions at present.

(b) This does not arise in view of reply to (a) above. However, transfers are ordered during the course of the academic year only when they are absolutely necessary on administrative grounds, such as replacements for people being transferred back from

difficult/popular stations or transferred out on compassionate grounds or when additional staff is required for increase in work load etc.

Central Grants for Jhuggies in Delhi

4599. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
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 Centre has granted Rs. 22 lakhs for the Jhuggies in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether this money is given to Delhi Administration; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 22.50 lakhs was placed at the disposal of Delhi Administration who have since released it to the Delhi Development Authority for the implementation of the Jhuggies and Jhopries Removal Scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Chandigarh as a Clean City

4600. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to maintain Chandigarh as a clean city; and

(b) the steps taken to seek public cooperation 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) The Administration of Chandigarh have reported that under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, staff consisting of 416 sweepers and 13 sanitary jamadars is engaged for keeping the city clean. House to house refuse removal service has been introduced in Sectors 1 to

12, 16, 18, 22 and half of Sector 23. In other Sectors, refuse is removed from refuse points twice a week.

(b) In order to seek public co-operation and to educate people, sanitation fortnights/weeks are observed from time to time. During this period hand bills, seeking public cooperation, are distributed. Moreover, advertisements are issued in newspapers having wide local circulation.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता के बारे में अनुमान

4601. श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न विभागों की मांग के आधार पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में डाक्टरों की आवश्यकता के बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :

(क) और (ख). विभिन्न विभागों और क्षेत्रों की मांग के आधार पर चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में कितने डाक्टरों की जरूरत पड़ेगी इस बात का अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है। मुदालियर समिति के नाम से विख्यात स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण और योजना समिति ने चौथी योजना के अन्त तक 3500 लोगों के लिए एक डाक्टर की सिफारिश की है। 1973-74 में जनसंख्या अनुमानतः 59 करोड़ 86 लाख 20 हजार हो जाने की सम्भावना है और इस आधार पर देश भर के लिए 1,70,870 डाक्टरों की जरूरत पड़ेगी। मृत्यु, सेवा-निवृत्ति, प्रवास आदि के कारण होने वाले सम्भावित निकास पर आधारित प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार 1973-74 तक डाक्टरों की संख्या 1,37,930

होने की संभावना है जिससे कि डाक्टर जनसंख्या का अनुपात मोटे तौर पर 1:4300 हो जायेगा। 1968-69 के दौरान चिकित्सा कार्य कर रहे डाक्टरों की संख्या 1,02,520 होने का अनुमान लगाया गया था इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान डाक्टरों की संख्या में ठीक 35,410 की वृद्धि हो जायेगी।

Directive to Government of West Bengal Regarding Provision for Revision of Pay Scales of Government Servants

4602. SHRID. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has directed the West Bengal Government not to make provision for Rs. 9 crores for revision of pay scales of Government servants; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. In the expenditure estimates of the Government of West Bengal for 1970-71 already presented to Parliament, an *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 9 crores for this purpose exists.

(b) Does not arise.

एडवर्ड पार्क में नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की प्रतिमा लगाना

4603. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : श्री समर गुह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की प्रतिमा को एडवर्ड पार्क, दिल्ली में स्थापित करने का निर्णय काफी समय पूर्व किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रतिमा की अब तक स्थापित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस प्रतिमा को कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) जी, नहीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Uniformity in Medical Education

4604. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had recently asked the State Governments and Universities to take early steps for bringing about uniformity in the Medical education as recommended by the recent conference held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received in regard 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 recommendations of the Conference on Medical Education recently held in Delhi were further considered and endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health at Aurangabad on 23rd and 24th July, 1970. Their recommendations are now being examined by the Government of India and will then be circulated to State Governments and other concerned authorities.

Progress of Family Planning

4605. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to assessing the success of the Family Planning Progress so far Government have collected figures to indicate the number of persons in India in

the age group below 18 years, below 15 years, below 10 years and below 5 years and what percentage of the total population each of these figures constitute; and

(b) the latest assessment of population of India at the end of 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) No figures have been collected recently. However, the National Sample Survey Report, Nineteenth Round (July 1964—June 1965) on "Differential Fertility and Mortality Rates in Rural and Urban India" published in March, 1969, gives the following distribution:

Percentage distribution of population by age group for rural and urban areas

Age group	Rural%	Urban%
Less than 5 years	14.78	13.55
Less than 10 years	30.20	27.77
Less than 15 years	43.06	40.75
Less than 20 years*	50.81	50.08

*The proportion below 18 years is not available as the grouping of age is below 20 years.

(b) The estimated population of India as on 1st March, 1970, based on the report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections is 54,60,42,000.

Issue of Fully Paid Ordinary Shares to Indian Oxygen Ltd.

4606. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oxygen Limited has applied for consent of Controller of Capital Issues and the approval of the Reserve Bank of India for further issue of 15,40,000 fully paid Ordinary Shares to be allotted as bonus shares amongst the members of the company who are on the Company's Register of shares;

(b) if so, whether such consent and approval has been given to the Company; and

(c) if so, what percentage of total shares of the company would be owned by the British Oxygen Company, United Kingdom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Oxygen Ltd. has applied for permission of the Controller of Capital Issues under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 to capitalise Rs. 154 lakhs from share premium and General Reserve and issue fully paid bonus shares to its existing shareholders in the ratio of one new equity share for every three shares held. The Company's proposal is under Government's consideration.

(c) The present shareholding of the British Oxygen Company, U. K. in the company is about 66.06%. It has been suggested to the Indian Oxygen Company to step up the Indian Participation to 40%.

Shares of State Undertakings for Subscription Thrown Open to Public

4607. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to throw open a part of the shares of the State Undertakings for subscription by the public; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No such decision has been taken by Government to invite public participation in the equity capital of Central Government public sector undertakings. However, it may be stated that there are some Central Government undertakings with private equity participation. Such cases have occurred due to historical reasons like the take-over of a privately owned organisation, stipulation in collaboration agreements; etc.

Election of Chief Executive of Public Enterprises to Management Committees of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations

4608. SHRI MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided that public sector enterprises

could be members of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations and the Chief Executives of the Public sector enterprises could also seek election to their management committee;

(b) if so, how far the decision of Government is likely to help the both;

(c) whether the decision has been welcomed by all; and

(d) the reasons for taking such decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a), (b) and (d). Public enterprises have been advised that there is generally no bar to their becoming members of industrial and professional associations of the industries to which they belong, as is borne out from the fact that in the case of a number of enterprises, their memoranda of association contain a specific clause providing for this. The attention of public enterprises have also been drawn to a recommendation of the National Commission on Labour to the effect that public sector undertakings should be encouraged to join their respective industrial associations.

Chief executives of public enterprises have also been advised that there would be no objection to such chief executives being members or managing committees of industrial or professional associations only.

It is felt that within a particular industry, there is an identity of interest between public sector and private sector in finding answers to common problems facing the industry and public sector being leaders in the industrial field, it is essential that public enterprises are able to play a proper role in the counsels of the industry to which they belong and through them in the wider forum available.

(c) While Government have not ascertained reactions to the decisions there is no reason to think that it has created any adverse reaction among the people concerned.

Sale of Shares of Public Undertakings to Public

4609. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in pursuance of the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms

Commission, Government propose to invite the public to purchase shares in Government Undertakings with a view to fostering closer emotional integration between Government and the common man;

(b) if so, the precise decision taken in the matter; and

(c) for which specific undertakings such shares are being offered for sale to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) It is not clear which particular recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission the Hon'ble member is thinking about; there does not appear to be any such recommendation in the report of the A.R.C. according to which members of the public are to be invited to purchase shares in government undertakings.

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

Article on Public Sector Enterprises Published in 'Lok Udyog'

4610. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a valedictory article in "Lok Udyog", the official monthly magazine of the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(b) if so, whether he is aware of the fact that the said editor is of the view that the consequent inefficiency, waste shortfalls in physical production targets and financial losses have been extremely harmful; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to remove these bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the signed article written by the outgoing editor of the "Lok Udyog" in the June 1970 issue of the magazine. The editorial reflects the personal views of the retiring editor and not necessarily those of the Government, as acknowledged therein.

(c) Government are aware of the problems facing public enterprises as also of their shortcomings and have taken various measures to improve their working by—

(a) diversification of production

(b) promotion of exports, and

(c) improvements in managerial and operational efficiencies.

Metallurgical Coal Mines

4611. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of metallurgical coal mines in the country at present;

(b) whether mines producing metallurgical coal in the country are controlled by such companies the shares of which are held by foreign countries;

(c) if so, the names of those companies and the names of the persons holding the major shares; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over such mines and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY): (a) The names of mines producing metallurgical coal are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4114/70].

(b) No, Sir.

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

Control Over Private Companies Receiving Funds from Public Financial Institutions

4612. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government contemplate to form a scheme to bolster public control over private companies which

have received funds from public financial institutions including the nationalised banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to float a consortium having sufficient powers to take more effective interest in the operations of such companies by pooling together all shares belonging to public financial institutions including the nationalised banks in private companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Arising out of the recommendation of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, Government accepted the 'joint sector' concept in principle and also decided that it would be ensured in future that there was a greater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels, in the case of major projects promoted in the private sector involving substantial assistance from public financial institutions.

To secure a greater degree of participation in management the public financial institutions would also, as part of their financial assistance arrangements, stipulate exercise of option for converting loans given and debentures issued in future into equity within a specified period of time. As for loans given and debentures issued in the past, the financial institutions concerned would have discretion to negotiate conversion in cases of default. It is not the intention of Government for the present to apply this decision to term loans granted or debentures subscribed by public sector commercial banks.

After the new policy has been administered for some time, the long term public financial institutions may come to own a substantial equity portfolio. There are at present some limitations on the term institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation, holding equity shares of assisted concerns for indefinitely long periods. While it may be possible in some cases for the bulk of the investment portfolios to be passed on to investment institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of India, there may still remain a residual problem. A possible solution may be to set up a separate agency affiliated to the long term institutions to hold and manage equity shares and secure

continuous participation in the management of assisted concerns. This matter is under consideration.

Membership of Executives of Public Sector Undertakings of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry

4613. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to permit Executives of Public Sector undertakings to become members of Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision;

(c) whether he is aware that many public sector officers are ideologically pro-private sector; and

(d) whether, in view of this, it is proposed to screen such officers before allowing them to join private Chambers of Commerce and Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Public enterprises have been advised that there is generally no bar to their becoming members of industrial and professional associations of the industries to which they belong, as is borne out from the fact that in the case of a number of enterprises, their memoranda of association contain a specific clause providing for this. The attention of public enterprises have also been drawn to a recommendation of the National Commission on Labour to the effect that public sector undertakings should be encouraged to join their respective industrial associations.

Chief executives of public enterprises have also been advised that there would be no objection to such chief executives being members of management committees of industrial or professional associations only.

(b) It is felt that within a particular industry, there is an identity of interest between public sector and private sector in finding answers to common problems facing the industry and public sector being leaders in the industrial field, it is essential that public enterprises are able to play a proper role in the counsels of the industry to which they belong and through them in the wider forum available.

(c) It will not be fair to make such a generalisation.

(d) Does not arise.

Sale of Shares of Public Sector Undertakings to Public

4614. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to throw open shares of new public sector undertakings for public subscription;

(b) if so, the consideration for allowing private ownership to enter the public sector in this fashion;

(c) whether Government have been motivated by the non-eligibility of public sector undertakings for loans from the nationalised credit institutions; and

(d) if so, the reasons why Government do not prefer to amend the existing constitution and rules of these institutions so that they may extend credit facilities to public sector concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government have not taken any decision to invite equity participation from the public in new public sector undertakings. However, in certain public enterprises there is equity participation from the public due to historical reasons like taking over of privately owned companies, stipulation in collaboration agreement, etc.

(c) and (d). Government have advised the financial institutions to extend to Public Enterprises the same types of assistance that they give to private enterprises such as loans, underwriting of subscription to shares and debentures and/or guarantees, subject only to the limitations if any imposed by the respective statutes under which the institutions have been set up.

Foreign Capital Investment in India

4615. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the commodities in which the foreign companies in India are

dealing together with the number of such companies;

(b) what percentage of their investment is allowed to be taken out of the country; and

(c) the form in which it is taken out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The number of foreign controlled companies, excluding banks and insurance companies, was 960 as at the end of March, 1969. They are engaged in various industries such as plantations, mining, petroleum, manufacture of foods, beverages etc, textile products, transport equipment, machinery and machine tools, metals and metal products, electrical goods and machinery, chemicals and allied products, trading, construction, utilities, transport and other miscellaneous types of businesses.

(b) and (c). The outstanding foreign investments in foreign controlled companies as at the end of March, 1967 were Rs. 700.5 crores comprising of Rs. 290.6 crores in Indian branches of foreign companies and Rs. 409.9 crores in foreign controlled rupee companies. The remittances made abroad by way of profits of branches and dividends of foreign controlled rupee companies during the last few years were as under:

	(Rs. crores)		
	Profits of branches	Dividends of foreign controlled companies	Total
1967-68	16.0	29.3	45.3
1968-69	13.0	25.4	38.4
1969-70 (April- September)	5.0	12.0	17.0

Under the existing policy of Government remittances on account of profits and dividends to non-residents are freely allowed after payment of Indian taxes.

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings

4616. SHRI SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister had issued a Circular on the 25th

August, 1969 to all the Union Ministers to devise suitable steps to ensure that the quota of representation reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services is achieved within the next two years in all the Public Undertakings under their control;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the circular will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) how many vacancies in Class I, II, III and IV posts have been advertised and how many have been filled up in each of the Public Undertakings since 25th January, 1969 by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to recruit them on a period of probation and absorb them subsequently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister had written to all concerned Ministers regarding the need for ensuring the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in the public enterprises according to the reservation orders in this regard, within the next two or three years to the extent practicable.

(b) it is not proposed to place a copy of the letter on the Table of the House.

(c) Detailed information regarding vacancies in Class I, II, III and IV posts in the public enterprises that have been advertised and filled since January 25, 1969 by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates is not available. The work involved in the collection of these particulars is not expected to be commensurate with the results to be obtained therefrom. According to available information in respect of 47 public enterprises, of the 17022 candidates recruited during the calendar year 1969, 1529 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) Generally, rules/orders governing recruitment to posts prescribe that appointments of all selected candidates (including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) should be made on probation initially.

General Pool Accommodation for Class III and IV Staff of Delhi Flood Control Wing

4617. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Class III and Class IV staff of the Delhi Flood Control Wing are entitled to accommodation from the General Pool of Accommodation of the Directorate of Estates; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Yes, Sir. Normally the staff working under the Delhi Administration is eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi provided there is no separate pool of accommodation under the Administration and the office in which they are working are located within the eligible zones.

(b) Does not arise.

Applicability of C.G.H.S. Scheme to Class III and Class IV Staff of Delhi Flood Control Wing

4618. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Class III and Class IV staff of the Delhi Flood Control Wing are governed by the Central Government Contributory Health Service Scheme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Central Government Health Scheme is applicable to Central Government employees. The employees of the Delhi Flood Control Wing are under the administrative control of the Delhi Administration who have not joined the Scheme.

General Pool Accommodation for Class III and IV Staff of Badarpur Thermal Power Project

4619. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Class I, II and IV staff of Badarpur Thermal power project are entitled to General Pool Accommodation of the Directorate of Estates; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). The staff of Badarpur Thermal Power Project at Badarpur is not entitled to residential accommodation from the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi as Badarpur does not fall in any of the Postal Zones of Delhi at present qualifying for allotment of general pool accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi. However, 39 officials of the Project who are occupying residential accommodation from the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi/Faridabad were permitted as a special case to continue to retain the same till 31st December, 1969 on payment of normal rent.

Benefits of C.G.H.S. Scheme to Class III and Class IV Staff of Badarpur Thermal Power Project

4620. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Class III and IV staff of Badarpur Thermal Power Project are entitled to benefits under the Central Government Contributory Health Service Scheme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The staff of Badarpur Thermal Power Project residing in various areas of Delhi/New Delhi which are covered under the C.G.H. Scheme are entitled to benefits under the Scheme. Badarpur area itself is not yet covered under the Central Government Health Scheme. Staff residing there is entitled to claim medical reimbursement under C. S. (MA) Rules.

Amount of Foreign Exchange permitted to be brought by Hippies

4621. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Hippies bring foreign exchange with them and if so, the amount of foreign exchange each Hippie is permitted to bring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): There are no restrictions on the amount of foreign exchange a foreign national may bring into the country. As no record is kept of the foreign exchange brought in by foreign nationals, it would not be possible to say to what extent Hippies bring in foreign exchange.

प्रतिरक्षा लेखों में एस० ए० एस० परीक्षा

4622. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा लेखों में एस० ए० एस० परीक्षा घाठ महीने पहले अर्थात् अक्तूबर के महीने में ली गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका परिणाम अब तक घोषित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) परीक्षा-फल 16 जून 1970 को घोषित किया गया था ।

विदेशी सहायता का उपयोग

4623. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-70 में विभिन्न देशों से

प्राप्त हुई विदेशी सहायता की राशि को किस प्रकार व्यय किया गया है; और

(ख) भारत ने देशों से अब तक कुल कितना ऋण लिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें 1969-70 में प्राप्त हुई विदेशी सहायता का प्रयोजन-वार ब्यौरा दिया गया है। (समा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है) [प्रश्नवा-लय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4115/70]

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1970 तक मंजूर किये गये (हस्ताक्षरित करारों के अनुसार) विदेशी ऋणों की कुल रकम 8916 करोड़ रुपया बैठती है। परन्तु मंजूर की गई रकम के मुकाबले 31 मार्च 1970 तक 7,346 करोड़ रुपये की रकम का ही भुगतान किया गया था। 31 मार्च, 1970 की स्थिति के अनुसार, विदेशी ऋणों की बकाया रकम 5607 करोड़ रुपये थी जिसकी अदायगी विदेशी मुद्रा में या माल के निर्यात द्वारा की जाती है।

Decentralisation of Audit and Accounts Works of P. & T. Department, Circle Wise

4624. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal to decentralise the Audit and Accounts Works of the P. & T. Department Circle-wise has been implemented;

(b) whether a final decision to open an office of the Director of Audits and Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, in Bihar Circle, for speedy settlement of claims of staff and efficient auditing of the P. & T. Office has been taken; and

(c) if not, reason for delay in implementation of policy in Bihar and posting of A Accounts Officer in Muzaffarpur, Patna Telegraph, Ranchi and Darbhanga Engineering Divisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The proposal to decentralise the audit and account work of the P. & T. Department on circle-wise basis is in the process of implementation. New offices have already been formed at Jaipur and Trivandrum with effect from 1-11-1969 and at Cuttack with effect from 1-12-1969.

(b) Provision exists in the current year's Budget for the opening of new offices at Patna, Bhopal and Bangalore to deal with the audit and accounts work of P. & T. Transactions of the Bihar, M. P. and Mysore circles respectively.

(c) In view of the position stated at (b), the question of delay in implementation does not arise at this stage.

The posts of Accounts Officer in the Engineering Divisions at Muzaffarpur, Patna, Ranchi and Darbhanga have been sanctioned recently and are likely to be filled up shortly.

Smuggling of Indian Films into South Africa

4625. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI S. KUNDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation has alleged that large-scale smuggling of Indian films out of the country is going on;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a part of such smuggled films is going to South Africa; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check this illegal trade, apprehend the smugglers and stop the heavy losses now being incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information has been received that some Indian films exported to third countries are diverted to South Africa.

(c) The Customs authorities have already been alerted to prevent such smuggling, and recently some seizures have been effected on the Western Coast of India.

सूखा की स्थिति के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

4626. श्री जयेश्वर यादव: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1968-69 और 1969-70 में सूखा की स्थिति के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई तथा इसे किस प्रकार खर्च किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उसने 1968-69 और 1969-70 में सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए राहत कार्यों के लिए बांदा जिले को जो सहायता प्रदान की उसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1968-69	1969-70
1. मुफ्त सहायता	0.17	0.65
2. राहत कार्य (मजदूरी)	0.31	3.47
3. संकट निवारक तकाबी	12.25	22.00
4. भू-राजस्व स्थगन/ माफी	4.87	8.05

Need for Simplification of Rate Contract Procedure for Purchases

4627. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the purchases of stores for development works in Himachal Pradesh of the value of rupees thirty lakhs and beyond are made through the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals:

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that due to the rate contract basis these take a long time to fructify and the development works have been held up for a long time; and

(c) whether Government propose to simplify this procedure and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The supply of different kinds of stores on rate contract basis to the various Direct Demanding Officers is, by and large, satisfactory. However, difficulties arise in cases where the raw material required for the manufacture of items is in short supply. There were some complaints from Himachal Pradesh Government about the delay in the supply of C. I. Pipes and G. I. Pipes. The delay was due to shortage of steel.

(c) The existing procedure in respect of drawals against rate contracts is on the whole working satisfactorily. However, the procedures in the DGS & D are constantly kept under review with a view to effecting improvement.

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करों को गिरफ्तार करना

4628. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सीमा पर आये दिन तस्करों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितने तस्करों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ग) वर्ष वार गिरफ्तार किये गये छोटे तथा बड़े तस्कर, अलग-अलग कितने हैं;

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई है; और

(ङ) गिरफ्तार किये गये कुछ तस्करों को मुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं;

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): (क) तथा (ख). तस्कर आयात निर्यात के मामले भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर अक्सर पकड़े जाते हैं। इस खुली सीमा को देखते हुए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यहां से जोरों से तस्कर आयात-निर्यात हो रहा है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष गिरफ्तार किये गये आयात-निर्यात-तस्करों की

कुल संख्या नीचे दिये अनुसार है;

1967	1968	1969	1970 (जुलाई 1970 तक)
20	51	114	76

(ग) इस सीमा पर पकड़े गये आयात-निर्यात तस्करों में से अधिकांश व्यक्ति थोड़े मूल्य की वस्तुएं ही लाते ले जाते पाये गये थे। छोटे अथवा बड़े तस्करों की कोई सुनिश्चित परिभाषा नहीं है कि उनके भ्रम-भ्रमलग भ्रमकड़े दिये जा सकें।

(घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ङ) कुछ मामलों में गिरफ्तार किये हुए तस्करों के विरुद्ध पर्याप्त सबूत नहीं होने से उन्हें छोड़ दिया जाता है।

**Construction of Booths for Rehriwalas
in Chandigarh**

4629. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh has decided to build small shops and booths for the Rehriwalas and also for the occupants of Nehru and Shastri markets;

(b) if so, the number of such booths and their location; and

(c) whether the Rehriwalas of particular market will be accommodated in the booths to be constructed in that market?

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 Chandigarh Administration proposes to construct 500 small sheds for Rehriwalas in Section 15, 19, 20, 22 and 23, while for the Nehru and Shastri markets 107 booths are being constructed in Sectors 7 to 30 in the first instance. These Sheds/booths will be given out on rent.

(c) The criteria for allotment and the Sectors where the Rehriwalas may be accommodated are being worked out.

Accident Prone Area on Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road, Sarojani Nagar, New Delhi

4631. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI:

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

(a) whether there is a vacant plot of land at one end of Brigadier Hoshiar Singh Road in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, where the boards of the Central Radio Store (Civil Aviation) and Executive Engineer, C.P.W.D. Division No. 1 and 2 have been displayed;

(b) if so, whether a DTU Bus No. DLP 1043 plying on route No. 17A had fallen into the said plot in May, 1970 and many passengers had been injured as a result thereof;

(c) whether a truck No. DLL 5167 had entered into L Block quarters opposite the said plot and run over two or three persons killing them at about 11 P.M. on the 11th June, 1970;

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to level the said plot of land, widen the adjacent road and shift the truck stand from there; and

(e) if so, the time by which this would be done and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such incident has come to the notice of this Department.

(c) Yes, Sir. The truck ploughed into the backyard of the Government quarters (L Block, Sarojini Nagar) thereby killing two persons on the spot and seriously injuring the third one.

(d) There is no proposal to level the said plot of land or to widen the adjacent road. The District Magistrate, Delhi has, however, issued a notification prohibiting the parking of vehicles from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

(e) Levelling the plot and widening of the

road are not considered necessary. However drums painted white (to be replaced later by a protective wall) have been fixed between the road leading to the Stores and the L Block of Sarojini Nagar to prevent similar accidents in future.

Progress of Kandla Port and its Township

4632. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR
SHAH:

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

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from a large number of citizens of Kandla Port Township in regard to the progress of Kandla Port and its township; and

(b) if so, the action 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 PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Erection Notice served on residents of
Trans-Jamuna Village, Mandavali
(Fazalpur) Delhi**

4633. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: 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 village Mandavali (Fazalpur), Delhi-32 was acquired from the U. P. Government by the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether its residential area has never been extended by the Union Territory after taking it over;

(c) whether the residents of the village have been served with Notices under Sections 9 (i) and 10 (i) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 except the residents in the residential

area in existence prior to 1885 after taking into consideration the increased population of the village beyond 1885;

(d) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes residents of the village have also been served with similar notices; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to compensate and rehabilitate the evicted families of the whole village consisting more than 5,000 persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Residents outside the 'Lal Dora' (residential area) of village Mandavli Fazalpur have been served with notices under section 9 and 10 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Land Acquisition Act does not provide for any discrimination. Notices are served on all persons having interest in the land under acquisition irrespective of caste or creed.

(e) Alternative developed plots of land at predetermined rates will be allotted to those persons whose lands are acquired. They will also be eligible for compensation under the Act.

Changes in Registration of Firms

4634. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) in its 21st report has recommended certain changes in registration of firms and purchase of goods from different States;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the recommendations have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are being examined.

Foreign Exchange Requirements of Paradip Fertilizer Project

4635. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of fertilizer plant to be put up at Paradip;

(b) whether any foreign exchange is involved in this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the construction of this project will begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Government have asked Fertilizer Corporation of India to prepare a techno-economic feasibility report for establishing a fertiliser plant at Paradip based on imported ammonia. It is too early to give any details regarding the project.

Progress in Establishing Nickel Factory at Sukinda, Orissa

4636. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in establishing nickel factory at Sukinda, Orissa; and

(b) whether further survey has disclosed more resources of nickel in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) The Hindustan Copper Limited have commissioned a feasibility study for the commercial extraction of Nickel from the Sukinda Nickel Deposit in Cuttack District of Orissa. The feasibility report is expected to be ready by end of 1970. Decision on setting up of a Nickel extraction plant will be taken after the feasibility study has been completed and the results examined.

(b) Geological Survey of India are carrying out exploration work including drilling in Kumardah—Saruabil area of district Cuttack to prove further reserves of Nickel ore. The results will be available when the drilling is completed.

Reduction in Price of Cooking Gas

4637. SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the price of cooking gas cylinders has been reduced in pursuance of the report of Shantilal Shah Committee;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

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) The Shantilal Shah Committee recommended a uniform reduction of Rs. 3 per cylinder of 14.5 Kg. in the selling price of L.P. Gas irrespective of the prices at which it is being sold at present by various companies at different places. The present prices at different places show wide variations. In these circumstances, it became desirable to examine the price structure. The matter is under active consideration of Government.

Family Planning Centres in Mysore State

4638. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

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

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres functioning at present in Mysore State:

(b) the aid granted by Centre to run these Family Planning Centres annually during the years 1968-69 and 1970-71; and

(c) the number of new Family Planning Centres going to be opened in Rural and

Urban areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The number of Family Planning Centres functioning at present in Mysore State is as follows:—

(i) Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres	50
(ii) Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres	.. 265
(iii) Sub-Centres	.. 1972

(b) The total amount of assistance provided to Mysore State for various schemes under the Family Planning Programme during 1968-69 was Rs. 144.34 lakhs. Of this, an amount of Rs. 56.00 lakhs was intended for Family Planning Centres. An allocation of Rs. 260.25 lakhs which includes a sum of Rs. 84.34 lakhs for such Centres has been made for the year 1970-71.

(c) The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

Demands of Workers of Pimpri Penicillin Factory

4639. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any demonstration by the Pimpri penicillin Factory workers on the 14th July, 1970;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers;

(c) whether Government have received any representation regarding the grievances of workers of Pimpri Penicillin Factory against the management, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) No. There was a demonstration on the 13th

July, 1970 during the lunch interval between 12.30 to 1.00 p.m.

(b) No demands as such were made. The demonstration, it was said, was held to highlight the alleged lapses of the management.

(c) and (d). The representations received from the union have been sent to the management for consideration and suitable remedial action. The representations cover various matters such as production programme, promotion policy, absorption of casual workers, working of data processing unit etc. The matters are under discussion and negotiation between the union and the management.

लोक निर्माणों की लागत को कम करने सम्बन्धी समिति का प्रतिवेदन

4640. श्री श्रींकार लाल 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 लोक निर्माणों की लागत को कम करने के लिए उपाय और साधनों का सुझाव देने हेतु नियुक्त समिति ने इस बीच अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परिमल घोष) : (क) भारत सरकार ने सार्वजनिक निर्माणों की लागत कम करने के उपायों और साधनों का सुझाव देने के लिए कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की है। परन्तु सरकार ने बड़े शहरों में बड़े पैमाने पर कम लागत के आवास-निर्माण सम्बन्धी पद्धतियों का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की थी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Eviction Notices served on Allottees of Servant Quarters, Kashmir House, New Delhi

4641. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allottees of servant quarters situated in Kashmir House, New Delhi have been served with eviction notices without offering them alternative accommodation, if so, how many of them have been so served with notices and in what circumstances;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the quarters got vacated during some years ago, have been reallocated to others who are not Kashmir Government Employees;

(c) whether evictees are being given alternative accommodation, if so, where an on what terms; and

(d) whether any representation has been received from them by the Home Ministry, if so, the main points made out there and Government's reactions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) No proper allottee of any servant quarter in the Kashmir House has been served with an eviction notice. There are 73 servant quarters in the Kashmir House. 18 are with the Ministry of Defence while 54 are with the Trade Commissioner, Jammu and Kashmir Government and the remaining one is in the General Pool. None of the 19 servant quarters with the Ministry of Defence and in the General Pool is in the occupation of any unauthorised person. All of them stand allotted to authorised persons. Out of the remaining 54 servant quarters (73-19) which are under the administrative control of J & K Government 14 are in the occupation of unauthorised persons who are neither in the employment of J & K Government nor are paying any rent to the said Government.

(b) No Sir. The 54 servant quarters are meant for J & K Government employees posted in Delhi and they are consequently allotted by the Trade Commissioner, J & K Government to eligible Kashmir Government employees, only.

(c) Since the J & K Government wants to demolish the servant quarters, the unauthorised occupants of 14 servant quarters were served with eviction notices. The cases of the unauthorised occupants are subjudice in various courts of Law. Hence the question of provision of alternative accommodation to the unauthorised occupants does not arise.

(d) Yes Sir. The main points made out in the representation, *inter alia*, are as under that:

- (i) they have been residents in the servant quarters for the last 15 to 30 years.
- (ii) they are ready to pay the rent, but the Trade Commissioner is not accepting the same; and
- (iii) the J & K Government wants to have the servant quarters vacated as they want to put up a new building by demolishing them. The question of alternative accommodation does not arise.

In view of the fact that the persons concerned are unauthorised occupants of the servant quarters and are not employees of J & K Government, that Government wants to have the servant quarters vacated. Further, the J & K Government proposes to demolish these quarters with a view to putting up new structure in their place.

Loan Facilities for Housing purposes by L. I. C.

4642. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation have decided to provide Housing Loan facilities at all its 540 Centres; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The corporation is contemplating extension of its "Own Your Home" Scheme to all centres where it has a branch office.

(b) The details are being worked out.

Amount received by Philanthropic Organisations from Foreign Countries

4643. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of money received by each 'Philanthropic' Organisations, both India and foreign, working in India, from each foreign country, year-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Information regarding inward remittances is maintained only in a general way for statistical and balance of payment purposes. Data is not maintained on the basis of the category such as mentioned in the Question. Hence the information sought cannot be furnished. However, if the Honourable Member desires to have information of inward remittances received by any particular organisation, efforts will be made to furnish the same, but this would be possible only in respect of inward remittances for Rs. 10,000/- and more received through banking channels.

Balance Sheets of nationalised Banks

4644. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have prepared and submitted their balance-sheets for the year 1969-70 as per provisions of the Act;

(b) if so, a summary of the working results of each nationalised bank for the year 1969-70; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, why it has not yet been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). According to Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, read with Section 29(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the first balance sheets are to relate to the 31st December 1969. They would not relate to the financial year 1969-70. It has not been possible to finalise the balance sheets as at 31st

December 1969 so far for the following reasons:

- (1) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969 was struck down by the Supreme Court and the new Act replacing it could receive the President's assent only on the 31st March 1970. Although additional auditors for each of the fourteen corresponding new banks were appointed in December 1969 (in addition to the existing auditors), instructions regarding the preparation of the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the nationalised banks for the year 1969 and the scope of the audit by additional auditors could be issued only towards the end of March 1970 or thereafter.
- (2) As the accounts for the year 1969 were the first set of accounts after nationalisation, certain aspects relating to uniform presentation of accounts by these banks to the extent possible, the period to be covered by the accounts (whether they should relate to the period 19th July to 31st December 1959 or the whole of the year), appropriation of profits, audit of the accounts by additional auditors, Directors' reports, etc., had to be examined in detail before guidelines could be issued to banks.
- (3) As the Companies Act 1956 is not applicable to the audit of the nationalised banks, the auditors have raised certain queries relating to the nature of their report and these queries have to be answered before the audit can be completed. The Reserve Bank which is primarily concerned with the matter is processing it with a view to early finalisation of the balance sheets.

Fertilizer Companies in Public and Private Sectors

4645. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of firms which produce different varieties of fertilizers in the public and private sectors, separately, in collaboration with private firms of each foreign country during the last three years;

(b) the total initial capital investment allowed to these firms, separately and the proportion of shares held by the foreign collaborators in each case;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to and actual spent by the collaborating firms; and

(d) how far these foreign collaboration agreements have been able to reduce our import of fertilizers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: (a) and (b). No firm in the public sector is at present producing fertilizers with foreign collaboration. The following firms in the private sector have set up fertilizer factories with foreign collaboration:

Name of firm	Total capital investment (equity) (Rs. crores)	Proportion of shares held by foreign collaborators
1. Coromandal Fertilizers Ltd.	9.58	47%
2. Indian Explosives Ltd. (for fertilizer Project alone)	16.68	58.45%

(c) The amount approved by Government for investment by foreign collaborators has been contributed by them, which was utilised to meet part of the foreign exchange requirements of the project. The question of releasing foreign exchange to the foreign collaborators did not arise.

(d) The Coromandal Fertilizers and Indian Explosives Ltd. produced the following quantities of fertilizers in their factories:

Year	Coromandal Fertilizers Limited.		Indian Explosives Limited In terms of Nitrogen
	In terms of Nitrogen (in '000 tonnes)	In terms of P_2O_5	
1967-68	6.98	1.63	—
1968-69	51.71	35.30	—
1969-70	68.30	64.00	16.9
	126.99	100.93	16.9

Coromandal Fertilizer factory went into production in December, 1967 and Indian Explosives Limited fertilizer factory at Kamapur in December 1969.

There is saving in import of fertilizers to the extent of the above production.

Export of Hard Coke

4646. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's decision to export hard coke to foreign countries is creating a severe crisis in the coal industry; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after Government's decision to export hard coke, the prices have risen steeply; if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government would reconsider the decision to export hard coke in view of its shortage in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY): (a) and (b). No. Export of hard coke in small quantities has been permitted by the Government for the last few years. In the beginning of this year, permission was granted to the Durgapur Projects Ltd. and the National Coal Development Corporation to export certain surplus quantities of hard coke subject to the specific condition that no internal consumers would be allowed to suffer.

Complaints regarding inadequate supply of coke and increased prices have been received from some quarters. In 1970 upto the end of July, only 35,000 tonnes of coke have been exported and hence the shortage of coke in internal market cannot be attributed to exports. Coke production has been less due to a number of other factors, such as labour troubles, damage to coke oven batteries of TISCO and consequential increase in their demand of hard coke.

After the decontrol over price and distribution of hard coke, the Joint Coke Plant

Committee, which represents the producers of hard coke, regulates the price of coke taking into account relevant considerations. Information regarding the actual price increases, after the decision to export was taken, is being collected and will be furnished as soon as possible.

(c) The need to revise the decision to export hard coke would arise only if it becomes clear that internal shortages have been created by the same. The matter is constantly under review.

L. I. C. investment in Companies

4647. SHRI JAI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investment of about Rs. 100 crores has been made by Life Insurance Corporation in some of the Companies which are badly managed and running in losses;

(b) if so, the names of the persons responsible for this lapse and action taken against them in each case; and

(c) the steps taken for ensuring re-payment of the loans advanced to those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Out of the L.I.C.'s total investment in preference and equity shares, of Rs. 34 crores and Rs. 127.39 crores respectively as on 31-3-1969, the investment in companies which were in arrears in respect of dividends on their preference shares and/or which had skipped dividend on the equity shares for one or more years, was Rs. 8.57 crores in preference shares and Rs. 29.53 crores in equity shares. Of this, new companies accounted for Rs. 4.14 crores in preference shares and Rs. 7.63 crores in equity shares. Thus the investments in companies which could be said to have belied the expectations with which their shares had been acquired, were of the order of Rs. 4.43 crores in preference shares and Rs. 21.90 crores in equity shares.

(b) The decisions to make these investments were taken in good faith and after due examination of the past performance and the future prospects of the companies. There is nothing extraordinary in the fact that some of these judgments have gone wrong due to

circumstances which could not have been foreseen at the time the decisions to make the investments were taken. In such cases, the situation is reviewed from time to time and all possible corrective action is taken.

(c) Out of the 22 companies to which the LIC had advanced loans as on 31-3-1969, 9 companies had not declared a dividend at all or had skipped dividend for one or more years. Of these, 7 were new companies. In all cases, however, the loans and the interest thereon were being repaid according to schedule.

Civil Amenities for the Residents of Rampura Delhi

4648. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether facilities of water, electricity and drainage have not so far been provided for the residents of Rampura, Delhi-35 and its adjacent colonies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which they are expected to be provided for them?

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). Rampura and adjoining colonies of Shanti Nagar and Ganeshpura have already been electrified. Electrification of some other colonies in the adjoining areas is under execution while estimates for electrification of others are under preparation.

The Delhi Development Authority is already making provision of basic amenities like water supply, brick pavement, public latrines, etc., in Rampura village. It is not, however, making any provision of these amenities in the colonies adjacent to this village as these colonies do not fall within its 'development area.'

Printing Machine purchased by Central Board of Excise & Customs lying idle.

4649. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Roneo Printing Machine costing about Rs. 26,000 was purchased in or about 1963 for Printing forms etc., by the Central Board of Excise and Customs, but is still kept idle and forms are still being got printed from the open market;

(b) if so, the reasons of its being kept idle; and

(c) the cost of printing of forms in the market per annum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A Roma-yor II Offset Printing Machine was purchased in 1963 at a cost of about Rs. 23,000/- mainly for printing the Central Excise publications departmentally. The machine has not been kept idle. More than 11,00,000 copies of about 1600 sheets of Customs and Central Excise Tariffs, Correction Slips and other such publications were got printed by this machine. However, experience has shown that this machine can be put to better use of printing bigger printing jobs rather than small ones. Necessary steps for full and proper utilisation of machine are being taken.

The forms required for departmental use are not being printed from the open market, but are centrally printed at the Government of India Presses and distributed by the Forms Stores, Calcutta to Central Excise and Customs formations all over the country. The question of incurring expenditure on their printing in the market, therefore, does not arise.

Agreements for Foreign Aid

4650. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aid agreements signed with foreign countries during the last three years with total amount and the names of the countries;

(b) the debt relief by each of the countries during the last three years;

(c) what are India's debt liabilities at present; and

(d) how much amount is paid by way of payment towards debts per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement (Annexure-I) containing the details required is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) India's outstanding foreign debt, involving payments in foreign exchange or through export of goods amounted to Rs. 5,607 crores as of March 31, 1970.

(d) The amount paid to each country during the year 1969-70 towards repayment of principal and payment of interest is shown in the Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE—I

Statement showing aid agreements signed and debt relief received for the last three years, 1967-68 to 1969-70.

Name of the Country/ Institution	Agreements signed against aid commitments for 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70		
	Number of Ag- reements	Total value (Rs. crores)	of which Debt Relief (Rs. crores).
A. LOANS REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY:			
1. Austria	6	5.0	2.6
2. Belgium	5	13.5	1.6
3. Canada	16	118.3	3.6
4. Denmark	2	7.0	—
5. France	8	61.3	7.2
6. Federal Re. public of Germany	3	148.3	47.9
7. Italy	3	21.6	9.6
8. Japan	8	106.5	31.9
9. Netherlands	6	24.3	0.9
10. Norway	1	1.5	—
11. Sweden	2	10.9	—
12. U.K.	18	222.3	64.9
13. U.S.A.	22	835.0	13.1
14. I.R.B.D.	6	82.9	33.7
15. I.D.A.	4	238.1	—
Total-A	110	1896.5	217.0

B. LOANS REPAYABLE THROUGH EXPORT OF GOODS

Bulgaria	1	11.3	—
<i>Total-B</i>	1	11.3	—
<i>Grand Total</i>	111	1907.8	217.0

Notes: 1. British aid includes debt refinancing credit signed on 24-3-1970 against 1970-71 aid commitment.

2. USA assistance includes PL. 480 convertible credits but excludes PL. 480 non-convertible rupee credit.

3. Romanian credit of 4-4-1968 has been excluded, since the amount of the credit has not been specified in the loan agreement.

ANNEXURE—II

Statement showing principal repayments and interest payments against foreign loan during 1969-70.

(Rs. Corres)

Name of the Country/Institution	Principal	Interest	Total
I. LOANS REPAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY			
1. Austria	0.9	0.7	1.6
2. Belgium	1.3	0.8	2.1
3. Canada	2.4	3.0	5.4
4. Denmark	neg.	neg.	neg.
5. France	9.8	3.5	13.3
6. West Germany	34.2	25.3	59.5
7. Italy	5.9	3.3	9.2
8. Japan	32.6	18.5	51.1
9. Netherlands	1.3	2.1	3.4
10. Sweden	1.0	0.5	1.5
11. Switzerland	1.8	1.6	3.4
12. U.K.	26.1	14.1	40.2
13. U.S.A.	40.4	29.7	70.1
14. IBRD/IDA	41.4	26.7	68.1
<i>Total-I</i>	199.1	129.8	328.9

II. LOANS REPAYABLE THROUGH EXPORT OF GOODS:

	1	2	3	4
1. U.S.S.R.	50.2	10.2	60.4	
2. Czechoslovakia	5.3	1.4	6.7	
3. Poland	2.6	0.6	3.22	
4. Yugoslavia	4.3	0.8	5.1	
<i>Total-II</i>	62.4	13.0	75.4	
<i>Total (I+II)</i>	261.5	142.8	404.3	

The above statement excludes (i) payments arising due to repatriation of Indian currency from Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the Trucial States and (ii) Debt servicing done in Indian rupees.

Demand made by All India Insurance Employees' Association regarding Nationalisation of General Insurance

4651. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-Committee of the All-India Insurance Employees' Association, which met in New Delhi on the 23rd July, 1970 has called for immediate nationalisation of general insurance which will help improve working conditions of insurance employees;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government has seen a press report to that effect.

(b) and (c). Government is fully seized of the matter.

Registration of Group Housing Societies

4652. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

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 more than 40 applications for registration of Group Housing Societies have been received by the Registrar of Cooperatives;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that out of 40 only one has been registered so far;

(c) if so, whether the remaining 39 are being asked to obtain 'No Objection' from the Delhi Development Authority before they could be considered for registration;

(d) if so, whether the society registered so far had also not completed that formality;

(e) whether Government have issued any directives to the D.D.A. and the Delhi Administration to register any new Group Housing Society; and

(f) if so, what steps are being taken to see that all the remaining societies are registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The applications received for registration of Societies on Group Housing basis are under examination of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi. Further appropriate action will be taken by him after the examination of applications is concluded.

Prior Approval of Reserve Bank of India Regarding Employment of Foreign Nationals

4653. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has instructed all foreign banks operating in India to obtain its prior approval to proposals for employment of foreign nationals;

(b) the details of the instructions issued; and

(c) the total number of foreign nationals working in different banks in India along with the salary that they are getting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). In order to have an effective control over the Indianisation of staff by foreign banks, the Reserve Bank of India advised in November 1968, all the authorised dealers in foreign exchange to obtain prior sanction of the Reserve Bank before engaging foreign nationals. This restriction applies to all banks of India including branches of foreign banks. Accordingly, whenever any foreign national is desired to be brought to India for service in an Indian bank or any Indian branch of a foreign bank, it has to make an application to the Reserve Bank stating full details including the capacity in which the person concerned will be employed, special reasons for bringing him etc.

(c) According to information collected by the Reserve Bank, there were 150 foreign nationals working in the branches of foreign banks operating in India on the 30th June, 1970. A statement showing the number of persons in particular pay ranges is attached.

Statement

Number of foreign nationals working in banks as on 30th June 1970 drawing basic pay per month between Rs.

Name of the Bank	1,000 to 3,000	3,001 to 7,000	5,001 to 7,000	7,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 15,000	Total columns (2) to (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Banque National de Paris ..	3	2	—	—	—	5
General Bank of the Netherlands ..	5	—	—	—	—	5
The Mitsui Bank Limited ..	—	3	2	—	—	5
The Bank of Tokyo Ltd. ..	8	6	—	—	—	14

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
First National City Bank ..	—	—	—	—	5	3	8
American Express International Banking Corporation	—	—	1	3	3	—	7
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association	—	—	—	6	3	1	10
Mercantile Bank Ltd. ..	14	—	4	2	—	—	20
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	6	—	—	1	—	—	7
The British Bank of the Middle East	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
The Chartered Bank ..	13	—	8	1	—	—	22
The Eastern Bank Ltd. ..	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.	9	—	31	—	—	—	40
GRAND TOTAL:		61	58	16	11	4	150

Survey of South Eastern Bhutan for Oil by O.N.G.C.

4654. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhutan has requested the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to make a preliminary survey for oil in South Eastern Bhutan;

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

(c) the total amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on this venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) A request to that effect has been made by Bhutan to the Govt. of India.

(b) The request is being given due consideration.

(c) It would depend on the scale of operations that may be undertaken in this connection.

Method for Conversion of Worn-Out Automobile Tyres into Chemicals and Raw Materials

4655. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: 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 "Firestone and Rubber Company has devised a destructive distillation method of converting worn-out automobile tyres into chemicals and raw materials that can be reused in various manufacturing processes and each ton of scrap tyres distilled yields 140 gallons of oils and 1,500 cubic feet of gas"; and

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

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

(b) Government will make enquiries.

Extraction of Crude Petroleum from Ground-up Paper and Waste

4656. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "US Bureau of Mines chemists have shown that wet, ground-up paper and waste can be converted into crude petroleum and from this, fuel oil and other products could be refined, if the process is economic on a large scale;" and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make detailed enquiries with a view to starting a pilot plant for utilising paper wastes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes. Indian Institute of Petroleum is aware of it. The subject is presently at the stage of laboratory scale trials in the U.S.A. It is not yet certain whether the process will become practical for the large scale conversion of garbage into crude oil.

(b) At present there is no proposal to establish such a plant in India.

Advice of Law Ministry Regarding Review of Out-of-turn Allotment Cases

4657. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Law Ministry has advised the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development that they cannot review the out-of-turn cases sanctioned previously to Government employees on medical grounds for more than two years back; and

(b) if so, the nature of the advice given by the Ministry of Law and the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). Some consultation with the Union Law Ministry has taken place on the subject and the matter is to be further discussed with that Ministry. Until a final view on the legal position has been formulated, it is not possible to say what action will be taken on out-of-turn cases sanctioned previously.

Loans to Government Employees for Purchase of Plot of Land and Construction of House

4658. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently launched a scheme under which

Government employees can get loans for the purchase of plot of land and construction of house in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). In accordance with the orders issued on 23rd July, 1970, advances will now be admissible to eligible Central Government servants for constructing a new house (including the acquisition of a suitable plot of land for the purpose), either at the place of duty or at the place where the Government servant proposes to settle after retirement. While forwarding applications for house building advances partly for the purchase of land and partly for construction of the house, the Heads of Departments are required to obtain and furnish an attested copy of the letter from the seller of the plot to the effect that subject to the settlement and payment of the price, he is in a position to hand over the vacant possession of a clearly demarcated developed plot of land to the applicant within a period of two months from the date of his (seller's) letter. The Heads of Departments are also required to ensure at the time of examining such applications that the applicant will, *prima-facie*, be in a position to produce the sale-deed in respect of land within a period of two months from the date of drawal of the first instalment of the advance (which shall be 20 per cent of the sanctioned advance if the house proposed to be constructed is single-storeyed and 15 per cent of the sanctioned advance if the house to be constructed is double-storeyed). Where an applicant fails to finalise the transaction and produce the sale deed within two months of the drawal of the first instalment, or to submit plans, specifications and estimates for construction of the house within 6 months thereafter, he will be liable to refund the advance drawn in one lump sum.

Analysis of Sample of Building Materials Taken from Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi

4659. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representative samples of building materials taken from certain flats in B-1 and B-4 Blocks of Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi were got analysed by some laboratory during the year 1969 and/or 1970; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

Safdarjung Enclave Flats Constructed by Delhi Development Authority

4660. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 7894 on the 28th April, 1969 regarding Safdarjung Enclave Flats constructed by Delhi Development Authority and state:

(a) the amount of departmental charges included in item 2 of cost of these flats;

(b) whether the Administrative and management charges for the construction during hire purchase period have been charged at the same rate from the two types of purchasers, i.e. those who made outright purchases of these flats by making payment in one instalment and those who purchased these under the hire purchase scheme and if so, the justification thereof; and

(c) whether the D.D.A proposes to reimburse to the former category of purchasers part of the amount thus recovered as the Authority had not to employ staff for recovery of balance amount and maintenance of their account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Rs. 1,734 for 125 sq. yds. flats and Rs. 2,032 for 150 sq. yds. flats.

(b) Yes, Sir. The amount recoverable on account of administrative and management

charges, etc., is in re-imbusement of the actual expenditure incurred. The only feasible way in which the cost per flat can be determined is to fix it uniformly at a round figure of all estimated cost. Thereafter, instalments for hire-purchase are worked out with the addition of the element of interest and insurance against fire.

(c) In view of the position stated in reply to part (b) above, the question of re-imbusement of any amount in these cases does not arise.

UNICEF Aid for Sadatha Water Supply Scheme (Himachal Pradesh)

4661. SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE: 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 UNICEF has sanctioned some grants to the Himachal Pradesh Government for Sadatha Water Supply scheme;

(b) if so, the amount of grant sanctioned and when it was sanctioned;

(c) whether it is a fact that the necessary material/equipment for the scheme has been exhausted despite huge amount received as grant from UNICEF;

(d) whether it is a fact that the supply of water under the above scheme to flats is only for one hour in the evening at the flat rate of Rs. 5 per month; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to increase the hours of water supply and to introduce the rates according to meter reading?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (e) The facts are being ascertained and the requisite information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Auction of Plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi

4662. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stayed auction of plots in Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the colonies in which the plots are to be auctioned;

(d) whether the Delhi Administration has urged Government for allotment of these plots to squatters eligible under the Gadgil Assurances on the terms applied to refugees and to stop the collection of lease money from refugees; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). On receipt of a representation from the Delhi Administration, some auctions were stayed.

(c) A list of the colonies in which plots are available for disposal is enclosed.

(d) and (e). The Delhi Administration has suggested the transfer of the plots to the Delhi Development Authority to enable it to allot these to squatters covered by the Gadgil Assurances. The matter is under consideration.

Statement

Names of the colonies in Delhi/New Delhi in which land, are lying vacant for disposal.

S. Name of the Colony
No.

1. Jangpura
2. Malviya Nagar
3. Kalkaji
4. Lajpat Nagar I, II, III and IV
5. Nizamuddin
6. Defence
7. Jheolkhuranja (Gandhinagar)
8. Gur-Ki-Mandi
9. Sarai Rohilla
10. Ramesh Nagar
11. Moti Nagar
12. Tehar II
13. Tilak Nagar
14. Patel Nagar

15. Rajinder Nagar (Old)
16. Rajinder Nagar (New)
17. Aliganj
18. Hakikat Nagar
19. Indra Nagar (Azadpur)
20. Bharat Nagar
21. Narela Colony
22. Meikaganj
23. Andha Mughal

वर्ष 1969-70 में विदेशी सहायता

4663. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून 1970 में पेरिस और वाशिंगटन से लौटने के बाद वित्त मंत्रालय के विशेष सचिव ने बताया है कि गत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष और अधिक विदेशी सहायता मिलने की संभावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक देश से गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष कितनी प्रतिरिक्त सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी, हां श्रीमान ।

(ख) सामान्य संकेतों से ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि 1970-71 के लिए कुल 640 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता के आश्वासन प्राप्त हो सकेंगे जब कि 1969-70 के लिये कुल 610 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता के आश्वासन प्राप्त हुए थे । सहायता देने वाले देशों के विधान-मण्डलों द्वारा, चालू वर्ष में दी जाने वाली सहायता के बारे में विनियोग पारित कर दिये जाने के बाद और अन्य कार-वाइयां पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही पिछले वर्ष दी गई सहायता और चालू वर्ष में दी जाने वाली सहायता की देशवार तुलना करना सम्भव होगा ।

गोरखपुर स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने में
यूरिया का उत्पादन

4664. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 में वर्ष वार गोरखपुर स्थित उर्वरक कारखाने में यूरिया और यूरिया स्ले का कितना उत्पादन (टनों में) हुआ तथा उनकी कितनी मात्रा (टनों में) बची गयी और कितनी मात्रा प्रत्येक वर्ष स्टॉक में बची रही ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ६० रा० अष्टाक्ष) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय समा पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

Undertakings Producing Acetylene and various Gases

4665. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:

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

(a) the names of the undertakings which produce the following materials in the country at present;

Acetylene;
Oxygen Gas;
Nitrogen Gas;
Hydrogen Gas;
Argon Gas;
Acetone;
Arc-Welding Electrodes; and
Gas-welding cutting equipments;

(b) the details of the licences issued to them;

(c) the paid-up capital of these undertakings; and

(d) the profits made by them 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 (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Set-Back to Fertilizer Production Due to Shortage of Rock Phosphate

4666. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of rock phosphate and this has affected the production of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Difficulties have been expressed by a few fertilizer manufacturers about getting adequate supplies of rock phosphate. The shortage in supplies arose mainly due to non-availability of shipping and to an abnormal rise in the freight market, a situation in which it was not found advisable to arrange for imports. The production of phosphatic fertilizers has been affected to some extent during the period of short supplies.

(c) Crash measures have been taken to tide over the difficulty. Imports have been arranged on ad-hoc basis from sources nearer to the country. At the same time, with improvement in freight rates, action has been taken for arranging imports from other sources also. Further, the consumers of rock phosphate in Maharashtra and Gujarat have been advised to make use of the indigenous supplies from Rajasthan area, which are being stepped up. A committee consisting of Directors of MMTC has been appointed to draw up the programme of import of rock phosphate over the next few years and look into other allied matters.

Schemes for Assessment of Income-tax

4667. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Revenues (Direct Taxes) introduced "Expeditious disposal" and "Small Income cases disposal" schemes for Income-tax assessments for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) if so, whether the Income-tax Officers having jurisdiction over small income cases were protected from qualitative inspection for the performance of their duties under the scheme;

(c) if so, whether any Inspecting Assistant Commissioner in C.I.T. Gujarat charge-I disregarded the instructions of the Central Board of Revenues; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Extension of Field of Activity of L.I.C. Group Insurance

4668. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6118 on the 13th April, 1970 and state:

(a) whether the extension of the scope of the group insurance has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The LIC is taking active steps for extension of the scope of Group Insurance by extending group coverage to as many Employer-Employee groups as possible including Public Sector organisations having large number of employees. The LIC is also considering voluntary groups like Producers' Co-operative Societies for extension of Group Insurance cover; such voluntary groups are first screened with reference to factors of insurability like socio-economic conditions of members, constitution of the group, turnover of membership and financial viability of the group

and if found eligible cover is offered to such groups.

(b) So far as Employer-Employee groups are concerned, the LIC has already covered 371 groups having a membership of about 2,73,000. Proposals for covering voluntary groups are still at negotiation stage and no scheme covering voluntary groups is finalised so far.

Royalty on Panna Diamonds

4669. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6117 on the 13th April, 1970 regarding royalty on Panna Diamonds and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the matter has since been finalised; and

(b) whether the required information about royalty earnings during the previous year has been furnished by the Madhya Pradesh Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Selling of Procured Foodgrains

4670. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has been asked to review the prices of foodgrains at the time of procurement so as to sell the procured foodgrains at the competitive prices in times of emergency or difficulty; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fall in Revenue from Safety Matches

4671. SHRI UMANATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep fall in revenue receipts from safety matches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that because of the introduction of the 'self-removal procedure' this has happened;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider to abolish this self-removal procedure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Income-tax on Rents Received by Government Servants on Houses Owned by them

4672. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government charges Income-tax on the earnings of Government servants received by way of rent of the houses owned by them and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Yes, Sir. The Government charges Income-tax on the earnings received by Government servants by way of rent of the houses owned by them under the head 'Income from House Property' under Section 22 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 as in the case of any other individual.

Applications for Out-of-turn Allotment

4673. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since started entertaining applications for out-of-turn allotment of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the said applications are entertained; and

(c) whether Government propose to look into all the applications for out-of-turn allotment pending with them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is at present ban on out-of-turn allotments. In view of this, no action on the pending applications for out-of-turn allotment is being taken.

Demolishing of Trans-Yamuna Colonies by Delhi Development Authority

4674. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6777 on the 20th April, 1970, regarding demolishing of Trans-Yamuna colonies by D.D.A. and state:

(a) whether the information in regard to parts (a) and (b) of the question referred to above has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and further time likely to be taken in collecting the said information; and

(c) the decision taken in respect of regularisation of 19 colonies whose land is residential and which was under consideration of the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). In the Trans-Yamuna area there are 12 unauthorised colonies which fall within the 'development areas' of the D.D.A. The Authority had earlier issued 835 notices for the demolition of houses in these colonies. The position has since been reviewed and the Authority have prepared regularisation plans for 8 of these colonies. Of the remaining four colonies, three are non-conforming to the Master Plan land use and in one very few structures exist. Consequently these colonies are not proposed to be regularised. The eight colonies

for which regularisation plans have been prepared are proposed to be regularised in the following manner:

- (i) The entire land in these colonies will be acquired and the houses/plots therein leased out to the individuals;
 - (ii) Premium will be charged equivalent to the cost of acquisition plus the cost of development and other charges; and
 - (iii) No lease will be given in respect of any property which does not conform to the land use of the Master Plan for Delhi or which is required for any community facilities such as roads, parks, Schools etc.
- (c) The position is being ascertained.

India and the Asian Development Bank

4675. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total contribution of India to the Asian Development Bank;

(b) who represents India in the governing body of the Bank;

(c) the total amount of aid dispersed by the Bank to the developing countries in Asia; and

(d) whether India has sought any aid from the Bank, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) India's subscription to the capital stock of the Asian Development Bank is Rs. 69.75 crores. Half of this has been called up and the other half has been left on call. India has paid the called up portion of Rs. 34.875 crores, in five equal annual instalments.

Half of this amount has been paid in foreign currencies and the other half in non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing rupee securities.

In addition, it has recently been decided to contribute Rs. 2 lakhs towards the Bank's Technical Assistance Fund for meeting the expenditure, as and when required, on the engagement of Indian experts and consul-

tants under the Bank's Technical Assistance Scheme.

(b) In the Board of Governors, India is at present represented by Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Finance Minister, as Governor and by Dr. I.G. Patel, Secretary; Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, as Alternate Governor. In the Board of Directors, Shri D. S. Joshi is the Indian Director and Shri J. R. Hiremath is the Alternate Director.

(c) As on August 1, 1970, the Bank has granted loans equivalent to Rs. 135.19 crores, including Rs. 5.37 crores for Technical Assistance, to the developing member countries in Asia.

(d) No. Sir. India has so far not asked for any loan from the Bank.

Oil Refinery near Delhi

4676. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: SHRI SITARAM KESRI: SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a refinery near Delhi based on Rostam crude as a long term solution to the problem of utilising India's share in the Parsian Gulf joint venture; and

(b) 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) and (b). The question of utilisation of Rostam crude and the proposal for setting up additional refining capacity and where it should be located are being considered by the Government.

Preventive Measures Against Blindness

4677. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plan has been drawn up to administer vitamin 'A' to 1.6 million children in seven states this year as a preventive measure against blindness.

- (b) if so, the main details thereof;
- (c) the estimated cost of the Plan; and
- (o) the names of the states where the Plan is to be implemented?

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) Children between one and three years of age living in the areas selected for the implementation of the programme on the basis of degree of deficiency will be given a dose of two lakhs international units of vitamin 'A' by mouth once every six months. The M.C.H. and Family Planning personnel working in Primary Health Centres, sub-centres and the urban institutions rendering M.C.H. and Family Planning services will administer the programme.

(c) Rs. 40 lakhs are provided for the 4th Plan period.

(d) Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

Inquiry into Haldia-Barauni Pipeline

4678. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipe line has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Shri N. S. Rau has submitted his report. The enquiry was not under the Commission of Inquiries Act.

(b) In brief, the findings of Shri N. S. Rau are as follows:—

- (i) The pipeline engineers have exercised due diligence.
- (ii) On receipt of the objections from the West Bengal Government, the different aspects of the matter were considered with reasonable care.

(iii) No liability rests on the foreign experts, namely Bechtels and Snam Progetti for the proposed alignment.

(iv) The Indian Oil Corporation/Indian Refineries Limited considered the question of the safeguards to be provided for the proposed alignment, and there has neither been any delay nor any omission in the matter.

(v) The Government having cleared the alignment, the Indian Refineries proceeded with implementation and by the time the Government came to know the objections of the mine owners in January, 1965, the pipelines had already been laid in the coal mine area.

(vi) There was no significant delay in the completion of the first stage of the Barauni refinery in 1964 and therefore, there is no basis for the assumption that there would be any delay.

(vii) The Board of Directors has not been kept informed in regard to the developments from about July 1963 till the decision to realign was taken, but there is no lapse of any substantial character on the part of the Indian Refineries Limited authorities.

(viii) None of the officials concerned was *prima facie* careless or negligent in the discharge of his responsibility. However, the Coal Mining Adviser showed weakness in not giving a firm opinion when it was his duty to do so and Chief Inspector of Mines allowed his 'amour propre' to outrun his concern for the interest of the State.

(ix) The Government sanction to the realignment of the pipeline warrants a reconsideration. This should be done not only on the advice of the mining engineers but advantage should also be taken of the several relevant technical institutions that exist in the country.

The Committee on Public Undertakings also undertook an independent examination of the Pipelines Division of the IOC in 1969-70. The findings of the Committee on Public Undertakings and Shri N. S. Rau's Committee, on those issues which were examined by both of them, are at variance with each other. In order to determine beyond any doubt

whether officials connected with these projects have actually been guilty of lapses and to take suitable follow up action, if negligence or other *malafide* motivation is substantiated, Government have now appointed a one-man Commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, consisting of Shri J. N. Takru, Retired Judge of Allahabad High Court, to conduct a full investigation into the matter and other points brought out by the Committee on Public Undertakings.

उत्तर प्रदेश रेशम उद्योग सहकारी संगठन,
प्रेम नगर, देहरादून द्वारा आयकर का
भुगतान

4679. श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश रेशम उद्योग सहकारी

संगठन, प्रेम नगर, देहरादून की आय कितने वर्षों में 25,000 रुपये से अधिक थी और वर्षवार उसकी वास्तविक आय कितनी थी;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष उपर्युक्त संगठन ने कितने आयकर का भुगतान किया है; और

(ग) आय-कर की कितनी राशि इस संगठन की ओर बकाया है और उसको वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-
चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जिन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश रेशम उद्योग सहकारी संगठन, प्रेम नगर, देहरादून को 25,000 रुपयों से अधिक आय हुई है उन वर्षों में आय के व्योरे नीचे दिये गये हैं:—

लेखावर्ष	कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	हानि लाभ लेखा के अनुसार आय
1-7-62 - 30-6-63	1964-65	47,870 रुपये
1-7-63 - 30-6-64	1965-66	66,216 रुपये
1-7-64 - 30-6-65	1966-67	32,858 रुपये
1-7-65 - 30-6-66	1967-68	40,172 रुपये
1-7-66 - 30-6-67	1968-69	1,70,442 रुपये
1-7-67 - 30-6-68	1969-70	1,34,159 रुपये
1-7-68 - 30-6-69	1970-71	49,626 रुपये

(ख) तथा (ग) . कुछ नहीं ।

Fixation of Price of Residual Fuel Oil
Supplied to Gujarat by Indian Oil Corporation

4680. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has rejected the Centre's suggestion that the issue of residual fuel oil price be settled by mutual negotiations between the State Government and the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the suggestion has been rejected; and

(c) whether the Central Government intend to propose any formula for solving the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHE-
MICALS, AND MINES AND METALS
(SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Gujarat
Government has represented against the
Government's decision to reject OPC's re-
commendation that price of RFO to Gujarat
State Electricity Board and other con-
sumers in Gujarat should be Rs. 45/- per
tonne.

(b) The Oil Prices Committee has recom-
mended that the price of Residual fuel oil
should be Rs. 45/-per tonne at the Company's
storage point for supply to Dhuvaran Plant.
For LSHS, which is another name for RFO,

the Committee has not proposed any ceiling price but suggested that the price should be negotiated between buyer and seller. Thus there are two recommendations for the same product. The recommendation that the price of RFO be Rs. 45/- per tonne for Gujarat State Electricity Board is thus discriminatory and has therefore been rejected by the Government. This is apart from the fact that the price is much too low compared to what other consumers are paying.

(c) The Central Government propose that the price should be fixed as in other cases by negotiation between buyer and seller.

Building for NDMC's Proposed Five Star Hotel, New Delhi lying idle

4681. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge building constructed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee to run a five star hotel is lying unused; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee have constructed a building at Chanakyapuri at a cost of approximately Rs. 1.2 crores (excluding the cost of land). The Committee have reported that tenders had been invited on a number of occasions for licensing of the building but none of these tenders was accepted by the Committee either because the highest tenderer was unable to live up to the basic tender requirements and fulfil the prescribed obligations, or the conditions imposed by the highest tenderer were unacceptable to the Committee.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से किसानों को विये गये ऋण

4682. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि विकास के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से किसानों

को 2½ प्रतिशत ब्याज पर ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक विभिन्न श्रोतों से ब्याज की जिन दरों पर जमा के लिए रकमें प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, उन्हें देखते हुए तथा उनके कार्य-चालन व्यय को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उनके लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि वे किसानों को 2½ प्रतिशत जितनी कम दर पर ऋण दे सकें। फिर भी, 22 जुलाई 1970 को, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अग्रिम-रक्षकों की जो बैठक हुई थी उसमें वित्त मंत्री ने इन बैंकों से कहा था कि वे एक ऐसी योजना शुरू करने की संभावना के बारे में विचार करें जिसके अन्तर्गत अत्यन्त सावधानी-पूर्वक चुने गये वर्गों से अपेक्षाकृत नीची दरों पर तथा समाज के समृद्ध वर्ग के लोगों से अपेक्षाकृत कड़ी दरों पर ब्याज लिया जाय। इस योजना का विस्तृत ब्यौरा तैयार करने के लिए एक समिति बनायी जानी है।

Payment of Income Tax and Wealth Tax by Golden Tobacco Company

4683. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment of Income-tax and Wealth-tax made in respect of the partners of the Golden Tobacco Company for the years 1967-68 to 1969-70;

(b) whether the amount has been paid by the partners; and

(c) whether it is a fact that one of the partners has been declared defaulter in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Golden Tobacco Company is a limited company. A limited company does not have partners.

Hence the question of assessment of partners does not arise.

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

Action taken against Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company for their Unfair Dealings with Indian Oil Corporation

4685. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation Limited are not happy with the dealings of Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company, Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take any action against this firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). As already stated in answer to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 200 on 27th July, 1970, the matter is under discussion between the Indian Oil Corporation and M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay. In view of this the Indian Oil Corporation has not taken any final decision in the matter. As this concerns IOC's business dealings with another commercial company, the IOC has to take action in accordance with its purchase contract. The question of the Government taking any action against this firm does not arise.

Shifting of Offices out of Delhi

4686. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift some of the unimportant offices out of Delhi to other cities in the States and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider this aspect to meet the requirement of Government accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b). It is the policy of Government to shift offices outside Delhi with a view to relieve congestion, both in the matter of office and residential accommodation, and to relieve excessive pressure on land and various civic services. Proposals for shifting offices are processed in consultation with the administrative Ministry concerned and such of the offices whose presence in Delhi is not considered vitally essential and as can function from outside Delhi without impairing their administrative efficiency, are required to shift to places outside Delhi.

In pursuance of the established policy, Central Government offices have been shifted from Delhi to Simla, Mussoorie, Nagpur, Faridabad, Nangal, Gorakhpur, Lucknow Dehra Dun, Jaipur etc. during the last two decades. Efforts are continued to be made to shift offices outside Delhi but the progress is generally slow due to the following reasons:—

- (a) shortage of suitable accommodation, both office and residential, in other cities.
- (b) distance from Delhi.
- (c) reluctance on the part of offices to move outside Delhi on the ground, *inter alia*, of necessity for maintenance of liaison with the Secretariat, administrative and functional inconvenience.

Foreign Consultants in Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking

4687. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to terminate the services of foreign consultants in the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The matter has been examined in the light of the

present policy of Government in regard to employment of foreign consultants and it has been decided to terminate the services of the foreign consultants for the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking with effect from 31-3-1971.

"Operation Hardrock" Survey

4688. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "operation hardrock" launched in 1967 has led to the discovery of many new metals in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of metals discovered and areas where these have been discovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of the project 'Operation Hardrock' launched in July, 1967, a zone of zinc-lead mineralization in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan and a zone of copper mineralization in Baharagora area in Singhbhum district of Bihar have come to light. Minor occurrences of molybdenum have also been recorded at some points. The results of test drilling in these areas are promising but further drilling is in progress to evaluate the extent and grade of ore bodies.

During the first-phase of the project, namely, airborne geophysical surveys, a total area of 93,000 sq. kms. in parts of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal has been completed. Ground follow up studies on the aeronomies resulting from the geophysical surveys involving geochemistry, geology, photogeology and geophysics, followed by test drilling in select targets, are in progress to evaluate the extent and grade of the ore bodies.

C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Rampura, Delhi

4689. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no C.G.H.S. Dispensary or other Government

or Municipal Hospital in Rampura, Delhi-35;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are a large number of Government Servants living in that locality and they are not getting any facility for medical treatment; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide a C.G.H.S. Dispensary and other medical facilities for the residents of that area?

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

(b) and (c). The number of Central Government employees residing in Trinagar area of which Rampura is a part is about 500. Medical attendance/treatment facilities are being provided to them through their authorised medical attendants in accordance with Central Services (Medical attendance) Rules.

According to Central Government Health Scheme norms, a dispensary is opened for 2,000-2,500 Central Government employees. The number of Central Government employees residing in Rampura does not justify the opening of a Central Government Health Scheme dispensary there.

D.D.A. Plan for Construction of Flats for Middle Income Group Persons

4690. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has drawn any plan for the construction of flats for those middle income group persons who got themselves registered with D.D.A. under the scheme of intended purchasers of flats;

(b) if so, the names of D.D.A. colonies showing the number and type of flats to be constructed there for the Middle Income Group;

(c) whether the persons concerned have been consulted about their choice for the type of flat amongst the various types available with D.D.A. and about the locality; and;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to do it now before starting the construction of the flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Amount Deposited in Nationalised Banks

4691. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new depositors who deposited their deposits in each nationalised bank from 1st August, 1969 to 31st July, 1970 and total worth of new deposits;

(b) the amount deposited by exporters, importers, industrialists, shopkeepers and State Governments; and

(c) the terms of interest for each class in this period and also the terms of interest in previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Information regarding the new depositors and the total volume of new deposits asked for in the question is not readily available since data regarding deposits are not maintained by banks in this manner. Collection of such information from over 5,000 branches of the 14 nationalised banks, spread all over India, will involve time and cost which will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

INTEREST RATES ON DEPOSITS OF THE 14 NATIONALISED BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

	Prior to 1-9-1969	Effective from	
		1-9-1969	1-4-1970
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Current Accounts	Nil Subject to certain exceptions	No interest (with effect from 1-11-69) except with prior approval of Reserve Bank	No interest except with prior approval of Reserve Bank
Deposits upto 14 days	Nil		
Savings Accounts	3½	3½	3½
Deposits for 15 days to 45 days	Rate not to exceed 1½	Rate not to exceed 1½	Rate not to exceed 1½
Deposits for 46 days to 90 days	Rate not to exceeds 2½	2½	2½
Deposits for 91 days and above but less than 6 months	4	4	4
Deposits for 6 months and above but less than 9 months	4½	4½	4½
Deposits for 9 months and above but less than 1 year	5	5	5
Deposit for 1 year and above but less than 2 years	5½	5½	5½
Deposits for 2 years and above but less than 3 years	5½	5½	6
Deposits for 3 years	6	6	6
Deposits for above 3 years but less than 5 years	6	6	6½
Deposits for 5 years	6½	6½	6½
Deposits for above 5 years but upto and inclusive of 6 years	6½	6½	6½
Deposits for periods above 6 years	6½	6½	7

Deposits in State Bank of India

4692. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits in State Bank of India in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) the major heads of the deposits with total amount in each head; and

(c) the total deposits in nationalised and

un-nationalised banks in these years under each head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). It is not clear for which dates of the years mentioned, deposit figures are desired by the Hon'ble Member. However, figures of deposits of State Bank of India and other commercial banks under major heads as at the end of the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 are indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

†† Deposits of the State Bank of India and other commercial banks under various categories as on the 31st December, 1967, 31st December, 1968 and as on the 26th December, 1969.

Deposits	State Bank of India	Subsidiaries of SBI	Scheduled Comml. Banks nationalised in 1969	OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS		
				Foreign Scheduled Banks*	Indian Scheduled Banks	Function Non-sch. Banks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>(Amounts in Crores of Rupees)</i>						
As at 31-12-1967						
Fixed ..	382.51	145.92	1139.22	206.34	142.70	13.42
Savings ..	139.77	57.84	625.52	78.38	56.62	5.69
Current ..	336.13	59.88	547.62	118.11	41.93	6.47
Total ..	858.41	263.64	2312.36	402.85	241.25	25.58
As at 31-12-1968						
Fixed ..	448.94	155.23	1330.87	232.94	157.96	13.62
Savings ..	162.49	65.78	713.55	86.89	66.42	6.28
Current ..	338.40	65.23	625.06	115.44	49.13	7.51
Total ..	949.83	286.24	2669.48	435.27	273.51	27.41
As at 26-12-1969†						
Fixed ..	551.99	172.57	1449.04	257.05	191.98	12.56
Savings ..	203.05	75.71	835.87	100.49	75.88	6.31
Current ..	371.83	70.94	526.58	129.83	52.22	5.58
Total ..	1126.87	319.22	2811.49	487.37	320.08	24.45

*Excluding Habib Bank and the National Bank of Pakistan.

†Figures are provisional.

††Including deposits from other banks and deposits of foreign branches of Indian banks.

Uniform Pay Scales in Nationalised Banks

4693. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the scales of pay in each nationalised bank on the 31st July, 1970; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce uniform pay scales for similar categories of staff in all the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement giving the scales of pay as were obtaining in each of the nationalised banks as on the 31st July, 1970, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4116/70.*)

(b) Government has no proposal under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर तथा रायगढ़ में पाये गये सोने के निक्षेप

4694. श्री राम अक्षतार शर्मा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर तथा रायगढ़ जिलों में और बालाघाट जिले के नदी वाले क्षेत्र में सोने के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सोना निकालने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) सोने के उन निक्षेपों में लगभग कितना सोना मिलने की आशा है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा रायपुर और रायगढ़ जिलों एवं बालाघाट जिले में सोन नदी के जलागम क्षेत्र में सोने के लिए अन्वेषण किए जा रहे हैं। भारतीय भूविज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने भी बालाघाट जिले में सोने के लिए 1968-69 वर्ष के दौरान प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण किए हैं। इन अन्वेषणों के परिणामस्वरूप यह पता चला है, कि रायपुर और रायगढ़ जिलों में केवल सोने के कण मिले हैं। सोन नदी के जलागम क्षेत्र में सोने के कोई संकेत नहीं मिले बताए गए हैं।

क्योंकि सोने के लिए कोई भी उत्साह-वर्धक सम्भाव्यताएं नहीं हैं, अतः ऐसी स्थिति में किसी प्रकार की परियोजना को बनाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारी भी इन क्षेत्रों में सोने के लिए पूर्वक्षण कर रहे हैं।

Cholera Epidemic in Calcutta

4695. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cholera epidemic had broken out in some of basti areas in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the measures taken to prevent it; and

(c) the number of people who died of cholera?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Cholera is reported to have occurred in Calcutta and its Basti areas but not in epidemic form.

(b) Necessary preventive measures to control the spread of the disease have been taken by the State Health Authorities which include the following:—

- (i) Anti-Cholera inoculations throughout the city.
- (ii) Disinfection of affected houses and drains with bleaching powder and lime.
- (iii) Chlorination of unfiltered water and supply of safe drinking water.
- (iv) Restrictions on sale of cut fruits and drinks.
- (v) Destruction of stale vegetables and rotten fish etc.
- (vi) Promulgation of Temporary Regulations under the Indian Epidemic Disease Act, 1897 for the Control of Cholera.

(c) 87 deaths have occurred during the period from January 1970, to the 8th August, 1970.

Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee

4696. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has issued a hundred and six point

questionnaire covering different aspects of black money and tax evasion; and

(b) if so, whether he will lay a copy of the same on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has issued a hundred and six point questionnaire covering different aspects of—

1. Black Money and Tax Evasion.
2. Tax Avoidance.
3. Tax Arrears.
4. Exemptions and Deductions.
5. Tax Administration.
6. General.

(b) Copies of the Questionnaire have recently been placed in the Parliament Library for the information of Honourable Members.

Installed Capacity and Production of Various Items at Indian Oxygen Limited

4697. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the installed capacity of various units of the Indian Oxygen Limited and the production of various items of chemicals, gas, electrodes and gas cutting and welding equipments in these units for the last three years and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Debentures Issued by Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd.

4698. SHRI K. HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Limited of Birlas have issued debentures of Rs. 1.5 crores;

(b) whether this will lead to further concentration of wealth and monopoly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd. filed on the 7th April, 1970 a statement of proposals under the Capital Issues (Exemption) Order 1969 regarding its proposed issue of Registered Debentures of a value of Rs. 150 lakhs for meeting the cost of expansion of its cement plant in Andhra Pradesh. The proposal was acknowledged by the Controller of Capital Issues on 27th May, 1970. The debentures were issued by the Company through Prospectus dated the 30th May, 1970. The subscription list opened on the 15th June, 1970 and was to close by the 24th June, 1970.

(b) and (c). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act came into force on the 1st June, 1970. The question whether the prior approval of Government was necessary under the provisions of that Act for the issue of debentures which has already taken place, and if it was necessary, what action should be taken against the company for not having obtained it before making the issue, is under the consideration of Government.

Rated Capacity of Indoor Beds in Post-Graduate Institute, Chandigarh

4699. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total rated capacity of indoor beds in the Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh;

(b) the extent of the unutilized capacity and the reasons for non-utilization; and

(c) the steps contemplated to develop and utilize the dormant capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Hospital of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, can accommodate 1,000 beds.

(b) and (c). Only 730 beds are being maintained for use. Any augmentation in the number of beds would depend upon the need of the Institute and the availability of resources.

Opening of Training Centres for the Deaf

4700. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Training Centres for the deaf have been opened in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Education, training and rehabilitation of the handicapped, including the deaf, is the responsibility of State Governments in the IV Plan. The Government of India have, however, set up a Training Centre for the Adult Deaf at Hyderabad which imparts training in half-a-dozen engineering and non-engineering occupations to deaf boys and girls. The duration of the training is two years.

This Centre is eventually to be developed into a National Centre for the Deaf with the addition of other important units.

सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा संसद सदस्यों को मुफ्त टेलीफोन काल करने की अनुमति

4701. श्री राम स्वल्प विद्याधी: क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी और अधिकारी अपने निवासों पर लगे टेलीफोनों से तीन महीने की अवधि में 1500 कालें मुफ्त कर सकते हैं जबकि संसद सदस्यों के यहां लगे टेलीफोनों में वे इसी अवधि में केवल 1350 बार टेलीफोन मुफ्त कर सकते; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विसंगति का क्या कारण है?

बिस्व, मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) तथा (ख). सरकारी कर्मचारियों के निवास स्थानों पर लगे टेलीफोनों से मुफ्त कालों की संख्या पर सितम्बर 1967 के पूर्व कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं था। मितव्ययिता के उपाय के तौर पर 8-9-1967 को इस आशय के आदेश जािर किये गये कि जिस सरकारी कर्मचारी को निवास स्थान पर टेलिफोन दिया हुआ है, वह उस टेलीफोन से प्रति क्वार्टर 1500 स्थानीय काल मुफ्त कर सकता है (जिसमें वे ब्राह्मक ट्रंक डायलिंग काल, शामिल नहीं होंगे जिनके बारे में प्रमाणित किया जायगा कि वे सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए किए गए थे)। संसद के प्रत्येक सदस्य को एक टेलीफोन दिल्ली में और एक टेलीफोन अपने सामान्य निवास स्थान पर मुफ्त लगवाने का अधिकार है, और वे इन दो टेलिफोनों में से प्रत्येक टेलीफोन से प्रति वर्ष 5400 स्थानीय काल मुफ्त कर सकते हैं (जो हर तिमाही में 1350 काल होते हैं)। संसद सदस्यों के यह मुफ्त टेलीफोन लगवाने का अधिकार, संसद सदस्यों के वेतन भत्ते तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के संबंध में नियुक्त संयुक्त समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है। इन परिस्थितियों में यह मान्यता है कि कोई तुलनात्मक प्रश्न उठना नहीं चाहिए।

Relaxation in Age Limit for Promotion of Upper Division Clerks in Central Excise and Customs Department

4702. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the age limit of 38 years fixed for promotion of Upper Division Clerks to the Grade of Inspectors in Central Excise and Customs Department was relaxed to 40 years in the month of June, 1970 for the purpose of filling up only a few vacancies; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose was to give relief to the Upper Division Clerks who had become over-age and had lost chance of promotion to the grade of Inspector of Central Excise because of the ban imposed on filling up of vacancies in the grade of Inspectors in May, 1968.

Raids on Liquor Shops in Delhi

4703. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Customs Preventive checks have been conducted recently in the warehouses of foreign liquors in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) if so, the discrepancies regarding shortages and excesses of such liquors found;

(c) the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether any checks were carried out in the Embassies also and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the checks conducted fourteen (14) bottles of Scotch Whisky were found short in two warehouses.

(c) Whereas show cause notice is being issued to one warehouse, investigations are still in progress in case of the other.

(d) No checks are carried out in Embassies.

Detention of Handloom Cloth Products Consignments at Customs House, New Delhi

4704. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consignments said to contain handloom cloth products have been recently detained in the Customs House, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). 13 consignments said to contain handloom cloth

products were recently detained by Delhi Customs. The description of the goods in the shipping documents was indicated as handloom cotton goods by the exporters. The goods on examination were found to be cotton mill-made fabrics or garments. As the export of cotton mill-made fabrics and garments to the destinations indicated in the shipping documents required an export trade control licence, the goods were detained and adjudication proceedings initiated, against the concerned exporter. The goods were released after adjudication on merits of each case.

Setting up of an Aluminium Plant in Orissa

4705. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up an aluminium plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the raw material required for this plant and the sources of its availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. J. K. Industries Private Limited, Calcutta, who were formerly the Managing Agents of the Aluminium Corporation of India, are holding a letter of intent for setting up a new 30,000 tonnes per annum Aluminium plant in Orissa. The party has applied to the Government for the issue of an Industrial Licence in the name of the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. for setting up this plant in Orissa. This is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The basic raw material required for the plant is bauxite which would be available mainly from Gandhamardhan Plateau in Orissa State. The requirements of other important raw materials such as Cryolite, Aluminium Fluoride, Flourspar will be partly met from the indigenous production and partly by import.

**Production of Gamma Globulin
with Bulgarian collaboration**

4706. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a plant in India for the production of gamma globulin with Bulgarian collaboration:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). M/s. Curewel (India) Ltd., New Delhi were granted an industrial licence on the 16th January, 1968 for the establishment of a new undertaking at Faridabad (Haryana) in collaboration with M/s. Technoexport, Sofia, Bulgaria, for the manufacture of the following two ems:

(i) Gamma Globulin5 lakh ampoules per annum.

(ii) Albumen300 kgs per annum.

The broad terms of foreign collaboration are as follows:—

(a) M/s. Technoexport of Bulgaria will subscribe equity capital to the extent of 49% i. e. shares of the value of Rs. 13,47,500/- of the proposed issue of equity capital of Rs. 27,50,000 which will be utilised for the import of plant and machinery to the extent necessary and the balance if any, to be brought in cash.

(b) Payment of royalty on Gamma Globulin only at the rate of 3% subject to taxes, on the net sales for a period of seven years for supply of technical know-how, use of trade marks etc.

(c) Payment of a sum of rupee equivalent of US dollars 10,000 towards the detailed project report;

(d) Exports shall be freely allowed and the foreign firm shall guarantee export upto 50% of annual production of the item Gamma Globulin in dry form at a price 10% less than the world market price; and

(e) The Indian firm may obtain a loan of Rs. 7.3 lakhs under the Indo-Bulgarian

credit agreement at 2½% interest repayable in eleven equal annual instalments. In the application dated the 11th March, 1966 from the firm, the cost of the project has been indicated as follows:

Land:	Rs. 1.5 lakhs
Building:	Rs. 8.0 lakhs
Machinery:	Rs. 32.0 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Rs. 41.5 lakhs

Samples of Drugs Found Sub-Standard

4707. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 out of 379 samples of drugs and cosmetics examined by the Chemical Analyst of the Maharashtra Government were found to be sub-standard;

(b) whether the State Government did not launch prosecution in majority of these cases on the ground that most of the drugs and cosmetics found sub-standard were produced outside the State;

(c) whether those cases were reported to the Centre by the State Government; and

(d) if so, what action was taken against the manufacture of these sub-standard products?

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). Information furnished by the Commissioner, Food and Drugs Administration, Maharashtra State indicates that during 1969-70, out of 1285 samples of drugs and cosmetics tested by the State Government Analyst, 393 were reported to be not of standard quality, of which 115 pertained to manufacturers located outside Maharashtra State. The majority of samples reported as not of standard quality were Vitamin preparations and miscellaneous drugs including "gripe water", surgical dressings and tonics. In respect of those sub-standard preparations manufactured by firms in Maharashtra administrative action such as warning, withdrawal and destruction of sub-standard drugs, withdrawal of permission to manufacture a drug which has been

repeatedly reported to be not of standard quality, suspension of production activity and suspension or cancellation of licences were resorted to.

Prosecutions are normally launched for offences relating to (i) manufacture and sale of spurious drugs, and (ii) manufacture and sale without a valid licence. This policy has been approved by the Government of Maharashtra. The State Government Analyst generally endorses a copy of all test reports to the Drugs Controller, India, for information. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, through its Zonal Offices, pursues the sub-standard reports particularly in cases where life-saving drugs and parenteral products are involved, to ensure that measures are taken by the State Drugs Control Authorities to prevent recurrence of such defects. Maharashtra Drug Control Organisation which also receives a copy of the test report, reports the results of test report to the counterpart organisation in the State of manufacture for taking further action. The State Drugs Controller where the manufacturer is located normally takes one of the following steps against the manufacturers:—

- (i) Withdrawal and destruction of sub-standard drugs;
- (ii) Withdrawal of permission of manufacture for a drug persistently reported to be not of standard quality;
- (iii) Suspension or cancellation of the licence;
- (iv) Suspension of production activities; and
- (v) Prosecution depending upon the nature and gravity of offence.

Expansion of Cochin Refinery

4708. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

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

(a) whether the Cochin Refinery is being expanded;

(b) if so, the details of the expansion plan and its cost including the foreign exchange likely to be involved; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the expansion programme?

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

(b) In terms of the modification agreement dated 20-12-1968 between the President of India and Phillips Petroleum Company, the capacity of Cochin Refinery is to be expanded to 3.29 million tonne/annum by 1972. The total cost of the expansion plan is anticipated to be Rs. 5.12 crores (including foreign exchange component of US \$1,250,000).

(c) The feasibility study is under examination. The contract has been awarded to Engineers India Limited.

Deterioration of Relations between Management and Workers of Sudamdeh Collieries

4709. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that relations between the management and the workers at the Sudamdeh Collieries (National Coal Development Corporation), Bihar have deteriorated in recent months;

(b) whether this has been caused due to the attitude of the Project Officer, Sudamdeh, by provoking and penalising the workers; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure improvement of relations between the labour and the management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) No Sir, the relations between the workers and management of Sudamdeh Colliery are generally satisfactory. However, one unrecognised union has served a strike notice demanding *inter-alia* the re-instatement of 4 workers who had been dismissed for assaulting officers and indulging in acts of misconduct.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Colliery has a grievance procedure and regular meetings are also held between the management and the representatives of the unions for considering the demands of the latter. The management has also held talks with the representatives of the union which has threatened the strike.

Applications of Loans Pending with the Branches of State Bank and Central Bank in District Darbhanga, Bihar

4710. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of loans which are pending in various branches of the State Bank and Central Bank in the District of Darbhanga, Bihar, for more than a month and for more than three months;

(b) the reasons for the delay and whether responsibility for delay is being fixed and action taken for the delay for more than three months;

(c) whether at Madhubani Branch of the State Bank of India, petitions filed on or about 19th November, 1969 by Quality Miscellanry and others are still pending despite complaints; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). So far as the Central Bank of India is concerned, there are no loan applications pending for more than three months with any branch of the Bank in the District of Darbhanga. There are, however, 18 loan applications at different stages of processing which may be said to be pending for more than a month with the branches of the Bank located in that District. Information relating to the State Bank of India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dysentery Germs in Water Drawn from Hand Pumps in Delhi

4711. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drinking water got from hand pumps in Delhi contained germs of Dysentery; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to prevent the outbreak of the disease?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Narcotics in Bhiwandi and Jaipur

4712. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officials of the Central Revenue Intelligence and Central Excise seized contraband ganja and charas weighing about 14,000 Kg. from a godown in Bhiwandi in Maharashtra on the 30th July, 1970;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 1.50 quintals of Hashish was also seized by the Central Excise and Customs from a house in Jaipur (Rajasthan) on the 31st July, 1970;

(c) if so, the details of both the seizures together with the value of the contraband narcotics in India and also the price which would have been fetched for them in an International Market;

(d) the number of persons arrested in both the cases together with their names and professions; and

(e) the total weight of contraband narcotics so far seized during the current calendar year as compared to seizures during 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The quantity of Ganja seized was 15,461.700 Kgs. No charas was seized.

(b) The quantity of Hashish seized was 127.600 Kgs. only.

(c) (i) The seizure in Maharashtra was made from the godown belonging to M/s. Northern India Goods

Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd. The price of ganja in the illicit market in India would be of the order of Rs. 40 lakhs, but would fetch many times more in the international market.

- (ii) At Jaipur, the seizure was made from the residence of Ram Gopal alias Gopal Patwa, Bhang Ganja Contractor. The price of Hashish in India would be of the order of Rs. 1 lakh and in the international market of about Rs. 50 lakhs.

(d) The details of the persons arrested are:—

Bhiwandi case:

Udaypal Singh, Clerk,

Nothern India Goods Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

Jaipur case:

- (1) Shri Ram Gopal, Ganja Contractor.
- (2) Smt. Nanki Devi w/o Ram Gopal.
- (3) Shri Roop Singh, Driver.
- (4) Shri Abdul Salam alias Chotu Khan, Driver.
- (5) Shri Abdul Gafoor, a pak. National.

(e) The total weight of the contraband narcotics seized in India during 1969 and during the period from 1-1-1970 to 31-7-1970 is as under:—

	1969	1970 (upto July, 1970)
OPIUM	4270 Kgs.	1437 Kgs.
GANJA	43297 Kgs.	8208 Kgs.
CHARAS	643 Kgs.	636 Kgs.

Russian made Machines for Calcutta Corporation

4713. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: 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 Soviet Trade Representative in Calcutta recently offered to the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, Russian made machines like Street

Cleaner, Refuse Collector, Sewer Cleaner etc. on rupee payment basis, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether the machines offered have been tried before; if not, what arrangements are being made in regard thereto; and

(c) the total requirement of such machines for Calcutta Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Trade Representative of the U.S.S.R. met the Mayor on 27-7-1970 and showed him a pictorial brochure of various vehicles of Russian make. The Mayor thought that Refuse Collectors and Sewage Removal vehicles as in the brochure and other vehicles which might be utilised for keeping the city clean might be prove useful to the Corporation of Calcutta.

(b) No. The Mayor during the discussion made it clear that prior demonstration of the working of the vehicles was to be arranged and that the price of each such vehicle should be made known.

(c) The Corporation of Calcutta propose to purchase the following vehicles/equipment in 1970-71:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (i) Garbage removal vehicles | 50 |
| (ii) Tractor-cum-Trailer combinations | 6 |
| (iii) Bull dozers | 2 |
| (iv) Pay loaders (Front loaders) | 2 |
| (v) Night Soil removal tanker vehicles | 25 |
| (vi) Sewer Jetting Units | 18 Units |
| (vii) Pull in power bucket machines for sewers | 12 Units |
| (viii) Manhole emptying machine | 8 Units |
| (ix) Gully Pit emptying equipment | 20 Units |
| (x) Power rodding machines | 4 Units |

Survey for Nickel Deposits

4714. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a survey of Nickel deposits in the country and taken steps to develop Nickel mining;

(b) the present cost of foreign exchange by way of Nickel import; and

(c) whether the Geological Survey of India or the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been doing some survey in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India have been carrying out investigations for nickel deposits in the country. Detailed investigations are being conducted in the Sukinda area of Cuttack district in Orissa. On the basis of a report by the Geological Survey of India, M/s. Hindustan Copper Limited have taken up the Kansa Block in the Sukinda area for preparation of a feasibility report on mining and extracting the metal from this field.

1273 tonnes of nickel valued at Rs. 282 lakhs was imported during the year 1969-70.

Appointment of Permanent Board of Directors for Nationalised Banks

4715. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why instead of appointing permanent Board of Directors for the 14 nationalised banks, only interim Board of Directors have been appointed;

(b) the time by when permanent arrangements are likely to be made in this connection; and

(c) what are the follow up measures after bank nationalisation which have been put on the high priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Regular Boards of Directors for the 14 nationalised banks are required to be constituted in terms of a scheme being formulated under Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. As the finalisation of scheme is likely to take

some time, the first Boards of Directors which are of an interim nature have been constituted as provided under Section 7(3) of the Act. Regular Boards of Directors will be constituted after the scheme is finalised and placed before Parliament.

(c) The more important of the follow up measures taken after the nationalisation of the 14 banks are given in the annexure.

ANNEXURE

Several follow-up measures have been taken to achieve the principal object of bank nationalisation which is to bring about rapid development of banking facilities all over the country and to meet the needs of those sectors and areas of society which had not been receiving their due share of bank credit. The more important of these are being mentioned here. In December, 1969 the Reserve Bank drew up a programme of branch expansion for the major Indian banks with particular emphasis on unbanked centres. A list of 1350 centres was circulated of which 1186 were in unbanked centres. The target for first half of 1970 was 600 against which 875 branches were actually opened by 30th June, 1970. The banks have been recently asked to pay particular attention to the opening of branches in certain districts which are in urgent need of more banking facilities. As regards lending, many banks have brought out new schemes for helping those sectors of economy which merit special attention such as farmers, small scale industrialists, road transport operators and self-employed persons. Advances to these sectors are continuing to rise in volume of outstandings and number of accounts. Government has decided to institute a guarantee scheme for lending by banks to sectors which have remained neglected so far such as small farmers, small traders, road transport operators and self-employed persons. It has been decided in principle that bank finance should be made available to the weaker sections of society at a cheaper rate as against progressively stiffer rates that may be charged from the relatively affluent sections. A committee will be set up shortly to work out the details for implementing this decision.

As a long-term measure the Reserve Bank has formulated the lead bank scheme for intensive development of banking in each district in a systematic and coordinated.

manner. For this purpose, all the districts in the Indian Union except certain metropolitan areas and Union Territories were allotted by the Reserve Bank in December, 1969, among the public sector banks and two banks in the private sector. Each bank has to act as the pace setter in surveying the resources of the district for assessing its potential for deposit mobilisation and identification of credit gaps. Preliminary surveys are under way for compiling basis data about the various aspects of the economy of each district in the form of a schedule drawn up by the Reserve Bank. These surveys are intended to form the basis for chalking out the future programme of action.

Steps have also been initiated for improving evaluation and financial appraisal of credit proposals and ensuring proper end-use of credit. Requests for bank credit in excess of Rs. 1 crore are being scrutinised carefully by the Reserve Bank in order to relate additional credit to the genuine requirements of additional production. Banks have also been requested to exercise similar care in respect of proposals for larger individual credit limit of Rs. 25 lakhs and above. A proforma has been drawn up by the Reserve Bank to help the banks to come to a judicious decision on proposals for credit facilities.

Government has also recently decided upon a measure to discourage the use of bank finance by operators to corner shares and acquire control over well managed companies. Public sector banks will be asked to insist on a transfer to their names of shares pledged with them by borrowers with overdraft limits exceeding Rs. 50,000/- The banks will also refuse to give proxies at the request of the borrowers as a matter of course as hitherto in respect of such pledged shares. The banks will keep the voting rights with themselves to be exercised at their discretion keeping public interest in view. The Reserve Bank will ensure that a similar policy is followed by non-nationalised banks.

Amount Invested by Life Insurance Corporation with Different Companies and Firms

4716. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 70 crores of Life Insurance Corporation funds

have been invested only in 65 companies; if so, reasons therefor;

(b) whether L.I.C. proposes to have voting right in these companies like banks;

(c) whether L.I.C. has made any change in its investment policy during the last one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(c) and (d). The LIC has recently constituted an Investment Review Committee. The question of introducing changes, if any, in the investment policy will be examined after the report of the Committee has been received and examined by the LIC and the Government.

जीवन बीमा निगम के एजेंटों द्वारा ग्राहकों का सीधा बीमा

4717. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बीमा कम्पनी के एजेंट ऐजेंसी लाइसेंस के बिना ग्राहकों का सीधा बीमा कर सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या जीवन बीमा निगम एजेंटों के बिना भी बड़ी धनराशि का सीधा व्यापार कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के. आर. वणेश) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हाँ । यदि कोई बीमा कम्पनी ग्राहक से सीधे ही बीमा कारोबार करती है तो इस पर बीमा अधिनियम, 1938 में कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है ।

राजस्थान में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए सहायता

4718. श्री मीठा लाल मीना :

श्री रा. क. बिड़ला :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान सरकार से इस आशय का अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्माण कार्य और निरंतर सूखे से ग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए पंच वर्षीय योजना में 100 करोड़ रुपये की जो अतिरिक्त राशि नियत की गई है, वह राजस्थान को प्राबंठित की जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सरकार ने कितनी राशि मांगी है और राजस्थान राज्य में व्याप्त सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि देने की स्थिति में है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). चौथी आयोजना की अवधि में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्माण कार्यक्रम के लिए की गयी 100 करोड़ रुपये की कुल व्यवस्था में से राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य के दस जिलों के लिए 36 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय करने का अनुरोध किया था। इसके बाद, राज्य सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बारह जिलों को शामिल करने के लिये प्रांकड़े आदि प्रस्तुत किये।

अभी तक, इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल किये जाने वाले जिलों की केवल आंशिक सूची ही तैयार की गई है। आंशिक सूची में राजस्थान के छः जिले शामिल किये गये हैं। विभिन्न राज्यों / संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के और जिलों को शामिल करने के संबंध में अभी अन्तिम रूप से फैसला नहीं किया गया है।

कर अपवंचन

4719. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने करदाता हैं, जिन पर वर्ष 1969-70 में कर अपवंचन के लिए मुकदमा चलाया गया था; और उनसे कर के रूप में कितनी राशि वसूल की गई; और

(ख) कर की कितनी राशि अभी वसूल की जानी शेष है और उसे वसूल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या विशेष उपाय अपनाये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या-चरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). वर्ष 1969-70 में, कर अपवंचन के 26 मामलों में इस्तगसे की कार्यवाही की गई। इस्तगसे की कार्यवाही का कर वसूली से कोई संबंध नहीं है, क्योंकि इस्तगसे की कार्यवाही शुरू होने से पहले ही, हो सकता है कि करों की पूरी वसूली हो चुकी हो।

Excise Relief to Fibre Industry

4720. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the President of Man-made Fibre Association of India as reported in the *Times of India* of 5th August, 1970 demanding excise relief for fibre industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion made by the President of Man-made Fibre Association of India, that is, if the Government could provide 15% relief in excise duty every year, a corresponding relief in consumer prices could be given to the people, has been noted.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UN-STARRED QUESTION No. 89 DATED 27-7-1970 RE. CUT IN EXPENDITURE OF MINISTER'S AND OFFICER'S FURNITURE, ELECTRICITY, STATIONERY ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): In answer to Un-starred Question No. 89 on the 27th July, 1970 regarding cut in expenditure of Minister's and Officer's furniture, electricity, sta-

tionery etc., it was stated that "There is no ceiling for the supply of electricity and water at the residences of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers. They have, however, agreed to a voluntary ceiling of Rs. 2,400/- per mensem. For the consumption of water and electricity above this ceiling, a Minister is liable to make payment." A typographical mistake has occurred in this answer. The correct position is that the voluntary ceiling is Rs. 200 per mensem or Rs. 2,400/- per annum.

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PILFERING AND DESTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES ON HALDIA BARAUNI PIPELINE NEAR WEST BENGAL-BIHAR BORDER

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Before calling his attention, may I draw your attention to the fact that the statement in reply running to 1½ pages was handed to us just now at 12 noon. Only the other day you observed that such statements should be made available much earlier so that we can go through them.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be read by the Minister.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): They cannot make the bureaucracy work. They do not care for your directives. That is my experience with these Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: If I do not receive the statement in time, the Minister will have to wait till the evening. Today I make an exception. But I warn them. They must send me the statement in time.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Otherwise, give them detention in the evening.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported pilfering and destructive activities on Haldia-Barauni Oil Pipeline near West Bengal-Bihar border.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): First, I must apologise for the fact that the statement was made available only at 12 O'Clock. I was given to understand that it was circulated yesterday—I do not know why this happened.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): If he cannot give a statement in time, how can he run a huge pipeline?

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): They cannot shift the blame on to the Secretariat. For us, only he is responsible.

MR. SPEAKER: If it was yesterday, it was Sunday.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur Products Pipeline is comprised of two major sections, namely; (a) Barauni-Kanpur (b) and Barauni-Haldia and a branch line of 58 kms. from Baradabar to Maurigram. Since September 1967, the Barauni-Haldia section has been transporting petroleum products from the Barauni Refinery to the delivery points of Marketing Division of the IOC.

2. During the three years of its operations, four major incidents of suspected attempt of theft/pilferage of petroleum products have been reported so far. The first major one took place on 8th March, 1968 near Jasidih, the second on 8th December, 1969, 20 kms. away from the first; the third on 10th May, 1970 and fourth on 4th/5th June, 1970 at Jhajha. Only in case of the first incident, some drop in the pipeline pressure was recorded. There have been seven other minor attempts.

It is reported that about 50 kl of motor spirit was lost in the first incident. In the others, no loss or substantial damage to property has taken place.

These repeated incidents and their occurrence in roughly the same area has caused concern to Government and I.O.C. We have taken up this matter with the State Government through the Ministry of Home Affairs. Police investigations into these incidents have not been fruitful so far. Suspects are being watched. The local police has started

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

armed patrolling and is maintaining vigilance to find the criminals.

The Industrial Security Team has also inspected the HBK Pipeline in November and December 1968 to assess its vulnerability to sabotage by the destructive elements. Their recommendations with regard to the security arrangements of vulnerable points have been accepted by I.O.C. Patrolling of the line have been intensified by I.O.C. in the affected areas, as recommended by the Team, and action is also under-way for recruitment of an Industrial Security Officer. Government are considering to provide the services of the Central Industrial Security Force for protecting the pipeline system. I. O. C. have also embedded the gauge adopters by concreting so that access to the gauge adopters is made difficult.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This pipeline is not only supplying products for civilian purposes, but defence requirements too. Therefore, it is naturally a matter of serious concern that repeated attempts like this have been going on for the last two or three years to steal petroleum products out of this line, although we have never previously been informed by the Government about this till now.

I want to know whether it is a fact or not that this pipeline runs only about three feet below the surface and during rains, floods and so on, this pipeline is very easily exposed, and that the controlling valves are almost always exposed, that they are extremely vulnerable. Between Barauni and Haldia there are eight major river crossings. At these river crossings this pipeline follows the bridges over the rivers, and therefore, it is not hidden at all, it is absolutely exposed.

In view of this vulnerability of the pipeline, detailed recommendations were made not only by this Industrial Security Team, to which the Minister has referred, which made not one but 40 recommendations on this point two years ago, but in addition, another committee called the Ghosh Committee also made concrete recommendations, which are published, included in the Appendix to the 66th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings, for vigilance in the main-

tenance of this pipeline. Despite this having been clearly pointed out, three years have passed, no action worthwhile has yet been taken, and the post of the Security Officer has not yet been filled up. Nothing has been done about the whole security set-up which was recommended. And that is why I would like to know what have the people who are responsible, that is to say the Minister, the Secretary to the Ministry, the Managing Director of the Pipelines Division, the General Manager of the IOC, all these high-officials who are responsible for seeing that these recommendations are implemented, been doing.

This is a matter of urgent importance, because the Public Undertakings Committee, of which you yourself were a distinguished Chairman, as you know, in its 66th Report, has categorically stated in its final recommendations that there has been a persistent effort to slur over the dereliction of duty of high officers and not to fix their responsibility, though copious facts to substantiate such lapses have come on record. This committee also went into the question of the alignment of the very pipeline—Haldia-Barauni pipeline—and they have recommended that the least that could be done is to proceed departmentally without delay against the officers concerned because the Committee felt that the Government should not allow a feeling to go around that the officers who commit such grave lapses and indulged in dereliction of duty should go unpunished. (*Interruptions.*) When the PUC has made such strictures and made such strong recommendations why has no action been taken and why have they allowed this recommendation to lapse and have appointed yet another commission to go into the same question all over again, about this pipeline whose security even they could not protect? Is the external sabotage meant to cover up the internal sabotage by high officers who had been exposed on more than one occasion? Will he tell us the reason for avoiding the implementation of the PUC's reports and recommendations regarding the need for immediate action against high officers who are guilty and allowing them further loopholes to escape by appointing yet another committee which may drag on for another two or three years? What are they

doing? Why are they not implementing the security recommendations?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The hon. Member has asked two questions. The first is whether security arrangements for protecting the pipeline as was recommended had been taken. I find that about forty recommendations were made. It has been reported to me by the IOC that most recommendations had been implemented. In respect of some of the recommendations it was necessary to refer to the Home Department of the State concerned and they had been referred to it. Security officers had also been appointed. Actually all these activities are confined to an area of 20 kilometres between Jhajha and Jasidih; there is also information that wagon breakers were active on the railways in that place. Instead of appointing security officers, the IOC referred it to the State Government through the Home Ministry and the State Government had in turn referred it to the Jasidih police station and thus quite some time went by; I agree. But after that, when we saw that the State Government was not taking any steps though the Home Ministry again and again referred it to the State Government the recommendations on security measures had been taken up by the IOC.

Secondly, he referred to recommendations made by the PUS against some officials and the action to be taken against them. Government went into the whole case and there was also the report of enquiry by Justice N. S. Rao. The two reports are absolutely different; they are contradictory to some extent. It was an unusual measure though but still at the request and recommendation of my Ministry Government took a decision to appoint a commission of enquiry to go into the working of the Government itself in this respect. . . . (Interruptions.) The PUC recommended action against lapses on the part of the officers concerned and also about the Government's working itself. There are many rules and procedures to be followed to frame charges which are required to be referred to an enquiry commission so that they could be brought to book. That is why this commission has been appointed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister cannot mislead the House like this; he should forgive my saying so. N. S. Rao Committee

dealt only with alignment. The PUC report is not only on alignment but also capacity and so many other things. What does he mean by saying that they are contradictory to each other and therefore a third committee is required. The two have dealt with different things altogether.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: The PUC while making the recommendations criticised the action of the Government and the actions of certain officers. According to the rules of procedure it has to be referred to a commission of enquiry. Of course, I understand that it is an unusual procedure to go into the activities and the working of the Ministry itself. But we had to do it. (Interruption)

SHRI S. KUNDU: He asked for departmental action. Please assure the House that you are taking departmental action.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose—*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Departmental action on the basis of the evidence available. It is clearly written here, in black and white. Sir, will you allow the PUC to be treated in this cavalier fashion? Has it got no status? What is the meaning of this? Here is a recommendation in black and white.

SHRI S. KUNDU: What is the action that you are taking? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, the procedure in Calling Attention is that only those Members who have tabled it are allowed to ask questions.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, the recommendations made by a Committee of this House are very specific, and their recommendations are being flouted. That is our charge.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, by now, I know the hon. Minister's success in sending drugs underground. Now, about the pipeline. He has made a mockery of the PUC and therefore of the House, in that the Public Undertakings Committee has very clearly said:

"The Committee would, therefore, like Government to take immediate steps

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

to bring to book the guilty officers on the basis of evidence that is already available. The least that could be done is to proceed departmentally without delay. . . "

etc., etc. But nothing has been done. They have just instituted another enquiry to kill time, (*Interruption*) There has been a wide-spread dereliction of duty including arranging security for the pipeline which caters to half the population of north India including the defence installations. We had air-crashes at the air-ports and we suspected that this was due to sub-standard fuel which could have easily been done by sabotaging the pipeline and boring holes and so on. There are charges of corruption also, on the part of some very senior officers who mostly belong to the Indian Civil Service. But they are punishing those officials who are loyal and patriotic, and rewarding those who were hand-in-glove with the misdeeds of a man like N. V. Balwani who has been given a key position, and the pipeling has been wholly neglected.

Will the hon. Minister give this House an assurance here and now that till such time as the enquiry is completed, he will give full protection to those honest and loyal officials who helped in bringing the whole thing to light and protect them from pressure and harassment which have been practised on a number of them? Secondly, will he suspend, and wherever it could be done, completely keep out of the Corporation, and out of here, in Delhi, such officials like Mangat Rai, Kashyap, Rajwade, who are holding key positions and pressurising—(*Interruption*)—It is a fact. You, Sir, have been the Chairman of the Committee. These officials are pressurising and tampering, and how long will they keep them in these positions? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a different matter. I happened to be the Chairman of that Committee. But I happen to be the Speaker now. I did not know that I would have to ask you to be in order because of procedure. Certainly, of course, you should not refer to people who are not present here to defend themselves.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Leave alone the names; but they are officials with designations.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I am sorry that the hon. Member has mentioned names of some officers who are not here to protect themselves. Surely I am not here to defend or protect any of the officers. (*Interruption*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What else?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do not allow yourself to be bullied by those officers.

SHRI S. KUNDU: What else are you doing then? You have no guts. You should resign. A Committee of Parliament has made clear recommendations, and you are talking of another enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, please do not get excited all the time. Sometimes you may, but not all the time.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: I am yet to understand how I am protecting any officers who have done anything wrong. We are told by the Ministry of Law that if we are to proceed against any officer on this report, there must be a commission of inquiry to go into this and make specific charges. Unless and until that is done, we cannot punish any officer. That is why we have done so. It is not our intention to protect anybody.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will he grant protection to those officers who have helped in bringing to light the misdeeds and corruptions there? Will he keep out those officers who are involved in it and who are pressurising and tampering with the witnesses and doing other things to save themselves from this black act?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: There should not be any doubt in the mind of the hon. member that those who assisted in giving evidence etc. will be harassed by anyone in the ministry or elsewhere. If there is any such instance, he can bring it to my notice.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI: (Krishnagar): In view of the fact that this pipeline carries petrol for defence purposes as well as for civilian consumption, may I know whether the IOC have thought of meeting the cost of security of this long pipeline? Secondly, some of the States have suggested that like the railways, there should

be a protection force under the control of IOC so that people and parties who want to sabotage the pipeline can be thoroughly traced and brought to book. Will the Hon. Minister consider this suggestion also?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN: IOC has now taken the whole responsibility and appointed a watch and ward department for the maintenance and operation of the pipeline in the whole section.

12.27 hrs.

RE. CLOSURE OF SHAHADRA-SAHARANPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्व इसके कि आप अगली कार्यवाही पर जायें मैं आप से एक पत्र-प्रदर्शन चाहता हूँ और उस हेतु आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुझे तो पहले इत्तिला होनी चाहिए थी।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: वही मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। हमारा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हम शोर नहीं मचाते या इस प्रकार का कुछ प्रदर्शन नहीं करते जो जबरदस्ती आप से समय ले लें। हमारा अपराध यही है कि हम नियमित रूप से अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं। बात सिर्फ थोड़ी सी है जिसमें मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

यह संसद के इस सत्र का अंतिम सप्ताह है। इस पूरे सत्र के अन्दर 13 बार हमने आप को कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिये, तीन बार हमने शीर्ट नोटिस स्वेचन दिये और एक ऐसी समस्या की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाया जिसका करीब डेढ़ करोड़ आदमियों से सम्बन्ध है और वह यह कि कल पहली सितम्बर से एस. एस. लाइट रेलवे बन्द होने जा रही है। परिणामस्वरूप कल पहली सितम्बर से 1500 कर्मचारी बर्खास्त होने जा रहे हैं।

नन्दा जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं उनसे हमारी पार्टी के श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री मिले थे। नन्दा जी ने उनसे कहा था कि वह यह लिख कर दे दें विस्तार के साथ मैं अवश्य कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस को स्वीकार कर लूंगा। यह शहादरा और सहारनपुर के बीच चलने वाली एस. एस. लाइट रेलवे जो 140 किलोमीटर की है जिसमें 15 मंडियां पड़ती हैं कल से यह रेलवे लाइन बन्द होने जा रही है। लेकिन आप ने इस पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किया। मंत्री महोदय शीर्ट नोटिस स्वेचन एक्सप्ट नहीं करते। अब आप ही यह बतलायें कि कल से जो यह रेलवे लाइन बंद होने जा रही है उसके मामले को यहां पार्लियामेंट में उठाने के लिए क्या उपाय करें? डा० राम सुभग सिंह जिस समय रेलवे मिनिस्टर होते थे, डा० राम सुभग सिंह को याद होगा, उन्होंने उस समय यह कहा था कि हम इस रेलवे लाइन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे। गवर्नमेंट की ओर से उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि इस रेलवे लाइन का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जायगा। कल से यह रेलवे लाइन बंद होने जा रही है तो अब आप ही बतलायें कि कैसे यह मामला इस सत्र के अंतिम सप्ताह में आयेगा?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): I had announced that all the light railways will be nationalised. No light railway should be allowed to be closed down.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): Shall I make a statement later or give a brief reply now?

MR. SPEAKER: You may make a statement sometime in the evening.

SHRI NANDA: Yes, Sir; I shall clarify the position in the statement.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: But the railway line should not be closed.

SHRI NANDA: I cannot make any commitment in a hurry.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: एक महीने से हम बराबर कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि सदन में

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

इस मामले पर विचार हो सके। लेकिन शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन स्वीकार नहीं करते, कीर्लिंग प्रॉपोज़न नोटिस स्वीकार नहीं करते अब आप ही बतलाइये कि ऐसी हालत में हम करें तो क्या करें ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): The question is, are you going to close it or nationalise it? (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): That will not solve the problem. It is going to be closed from tomorrow and people will be just on the streets.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से यह रेलवे लाइन बन्द होने जा रही है और मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि आज मुझे कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं देना है। कल सुबह से रेलवे लाइन बन्द होने जा रही है, 1500 कर्मचारी बेकार हो जायेंगे और डेढ़ करोड़ आदमी जो तीन चार जिलों से सम्बन्धित हैं उनके याता-यात की समस्या बिगड़ने जा रही है, और मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि मुझको कोई बयान नहीं देना है।

SHRI NANDA: I did not say, "I am not going to make a statement in a hurry." I said, "I am not going to make a commitment in a hurry". . . (Interruption)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Is he against nationalisation that he says that he is not going to make a commitment? On the floor of the House not one but several Railway Ministers had said that the light railways would be nationalised. This is an accepted policy of the House. How can he say that. . . (Interruption)?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: When Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, as Minister of the Government, had made a commitment that this railway would not be closed and would be nationalised, how can a new Minister say that he will make a new statement? The Government is committed; or, are they going to repudiate the commitment of an earlier Government?

SHRI NANDA: I am not going to make any new commitment. . . (Interruption)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Ask the Sadhu Samaj to run it if you are incapable of running it. . . (interruption).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Can a Government repudiate a decision taken by an earlier Minister?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री मधोक ने कहा कि एक बार कमिटमेंट हो गया है, उसके बाद मंत्री महोदय किस तरह से शैबीली हाथ जटा कर कहते हैं कि हम देखेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में यहां पर किसी मंत्री के कमिटमेंट करने से फायदा क्या है। आज वह रेलवे मंत्री हैं, कल मंत्री नहीं रहेंगे तो क्या होगा? यह बहुत गंभीर समस्या है और मंत्री महोदय को आज इस पर सीरियसली स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिये।

SHRI NANDA: I shall make a statement at an hour you prescribe.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : आज स्टेटमेंट दीजिये और कमिटमेंट की बात कीजिये। (व्यवधान)

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : यह रेलवे का मामला है। चूंकि श्री नन्दा आज स्टेटमेंट देने वाले हैं, मैं कुछ बड़ी ही महत्वपूर्ण लाइनों की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुझको कभी भी इधर बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिला क्योंकि मैं जेल में था। अभी शास्त्री जी ने जो बात कही. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप जेल में थे तो इसमें भेरा कोई कुत्तर नहीं था। आप खुशी से वहां गये।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : चूंकि यह रेलवे से सम्बन्ध रखता है इसलिये मैं श्री नन्दा का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। वह भारत सेवक समाज में काम किये हुए हैं और सहरसा

जिले को भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। कोसी एरिया में बछनाहा से भीमनगर रेलवे लाइन सहरसा जिले में है। हम लोग बराबर पिछले तीन वर्षों से इसके संबंध में प्रश्न उठाते रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्रालय इस लाइन को अपने हाथ में ले ले। इसी तरह से पटना जिले में बक्यारपुर से राजगीर तक की लाइन है और शाहाबाद जिले में आरा से सहसराम तक की लाइन है। इन दोनों को भी रेलवे मंत्रालय अपने हाथ में ले ले और अपनी गाड़ियाँ चलाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य उस चीज के बारे में बोल रहे हैं जो मेरे सामने नहीं आई है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister should give an assurance that it will not be closed for at least three months. Let it be extended by three months so that he may find out ways and means to take it over.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Sir, there has been a plane accident day before yesterday. The news reached here at 4 P.M. that day when the House was in session.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is making a statement about it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: The statement should have been made day before yesterday itself.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT, 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF STATE (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): On behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Plan Progress Report—1968-69 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4098/70].

STATEMENT RE. SETTING UP OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO AFFAIRS OF I.O.C., ENQUIRY REPORT RE. HALDIA-BARAUNI PIPELINE, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the setting up of a Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Pipelines Division of Indian Oil Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4099/70].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Report of the Enquiry (N.S. Rau's Report) into circumstances leading to Government's decision to re-align the Haldia-Barauni pipeline laid over the coalfield area. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4100/70].
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the report simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4101/70].

REVIEW AND REPORT ETC. OF N.B.C.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each 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 Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi 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-4102/70].

REPORTS OF O.N.G.C. AND HYDROCARBONS INDIA PVT., LTD., SYNTHETIC RUBBER (Price Control) ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS THEREUNDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1968-69 together with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968 together with the Audited Accounts.
- (3) A copy of the Review by the Government on the Reports mentioned at (1) and (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4103/70].
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (i) The Synthetic Rubber (Price Control) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 4922 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1969.
 - (ii) The Synthetic Rubber (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1970, published in Notification No. S.O. 1094 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4104/70].

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Synthetic Rubber (Price Control) Order, 1969:—
 - (i) S. O. 4923 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1969 fixing the sale prices of synthetic rubber.
 - (ii) S. O. 4924 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1969.

- (iii) S. O. 1092 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1970 making certain amendment to Notification No. S. O. 4923 dated the 16th December, 1969.
- (iv) S. O. 1093 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1970.
- (v) S. O. 2669 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4105/70].

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (4) and (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4106/70].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

- (1) The Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1116 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1970.
- (2) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1117 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4107/70].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1153 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1970 issued under the

Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4108/70].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1142 published in Gazette of India, dated the 8th August, 1970.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1143 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1970.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1177 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1178 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 1970 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4109/70].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1092 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1970.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-eighth Amendment Rules 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1093 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1970.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Forty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1094 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1970.

- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fiftieth Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1139 in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1970.

- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-first Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1140 in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1970.

- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-second Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1141 in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1970.

- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-third Amendment Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1175 in Gazette of India dated the 15th August, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4110/70].

12.37 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1970, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th August, 1970."

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha,

12.38 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

(Shri Jageshwar Yadav)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 29th August, 1970, from the Additional Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Lakhimpur, District Kheri:

"Shri Jageshwar Yadav, Member, Lok Sabha, presently lodged in District Jail, Kheri, was tried under Section 188, Indian Penal Code, for violating orders promulgated under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, and sentenced to simple imprisonment for three days by me on the 29th August, 1970."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What about release of Members to enable them to vote tomorrow, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: That is between you and Government and not for me.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI G. C. NAIK (Keonjhar): I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): I beg to present a statement showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1968-69.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S. Q. No. 6 *re* SEARCH OF BAGGAGE OF OFFICERS ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT BY CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES AT PALAM

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): In reply to Part (c) of the above mentioned question, a list of

the names of the officers of President's party who brought baggage in excess of free allowance, was given in Annexure-I to the answer. Due to an error, the name of Shri Sita Ram was included in the list. On verification of the original records available with Airport Customs it has been found that Shri Sita Ram did not bring any baggage in excess of the permissible free allowance and no duty was charged from him. The entry at S. No. 5 relating to Shri Sita Ram at Annexure-A I may accordingly be deleted. The pain that may have been caused to Shri Sita Ram is regretted.

STATEMENT *re* INDIAN AIRLINES FOKKER FRIENDSHIP AIRCRAFT MISSING SINCE TAKE OFF FROM SILCHAR ON 29-8-1970.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): On a point of order, Sir. On Saturday the missing of the plane took place and the House was sitting on that day upto 9.

SOME HON MEMBERS: Not 9.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: The Minister failed to announce in this House about this happening. This is the sixth time an incident regarding Fokker Friendship has taken place.

MR. SPEAKER: There is not going to be a debate. You rose on a point of order.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: It has been established that the plane lost its airworthiness. So these Fokker Friendship planes should be withdrawn from the service of Indian Airlines immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: You were not in it.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: We might be.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank God, you were not there.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): There was a contradictory news report in the AIR about this tragedy. One of my classmates was involved in it. His name is Dr. J. K. Barua. Whatever that might be, Sir why

should there be any contradictory report like this? One report over the All India Radio at noon said that the wreckage were seen in Halflong. Then I was taken aback. How could a plane from Silchar on the way to Gauhati detour and go up to Halflong? I was taken aback when I heard that. He should explain that.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): I did not want to make a statement in the House till such time as I had basic facts. The hon Member will appreciate that it would not be correct to say something without facts. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is with deep concern that I must report to the House that an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship F-27-400 aircraft bearing registration number VT-DWT has been missing since the afternoon of Saturday the 29th August. The aircraft was on a scheduled passenger flight from Imphal to Calcutta via Silchar, Gauhati and Agartala. It took off from Silchar at 14:36 hours for Gauhati, and was in touch with the Air Traffic Control at Silchar till 14:44 hours.

The aircraft, carrying 34 passengers and a crew of 5, was due to land at Gauhati at 15:02 hours. When it failed to establish contact with the Air Traffic Control at Gauhati, immediate action was taken to locate it and all agencies concerned were alerted including the Indian Air Force and the district authorities. Since the route from Silchar to Gauhati passes close to Pakistan territory at certain points, the Pakistan authorities were also immediately informed.

Planes of the Indian Air Force including a Helicopter started an aerial search almost immediately. The search was continued yesterday when an aircraft of Indian Airlines also joined them. The aerial and ground search is being continued, but the missing aircraft has not been located despite several unconfirmed reports. The search was resumed this morning at 07:00 hours. The Pakistan authorities are extending their co-operation in tracing the aircraft on their side of the border.

I am sure the House will share my deep anguish about this matter. I can assure the House that every effort is being made to locate the missing aircraft.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): It was established that due to strike in Delhi the planes were not checked properly. Technical checks of the planes have not been made. (*Interruption*) What about the technical checks of the planes? They have not been made. . . (*Interruptions*)

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : ट्रेस के बारे में कंट्रेडिक्ट्री रिपोर्ट रेडियो से प्रसारित हुई है। रात को कहा गया था कि ट्रेस नहीं हुआ है और दिन में कहा गया था कि हो गया है। इसको भी जरा एक्सप्लेन करिये।

MR. SPEAKER: He has made it very clear.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: What about the technical tests? Why were they not done? (*Interruption*)

DR. KARAN SINGH: May I clarify? (*Interruption*)

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): You should withdraw all the Fokker Friendship planes.

DR. KARAN SINGH: One of the hon. Members has raised a question about the Fokker Friendship fleet. I can assure him that we have complete tests done. I can assure the hon. Member and the House that there was nothing wrong with the Fokker aircraft as such. In fact, these are among the most popular and widely used aircraft in the world. We are having complete check done. If we have even the slightest reason to suspect that there is something wrong we will withdraw it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: You have not given the exact reason.

DR. KARAN SINGH: This is really extremely bad luck. But we will not be justified in grounding the whole lot. As I said, the test of these things were carried out. What the All India Radio gave out was an

[Dr. Karan Singh]

unconfirmed report. They said that they were quoting an unconfirmed report of the PTI.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: They never used the words 'unconfirmed report.' They did not say it.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Yes; I also heard it. It said simply: 'PTI report.'

DR. KARAN SINGH: The All India Radio quoted the PTI report. The report happened to be wrong. The report was not correct.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : रेडियो को कहना चाहिये था कि रिपोर्ट गलत निकली। यह नहीं कहा गया।

12.44 hrs.

CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties upto the 1st April, 1971."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties upto the 1st April, 1971."

The motion was adopted

12.45 hrs.

[At this stage some visitors from the Public Gallery raised some slogans].

12.46 hrs.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO NATIONAL HONOUR BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent insults to national honour.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent insults to national honour."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I introduce the Bill.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958."

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। इसके पहले इसी तरह का एक विधेयक भ्रामा था जिस में हाई कोर्ट के जजों के एलाउन्सिस की बात कही गई थी। मैंने जो उस वक्त कहा था उसी को मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ। विधेयक चाहे हाई कोर्ट के जजों से सम्बन्धित हों या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों से, जहाँ उनके एलाउन्स भ्रामादि बढ़ाने की बात होती है, वह कोई सोशल निसिसिटी से प्रेरित नहीं होती है। वह फिजूल खर्ची की बोटक है। जहाँ तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों के

एलाउन्स बढ़ाने या उनको छुट्टी में तनख्वाह आदि देने का सवाल है, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि यहाँ जजों के कारनामों के खिलाफ इम्पीचमेंट की बात चल रही है। न कोई यह सोशल निसैसिटी की बात है और न ही इस विषयक की कोई जरूरत है, इस वास्ते मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सरकार इसको विदग्धा कर ले। यह फिजूलखर्ची का एक नमूना है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I support Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I introduce** the Bill.

12.48 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 27th August, 1970, namely:—

"This House disapproves of the Delhi University (Amendment) Ordinance, (Ordinance No. 4 of 1970) promulgated by the President on the 20th June, 1970".

The House will also take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao on the 27th August, 1970, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao may now continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): I should like to be as brief as possible, because even the hon. Member who introduced the statutory resolution disapproving the ordinance began his speech by welcoming this legislation, and he was not against permission being given to the Delhi University to register private candidates within the territorial jurisdiction of the university and permit them to appear for the university examinations as private candidates.

The hon. Member made a series of other observations. He roamed over the whole field of Delhi University and Delhi University education. I am not quite certain how far all that he said was really relevant to the resolution that he introduced, and I do not think that it is necessary for me to reply in detail to the various things that he has stated. But there are one or two points that I would like to mention. To begin with, I should like very strongly to repudiate the allegation that was contained in the hon. Member's speech regarding the alleged partiality shown by the vice-chancellor of Delhi University in regard to some orders passed in taking disciplinary action against the students. I want to assure the House that the vice-chancellor of the Delhi University has been functioning in a very efficient manner, and we in Delhi have been by and large saved from many of the troubles and disturbances which have affected other universities. I would like this House to join me in giving moral support to the vice-chancellor in the very difficult task that he is facing in running this university. We are all aware how difficult it is these days for Vice-Chancellors to run Universities. Dr. Raj has been doing a fine job. I do not think we should say anything in this House which would cast doubts on his impartiality or objectivity. In actual fact, the disciplinary action taken was taken after examination by a committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor. The action was also discussed in the Executive Council and it was on the confirmation of that Council that it was taken. So I should like to go on record as having strongly repudiated the

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

insinuations contained in the hon. member's reference to the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University.

Then he said that 30,000 students are going from Delhi to Rohtak, Faridabad and so on. Perhaps he got some wrong figures. According to the information available with me, the total enrolment in colleges in these big towns of UP and Haryana, Ghaziabad, Sonapat, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Faridabad does not exceed 20,000. He said 30,000 are going from Delhi to these places of admission. I have a feeling that perhaps in his legitimate desire to highlight the problem of students to get admission in Delhi colleges, he made, —I want to use a word which is most inoffensive—a slight mistake in his figures. May be he added a zero thinking that after all adding a zero does not add up to anything; but it very much depends on the place you add the zero. I am afraid he gave an exaggerated version of the number of students who go outside Delhi for admission.

There are, as a matter of fact, quite a number of things on which I do not think I should not take the time of the House dealing with them. . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): About the private institutions? Is he going to initiate legislation for these teaching shops?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sure he is aware that these teaching shops have been in existence for a very long time. They have not come into existence with this bill. In fact, private teaching shops exist even for coaching students who appear for the regular examinations of universities not only in Delhi but also in many other cities. They are called tutorial colleges. Some of these colleges have had the honour of being patronised in their annual functions and so on by distinguished members. But what I want to say is that this problem is one that exists already; it is not one that is going to spring into existence in view of the facilities we are giving to private candidates. At the same time, I agree that something has got to be done about them. I understand the matter is under serious consideration of the Delhi Administration. I am told they are

trying to investigate the possibility of introducing legislation in the Delhi Metropolitan Council on this particular subject. My own feeling is that at least we should license them. Even if we are not able to control, some kind of inspection should be instituted so that at least we can advise people that these are institutions where the staff who give instruction have certain minimum qualifications for imparting education and where they have other facilities like drinking water etc. All that we can do is tell the public that such and such are the teaching shops which satisfy these standards, the other teaching shops do not satisfy these standards. This cannot be done unless there is some proposal for licensing them. I believe the Delhi Administration are at it. As far as I am concerned, I can assure the hon. member that I shall also write to the Delhi Administration on this subject. I think it will be a good thing if we can have, if not a controlling or regulating influence, at least an informational programme on these matters so that the public knows which are the institutions which are satisfactory, less satisfactory and more satisfactory.

As regards the Bill itself, I propose to finish my speech before 1 P.M. I do not think in the other House any member opposed this Bill.

The main contention of many Members has been, and I suppose I should deal with it when the amendments come, the main point that has been made by practically all the amendments is to extend these facilities to people who are not within the jurisdiction of Delhi. Otherwise, nobody is against the introduction of this provision. We had to introduce it for this reason that there is a great demand by people to get higher education and academic degrees.

Delhi has been making a heroic effort. I think that my hon. friend said at some stage that we had not done enough. As a matter of fact, from 21,171 who were admitted to regular college courses in 1961-62, in the course of less than a decade, the number of students admitted in 1969-70 has risen to 56,296, and the number of collegiate institutions has been increased from 27 to 53, including five evening classes which have been

given the status of regular colleges. In addition to that, the University started correspondence courses in 1962-63 which permitted people who did not get admission in the colleges to take their own degrees by correspondence courses. We are trying to do the best we can. As a matter of fact, if you take the *per capita* expenditure on higher education in Delhi and compare it with other parts of the country, you will find that, to put it very mildly, Delhi is not doing at all badly.

It is not easy to start a college, and hon. Member knows it very well, because he is a very good citizen of Delhi, that many of those institutions still lack the necessary facilities which are required for a good college, still have not got their buildings. Therefore, the solution is not simply to go on increasing the number of colleges, though every year long before admission we work out the projections and try to do what we can. Though there is some kind of upset before the admissions take place, in about a week or fortnight we find that most people have been able to get admission.

This Bill gives certain advantages which did not exist before. First of all, correspondence courses are limited to people who get 40 per cent or more. College admission also is restricted to people who get 40 per cent or more. As far as the private candidates are concerned, this limit is not going to apply. In other words, even if they get minimum pass marks, which I suppose is 33 per cent or so, they will now get an opportunity to register themselves as private candidates.

Secondly, many people who are in employment, who are not in a position to go in for the discipline and the expenditure concerned in correspondence courses, will now have an opportunity to satisfy their ambitions and also improve their equipment, and therefore, their prospects by registering themselves as private candidates.

The University of Delhi is thinking of trying to see if we can arrange some radio lectures for the benefit of these private students. The Ministry of Education has been thinking about it for some time. It is a very big question how far we can use the radio net-work for the purpose of making avail-

able to students all over the country, not only private students or correspondence students of the Delhi University, first class lectures by the most eminent people in the different disciplines, so that the student community of the country as a whole can take advantage of the best instructional material that is available.

13 hrs.

I do not think that it is necessary for me to say anything very much more as far as these amendments, suggesting that it should be extended, are concerned. There are very real difficulties. It is after a considerable amount of difficulty that this has been introduced now. And my own humble suggestion to the hon. Members who have tabled these amendments would be—it will also save time because there are so many other things before the House in which I am sure the Members are also interested—to wait and see how this thing works. This has been primarily brought for the purpose of Delhi Students. There are a number of other Universities which have facilities for private candidates. I have also requested the University Grants Commission to write to all the Universities to see that similar facilities are introduced. Today there are eleven or twelve Universities which admit private candidates without any restriction, and I think another 30 to 35 Universities admit women or teachers as private candidates. We would like every University to provide this facility as Delhi does, so that the pressure on them is lessened and people residing within their jurisdiction also get the opportunity and facility which we are offering to those who are within the jurisdiction of the University of Delhi. It is very difficult to go on extending the coverage because even now Delhi University has to examine 75 to 76 thousand students and it is a job to find the examiners and to arrange the whole mechanics of examination. If private candidates from all parts of the country are brought in it will become much more difficult. My request to the hon. Members who have moved various amendments would be not to press them. Let this legislation be passed; let this experiment be started and let us see how far they are able to organise something like the radio lectures or some other way by which instructional material can be made available to private candidates. After a year

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

or two when the time is ripe we can always reconsider the question. Let the University have some chance to operate it for a while. In the meanwhile I request the hon. Members not to press their amendments; let the motion for consideration be accepted and let the Bill be accepted without any amendment when it comes to the question of its acceptance.

MR. SPEAKER: These two motions are being discussed together. Is Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta replying now?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो पहले बोल चुका। अब मंत्री महोदय बोल चुके हैं तो अब दूसरे मेम्बर बोलेंगे। मैं जवाब बाद में दूंगा।

श्री शिव चंद्र शा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बोलने वालों के नाम हैं। आप एक एक कर के बुलाइए।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill has come not a day too soon.

MR. SPEAKER: He can continue his speech after Lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me hear the hon. lady Member first.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Sir, there has been terrible trouble in Krishnanagar District Nadia, and the people are scared of the police. People have been beaten up. I request that the hon. Minister should make a statement, because people coming

by trains have been beaten up and they have been beaten inside cinemas. I request that the hon. Minister should take note of this and make a statement on this. There is a lot of tension and the public wants to know why this is being done. We want the culprits to be brought to book.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में बहुत तेजी के साथ ला एण्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन डिटीरियोरेंट हो रही है। रोजाना भ्रष्टाचारों में पड़ रहे हैं कि मर्डर हो रहे हैं, डेकाएटीज हो रही हैं और उनको रोकने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। 2 दिन से शाहदरा में हड़ताल चल रही है, पिछले दिनों सञ्जीमण्डी में हड़ताल हुई थी। मेट्रोपोलिटन कौन्सिल के मेम्बरों और कारपोरेशन के मेम्बरों को घरों में घेरकर धमकियां दी गईं और पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। वे तो कहते हैं कि बड़े भ्रष्टाचारों तक हमारा पैसा जाता है—कहाँ तक जाता है, भगवान जाने, लेकिन इस प्रकार से उनको शेल्टर नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, इनका इलाज होना चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप खुद या स्पीकर साहब से कह कर इसके बारे में डिस्कशन स्वीकार कर लें तो बहुत अच्छा है। हमने काल-एटेंशन भी दिया है, उसको मान लिया जाना चाहिए। दिल्ली में ला एण्ड आर्डर बिल्कुल खराब हो गया है, अगर इसको नहीं रोका गया तो कैम्पस हो जायगा। इलैक्ट्रिक मेम्बरों को घेर कर उन पर झूठे मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं, उनको घरमें घेर कर पुलिस की कनाइवेंस से घोट किया गया है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : पटना में सेन्ट्रल बैंक, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक और बिहार बैंक, जो स्टेट बैंक की शाखा है, इन बैंकों में पिछले दो महीनों से गड़बड़ चल रही है और वहाँ के अधिकारी उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, स्थिति डिटीरियोरेट कर रही है, क्लियरिंग हाउस बन्द है। मैं चाहूंगा कि भ्रष्ट मंत्री इसके संबंध में बयान दें और हस्तक्षेप करके वहाँ नार्मल स्थिति पैदा करायें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझको भी एक निवेदन करना है। आप जानते हैं, पिछले तजुबों के आघार पर, जब आप भी इधर बैठे करते थे, उन दिनों से यह प्रथा चली आई है कि जब कि किसी अखबार के मुताल्लिक कोई प्रिवलेज का मोशन उठाया जाता है, तो अखबार के सम्पादक को लिखा जाता है और जो जवाब उसकी तरफ से आता है उसको अध्यक्ष, या जो भी चेयर पर बैठते रहे हैं, वे सदन को बताते रहे हैं कि यह जवाब आया है। पटना के इण्डियन नेशन के खिलाफ मेरा प्रिविलेज का मोशन था, लेकिन मुझको उठाने नहीं दिया गया और कहा गया कि एडिटर को लिख दिया गया है। अब एडिटर का जवाब भी आ गया है, उन्होंने रिप्रेट किया है या जो कुछ किया हो, वह इस सदन को बताया नहीं जा रहा है। केवल मुझको एक कम्युनिकेशन आया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि यह जवाब आया है। क्या यही विशेषाधिकार को डील करने का तरीका है—आप पुराने तजुबों के आघार पर बताइये? प्रिविलेज का मामला मेरा व्यक्तिगत मामला नहीं है, प्राइवेट मामला नहीं है, केवल मुझको ही कम्युनिकेट करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, यहां भी उसकी जानकारी दी जानी चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out the position. SHRI C. K. Bhattacharya.

RESOLUTION RE. DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND DELHI UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, this Bill has come not a day too soon. In fact, it should have much earlier. The Minister, in the Statement of Object and Reasons, has made it clear that the Delhi University has exhausted all possible methods for accommodating students and when they were at the last end of their resources, they have adopted the External Students Amendment Bill for accommodating the rest of the students. In Calcutta, the external students provision was adopted in 1954. Dr. J. C. Ghosh

was the Vice-Chancellor and he realised that unless this was done, there was no possible way of accommodating the rush of students coming to the university for having only graduation.

In any case, external students provision is a new venture in education, that students should be registered in a university and should receive a degree without participating in university life. The tradition of acquiring learning in India provided only three methods; गुरु श्रुतुषया विद्या Acquiring learning by remaining in contact with the Guru; पुष्कलेन धनेनवा Acquiring knowledge by going to an institution and spending money; अथवा विद्या विद्या Acquiring learning in exchange of the learning one has got. चतुर्थी नोपपयते। In our tradition, on fourth method of acquiring learning was conceived, but this is now conceived in the method provided for external students in university education. The hon. Minister has stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this is being done to provide for the 'rate of increase'; he does not stop there; he uses the adjective 'accelerated rate of increase'. Dr. Rao must have been a student of mathematics so that this term 'acceleration in the rate of increase' has occurred to him. It reads: '... is so great that there is no other way of providing for the enrolment of students to the B.A. Pass course'. Thus external students' provision is meant for the B.A. Pass course only, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Sir, two categories of students come to the University—those who go there for an academic career, for making themselves academically qualified for the highest degrees of the university and a brilliant career as well and also those who go there only to have the mark of graduation so that they can pass in the employment market. The provision in the Bill, I believe, is for the second category of students who would require graduation for improving their service conditions. At times I feel that if some method could be adopted to devalue graduation in the employment market, this rush to university might possibly stop or might become less. In fact the Lok Sabha once appointed a three man Committee and in that Committee

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

I remember the then Minister of Education Dr. Humayun Kabir and two others were there. They advised the Government that for certain types of employment they should not insist on graduation so that the rush for the graduation mark in the university might stop. The hon. Minister must be knowing that and while providing for external students he should also think of the suggestion made by the three man committee.

We are not directly providing in this Bill for the students but we are giving power to the University to make provision for them. The Bill says 'Subject to such conditions as may be laid down in the statutes and ordinances.' Everything depends upon statutes and ordinances to be framed by the University. There is no indication of them in the Bill itself. Will the hon. Minister have any say or any influence over the University when these are framed? I am not sure. Unless he sees to it that the statutes and ordinances are framed in the spirit in which he has brought the Bill, the provision will not be as effective as he wants it to be.

In the statutes and ordinances that are to be framed, there should not be any difference in the period by which the external students will be required to be considered fit for the B.A. course after their last examination in comparison to those who study regularly for the university degree. I have seen that the external students are subjected to this discrimination; while regular students are allowed to go after two years of study in certain cases external students are required to go for an examination after three years; they have to spend three years after their last examination. Thus they are compelled to waste one year of their life. I request the hon. Minister that this discrimination may not be applied against external students. I do not know whether he has any plans to open external courses for M.A. students; I suggest he may kindly do so. There is a word 'residing' in this Bill. Much depends upon its interpretation. I suggest that the word 'residing' must not be interpreted very liberally.

I shall draw his attention to one more matter. In the Bill and the Objects and Reasons, three expressions have been used:

"non collegiate students", "private students" and "external students". I request him to see that these different categories of external students are not interpreted in a way so that there will be any bar against any of them. Whether they appear as private students or as non-collegiate students or external students, these three expressions should be made to carry the same interpretation so far as the benefit offered by this Bill is concerned.

The hon. Minister said that lectures should be provided by the All India Radio. I am afraid that it will not have much effect. Now-a-days even the rule of percentage is of no effect in the universities and colleges and I believe the UGC has recommended that the rule of percentage for compelling the attendance of students in the colleges and universities be abolished. In these circumstances, I am not sure whether the All India Radio's lectures will be helpful to the students.

Shri Kanwarlal Gupta says that educational shops have been opened in Delhi. I suggest to the hon. Minister that the educational shops may not be allowed to use the term 'college'. If he could somehow prevent the use of the term 'college' by these shops, much of the mischief to which Mr. Gupta referred would be undone.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhankanal): Basically I should like to associate myself and support the Statement of Objects and Reasons enumerated in the Bill. But I have this reservation that the Ordinance is discriminatory and would affect only those who reside within the limits of the Delhi University's jurisdiction; only they have the opportunity of availing the facilities offered by the Delhi University. The hon. Minister should see if it is possible to include people living outside the jurisdiction of the Delhi University.

I think this Bill will help ease the pressure and have a way out of the numerous difficulties created by the number seeking admission in the universities and colleges, in Delhi University in particular, to pursue academic life in an atmosphere conducive to learning. The principal objective of university education should be the training of youth for the

future; it should be a creative centre and not, as at present, factories for mass production of graduates without hope of getting some gainful employment or job, thereby manifesting itself in frustration, students' unrest, students' agitation and leading to the law and order situation and socio-economic problems. In this regard Government should be squarely blamed for their lopsided planning because of which such a situation has arisen.

At present students are following their academic pursuits in unhygienic and overcrowded classrooms, devoid of bare necessities. There are no facilities for recreation; there is no furniture; sometimes they have to stand in verandahs and listen to lectures; there are no libraries, no proper laboratory facilities and, worst of all, there is no interest or supervision because lecturers and professors are so meagrely paid and the ratio between students and teachers is so much that it is just not humanly possible to give them the amount of supervision one would like. If the University is to live up to its expectation of imparting knowledge and education to an optimum number of students keeping an optimum amount of quality, I think, this Bill will go a way in achieving that end.

This Bill, I hope, will enable more and more people to further their knowledge and their careers by learning while they earn, thereby bettering their prospects in the avocation which they are following. But here I must put a word of caution that the Ministry and the Minister, I hope, will have co-ordination with its other sister departments to see that concrete and realistic proposals are brought forward so that the educated unemployed may be absorbed and we do not have a dangerous situation where millions of qualified people are left exposed to unhealthy, unpatriotic and antinational forces who try to exploit that situation or their frustration and helplessness in getting employment and getting absorbed.

In this regard, I should say, the Government should explore the possibilities of unemployment insurance for qualified technical people, as is being done in other developing and developed countries. I think, with the interest our Minister is taking, as I have had experience in the Consultative Committee, it should not be a very difficult job on his part.

Another important aspect of the Delhi University has been the question of students' participation. The Minister, in his reply in the Rajya Sabha, had referred to the Gajendragadkar Commission which is going into the question of students' participation. He was not able to answer many of the points raised by hon. Members in that House.

Here, I would like to quote, with your permission, something from Dr. Kothari in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors, some time in April 1969. He said:—

"The need for student participation and involvement, to be effective and meaningful, in the formulation of policy and programmes for the development of University education and upgrading standards is generally recognised. Never were there so many young men and women aspiring for, and deserving, meaningful and challenging task; and never were the tasks so few in proportion to the demand."

He further adds:—

"We need a change of attitudes (and values). This needs hard and courageous thinking, imaginative and collective wisdom, and sincere cooperation of all participants—students, teachers and administrators."

It is interesting to note that even in a conservative country like the United Kingdom the Committee of Vice-Chancellors, Principals and National Union of Students in their joint statement on the role of students in the academic community has some interesting things to say about students' participation. I quote a few points from their joint statement.

After discussions they recognised that the social situation had been changing rapidly in recent years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Please give me five minutes more. This is something which concerns my generation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My generation also.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Men and women of student age are expected to bear the full responsibility of adult life much earlier than would have been thought reasonable generations ago.

Then this joint statement is divided into different articles. Article A says about students' participation in university decision making. NUS seeks effective students' presence on all relevant committees and discussion identified three broad areas of operation:

- (a) Whole field of student welfare—health services, catering facilities, provision of accommodation, operation of students' union; management of extra-curricular activities in which they should have long and complete responsibility.
- (b) relating to curriculum and courses, teaching methods, major organisational matters and issues concerning planning and development of the university in which the ultimate decision remains with the statutory body but in which the students are asked to give their opinions freely.
- (c) involving decisions of employment, promotions, etc. NUS and the Vice-Chancellor could not come to an agreement as to the extent of students' presence.

Then another point which came out was that there should be Students' Committees and membership of committees in the Council and Senate and there should be joint committees between staff and students.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This Bill refers to allowing private candidates to sit in the examination.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): When you deal with a Bill dealing with a University, you cannot confine its scope to that only. It is on education. Of course, if we go beyond education, you can object.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is only one hour.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I will try to make it as short as possible.

Then Course content and teaching methods in which they agree on the essential academic freedom without interference. Students can possibly, and rightly should have the opportunity to enter into discussion about the content, structure of the course, teaching methods in general and effectiveness of particular teaching method received.

This will go a long way in trying to bridge the generation gap which is one of the causes of frustration now because the syllabus is sometimes totally unrelated to the needs of the country and the needs of the hour.

Then on the examinations. There also NUS cast doubts upon the fairness of many examinations urging upon the Vice-Chancellors the need for an early reform in the examination system and the methods of assessment. The student's ability should be assessed in a number of ways rather than depending upon his ability to cram and reproduce certain things in a particular examination.

Then, Sir, about the question of discipline, it was also considered in that. Discipline, disciplinary action and code of behaviour and the extent to which responsibility for maintaining good order and procedure which should be consistent with natural sense of justice was also one of the ideas mooted there.

While concluding, I would like to say that earlier on I have also brought to the notice of the Minister that there are very few Universities where there are Guidance Councils or Information Centres where students may get guidance about the careers and the courses and the future line of action they should take after graduation. I hope the Minister will take interest in seeing that such Guidance Centres are developed in all universities so that they may help students in their hour of need. I would like to say that the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University has exhibited commendable courage and boldness in trying to maintain law and order. He has taken some extreme steps in rustivating undesirable and antisocial elements, among the student community. I have come across certain rumours that the Vice-Chancellor has been partial to certain elements and certain people belonging to certain political parties. Therefore, to dispel this doubt, I think, an impartial enquiry should

be made whether Naxalite elements as alleged by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta are there having influence with professors and lecturers, and whether Naxalite publications, pamphlets, literature etc. are freely distributed, to find out whether these are facts. It should be brought to light. And, for this, I would urge upon the Minister to have some sort of an impartial enquiry into these matters. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call upon the next hon. Member to speak, let me make one thing clear. This subject is confined only to one particular point. To allow private candidates. Private candidates are to be allowed to sit for the examinations of the Delhi University. If we go over the whole gamut of all the other problems, we will not be able to finish this in time.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Definitely we will have to bring in the problems of Delhi university. I can say, only about Delhi University.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you go over the whole gamut of the problems of the Delhi University, it is not possible to finish within the time limit. . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: At least Delhi university should be allowed to be discussed.

SHRI YADAV SHIVRAM MAHAJAN (Buldana): The proposed amendment to Delhi University Act deserves to be supported by this House. The University has been expanding rapidly. Its strength increased from 24,000 at the beginning of this decade to about 60,000 during this year.

The number of colleges increased from 23 in 1960-61 to 53 during 1969-70.

To accommodate the increasing number of students the university has initiated a School of Correspondence Courses. But the number has increased to 16,000 and this is a number which is more than what they could manage efficiently. The Working Group looking into the affairs of that School has also made it known that they cannot possibly deal with such large numbers, and steps should have to be taken to reduce the numbers

to 10,000. The university has come forward with the proposal to admit external students for the B. A. and B. Com. Degree courses. In making this proposal the University has considered mainly its own convenience. The Minister says that because we cannot admit all the students in the existing colleges and we cannot cater to the needs of all of them, we are making this arrangement. But I would look at it from a different point of view.

I would say this bill deserves support because it caters to the needs of the students, that is for the convenience of their categories of students:

(1) There are those who have passed matriculation with less than 40% marks who cannot pursue further studies in the present circumstances. They are not admitted as per present regulations.

(2) There are people who have passed the qualifying examination, but, because of economic difficulties they had to seek jobs and therefore cannot attend colleges regularly. They are deprived of higher education.

(3) Then there are also, girls, who are married, after matriculation and so cannot go to the colleges. All the three categories should be given the benefit of higher education. They will be able to study privately and appear for examinations. It is in the interest of the nation to allow that. While making this arrangement the University has laid down certain restrictions.

First, the students should have passed the higher secondary or any other appropriate equivalent examination.

Second, they should be residents in the Delhi University area.

And, third, that they are registered as external students.

A suggestion has been raised that students from other universities should also be allowed to appear as private students, of this university but I believe there are insurmountable legal difficulties.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): How can you say insurmountable?

SHRI YADAV SHIVRAM MAHAJAN:
Under the existing law you cannot do it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: You can change it. . .

SHRI YADAV SHIVRAM MAHAJAN: Perhaps, the legal difficulty can be surmounted according to the hon. Member. As regards the proposal that the students should be registered as private students in the university, I have to say that the Delhi University has come forward with this proposal rather late in the day because the institution of external students is an old thing. The London University is the home of the external degree. It is nearly 50 years ago that the London University started with this idea of the institution of external students. In our country also, there are 13 such universities. In the Poona University, we started this arrangement about 20 years ago. Therefore, it is rather surprising that the Delhi University should not have made this proposal much earlier.

As Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has said, teaching shops have sprung up in Delhi. They are a great menace to the maintenance of standards in university education. They are found all over the country in every State. Those who run these teaching shops are not sufficiently qualified, they do not provide adequate teaching and sometimes, they are guilty of malpractices also. Therefore, we have to be careful to see that the boys do not fall victims to these teaching shops. Therefore, while making these arrangements, the Delhi University should see that library facilities and guidance are provided to students who are registered as external students in the Delhi University area. Provided these arrangements are made, I think the University will be on the right lines in admitting students on this basis.

With these words, I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): मुझे इस विधेयक पर कोई विशेष बात नहीं कहनी है। लेकिन एक दो चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन की और मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि बाहर के

छात्रों पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा रहा है मुझे मालूम नहीं ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है, और इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों महसूस की गई है। दिल्ली आप जानते ही हैं कि देश की राजधानी है। इस वास्ते किसी दूसरे राज्य का विद्यार्थी आना चाहे तो उसके आने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना मैं उचित नहीं समझता हूँ।

तब प्रश्न उठता है कि यहां पर छात्रों की अधिकता को देखते हुए क्या यह अनिवार्य नहीं है? उसके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि कुछ दूसरा उपाय किया जाए। यूनिवर्सिटी को बढ़ाया जाए, कालेज और ज्यादा खोले जायें या कोई और रास्ता निकाला जाए न कि यह कि प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाए बाहर के छात्रों पर। बाहर के बहुत ज्यादा छात्र यहां आते भी नहीं हैं क्योंकि दिल्ली का रहन सहन बहुत महंगा है। बहुत थोड़े छात्र ही आ सकते हैं या आने के इच्छुक हो सकते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में यदि उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाएगा तो उन लोगों के दिमाग पर इसका अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ेगा। वे कहेंगे कि यह तो देश की राजधानी है, इस वास्ते हर राज्य के लोगों को क्यों जाने का मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। इसका असर यह भी हो सकता है कि दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज जो दिल्ली के छात्र वहां जाते हैं, उनके आने पर रोक लगा दे। खुद हमारे पटना में हो सकता है कि वहां की यूनिवर्सिटी यह सोचे कि हमारे राज्य के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या ही बहुत ज्यादा है, इसलिए दिल्ली के छात्रों को हमें यहां नहीं आने देना चाहिए। इस तरह की अगर दिमाग में भावना पैदा होती है तो यह हमारे देश की एकता और उसके विकास के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोई न कोई ऐसा उपाय किया जाए कि जो थोड़े बहुत बाहर के छात्र इम्तहान देना चाहें या यहां पढ़ना चाहें तो उनको इम्तहान देने की तथा पढ़ने की सहाय्य मिले।

छात्रों की कुछ समस्या हैं जिन की श्रीर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। छात्रावास की समस्या है, खेल-कूद की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है, सांस्कृतिक विकास का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिये। इस सब से एक श्रीर बड़ी समस्या है। कुछ सदस्यों ने नक्सलवादी छात्रों की चर्चा की है। आखिर वे नक्सलवादी क्यों बनते हैं? कारण यह है कि जब वे पढ़कर निकलते हैं, तो उनके सामने अंधेरा होता है, उनके लिए काम की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है, इस तरह उन का माइंड डाइवर्ट होता है और वे तरह तरह की दूसरी बातों में पड़ जाते हैं। इस का उपाय यह नहीं है कि उन पर कोई बन्दिश या प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये। इस बात की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि जब वे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर के निकलें, तो उन्हें कोई काम मिले, ताकि वे समाज की प्रगति और विकास में अपनी उचित भूमिका अदा कर सकें।

इन दिनों यूनिवर्सिटीज और छात्रों में साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना बढ़ाई जा रही है और वह बढ़ रही है। जैसे, बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में आर० एस० एस को अपना दफ्तर बना कर काम करने का मौका दिया गया है। इस लिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी और देश की अन्य यूनिवर्सिटीज में इस तरह के लोगों को मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिए कि वे साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार करें और छात्रों के दिमाग को विषैला, जहरीला, बनायें। इस से देश के लोगों का आपसी भाई-चारा खत्म होता है और देश में बदभ्रमनी तथा अशान्ति फैलती है। इस लिए आर० एस० एस० और इस तरह की पैरा-मिलिटरी एक्टिविटीज की इजाजत यूनिवर्सिटीज में नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री अपने पद और प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल कर

के, बाइस-चांसलर से बातचीत कर के, उन छात्रों को फिर से दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में दाखिल करवायें, जिन्हें निकाल दिया गया है। जब तक वे बाहर रहेंगे, तब तक वहां अशान्ति की स्थिति कायम रहेगी और लोगों को गड़बड़ करने का मौका मिलेगा। मंत्री महोदय को कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए, ताकि वहां आईन्दा कोई हंगामा न हो और शान्ति कायम हो जाये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के द्वारा प्राइवेट विद्यार्थियों को इन्वामिनेशन में बैठने की जो सुविधा दी जा रही है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है कि केवल दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के प्राइवेट विद्यार्थी ही यहां के एग्जामिनेशन में एपीयर हो सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में जो स्पष्टीकरण दिया है, वह ज्यादा कनविन्सिंग नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि पहले इस विधेयक द्वारा की गई व्यवस्था को कामयाब होने दें और उसके बाद बाहर के विद्यार्थियों के बारे में भी सोचें कि वे दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कारेसपांडेंस कोर्स में दाखिल हो सकें।

लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने अपने कथन की पुष्टि में कोई आंकड़े नहीं दिये हैं कि यूनिवर्सिटी से बाहर के कितने विद्यार्थियों के दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की परीक्षा देने की सम्भावना है, जिसके आधार पर वह कहते हैं कि वह संख्या अनमैनेजेबल हो जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसे कुछ ही विद्यार्थी होंगे यह सही है कि हर साल यह संख्या बढ़ती जायेगी। लेकिन दिल्ली से बाहर के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या जो भी हो, स्वयं दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या भी मैनेजेबल नहीं है। यही हालत हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य सब विश्वविद्यालयों की भी है।

सरकार ने अभी तक इस देश में ऐसे हास्तात पैदा नहीं किये हैं कि यहां के

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

विद्यार्थी अमरीका वगैरह दूसरे मुल्कों के विद्यार्थियों की तरह पढ़ाई के साथ साथ कुछ काम कर के उस की आमदनी से अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी कर सकें—वर्क बेयर वे ऑफ एजुकेशन। मुझे अमरीका के केलिफोर्निया विश्वविद्यालय में सात साल तक पढ़ने का मौका मिला, लेकिन मैंने उस अवधि में घर से एक पैसा भी नहीं मंगाया था। यूनिवर्सिटीज में एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज हों, विद्यार्थियों को कोई काम करने का मौका मिले, उनको अपने घरों से रुपया न लेना पड़े और वे अपनी मेहनत से शिक्षा प्राप्त करें, यह व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय में नहीं हो पाई है। इससे विद्यार्थियों को दिक्कत होती है।

हिन्दुस्तान में एजुकेशन का जैनेरल स्टैण्डर्ड और क्वालिटी बहुत गिर गये हैं। इसकी वजह यह भी है कि यहां की यूनिवर्सिटीज टीचिंग यूनिवर्सिटीज न होकर एग्जामिनिंग यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। इन यूनिवर्सिटीज को टीचिंग यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि विद्यार्थियों का स्टैण्डर्ड ऊंचा हो सके। स्टुडेंट अनरेस्ट की बात छोड़ दीजिए। वह एक अलग विषय है। लेकिन प्रोफेसरों की इन्टे-ग्रिटी का क्या स्टैण्डर्ड है? वे युफिज्म में फंसे हुए हैं। वे आम तौर पर लिखने-पढ़ने का, राइटिंग वर्क, नहीं करते हैं। उनमें बहुत ज्यादा पालिटिक्स है और वे मिनिस्टर्स वगैरह के पीछे भागते रहते हैं। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में यह स्थिति है, जिसको देख कर चिन्ता होती है।

देश में अनएम्प्लायमेंट की वर्तमान स्थिति को देख कर कुछ लोग सोचते हैं कि ज्यादा लोगों को पढ़ा-लिखा कर, मास एजुकेशन से, क्या फायदा होगा। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ। एक रूसी क्रान्तिकारी ने कहा है कि समाजवादी समाज का आदर्श और लक्ष्य यह है कि उसका छोटे से छोटा सदस्य भी भरस्तु और प्लेटो के बराबर होगा

और जिस नागरिक का स्तर ऊंचा होगा, वह भरस्तु और प्लेटो से भी बड़ा होगा। इसलिए हमारा आदर्श यह होना चाहिए कि हमारे समाज में जितने भी लोग पढ़ कर निकलेंगे, इन्हें बिना लाग रन उनसे समाज का फायदा ही होगा।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, मंत्री महोदय इस आशय के आंकड़े दें कि वह बाहर से कितने विद्यार्थियों के यहां आकर परीक्षा देने की उम्मीद करते हैं, जिनके बारे में वह कहते हैं कि उनकी संख्या को मैनेज नहीं किया जा सकेगा। जैसा कि श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने कहा है, इससे डिसक्रिमिनेशन की भावना भी पैदा होगी। अभी भी दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का आकर्षण है, हालांकि उसमें कुछ कमी हुई है। बहुत से विद्यार्थी बाहर से यहां आ कर पढ़ना चाहते हैं। अगर सरकार उनपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाती है, तो उससे नौजवानों पर अच्छा असर नहीं होगा और उनमें अनरेस्ट बढ़ेगा।

इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में जो संशोधन दिए गये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उनको मान लें। वह जिद न करें बल्कि ठंडे दिमाग से सोच कर फैसला करें।

मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): This Bill is very simple. It seeks to amend section 4 of the Delhi University Act to allow the registration of external students. It is a welcome measure, and I do not think that there is any necessity of moving or accepting any amendments.

The reason for the Bill is quite obvious and clear. In a democracy there is bound to be expansion of education, and along with expansion of education, the number is bound to increase. How to accommodate these students is the question of questions.

I am of the view that it is the duty of the State not only to give education, but good education. I had to fight with my own uni-

versity, the Bombay university, when they closed down the morning and evening colleges. I wrote and fought with the University Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Parikh, that there must be provision for the earners and learners. It is not possible for the students coming from the poor classes and communities to pay fees and get education. Therefore, provision must be made for morning and evening colleges.

I am also of the view that the State should, the community should, open more colleges for the students to cater to their needs, to satisfy their urge for education. Since there is awakening and liking for learning, that awakening and liking must be satisfied.

In the same connection, I would like to suggest to those in authority, including the Planning Commission, that more attention should be given to university education in the sense that more financial provision should be made for education. In the Fourth Plan we have not paid sufficient attention for education in this sense. Therefore, more funds should be made available and the Government also must make more provision for education, since there is an urge for education among the educated and the masses.

It has been said that there are a number of teaching shops in Delhi. I certainly agree with the hon. Education Minister that the character of these institutions must be changed for the benefit of students, for the betterment of educational standards. But one cannot deride or condemn them and if you want to close them it is the duty of society to open more regular colleges. Since we cannot have more colleges at the expense of the State, private institutions are coming forward to open them—what is known as 'teaching shop'. I do not condemn them but conditions in them must be changed; library and other facilities should be given to the students.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is what I said. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am thankful to you for that.

There are a number of amendments on the question of jurisdiction. This is an in-

novation so far as Delhi University is concerned. I would certainly urge upon Members who have moved amendments to the effect that students beyond the jurisdiction of the Delhi University should be allowed to join this University, to withdraw them because it is a beginning. If this experiment is successful certainly there can be no prohibition in extending it further.

One last point which affects the underprivileged. Last year students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes were admitted to the colleges if they secured 36 per cent marks. This time the University has increased the percentage to 40. The result is this. Still there are 86 vacancies which are to be filled but which are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. I hope the Minister will do something so that these seats could be filled and the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes would get an opportunity to get college education.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो सामान्य रूप से अपने दो तीन सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है और पूरे देश का केन्द्र होने से दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का महत्व अपने आप ही स्वाभाविक रूप से बढ़ जाता है। परन्तु पिछले कुछ समय से ऐसा देखा जा रहा है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में ठीक उसी प्रकार की कुछ गतिविधियाँ ज्यादा तेज हो रही हैं जिस तरह कि कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय और उससे लगते हुए दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में चल रही हैं।

तो एक तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जहाँ दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा की दृष्टि से इसके स्तर को उसी तरह से आदर्श बना कर रखा जाय जिस तरह से दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का स्तर पहले था, वहाँ छात्रों के सामने प्रति वर्ष जो कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं खास, तौर से प्रवेश के समय, उसके लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से संबंधित जितने भी कालेज हैं उनमें अत्यंत कालेज में शिफ्ट बनाने की

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

अनुमति शिक्षा मंत्रालय और विश्वविद्यालय आयोग को देना चाहिए। इसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह होगा कि छात्रों के प्रवेश के संबंध में जो कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं और हर साल जुलाई-अगस्त के महीनों में यह कठिनाइयां परकाष्ठा पर पड़च जाती हैं वह नहीं आयेंगी इस से बजाय इसके कि और कालेज खोले जायं, उन्हीं कालेजों के भवनों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है और विद्यार्थियों की दुगुनी संख्या को इनके अंदर लिया जा सकता है।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी चीज विश्वविद्यालय की नियुक्तियों के संबंध में है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि मेरे दिल्ली के मित्र मेरे कथन से कहां तक सहमत होंगे लेकिन किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय के लिए इस प्रकार की रेखाएं खींचना कि वहाँ की नियुक्तियों में जो उस विश्वविद्यालय के प्रेज्युएट्स हैं उन्हीं को प्राथमिकता दी जायगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह स्वस्थ परंपरा नहीं है। यह केन्द्र का नगर है और दिल्ली में जितनी नियुक्तियाँ होती हैं उसमें अधिकांश में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रेज्युएट्स को ही प्राथमिकता दें और दूसरे चाहे उससे अच्छी डिबीजन के हों और ज्यादा एक्सपीरिएंस वाले हों लेकिन चूँकि वह दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय के प्रेज्युएट्स हैं इसलिए उनको प्राथमिकता न मिलना यह दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के लिए कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है।

तीसरी बात मैं हिन्दी में परीक्षा देने वाले अनुत्तीर्ण छात्रों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी 28 अगस्त को एक प्रश्न का उत्तर शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने दिया। उस अतिरिक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने यह कहा है कि "विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के रोष के सम्बन्ध में तो कोई सूचना नहीं मिली तथापि विद्या परिषद् ने नवम्बर 1970 के मध्य तक स्पष्ट नीति निर्धारित करने के

विचार से छात्रों को एम. ए. स्तर पर अपने प्रश्नों के उत्तर हिन्दी में देने के प्रश्न पर पुनः जांच करने का निर्णय किया है।" दो छात्रों को अनुत्तीर्ण करने के बाद तब आप कहते हैं कि इसके बाद विद्या परिषद् इसके ऊपर निर्णय लेगी। हिन्दी देश की राज भाषा हो चुकी है और सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में इस बात को मान लिया है कि या तो उनकी प्रांतीय भाषाओं में शिक्षा का माध्यम होगा या अंग्रेजी में होगा। तो दिल्ली प्रांत की भाषा जब कि हिन्दी है तब फिर इस प्रकार से छात्रों को अनुत्तीर्ण करना यह संविधान की भावनाओं का उल्लंघन करना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डा० राव जो स्वयं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति रह चुके हैं और उन्होंने अपने उपकुलपति काल में जहाँ दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ नई परम्पराओं को कायम किया था वह इस बात पर गंभीरता से पग उठाएंगे जिससे इस विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दी माध्यम से उत्तर देने पर किसी छात्र को अनुत्तीर्ण न किया जाय।

दो बातें और कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिसका यहाँ मैंने कई बार पहले भी प्रसंग उठाया है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है और इसी प्रकार तीन विश्वविद्यालय और हैं जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं। जहाँ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा में समरूपता लाने के लिए हर एक राज्य में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिए, वहाँ जब तक इस प्रकार की स्थिति न हो तब तक कम से कम वह विश्वविद्यालय जो कि केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में है जैसे चम्पई-गढ़ विश्वविद्यालय है उनको केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय घोषित करना चाहिए ताकि वह केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की श्रेणी में आ सकें और उनकी शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके।

अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ कि आपसे पहले जो शिक्षा मंत्री थे, मेरा अभिप्राय श्री एम० सी० चागला से है, उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जब भी बनारस और अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के संबंध में कोई विधेयक इस सदन में सरकार लाएगी तो उसमें एकरूपता होगी। यह दोनों केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं। लेकिन हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के संबंध में विधेयक आया किन्तु अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के संबंध में नहीं आया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह विधेयक भी उसी आधार पर जल्दी से जल्दी बना चाहिए।

श्री बल राज मधोक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि जो सुझाव मैंने बार-बार इस सदन में दिए उन्हें आज सरकार ने स्वीकार किया। यह विधेयक वह जाए जिसके अनुसार प्राइवेट विद्यार्थियों को भी दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में इम्तिहान देने की सुविधा दी जा रही है। परंतु इस सुविधा का लाभ तभी होगा जब इसके साथ-साथ कुछ और पग उठाए जाएंगे। यह स्पष्ट है कि दिल्ली के अंदर इस प्रकार के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक होगी। तो ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को यूनिवर्सिटी की कुछ सुविधाएं मिल सकें उसके लिए पहली बात तो यह है कि यूनिवर्सिटी अपनी लाइब्रेरी की ब्रांचें दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में खोले और यह जो प्राइवेटली विद्यार्थी अभीयर होंगे या जो रजिस्टर होंगे उनसे कुछ नामिनस फीस लेकर उस यूनिवर्सिटी की लाइब्रेरी की ब्रांचें का लाभ उठाने का अवसर उन्हें दिया जाय ताकि वह अपने स्तर को ऊंचा कर सकें और यूनिवर्सिटी लाइब्रेरी केवल यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थियों तक ही सीमित न रहे।

दूसरे इस प्रकार की पुस्तकें भी अतिमोक्ष हिन्दी में तैयार करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए जो यह विद्यार्थी पढ़ सकें। अभी तक

दिल्ली के अंदर अधिकतर विद्यार्थी अपने उत्तर हिन्दी में देते हैं मगर कालेजों में अधिकतर टीचर अंग्रेजी में भाषण देते हैं। यह एनामली दूर होनी चाहिए। परन्तु यह प्राइवेट विद्यार्थी तो इस प्रकार के लेक्चर सुनने नहीं, इसलिए उनके लिए अच्छी पुस्तकें हिन्दी में तैयार हों ताकि उनको पढ़ कर वह परीक्षा दे सकें।

तीसरे यह कि इनके लिए एक्सटेंशन लेक्चर्स का प्रबन्ध हो, यूनिवर्सिटी के लेक्चर्स हों, डिफरेंट कालेजों के अंदर ईथिनिंग में लेक्चर्स हो सकते हैं। इसमें प्राध्यापकों को कुछ एक्सट्रा देना पड़े तो वह दें या ऐसे ही हो सके तो ऐसे ही करें जिसमें कि प्राइवेट विद्यार्थी भी आ कर लेक्चर सुन सकें और उन्हें उसका लाभ मिल सके।

चौथे यह कि जिन्हें टीचिंग शाप्स कहा जाता है उनके बारे में कोई दुर्भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए। वह एक आवश्यकता को पूरा कर रहे हैं। स्टेट पूरा नहीं करती, इसलिए वह पूरा करते हैं। परन्तु उनका कोई स्तर होना चाहिए और उन्हें कोचिंग इंस्टीट्यूट कहना चाहिए, कोचिंग कालेज कहना गलत होगा। दूसरे इस प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान किया जाय कि इनके अंदर जो टीचर्स हों उनका कोई स्टैंडर्ड हो। यह न हो कि बी. ए. फेल बी. ए. वालों को पढ़ा रहा है। और फिर ये साधारण सुविधायें वहां दी जाय, इस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध किया जाय, वह दिल्ली प्रशासन करे या यूनिवर्सिटी करे, लेकिन इसके लिए कुछ न कुछ प्रावधान करना होगा। अगर हम ऐसी व्यवस्था कर लेंगे तो फिर कारस्पोंडेंस कोर्स की आवश्यकता नहीं रहेगी और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कारस्पोंडेंस कोर्स को हटा भी दिया जाय, तो जो रुपया उससे बचेगा, उस रुपये को हम इन सुविधाओं के देणे में लगा सकते हैं, ताकि जो लड़के प्राइवेट तौर पर परीक्षा में बैठें, उनका स्तर ऊंचा हो सके, वे ठीक ढंग से इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकें।

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

15 hrs.

एक सुझाव मैं और देना चाहता हूँ, जिसके लिए यूनीवर्सिटी स्टैचूट में प्रावधान करना होगा। अगर कोई लड़का प्राइवेट इन्सिद्धान देता है और उसके अच्छे नम्बर आ जाते हैं, मान लीजिए फर्स्ट ईयर में 45 या 50 परसेन्ट नम्बर आ जाते हैं तो अगर वह चाहे तो उसको सेकण्ड ईयर में कालेज में दाखला मिल जाना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से अच्छे लड़के कालिज में जाकर यूनीवर्सिटी शिक्षा के वातावरण का साथ उठा पायेंगे।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ—दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय है, इसलिए एक माडेल विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिए, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से स्थिति बिल्कुल विपरीत है। जब यह विश्वविद्यालय बना था, तब दिल्ली की आबादी 4 लाख थी लेकिन आज 40 लाख है—इसलिए यह विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली की जनता की पूरी तरह से सेवा नहीं कर पा रहा है। जो प्रावधान उस समय किये गये थे, वे आज तक उसी तरह चले आ रहे हैं। वहाँ एक प्रावधान इस तरह का है कि अगर यूनीवर्सिटी के किसी कालिज के स्टाफ का कोई आदमी छुट्टी पर हो, तो भी वह यूनीवर्सिटी के कोर्ट का मेम्बर नहीं हो सकता है। मिसाल के तौर पर मुझे सदन ने यूनीवर्सिटी कोर्ट के लिए चुना और मैं उस कालिज में पढ़ा भी नहीं रहा हूँ, जहाँ मैं पहले पढ़ाया करता था, लेकिन मेरा नाम अभी वहाँ पर रजिस्टर में है, इसलिए मैं कोर्ट का मेम्बर नहीं रह सका। मैं नहीं जानता कि शिक्षा मंत्री भी दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी कोर्ट के मेम्बर बन सकते हैं या नहीं बन सकते हैं। जब अंग्रेज वहाँ राज्य करते थे, तब यह यूनीवर्सिटी बनो भी, उस समय जो स्टैचूट बना था, उसमें इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई थी ताकि टीचर लोग राजनीति में भाग न ले सकें। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि

आप दिल्ली यूनीवर्सिटी के स्टैचूट में संशोधन करें, उसको माडर्नाइज करें।

इस यूनीवर्सिटी में हमने कुछ शक्तियाँ हेड आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट्स को दे रखी हैं, शक्ति देना बुरी बात नहीं है, वह देनी भी चाहिए, लेकिन यहाँ पर हेड आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट्स एक प्रकार के तानाशाह बन गये हैं। जैसा प्रकाशवीर झास्त्रीजी ने कहा—यहाँ पर अपने विश्वविद्यालय के कैंपेडीट जो चाहे कम नम्बरोंवासा हो, उनको लिया जाता है। बाहर की यूनीवर्सिटी का चाहे ज्यादा क्वालिफिकेशन वाला या ज्यादा अनुभव वाला व्यक्ति हो तो उसको नहीं लेंगे—इस प्रकार की नैपोटिज्म यहाँ पर चलती है—यह ठीक नहीं है। इतना ही नहीं मैंने देखा है कि मैनेजिंग कमेटी पर, गवर्निंग बाडी पर दबाव डाला जाता है, जिसमें इस प्रकार के लोगों पर, जो किसी प्रकार की आइडियोलोजी में विश्वास करते हैं, उनको दबाने की कोशिश की जाती है—इस चीज को रोकना होगा। हेड आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट्स अपने-अपने डिपार्टमेंट में, जो उनके डिस्प्लन में है, उसको स्टैण्डर्ड को मेन्टन करने के लिए, हैल्पफुल हों, सहयोगी हों, लेकिन वहाँ पर बौसिज्म चलायें, नैपोटिज्म चलायें, यह यूनीवर्सिटी के अनुकूल नहीं है।

दिल्ली में केवल प्राइवेट लोगों को शिक्षा की इजाजत देने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, यहाँ हमको और भी कालिज खोलने होंगे। यहाँ पर पिछले दिनों नेहरू यूनीवर्सिटी की भी स्थापना की गई है। हमने सुझाव दिया था कि इस यूनीवर्सिटी के साथ स्कूल आफ इन्टरनेशनल स्टडीज, आई०आई०टी०, इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसिज और जामिया मिलिया को भी एफिलियेट किया जाय। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि स्कूल आफ इन्टरनेशनल स्टडीज को सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि जामिया मिलिया

को सम्बद्ध क्यों नहीं किया गया, क्या कोई कम्पनल कारण है? अगर कोई कम्पनल कारण है, जिसके कारण आप उसको सम्बद्ध नहीं करेंगे तो यह सरकार जो कम्पनलिज्म के विरुद्ध प्रचार करती है, उसके तथाकथित सेक्यूलरिज्म में कोई भी व्यक्ति विश्वास नहीं करेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि डा० राव इस मामले को अपने हाथ में हिम्मत से लें और जामिया मिलिया को कहें कि वह इसमें शामिल हो जाय, बरना जो 20-25 लाख रुपये साल की ग्रांट उनको दी जाती है, उसको बन्द कर दिया जायगा। इस 25 लाख रुपये से तो हम पांच कालिज चला सकते हैं। जहाँ जामिया मिलिया में इस वक्त लगभग 800 विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं और एक विद्यार्थी पर डार्ड-तीन सौ रुपये खर्च आता है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा विद्यार्थियों को हम शिक्षा प्रदान कर सकते हैं। अगर वह नेहरू यूनीवर्सिटी से अपने को सम्बद्ध करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, तो आपको इस मामले में पहल करनी होगी।

दिल्ली में केवल एक विश्वविद्यालय से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे, लेकिन यहाँ पर एक नया विश्व-विद्यालय, जो स्टेट यूनीवर्सिटी हो, भी कायम किया जाय, जिस तरह से दूसरी स्टेट्स में स्टेट-यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं, उसी तरह की व्यवस्था हो, जिसमें स्टेट का भी दखल हो। आज जैसे हालात मुल्क में बन रहे हैं, उनको देखते हुए स्टेट और केन्द्र के अन्दर किसी समय टकराव आने की सम्भावना है। दिल्ली युनिवर्सिटी को दिल्ली प्रशासन का जो आदर करना चाहिए, वह नहीं करती है, दिल्ली के चुने हुए लोगों का जो प्रशासन है, उसके जो अधिकार हैं, या तो यह यूनीवर्सिटी उनको माने, बरना दिल्ली के लिये एक अलग स्टेट-यूनीवर्सिटी बनायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का सम-

र्थन करता हूँ और जो सुझाव मैंने रखे हैं, आशा है मंत्री महोदय उनके बारे में अपने विचार यहां रखेंगे।

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : (Krishnagar): Sir, I welcome this Bill because I feel it will be of particular use to women. Very often, after they finish their secondary education, women get married. Now they can enrol themselves as external students and continue their studies. Earn while you learn for the men has also become very necessary in India today.

The students of the Delhi University have increased from year to year. From 21,000 in 1961-62 the number has increased to 56,000 in 1969-70. During the same period, the teachers have increased from 1583 to 3375 only. Therefore, the ratio of teachers to students is not satisfactory. The student learns from the teacher and unless we have more teachers, education will not be satisfactory, as my hon. friend Shri Chapalaka Bhattacharya has said.

I am very glad that correspondence courses are going to be taken up. As it is, in the campuses today there are so many distractions. The attention of the students should be like निवात् निष्कम्प प्रदीपम् —the flame that does not flicker. From this point of view, the students taking up the correspondence course and the external students will be free from the distractions of campus life and will be able to pay more attention to their studies.

In clause 2, there is the question of students residing within the territorial limits where the jurisdiction of the university exists. I hope this will be looked at liberally. For instance, there are army personnel and civil servants who usually live in the jurisdiction of the university, but have to live elsewhere for their work. Their wards should not be deprived of this great facility of being external students or taking up correspondence courses.

Universities in India have taken to copying the western method of ragging. The initiation of freshers in the first year is started in such a way that they are really made unfit for university life because they are physi-

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

cally and mentally injured as a result of ragging. If harmless ragging is done, it is all right. But if it is taken to a point where the fresher is physically and mentally injured, the university authorities must look into it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is bad in ragging?

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: How can you say, "What is the harm in ragging?"

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There are so many new Ministers. Do we not rag them on the floor of the House?

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: That is harmless ragging. I think, it is very important that we take notice of it. Harmless ragging is all right but harmful ragging should never be condoned. I am surprised that the hon. Member opposite thinks that there is no harm in ragging. Is he aware that there have been students who have been killed or injured for life? I do not think it is something not to take serious notice of.

I commend this Bill and I hope that it will have the effect it is desired to have. I hope that, as my hon. friend has said, if there are students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not admitted because of the requirement of higher marks, something will be done so that they are not to be deprived of the education that they really need and must have and the all reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be filled.

Then, I think, education through the radio is a very good idea.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point has been made.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Education is one of the best things that a welfare State can emphasise. I support this Bill.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, it is after a long time that there is a Bill in the right direction and, therefore, I thank Dr. Rao for bringing

forward this Bill. It would be much better if Dr. Rao also accepts some of the amendments which I have given notice of.

This is the beginning that external students would also get a chance to be called graduates and some sort of degree would be conferred on them. But this facility should not be limited only to boys who have money or who live near the big cities or who are heaven born privileged persons. This precious facility of education should be given also to other people. Why should it be limited only to Delhi? I should like this facility to be extended on a proper scale all over India.

I do not think more than a few lakhs of students would come forward every year offering themselves as candidates for this and would be registered for it. The only difficulty may be of funds but if Dr. Rao tries, some way could be found for resources. It would be more a secretariat work than anything else. There will be no institution and no library; only students will be registered and after one or two years they would sit for an examination.

We want Dr. Rao to promise here that he will talk other universities also into giving this facility. But to start with, let Dr. Rao bring forward a similar Bill at least for other Central universities so that this facility is extended to other Central universities also.

Another question which arises out of this is about the standard of education. I agree that if we look into the education catered by the different universities, we find that standards in some universities have fallen and fallen deplorably. But today, particularly in a developing country, the first duty of Government is to provide a general, liberal education. When we give that general, liberal education, we can also simultaneously pay some attention to maintaining the standard of education. Therefore I would like the number of colleges and schools to grow. At least, our coming young generation, which would set the destiny of our country, should not be deprived of having some window to bigger knowledge. The window to this bigger knowledge could come through general, liberal education.

Then, about 50 per cent of the students drop out after primary education by the time

they get to the SSLC stage. The drop-out increases in geometrical progression as they go to colleges and universities. There are many brilliant boys who just cannot afford and cannot have this benefit of higher education and, therefore, they are denied. After many years when Dr. Rao brings this Bill, he should not confine it only to Delhi University or the limits of Delhi but he should extend it to other Universities. What is the exact audio-visual method he is trying to have in which he wants to cater education or this general liberal education to different people?

Coming to this Bill I would like to suggest one or two things. As it has been brought here, it is not those who have been registered by the University, subject to such conditions as may be laid down in the Statutes and Ordinances. I wanted this condition should also be specified. Ultimately if the ordinances and statutes fix rigid conditions, we may say that we will pass the law here but in fact the facility would not go to the larger extent of students. If you say that only those students with First Class in Intermediate would be registered, you can imagine the very large number of students who would be omitted. They cannot sit for this examination. Therefore, I would like to say and I would also like to have an assurance from Dr. Rao when the University prescribes qualifications and conditions, they should not be very rigid. Any student who would ordinarily get admission to degree class, should be registered.

Before I conclude, I want to say one thing. About 8,000 students in the correspondence courses have been registered with the Delhi University. They have been trying for the last one year. Their courses have not started. I would like to draw the attention of Dr. Rao to make an announcement here as to what exactly he is going to do about them. There was an announcement made here. In the Delhi University a paper notification was there and in pursuance of the paper notification these boys went and registered and I think it is about a year ago. I have also written one or two letters to him and I always get a reply that the matter is being considered. There are 8,000 students and their courses have not started.

Thank you.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Recently it appeared in the papers that in the land of Mao they have launched a massive campaign to reeducate the educated and to educate the uneducated. Probably some such campaign has got to be launched in our country too which is in a deplorable condition.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Launch such a campaign in this House also.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I do not accept the suggestion of Mr. Madhok that we have to launch a campaign within the House first to begin with. But to this deplorable condition, one of the contributing factors, I should say, is in no way less the politicians and the people who were in the governance of the States and the Centre.

Confining myself strictly to the subject which we are discussing to-day, that is the Central University of Delhi, I would like to point out that from the very beginning the basis that a Central University should have is totally lacking with regard to Delhi as well as other Universities. Unfortunately, in this country of ours, even in the metropolitan city of Delhi it is not properly appreciated that this is a cosmopolitan city and that character should be retained. In this connection I would appreciate the suggestion made by Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri that in every State you should have a university as an example, a university which will be a model for other universities with a high standard and I would rather welcome that. But before we reach that stage, as the situation prevails today, I would like to appeal to the Minister to see how things could be rectified. I am sorry to say this. I have no time to go into some of the cases which have been brought to my notice. Still I would like to impress upon this point. Even with regard to Professors and particularly Language Professors and other Professors who are working in Delhi University, I have heard complaints about their treatment. I would rather wish that not only the medium of Hindi but even the medium of many other languages like Tamil should find a place in Delhi University. I am sure Mr. Madhok and others also would accept that position because then only we can really claim that Delhi is really speaking an example to other areas.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister about one point, namely, the selection of the professors. In regard to recruitment of IAS and other cadres, the Home Ministry has recently adopted a method whereby normally after every selection in every State they are obliged to have a few seats filled from persons outside the State. That is a procedure which they have recently adopted with the result that in Tamilnadu we find that very many persons from other States are holding high offices at the district level and at the Secretariat level. That is very much conducive to national integration. I should say I am happy to see in Coimbatore Mr. Pango, a District Collector, who although a Punjabi, is speaking chaste Tamil. He is one of the best collectors in my State.

Therefore, in all the Central Universities you should make a beginning. After all with regard to qualifications of professors or generally with academic qualification there cannot be any other standards except merit; it is quality alone which counts and not any other consideration. I should say, Government should make a beginning with regard to the Central Universities. Even with regard to State Universities we should have some such kind of system working.

The hon. Member who preceded me referred to the question of Hindi. So far as areas like Delhi or other areas where Hindi is predominantly spoken are concerned, I have no grudge of Hindi being taught in those universities. My only grievance is that it is not up to the mark, not only with regard to Hindi, but with regard to many other languages. We have to remember this that in due course it is only our national languages which will be the medium of instruction in the respective areas. When we do this we completely and conveniently ignore what would happen to the mobility between various language teachers. We are switching on in the B. A. and B. Sc. courses to the Tamil medium. Virtually those who study in these separate mediums cannot aspire to cross the borders. This is the problem everywhere. So, at least let them make a beginning with regard to the Central Universities. Let them have English and other languages wherever they could find enough students, wherever there is demand, whether it is Tamil or

Malayalam or whatever it may be. Let it at least be a forum whereby we retain this link language between the various languages and also let this be a model for others to follow.

Mr. Lobo Prabhu said that he is going to press for division. I also join with him and I would like to appeal to the Minister that nobody should be barred in sitting for the examinations particularly in the Capital City of Delhi.

श्री अम्बुल गनी बार (गुडगांव) : मैं बधाई देता हूँ एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को कि उन्होंने प्राइवेट स्टूडेंट्स को भी इम्तहान देने की इजाजत दी है लेकिन मैं श्री मधोक से इत्तफाक करता हूँ कि चूँकि इस वक्त दिल्ली की ऐसी सिचुएशन हो गई है कि वह सिर्फ दिल्ली नहीं रही बल्कि सारे भारत का निचोड़ बन गई है इसलिए इसमें तमाम सूबों की जवानों को, चाहे गुजराती हो, असमिया हो, तामिलनाडु की हो, अण्ध्र की हो, कर्नाटकी हो, हर एक को पूरा-पूरा मौका दिया जाना चाहिये। जितनी भी हमारी नेशनल लैंग्वेजें हैं उनको और उनकी लिपियों को उसी तरह से मौका दिया जाना चाहिए, जिस तरह से हिन्दी को दिया जाता है।

यहां पर श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने मुसलिम यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ और श्री मधोक ने जामिया मिलिया का जिक्र किया। मुझे हैरत है कि सरकार क्यों नहीं बिल ला रही है इनके बारे में। लाये सरकार, मुझे उससे कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री शास्त्री और श्री मधोक को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मुसलमानों को यह शिकायत है कि जो कितानें भाज बहाल जा रही हैं उनमें इसलाम और मुसलमानों के खिलाफ पढाया जाता है, जहर फ़ैलाया जाता है। इसलिए हमको मजबूरन ऐसे हालात पैदा करने होंगे जिनमें मुसलमान जिन्दा रह सकें। मुसलमान मुसलमान की हैसियत से हिन्दुस्तानी

कालेजों का हिस्सा दिया जाये। मैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान की बात नहीं कहता हूँ। दिल्ली की बात कहता हूँ। आपने देहात में सिर्फ एक कालेज खोला है जो कि नरेला में है वह भी दिल्ली महूर के लिए है। यहां पर दस या पन्द्रह लाख की आबादी है देहात की। आखिर वहां के लोगों ने क्या जुर्म किया है? आपको सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में अपनी पालिसी बनानी चाहिए आप यूनि-यन टेरिटरीज को देखिये। अब तक आपने सिर्फ शहरों में ही कालेज खोले हैं, आप अब देहातों में कालेज खोलने की बात कीजिये।

आज यूनिवर्सिटी में जो एलेक्शन होते हैं, शायद आपकी नोटिस में नहीं आया कि वह कितने महंगे होते हैं। आज वह उतने ही महंगे हो गये हैं जैसे पार्लियामेंट के एलेक्शन। एक-एक यूनिवर्सिटी के एलेक्शन में 15-15, 20-20 हजार ६० खर्च होता है। वहां पर लोगों की रायें खरीदी जाती है। यही नहीं वहां पार्टियां जाती है। कहीं कंवरलाल गुप्त जा कर फंस जाते हैं कहीं डार साहब जाकर फंस जाते हैं। वहां जा कर लड़कों को बहकाया जा रहा है। नतीजा यह होता है कि कोई नक्सलाइट बन जाता है, कोई हिप्पी बन जाता है। आप एजुकेशन के साथ यह मजाक क्यों कर रहे हैं। आज वहां पर इतने महंगे एलेक्शन हों यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। आपको इसके लिये कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए ताकि एलेक्शन महंगे न हों। अमरीकन आदमी 20 हजार-25 हजार ६० खर्च करके कोई चौधरी बन जाता है, कोई प्रधान बन जाता है। गरीब लड़के को कोई नहीं पूछता है।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा। अभी परसों अखबार में देखा कि एक लड़के का मर्डर कर दिया गया। वह सेक्रेटरी बन गया था इसलिए मर्डर कर दिया गया। आज एजुकेशनल संस्थाओं में जो उद्योग चल रहा

है उसकी तरफ मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा।

अभी श्री मिश्र ने कहा कि अगर हिन्दी में कोई लड़का इम्तहान देता है तो उसको फेल कर दिया जाता है या रिस्ट्रिक्ट कर दिया जाता है। यह गलत बात है। मुझे इसका पता यों लगा कि वह लड़का मेरे लड़के के पास आता जाता था। इसलिए मुझे इसका जाती तौर पर पता है। हम पुराने सोशललिस्ट हैं। वह लड़का भी सोशललिस्ट है। उसका नाम शायद राजकुमार है। इतने तगड़े वाइस चांसलर साहब बन गए हैं, इतने अखत्यारात उनके पास हो गए हैं कि जिसको चाहें निकाल दें। ज्यादाती किसी के साथ नहीं होनी चाहिए। यहां ज्यादाती की गई है। मैं महसूस करता हूँ इसलिए उसके साथ ज्यादाती हुई है कि वह किसी खास पोलिटिकल खयालात का लड़का है और दूसरे इसलिए कि उसने हिन्दी में पेपर दिए थे। मैं इसके खिलाफ प्रोटेस्ट करता हूँ। यह नाइसाफी हुई है। यह नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो निकाले गए हैं उनके केसिस को आप रिष्यू करें। इतनी सक्ती अपने बच्चों के साथ नहीं होनी चाहिए। वहां कोई पुलिस राज तो नहीं बनना चाहिए। इतनी सक्ती नहीं होनी चाहिए। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में पुलिस राज की स्थापना नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसका क्या मतलब है कि आगे पुलिस की गाड़ी, पीछे पुलिस की गाड़ी और बीच में वाइस चांसलर चल रहे हैं। यह यूनिवर्सिटी है या पुलिस का अड्डा। थोड़ा सा सख्त भी हों लेकिन इतना सख्त नहीं। जो डिप्लोमेड हो, जो पंचायती दिमाग का हो, बच्चों को बच्चा समझे, ऐसा आदमी वहां भेजा जाए न कि किसी डिप्टे-टर को भेजने की जरूरत है। वाइस चांसलर के खिलाफ जाती तौर पर कोई बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। वहां पर ऐसा आदमी हो जो साफ हो।

अब आप दाखिले को लें। दाखिले के

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

लिए जो जाते हैं वे लटकते रहते हैं। हमारे देहात के लड़कों को अम्बल तो लिया ही नहीं जाता है, उनको कोई पूछता ही नहीं है। चालीस परसेंट या उससे कम वालों को दाखिला मिलता ही नहीं है। अब अगर वे ला में दाखिला लेना चाहते हैं तो ला के दरवाजे भी उनके लिए बन्द होते हैं। दाखिल हो ही नहीं सकते हैं। अगर नौकरी के लिए जाते हैं तो वहां उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। वे सोचते हैं कि चलो ला कर लो और ला करने के बाद कम से कम रोटी कमाने के सायक तो हम बन ही जाएंगे। लेकिन वहां भी उनको दाखिला नहीं मिलता है। इसका क्या मतलब है? एक कालेज नहीं तो दो कालेज आप खोल लें। शाम की क्लासिस लगा लें। यह क्या मतलब है कि फौज आपने छोड़ी कर ली है और न तो उसको नौकरी मिलती है और दाखिला वे लेना चाहते हैं तो दाखिला भी नहीं आप देते हैं। वे नक्सलाइट नहीं बनने तो क्या बनने? गवर्नमेंट के सिर पर लठ मारने वालों की फौज का इजाफा होता जा रहा है। देहात वालों के वास्ते आप दुनिया भर के प्रवचन करते हैं महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं लेकिन अमलन कुछ भी नहीं होता है। कुर्सी पर बैठने के बाद सब कुछ भूल जाते हैं। देहात का लड़का खास तौर पर महसूस करता है कि उसको निगलेक्ट किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली के पास ही हरियाणा है। हमारे साठ परसेंट लड़के बिल्कुल बेकार फिज़्जे हैं। दाखिला लेने जाते हैं तो दुनिष्टा घर भी उनको तकलीफ होती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आपके दिल में तड़प है। आप सोशलिस्ट खयालात के हैं यह भी मैं जानता हूँ। आप देहातों में गए हैं और जा कर देहात वालों को आपने कहा है कि इतने महीने में इतनी इन्स्टीट्यूशन आप खोल देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी आपने खोली हैं? आप तो माह से मिनिस्टर हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि एजुकेशन के मामले में भी आपका

नारा होना चाहिए टू दी विलेजिज। जैसे देश के विकास के लिए एग्री इन्स्टीट्यूज खोली गई है उसी तरह से मैं चाहता हूँ कि एजुकेशन के मामले में भी आप कदम उठाएं। एजुकेशन का फैलाव, इसकी इन्स्टीट्यूशन का फैलाव दिल्ली में ही नहीं बल्कि इसके चारों तरफ होना चाहिए। क्या मुंबीबत है कि आप देहातों की तरफ नहीं जाते हैं। वहां क्या सब के सब अनटचेबल हैं, वहां इंसान नहीं रहते हैं? देहातों का भी डिवलेपमेंट होना चाहिये। अकेले नरेला के लिए नहीं बल्कि दूसरे भी जो बड़े-बड़े देहात हैं, दिल्ली के दूसरे देहात हैं उनमें भी आप दो चार कालेज खोलें।

एक आखिरी बात मैं स्पॉर्टस् के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। सभी स्पॉर्टस् को आपको बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। लेकिन रेसलिंग पर खास ध्यान दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को देना चाहिए, उसको स्टिमुलस देना चाहिये। वर्ल्ड में ये लड़के मेडल लेंगे। पांच नहीं दस लेंगे यह वह इलाका है जो कि फिजीक में बहुत भागे बढ़ा हुआ है। यहां बड़े तगड़े लड़के हैं। यहां आकर वे दिल्ली में तालीम पाते हैं। वैसे तो सभी स्पॉर्टस् के लिए लेकिन खास तौर पर रेसलिंग के वास्ते दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी खास फंडज एलोकेट करे और उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दे, उसके लड़कों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग दे।

देहातों की आवाज को आप सुनें। वहां से आपको वोट मिलेंगे। नहीं दिया तो वे आपके खिलाफ चले जाएंगे।

श्री अण्णलालाकांत शेट्टाचार्य: माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जिसको दाखिला नहीं मिलता है वह नक्सलाइट हो जाता है। यह बात ठीक नहीं है। जिसको अनायास दाखिला मिलता है और जो अच्छा विद्यार्थी भी होता है, वह भी नक्सलाइट होता है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : इस समय देश में जो तालीम चल रही है वह इतनी सड़ चुकी है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में बाहर वाले लोगों को पढ़ाई का जो मौका दिया जा रहा है, उससे तो ऐसा लग रहा है कि किसी बहुत ही सड़े और गन्दे कपड़े में एक नये कपड़े का पेबन्द लगाया जा रहा है। इस पेबन्द को लगाने के लिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को बघाई देता हूँ। बाकी जो कपड़ा सड़ा हुआ है उसको भी किसी नए कपड़े से तबदील वह करें, यह मैं चाहता हूँ।

यह सही है कि थोड़े से लोगों को पढ़ने का मौका इससे मिल जाएगा। लेकिन वे लड़के जो पढ़ रहे हैं और जिस दुर्दशा में हैं और जो अनिश्चितता की हालत चल रही है उस पर भी हम लोगों को गौर करना चाहिए। पहली बात तो यह है कि जितने केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय है अगर केवल उन्हीं में शुरुआत कर दें इसकी कि जिस दिन लड़का यूनिवर्सिटी से निकले उसके दूसरे दिन जितने भर की पढ़ाई उसने पढ़ी हुई हो, उसके मुताबिक उसको काम दे दिया जाए तो इसका बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। कोई भी लड़का जिस दिन आ कर बी० ए० की या एम० ए० की एडमिशन लेगा उस दिन अगर उसको यह गारंटी दे दी जाए कि जिस दिन पढ़ाई वह छोड़ेगा उसको काम जरूर मिलेगा तो इसका लड़कों पर बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। इसके बिना कभी भी आप लड़कों के मन में तालीम के प्रति आस्था पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं फिर भले ही आप कोई दूसरा इससे भी बढ़िया बिल लाकर पेश कर दें।

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में जिस तरह से गंदे ढंग से भरती पर रोक लगाई गई है वह भी बहुत शाररतपूर्ण है। लड़का बी० ए० पास कर लेता है उसके बाद भरती पर रोक लगा दी जाती है कि तुम थर्ड डिविजन हो तुम्हें भरती नहीं किया जाएगा। सैकिंड डिविजन वाला भरती नहीं किया जायगा। 57

या 58 या 59 परसेंट के ऊपरवाला एम. ए. में भरती होगा और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जब एम० ए० का परीक्षा फल निकलेगा तो वही 58 या 59 परसेंट वाला लड़का थर्ड डिविजन में आएगा या सैकिंड डिविजन में आएगा और इन्हीं लड़कों में से लड़के फेल भी होंगे। बढ़िया नम्बर पाने वाले को आप भरती करते हैं और फिर ऊपर ले जाकर आप उसको फेल कर देते हैं, इससे क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि थर्ड डिविजन को आप निकाल दें। 57 परसेंट वाले को आप फेल क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं। जब आप उसको पास करते हैं और उसको थर्ड डिविजन देते हैं तो जब वह नौकरी पाने के लिए कहीं जाता है तो उसको पता लगता है कि थर्ड डिविजन को नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी, 55 परसेंट वाले को नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी। वह यूनिवर्सिटी में पढ़ने के लिए जाता है तो वहां भी उसको दाखिला नहीं मिलता है। स्टैंडर्ड के नाम पर भरती को रोकने वाला सिलसिला खत्म होना चाहिए।

दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में ही नहीं बल्कि सभी केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटीयों में धंधेजी के प्रति बहुत ही गन्दा मोह लगा हुआ है। अभी रणधीर सिंह जी ने एक लड़के की बात बताई है। दिल्ली शहर भर में पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के बीच यह चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का एक लड़का एम. ए. का हिन्दी में इम्तहान देता है। उसका नाम राजकुमार जैन है। उसकी कापियां बिना जांचे हुए उसको फेल कर दिया जाता है। अब भी अगर राव साहब कहते हैं कि जांची गई हैं तो उन कापियों को वह यहां लाकर रखें। मैं कहूंगा कि उसको जानबूझ कर इसलिए फेल किया गया है कि उसने हिन्दी में पेपर दिया। पहले तो उसकी कापियां देखी ही नहीं गई और उसको फेल कर दिया गया। लड़कों ने हल्ला किया तो लड़के निकाल दिये गए अनुशासन के नाम पर। इस तरह से लड़कों के निष्कासन के काम को

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

मैं बहुत ज्यादा बढ़िया काम नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं भी इस राय का हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी तथा कालेज में अनुशासन रहना चाहिए। लेकिन हर सवाल पर निकालना अच्छा नहीं हुआ करता। कोई लड़का अगर बहुत ही अनैतिक अपराध करता है, हिंसा का काम करता है, बलात्कार करता है, तो उसको निकाल देना चाहिये। लेकिन किसी सिद्धान्त के लिए अगर लड़का लड़ता है, भाषा के सवाल पर, बेगोजगारी के सवाल पर, महंगी तालीम के सवाल पर अगर वह बहस करता है या जलूस निकालता है या हल्ला मचाता है तो भी उसका निष्कासन किया जाए तो ऐसा करके मैं कहूंगा कि आप शिक्षा को बहुत ही प्रतिक्रियावादी बनाएंगे।

आज जिस तरह से शिक्षा मंत्रीजी एक पेबन्द लगा रहे हैं उसी तरह एक और लगाएं। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के चुनाव बहुत महंगे हो गए हैं। यह इसलिए हुआ है कि केवल नुमाइंदे लोग ही चुना करते हैं। अगर ग्राम विद्यार्थी चुने जिस तरह से इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ, बनारस में होता है तो ये महंगे नहीं होंगे। वहाँ बीस हजार खर्च नहीं होते, पांच सौ या सात सौ या एक हजार ही खर्च होते हैं और चुनाव हो जाते हैं। सभी लड़कों को बुलाया जाता है और काम देखते हुए चुनाव हो जाता है। यहाँ नुमाइंदे लोग पैसे के बस पर...

श्री अण्णासाहेब भट्टाचार्य : उत्तर प्रदेश की किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में दस हजार खर्च हुआ है, ऐसे समाचार भी आते रहते हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : ऐसा नहीं होता है। हम चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी की जो छात्र यूनियन है उसका चित्र नुमाइंदा वाला न रहे बल्कि सभी विद्यार्थी उसमें बोट दिया करें।

राव साहब कहते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों को यूनिवर्सिटीयों के इन्तजाम में हिस्सा मिलना

चाहिये। हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्टूडेंट्स कम से कम अपनी यूनियन में हिस्सेदारी तो ले लें। अगर यह हिस्सेदारी मिल गई तो उसके बाद वे यूनिवर्सिटी के इंतजाम में भी हिस्सा लेने लायक प्रकल हासिल कर लेंगे।

यूनिवर्सिटीयों में, और खास तौर से दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में, जो नियुक्तियां होती हैं, वे राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से होती हैं। जो कोई भी इन्तजाम का मालिक रहता है, वह अपने मन के आदमी को नियुक्त करता है। मुझे याद है कि मौजूदा वाइस-चांसलर की जब नियुक्ति हुई, तो उन दिनों संसद नहीं चल रही थी। लेकिन जनसंघ के भाइयों ने हल्ला मचाया कि वह कम्युनिस्ट हैं, दूसरी तरफ से कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि अगर कम्युनिस्ट नियुक्त हो गया है, तो क्या बिगड़ गया है। लेकिन मुझे यह रिपोर्ट मिली है कि लड़कों का यह जो आन्दोलन हुआ था, उसमें कम्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट और जनसंघी सभी लड़के थे। कम्युनिस्ट लड़कों को थोड़ी कम सजा दी गई, लेकिन सोशलिस्ट और जनसंघी लड़कों को ज्यादा सजा दी गई। जब एक अध्यापक, यूनिवर्सिटी का एक अधिकारी, दृष्टिकोण से कम्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट या जनसंघी होगा, तो लड़के हल्ला मचायेंगे और वह अपने दृष्टिकोण वाले लड़कों को ज्यादा बचा लिया करेगा। इसलिए शिक्षा और विश्व-विद्यालयों को नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह राजनैतिक पार्टियों के दबाव से बचाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Mr. Chairman, we had a very long and interesting debate which covered a wide field indeed. I shall try my best to make a few comments on points arising out of the discussion.

I agree with my friend Shri Bhattacharyya who spoke about the need for not insisting that B.A. degree should be the minimum qualification for all Government jobs. This point had been taken up by me several times

within the Government itself and this is a recommendation which has been made from the time of the Gopalaswamy Ayyangar Committee many years ago. We should not have overqualified people for jobs for which we do not require those qualifications. Many believe that they will not get a job even as filing clerk unless they are a B.A. and therefore they rush to the colleges. There should be some re-examination of this question as to how many jobs in Government at the lower levels require graduate qualification and if they do not need that qualification, the qualification for those jobs should be brought down to suit the kind of job they are expected to do. In that way we can stop some rush of admissions which is only activated by the desire to get a degree for employment.

He mentioned the Sanskrit sloka which spoke about three methods of learning. I think there is a fourth method, Atma Shiksha—a person learning by his efforts. In a way private students are expected to learn by their own efforts. I do not know that Sanskrit verse and I would ask him to add this as the fourth method so that a student can learn without the help of a teacher, without going to an institution and without exchanging his knowledge with somebody else but by his own efforts.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
That is external student.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: It should be added as the fourth category in your sloka.

The University has not drafted the ordinances. Unless the Act is passed they are not in a position to bring any draft ordinances or statute before the University. Whether M. A. will be brought into the category of private candidates or not, I do not know. As far as I am personally concerned, if I am consulted, I shall certainly say that M. A. should be brought in. There are quite a good number of persons who have taken the B. A. degree and who would like to take the M. A. degree appearing as private candidates. It is for the University to take a decision. I know many graduates and young persons serving in Government and elsewhere who are not in a position to attend classes and they would feel happy if they could get an opportunity to appear in M. A. as private candidates.

An interesting suggestion was made by our hon. friend who spoke on behalf of the younger generation. Only I wish he had been really a proper representative of the younger generation. He referred to the 1969 Vice Chancellors' Conference. If he looks to the proceedings of the 1970 Vice-Chancellors' Conference he would see that the Education Minister himself was the person who pleaded with the Vice-Chancellors that they cannot ignore the subject of student participation..

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I pay a compliment to you.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not want any compliment. I am only trying to say that the youthfulness is properly maintained. All that I am saying is that he would have found out that the Education Minister himself was the person who pleaded with the Conference that the Committee on the Governance of Colleges should also consider student participation, because the times are changing and we cannot just see the students sitting outside seeing everything being determined by somebody else. Therefore, as far as student participation is concerned, it is extremely a technical and complicated problem and that problem has got to be faced and dealt with, and I am sure that the very constructive part of the speech of my hon. friend from Allahabad, who said that once the students get a certain amount of training, then they will also have an opportunity of participating in academic governance and so on, is welcome, and I think it should be possible for us to find a way out of the difficulty and to have student participation without spoiling the standards and, at the same time, giving an opportunity to the student community to see that they do not find themselves in a difficult position as they do today.

Then, one or two hon. Members also mentioned about the Naxalite activity in the Delhi University. I know everyone of us these days is very much concerned about the Naxalite activities, but so far as the Delhi University is concerned, excepting some slogans which are written in some mysterious parts of the night, it has been free from any real exhibition or evidence of Naxalite activity.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are oversimplifying the matter. There are

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

lecturers connected with it. You see the police reports. Do not oversimplify the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have your chance to reply.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: He is bound to have his chance, but apart from that, how can I have the kind of access which my hon. friend seems to have to the police reports on lecturers of the Delhi University? I can only speak on the basis of the knowledge and information that I have. No report has come to me to the effect that the Delhi University lecturers are connected with it or that there is a big cell of Naxalities or that there is a big Naxalite movement in the Delhi University. I have a fear that if we start ascribing things, unless the position is really serious, in which case it is a different matter, it will not be fair. The Delhi Administration is very much alive to what is happening in the Delhi University and in Delhi and it is very careful about it, and I am sure that the Home Ministry is keeping a close watch on this particular matter, because whatever we say gets wide publicity in the country and elsewhere. So far, the Delhi University has escaped this kind of activity. I would beg of hon. colleagues, who I am sure have the same motive that I have, to remember this. We want to keep out all these things as much as possible from the universities. Let us not start thinking and demanding an enquiry into the existence of Naxalite activities and so on. I think it is far more important that this kind of enquiry should be made in depth in places where the Naxalite activities have been conducted in a significantly conspicuous, visible manner than in some other parts of the country. Let us not start saying things where at the moment at least I do not think there is any such thing of any dangerous consequence.

Then I come to the question of removing the restriction, because that is a point which a number of my hon. colleagues have made in this House. My friend, Mr. Jha, asked me why the Minister is not giving figures about the people who may come from outside. He says it is unmanageable.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: What I mean is this. You are making surveys one

after another. These things are going on. You say that the figures are correct; and those figures may also change. Some attempt should be made in the country to find out a rough estimate: I do not want you to give me the exact figure. At least some estimate as to how many students you expect to take advantage of this, if this measure is extended to them could be given whether it is 100 students in a year or 200 students or 300 students. How many students do you expect? At least you must have some figures.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I am grateful to the hon. Member. As a matter of fact, as far as estimating is concerned, my hon. friend is aware that it is one of the subjects where I have done some work in the past, not in regard to this particular thing that he has mentioned, but on a somewhat larger scale. But as far as this particular point is concerned, as to how many students from places other than Delhi are likely to take advantage of the facility that we have been able to offer, that is a subject on which I am afraid with the declining statistical talent that I have got, it will be very difficult to design an estimate. Anyway, I will come to that question again before I conclude.

I am grateful to Mr. Bhandare for suggesting that more money should be given to education. I wish this House finds some way that so that more money becomes available not only for opening more colleges, but improving the quality of education. He said that 80 seats are not filled yet. I shall find out the facts, but even after giving this liberal differential of 5 per cent for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, if 80 seats are vacant still, it will be very difficult to fill them because after all there has to be a certain rule. If you go even below that 5 per cent differential, it may create serious difficulties. But I shall find out the facts.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The quota allotted for scheduled castes and tribes must be filled up. Even if they are not up to the mark, they can be given admission and some special arrangement can be made to coach them.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I hope my hon. friend will ask the Tamilnadu Government,

where he wields considerable influence, to do these things.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: In Tamilnadu, there is no such complaint. We have given more seats to the scheduled castes and tribes than their quota.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: Next time when I go to Tamilnadu, I shall find out whether all scheduled castes and tribes, irrespective of their marks, are admitted to universities and colleges. I know that elections are approaching, but they need not do political propaganda from this platform.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: He is a partner of your Government also!

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: But he sits on your side, not on our side.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव): पिछले साल 36 प्रतिशत मार्क्स वालों को दाखिला मिला था। इस साल 40 प्रतिशत की सीमा रेखा बांधने का क्या मतलब है? यह क्यों बढ़ा दिया गया, यह मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ।

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I will find out.

SHRI SONAVANE: The minister said he was magnanimous in reducing 5 per cent of marks for admission. Let him exhibit that magnanimity and let him be more liberal because the scheduled castes and tribes have been denied education for centuries. Let him take some action.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: That is what I have been trying to do.

Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri said that for meeting the demand for admissions, we should have two shifts in all the colleges. I have something to say about this not merely as a minister but as a teacher also. We have found that even in running the evening colleges, there have been great difficulties, so much so the University has decided to have separate teachers for evening colleges and to give a separate status to the evening colleges. A double-shift system creates a tremendous amount of complications and it dilutes to an almost intolerable degree even the kind

of education that we are giving now. The remedy, of course, is, if we can get more money for higher education, to have more colleges. But I do not think in every place this double-shift system is really a solution. I am sure, the hon. Member does not want any real dilution effected by this.

Several Members have raised the question about students having written their answer-books in Hindi. As far as I remember, their answer-books were not valued. The Academic Council resolution, I think, was that these answer-books would be treated as not having been written or cancelled. They are considering the whole question as to what is to be done in future.

I was very reluctant to express myself on this subject because I always observe, almost to a fault, not saying or doing anything which will have the slightest suspicion of coming in the way of the full autonomous working of the universities of this country. But on this particular matter I did feel that this matter should be raised with the University Grants Commission.

I know, the rules are quite clear. The University rules say, the medium of examination is English. Wherever they say, the medium of examination is Hindi, automatically it becomes Hindi. Merely because the Constitution provides that Hindi is the official language and English is the additional language, it does not automatically mean that in every university the medium of examination can be Hindi. Each university determines its own medium and gradually they are changing the medium from English either by replacing it or by adding to it the regional languages or Hindi as the case may be. Even in the Delhi University for the B.A. (Pass) course and for some B. A. (Honours) courses, Hindi is the medium of examination and very shortly they are considering the possibility of including Hindi as the medium of examination for M.A. courses also.

But I know that there is a real difficulty. If students have their medium of instruction as Hindi, Tamil or Telugu in their higher secondary school and, may be, even at their college, and then come to an examination where they have got to answer through another medium, it becomes difficult. It is not a question of trying to defy the university

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but of the students being able to express themselves fully and to do justice to their knowledge.

Of course, the rules are entirely on the side of the Delhi University. On that I have no quarrel with them at all. In this particular case the Academic Council has taken a decision. They are at liberty to take a decision. I can do nothing about it. I have no power to do anything about it. But I am getting in touch with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to discuss this whole subject, not merely of these two candidates but what happens to students who have undergone instruction through one medium and then have to appear for an examination in another medium. This is not only a problem confined to these two students in Delhi. I am sure, this will also begin to arise in other places and States. Therefore it is a general question of education which I shall take up with the University Grants Commission. I hope, that will satisfy hon. Members and they would not ask me what I can do about these two people because there I have really no jurisdiction in the matter.

Regarding the question of one Central university in every State, this subject was considered and at one time there was a feeling that there should be a Central university in every State. Later on it was referred to the Education Commission, the University Grants Commission and so on and a policy decision was taken that there will be no more Central universities.

My hon. friend, Shri Kandappen, said that he would like a Central university in Tamil Nadu but then he said that the medium should be English and other regional languages. If the Central university is opened, I can understand Hindi as the medium, but the Tamil Nadu Government overruled Hindi altogether. It is now a two-language State; they have a two-language formula. I am not anxious, as far as I and my Ministry are concerned, to give anybody a handle for controversy. If people want things, that is a different matter, but if controversy is going to arise, I would rather keep quiet because I want peace in the Country. . .

(*Interruption*).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Chandigarh is a special case.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: No special case. Mr. Ram Avatar Shastri has been after me for the last two years regarding Patna. You know what influence be exercised not only by his voice but also by his persuasive power.

श्री प्रकाशजीर शास्त्री: सभापति जी, अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर एक सेन्ट्रली एडमिनिस्टर्ड एरिया है, वहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रशासन है। जहाँ जो विश्वविद्यालय है, वह ही केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत हो—हमारा सुझाव तो यह है।

16 hrs.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I am sorry. I hope it is not being suggested that Chandigarh will continue a part of the Union Territory. Government have taken a policy decision and also announced it that Chandigarh is a part of Punjab. Therefore, even any suggestion that Chandigarh will not be a part of Punjab will mean that the Central Government is not going to honour its commitment. I am afraid, Chandigarh is a part of Punjab. It is only a question of time. Therefore, there is no use using Union Territory arguments for having a Central University in Punjab.

Then, my friend, Mr. Madhok made a number of very useful suggestions. I should tell him that as far as opening branches of Delhi University Library is concerned, we are already having a scheme. In fact money has been provided and the UGC will approve the Scheme. Not only in Delhi but in a number of places we want to open a number of text book centres, text book centres in residential areas, not only in Universities or colleges and the suggestion that he has made is that a student who has been registered as a private student should also be given the facilities to use the library. I shall certainly give the most careful consideration to this suggestion. But, as he knows, one has got to see that all the safeguards are there before one brings in students on whom one has not no jurisdiction whatsoever.

Then I also agree with him. The Delhi University also are very anxious that even if private candidates are allowed, since these private candidates will mainly be from Delhi—they are all restricted to Delhi—they want to do something for them by way of education, by way of organizing extension lectures, may be by TV lectures and by offering library facilities as Mr. Madhok said and in a number of ways. Even though they are private candidates, some educational facilities are provided for them so that they can come into one of these three categories to which Mr. Bhattacharyaji referred in his speech.

A point was made that there should be facilities that private candidates could come back afterwards through regular classes if they want. It is a question of intermigration. I don't think there should be any special restrictions on it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Has any statute been formed?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: No statute has been formed. The whole thing will come after this Bill is passed.

There is some doubt in the mind of my hon. friend, Mr. Kundu that the statutes and ordinances may be rigid. Not at all. Not only will the students be registered as private candidates who will be eligible for admission to colleges, but indeed those who will not be eligible to the Delhi colleges on the basis of the existing standard will nevertheless become eligible to register themselves as private candidates. In fact the private candidate facilities will be much more liberal than the facilities that now exist.

Sir, I have dealt with all the points raised, excepting. . .

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What about another University in Delhi?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I want to tell my friend. He is not here. Choudhary Ranahir Singh raised it. I shall certainly find out what can be done about wrestling. Wrestling is a good sport. I know many hon. Members of this House are interested in wrestling in an intellectual kind of way.

Regarding the point made by Mr. Misra from Allahabad, that there should be a guarantee of job, I know that there was a time when the number was so small when for example the first two or three students who passed the engineering examination, were guaranteed jobs before they passed. There was a time like that. Now, to give a guarantee of job at the time of admission means a very severe admission policy while simultaneously Shri Misra said, and there is also some logic in that, that admission should not be rigid and you must have a liberal policy of admissions. If you have a liberal policy of admissions and at the same time, say 'Give guarantee of jobs', I know he is intellectual enough to realise that it is extremely difficult and self-contradictory. Certainly the general point he is making I accept that we should have a better rate of economic growth so that people who get education do not suffer a long spell of unemployment.

Then the question was raised, why cannot we have two more universities for Delhi. There is already the Jawaharlal Nehru University. It has got certain special purposes. The question whether establishment of another university in Delhi would help to solve the problems of Delhi is a matter to which I do not think there is a categorical answer. This is a question which will be examined sooner or later because many people seem to feel that a university has got something like a ceiling on the number of students, the number of colleges etc. and there will be need for a new university. I have an open mind. I am prepared to get it examined.

Then the hon. Member raised the question, why cannot we extend it to all students. A question was asked: Why should you confine it to Delhi students? Why should you confine it to Delhi residents only? There are two or three reasons. I want to say this, because there are hon. Members who feel strongly on the subject. Firstly, every university has got territorial jurisdiction. They are not supposed to enter into each other's territorial jurisdiction. There is trouble if such a thing happens. Hon. Members may be aware of the trouble between Karnataka University of Mysore and the Shivaji University of Maharashtra on the subject of one college in one State being

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affiliated to the University in another State. There are many problems. There are inter-jurisdictional and inter-State problems which arise. Just as States are jealous of their autonomy the Universities are also jealous of their territorial jurisdictions. Even among 11 or 12 universities admitting private candidates, by and large, they have territorial jurisdiction or restriction being put on examinations having been passed by those students from those very universities even though they may not stay in the same place. This is very important. Members may have the feeling of saying, we will do this, we will do that, and so on. We sitting on this side of the House have to be extremely sensitive to the strong feelings expressed on such matters by the hon. Members of the Opposition who may be very strong about certain things. One has got to examine on what basis one can do a thing or cannot do it. On this question of private candidates all over the country, no Indian university has discussed it with the University Grants Commission or the Inter-University Board which represents all the universities. I will definitely have it examined and see what can be done. I do intend to ask the Inter-University Board to consider this question of permitting private candidates.

Certain demands were made in the other House relating to the University of Delhi. They say, we are in a terrible fix, we have got about 18,000 students for correspondence courses. They are in a difficulty, and they are extremely reluctant to admit private candidates from the whole of the country. I will try to examine the question how far this definition can be taken to include those who have taken Delhi degrees but who may not be staying in Delhi—those who have studied, but may not be staying in Delhi itself, because, in a way, they belong to the jurisdiction of Delhi University.

So, we will try to see what could be done about it. I would request my hon. friend who moved the Statutory Resolution, even if he is not convinced by what I said, to withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): One question. About the guarantee of jobs, this is something which

you have to think about. Can you restrict this guarantee being given, say, for the first 3 or 4 ranks who pass out of certain professional colleges?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: That should not be difficult. Personally, I do not think that there will be any difficulty about it. But I am not the giver of jobs. I shall have the suggestion passed on to the people who are responsible for it.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Why does he not announce that other Central universities also will have similar provisions?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: One of them has. I shall take it up with them.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापतिजी, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्पष्ट किया है उससे कुछ स्थिति तो साफ हुई है लेकिन कुछ बातें रह गई हैं जिनका उत्तर उन्होंने नहीं दिया है या ठीक उत्तर नहीं दिया है। एक बात तो यह कही कि अभी यह निश्चित नहीं है कि जो प्राइवेट केन्डीडेट्स अपीयर होंगे वह एम० ए० तक के लड़कों को प्राइवेटली अपीयर होने की परमिशन दी जायेगी या बी० ए० के लड़कों या बी० एससी० के लड़कों को अपीयर होने की परमिशन दी जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ उसके लिए उन्हें एक ग्राडिनेन्स और लाना पड़ेगा। तो यह तरीका गलत है...

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: No; the university will do it; we do not do it. I think there is some confusion because the word 'ordinance' is used. The word 'ordinance' is used by the university also. A university has statutes and ordinances. Those ordinances are quite different from what we call ordinances here.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं समझता हूँ आज जब सदन के सामने आये हैं तो उनको मानूस होना चाहिए और सदन की इन्फॉर्मेशन के लिए बताना चाहिए कि उन्होंने क्या नीति तय की है। अभी केवल प्राइवेट स्टूडेंट्स को परमिशन दे दी लेकिन वह आया बी० ए० तक,

या बी० काम०, बी० एससी०, एम० ए०, यह चीज स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ यूनिवर्सिटी को यह चीज तय करनी थी नहीं तो उन्हें तय करनी चाहिए थी।

दूसरी बात यह है दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का एक बहुत पुराना ऐक्ट है जिसमें बहुत सारी चीजों को बदलने की जरूरत है। इसलिए यह जो लेजिस्लेशन आया है वह पीसमील है। मैं आपके जरिए से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि एक काम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाना चाहिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अभी क्यों नहीं लाये? वह कितने सालों में आयेगा?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. The hon. Member is aware that at the moment we are all waiting for the report on the governance of universities by the committee which has been appointed by the UGC, and as soon as that report comes—it also includes the question of participation of students and so on—a comprehensive legislation is bound to be introduced. The Delhi University Act cannot stand exactly in its present form, after we have received the reports of all these different committees regarding the future governance of universities. I am sure the hon. Member knows it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: मुझे खुशी है मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वे काम्प्रिहेन्सिव लेजिस्लेशन लायेंगे।

एक चीज की ओर मैं और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यहां पर नक्स्लाइट्स का कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। मैं नाम बता सकता हूँ कालेज के लेकिन मैं उसका यहां पर कहना उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। कालेज के ऐसे टीचर्स हैं . . . ऐसे हाथ हिलाने से नहीं होता है . . . मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ, मेरे साथ डा० राव चलें।

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: Let him write to me. Let him not say anything here.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: अगर डा० राव मेरे साथ चलें तो मैं दिखा सकता हूँ कालेज

प्रिमिसेज में, यूनिवर्सिटी प्रिमिसेज में वह ग्रुप्स करीब करीब रोज दो तीन जगहों पर बैठते हैं, लड़कों को लाते हैं और लड़कों को अनड्यू फ्रेवर दे करके इस प्रकार नक्स्लाइट एक्टिविटीज की तरफ एट्रैक्ट करते हैं। पुलिस को सारी रिपोर्ट है। मैं आपके जरिए एक सवाल पूछूँ—मुझे क्षमा करेंगे—क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आप यूनिवर्सिटी में साम्प्रदायिकता का विरोध करने के लिए दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में भाषण करने के लिए गए? आपने वहां यूनिवर्सिटी में कौनसा कम्युनल टेंशन देखा? क्या बात थी जिसकी वजह से आपको वहां जाना पड़ा?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I am sorry that the hon. Member is mixing me up with some other Rao. That is my trouble that I am always getting mixed up with some other Rao. I did not go and deliver a speech on communalism.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: आपको कौन सी चीज ने जोश मारा कि आप वहां भाषण करने गए? सिवाय इसके कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का जो मंत्र है वह पढ़ करके उनको खुश करलें, उसके अलावा और कोई बात नहीं थी। लेकिन वहां पर जो नक्स्लाइट प्रॉब्लम है उस पर आप चुप रहते हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय: नक्स्लाइट प्रॉब्लम को छोड़ करके जो बिल है उसके ऊपर आप मेहरबानी करके ज्यादा वक्त दीजिए तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त: अभी यहां पर एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में नक्स्लाइट एक्टिविटीज हैं तो इन्होंने जवाब दिया कि कोई खास एक्टिविटीज नहीं है। तो मैंने कहा कि इसकी इन्क्वारी करवाइये, मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। यह पुलिस के रिकार्ड में है। आप इसको ओवरसिम्प्लीफाई मत कीजिए। मेरा चार्ज है कि मिनिस्टर साहब उसको ओवरसिम्प्लीफाई कर रहे हैं

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

श्रीर साम्प्रदायिकता के लिए जिसकी वहां पर कोई जड़ नहीं है, वहां पर जाकर लड़कों को उरुसाते हैं कि आप साम्प्रदायिकता के खिलाफ यह करिये, वह करिये और गवर्नमेंट यह करेगी। इनके ऊपर मेरा यह चार्ज है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने एक बात अच्छी कही कि उनका माइन्ड ओपन है दो यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए। हर साल एक दो बार वाइस चांसलर से मेरी भेंट होती है और मुझे याद है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के जो पहले वाइस चांसलर थे डा० गांगुली वे भी यह मांग करते थे कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में सेचुरेटेड प्वाइंट आ गया है, यहां पर 60 हजार लड़के हो गए हैं।

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: On a real point of order. I would like to know why the member speaks about having two universities for Delhi. Are we on that subject now? I have already said that the matter would be considered. Again he dwells on it. Does he want everybody to know that he is a great champion of two universities for Delhi?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त: मुझे दुख है कि डा० राव अभी भी अपने आपको प्रोफेसर समझते हैं और सदन के सारे सदस्यों को स्टुडेन्ट्स समझते हैं। इनको प्रोसीजर भी मालूम होना चाहिए। इन्होंने एकोनामिक्स पढ़ी थी लेकिन इन्होंने प्रोसीजर नहीं पढ़ा है।
... (अध्वघान) ...

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: Not he.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त: प्रोसीजर में बिल्कुल बैक्रेट हैं। पहले प्रोसीजर पढ़ें कि क्या है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में खुद बात करते हैं। हम दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में सारी बातें कह सकते हैं। स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कई बातों का जवाब दिया है जो कि इस बिल में नहीं थीं। उस वक्त आप भूल गए और अब आपको मेरी बात से तकलीफ होती है।... (अध्वघान) ...

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि यहां दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का एक सेचुरेटेड प्वाइंट आ गया है। 60 हजार विद्यार्थी वहां पर है। वहां के जो पहले वाइस चांसलर थे उन्होंने भी कहा था कि दो यूनिवर्सिटीज बनाइये। पहले ये दो कैम्पस के हक में थे लेकिन आज खुशी की बात है कि इन्होंने कहा कि मेरा माइन्ड ओपन है। लेकिन मैंने सुना है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही इस मामले में रोड़ा भटका रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी दो बन जाये उतना ही अच्छा होगा। नहीं तो यहां पर झगड़े होंगे और अनुशासनहीनता का जो हाल है वह मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि लड़के छुरा और पिस्तौल लेकर के कालेज में घूमते हैं, फायरिंग भी की है। लड़के पकड़े गए हैं। हालत और न बिगड़े इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस चीज को सुधारा जाये। और जो बलराज जी ने कहा है, वैसा भी न हो कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में और दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में कन्फ्लिक्शन हो जाये। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अधिकारी गवर्निंग बाडीज के बारे में ज्यादा पावर लेना चाहते हैं, एप्वाइंटमेन्ट्स के बारे में सेन्ट्रलाइज करना चाहते हैं, आप उनको रोकिये। जिस तरह की आटोक्रेसी वह करना चाहते हैं उसमें हो सकता है अगर दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कन्फ्लिक्शन हो गया तो वह अच्छी चीज नहीं होगी। मैं मांग करता हूँ और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की भी राय है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तहत जल्द से जल्द एक अलग यूनिवर्सिटी होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, इन्होंने जो एक प्राइवेट टीचिंग शाप कहिए, कालेज या इंस्टीट्यूशन कहिए वह अच्छी बात कही। उसमें कुछ लायसेंस वगैरह की बात सोचते हैं लेकिन उसमें कुछ कन्डीशन्स लगानी पड़ेंगी। केवल

इतना ही नहीं कि बेसिक एमिनिटीज हों बल्कि वहां पर जो पढ़ानेवाले हों उनकी मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन्स क्या होगी—इस तरह की चीजें भी निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी ताकि वहां पर कुछ तो टीचिंग एकेडेमिक एटमास्कियर हो। इसे भी आपको सोचना पड़ेगा।

एक चीज और कहना चाहूंगा कि आप एक यूनिफार्म पालिसी एडमीशन की बनाइये। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में एल्स अलग है। लेकिन दिल्ली के आस पास जैसे यू. पी. में आप देखिए, हरियाणा में देखिए या पंजाब में देखिए, वहां पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। लेकिन दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में पाबन्दी लगी हुई है, हर जगह एडमीशन के लिए परसेन्टेज फिक्स्ड है। मेरा कहना है कि यह देश एक है इसलिए एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर्स की जो कान्फ्रेंस होगी उसके अन्दर एक बात कीजिए कि जहाँ तक हो सके ब्राडली एक स्टैंडर्ड आफ एडमीशन हो जाय। नहीं तो आज गड़बड़ हो रही है कि किसी जगह तो कुछ है और किसी जगह कुछ है।

एक चीज और है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी ने जो कन्डीशन्स लगाई हैं उनको अगर कोई लड़का या लड़की पूरा करता है तो फिर उसको एजुकेशन की गारन्टी देनी चाहिए। मुझे दुख है कि कई सब्जेक्ट्स के अन्दर दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में फर्स्ट क्लास या हायर सेकेन्ड क्लास लड़कों को भी दाखला नहीं मिला जैसे बी. एससी. आनर्स में जिनके 58-59 परसेन्ट भी मार्क्स थे उनको भी दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में दाखला नहीं मिला। यह एक अन्धेरगदी हो रही है, इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय को देखना चाहिए। आज यहां पर मांग की जा रही है कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर हर एक जगह का आदमी प्राइवेट तौर पर एपिअर हो सके। मैं इसका समर्थक हूँ लेकिन यह दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए। मैं मांग करूंगा कि कोई भी यूनिवर्सिटी हो, चाहे मेडिकल कालेज हो चाहे इंजीनियरिंग कालेज हो, वहां

के लिए यह शर्त नहीं होनी चाहिए कि अगर उस राज्य का रहने वाला हो कोई तभी उसको वहां दाखिला मिलेगा, नहीं तो नहीं मिलेगा। अगर आज दिल्ली का लड़का मेडिकल कालेज में दाखिले के लिए जयपुर जाता है या तामिलनाडु जाता है या किसी दूसरे प्रान्त में जाता है तो उसको वहां दाखिला नहीं मिलता। नतीजा यह होता है कि दिल्ली के लड़के सफरर होते हैं।

मैं एक और बात कह कर खत्म करूंगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय दिल्ली के लोगों से और यहाँ के वाइस चांसलर से बात करें। उन लोगों का जो ऐटिट्यूड है, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, जिस तरह से वाइस चांसलर ने वायोलेंस को कर्ब किया मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और उनको बर्धाई देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इसके साथ उनका जो आटोक्रैटिक ऐटिट्यूड है उसके बारे में भी आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। आप चिट्ठी लिखें तो जवाब नहीं आएगा, और अगर आयेगा भी तो पी.ए. की तरफ से आयेगा। अगर एक पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर वाइस चांसलर को चिट्ठी लिखे या उनको टेलिफोन करे तो वह अपना आटोक्रैटिक ऐटिट्यूड रक्खें और जवाब न दें या पी.ए. से जवाब दिलवायें, यह गलत बात है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय जरा उनको इस बात के लिए कसें कि आज अगर वह डिक्टेटर बनना चाहते हैं या मिनि-डिक्टेटर बनना चाहते हैं तो यह गलत बात है।

एक माननीय सक्स्थ : वह आटो-नोमस हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आटोनोमस होने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि वह पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर की चिट्ठी का जवाब न दें।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: The Minister cannot intervene.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are an ICS officer, I am sorry.

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

इन्होंने सक्ती के साथ जो बायोलैस को दबाया उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि किसी प्रकार का पोलिटिकल डिस्क्रिमिनेशन, जिसके बारे में मैंने सुना है, नहीं होना चाहिए। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो लड़के कम्प्युनिस्ट हैं उनको वहाँ पर प्रिफरेंस मिलता है, अब शायद वह रूलिंग कांग्रेस के लड़कों को भी प्रिफरेंस देने लगे हैं। यह तरीका गलत है। इस तरह का ऐटिट्यूड नहीं रहना चाहिये, और अगर वह इस तरह का ऐटिट्यूड रखेंगे तो वह दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में रह नहीं सकेंगे।

इस बिल के खिलाफ मेरा सिर्फ टेकनिकल ग्राब्जेशन है, मैं कोई इसके विरोध में नहीं हूँ। मैं तो सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ के वाइस चांसलर को बजाय फ्रॉन्टोटिक ऐटिट्यूड रखने के जो पब्लिक के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हैं उनके साथ ठीक तरह से बरताव करना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय: तब फिर क्या प्राप अपने मोशन को बियट्टा करते हैं ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: जी हाँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi University Act, 1922, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the clauses.

CLAUSE 2—(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4.)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 13,—

after "within" insert "or without"(1)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 13 and 14,—

for "the territorial limits to which the powers of the University extend."

substitute—

"the national capital region" (2).

Page 1,—

after line 14, add—

"Provided that this facility shall also extend to those persons or their wards who usually live in the capital region but might be living anywhere outside in discharge of their duty as civil servants or as members of the armed forces." (3)

SHRI S. KUNDU: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 12,—

after "Ordinances" insert—

"but prescribe such qualification which will entitle all students ordinarily eligible to qualify for admission to degree classes."(4)

Page 1, line 13,—

after "candidates" insert—

"including students registered for correspondence course for post-graduate classes" (5).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:

Page 1, lines 13 and 14,—

omit, "being persons residing within the territorial limits to which the powers of the University extend"(6).

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I want to know why you do not allow me to move my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lobo Prabhu's amendment No. 6 also reads just as yours:

'omlt, "being persons residing within the territorial limits to which the powers of the University extend."

इसलिये आप नहीं भूव कर सकते हैं ।

श्री बि० प्र० मण्डल : अच्छा कम से कम हमको बोलने तो दें ।

सभापति महोदय : श्री शिवचन्द्र झा ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत थोड़े में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ । जहाँ आप इस बिल के क्लॉज (2) में कहते हैं कि :

"has been registered by the University, subject to such conditions as may be laid down in the Statutes and Ordinances, as external candidates, being persons residing within the territorial limits to which the powers of the University extend."

जहाँ इसमें आपने "विघडन" शब्द रक्खा है अगर उसकी जगह आप "आर विघाउट" भी रख दें तो दोनों बातें हो जाती हैं । जो लड़का दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के दायरे में रहता है वह भी इसमें आ जायेगा और जो दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय के दायरे के बाहर रहता है वह भी आ जायेगा । मंत्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर कोई आंकाड़े नहीं दिये हैं । मैंने आंकाड़े मांगे थे । आपने नेशनल इनकम का सर्वे किया था पहले, उसकी रूपरेखा आई थी मुल्क के सामने कि इतनी नेशनल इनकम हो जाती है । लेकिन आपने कोई आंकाड़े नहीं दिये मैं आपकी बात से कंविस्ट नहीं हूँ कि दिल्ली में और यूनिवर्सिटी की जरूरत नहीं है । आपको और भी विश्वविद्यालय खोलने चाहिये । आप जानते हैं कि लास एंजेल्स में पांच-छः विश्वविद्यालय

हैं, सैन फ्रैसिस्को में भी सात या आठ विश्व-विद्यालय हैं । आप कहेंगे कि हमारे पास कोई फाइनेन्सेज नहीं है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यहाँ पर फाइनेन्सेज की उतनी बात नहीं है जितनी इसकी कि आपका प्रबंध ठीक नहीं है । आपका ही मंत्रालय नहीं, हर एक मंत्रालय आपकी सरकार का एक भेस है । सुचारू रूप से काम नहीं चल रहा है ।

इसलिये आप को अपने सोचने का ढंग बदलना चाहिये । अगर आप "विघडन" शब्द के बाद "आर विघाउट" शब्द जोड़ देते हैं तो इससे विधेयक का सम्मान बढ़ जायेगा । इसका कोई बुरा असर नहीं होगा । इसलिये आप को मेरा संशोधन मान लेना चाहिये ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: My amendment is simple. I only want that the territorial limits should be extended to the capital region of Delhi. For the purpose of development and for other purposes we have a capital region which includes Delhi city and certain areas around Delhi, Ghaziabad, etc. Delhi is extending and some of the colonies in which the people of Delhi live are now outside the limits of the Union Territory and for all intents and purposes they are the people of Delhi. People have factories in Faridabad but they live in Delhi. Therefore, my submission is that this should be extended to the capital region; I do not want to extend it to the whole country. I know the difficulties the hon. Minister has. But the capital region is something which he should be able to accept. Delhi University's jurisdiction can be amended. I do not see any difficulty. It is a reasonable amendment which he should accept.

My second amendment is to this effect. There are a large number of people of Delhi who have passed from Delhi university or otherwise live in Delhi but serve in the Defence Forces or in other parts of the country. Their wards are not here. Some persons belong to Delhi and their wards live in Madras because the father is serving there. These facilities should be given to the wards of such people domiciled in the capital region, who might be serving in the defence forces or in other civil services outside Delhi.

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

These two are very reasonable amendments, and I do hope that the Minister will be able to accept them.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, the Minister has been very conciliatory and I would like to present him also with sweet, reasonable words.

To begin with, the reasons he has given are, first, about the jurisdiction of the university. The jurisdiction of the university affects colleges and institutions. It does not affect individuals. That point should be clarified by any statute he can produce. But I am quite clear in my mind and anybody should be, that no man should be bound to appear only in one university because he happens to be there.

The second ground which he gave was administrative difficulties. Mr. Madhok has been tending to support him possibly because he thinks—and also the Minister in this instance—of India as being only Delhi. India is much bigger, and Delhi is the capital of India. Coming to the question of administrative difficulties, I would point out that it is not a matter of teaching the students. It is a matter merely of registering them and examining them. There can be no difficulty in this respect. I would like to refer to him the experience of other universities. The London University holds its examination even in Timbuctoo. There is no restriction. The university is open to students of all places. Therefore the advantage of a good university like Delhi should be open to all the people of India.

Thirdly, he has raised the question of residence. How is he going to define residence? Is it residence for a week or a year or for a long time? When you are passing a statute, you cannot leave a term like "residence" vague like this. Otherwise, there will be disputes. When we have already enough disputes, we do not want disputes about residence when it is not defined.

The university at the capital belongs to the whole country. It is in a prestigious position and there may be people...

श्री मौलूह प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, क्या आप लोक सभा के नियमों के अनुसार कार्रवाई को नहीं चलाएंगे ? क्या मुझे नियम पढ़कर बताने होंगे ? इसके लिए कितना समय निश्चित था और कब तक यह चलेगा ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि एक मिनट में यह खत्म हो जाए ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Lastly, the argument given by the Minister that the Delhi University is not enthusiastic about the idea is not a good one. After all, the Government and Parliament can certainly consider the objection of the Delhi University but it cannot be bound by it. In this case, the argument of the Delhi University appears to be very weak. I do hope the Minister will consider the Delhi University, like Delhi, as part and parcel of the whole country in which everyone should have the right to participate.

SHRI S. KUNDU: My first amendment relates to clause 2. Sub-clause (e) says:

"(e) have been registered by the University, subject to such conditions as may be laid down in the Statutes and Ordinances, as external candidates. . . " etc.

I have suggested by my amendment that they should not limit any students from appearing because of qualifications and other things. Every student who is otherwise eligible to qualify for degree courses should be allowed. The Minister has mentioned it, and I am thankful to him. So, I am not pressing it.

The second amendment is this. It is very important one. It says:

"after candidates," insert—

"including students registered for correspondence course for post-graduate classes"

The Minister has made reference to the fact that about 8,000 students have been registered for post-graduate classes. I request that they also should be allowed to sit for the examination, and necessary arrangements should be made to that end.

My last amendment seeks to extend the territorial limit to all other parts and not confine it to the university limits alone. I have sought to delete the relevant words.

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल : श्री लोबो प्रभु की एमेंडमेंट को मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ। उनकी और मेरी एमेंडमेंट एक जैसी है।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में प्राइवेट कैंडीडेट्स पर इम्तहानों में अपीअर होने के लिए जो टैरि-टोरियल लिमिट लगाई है उसके सम्बन्ध में जो क्लोज है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको हटा दिया जाए। इसका कारण एक तो यह है कि यह सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी है और सेन्ट्रल फंडस से ही इसको चलाया जा रहा है। फिर दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी है। एक और भी कठिनाई है जो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। मान लो हम मेम्बर पांच बरस के लिए आए। हमारा लड़का प्रिप्युनिवर्सिटी के इम्तहान में बैठा। उसके बाद हम यहाँ नहीं रहे और वापस चले गए। अब हमारे लड़के को अपीअर होने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। मौजूदा हालत में अगर उसको दो तीन क्लासिस करनी है, बी० ए० में अपीअर होना है, उससे, उसको आप बंचित कर देंगे और वह प्राइवेटली अपीअर नहीं हो सकेगा तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

अभी कहा गया है कि यहाँ एक लड़के ने हिन्दी में इम्तहान दिया और उसके पेपर को छोड़ दिया गया और उसको फेल कर दिया गया। यह बहुत गलत बात है। अंग्रेज के चले जाने के बाद दिल्ली शहर में हम देखते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को बहुत ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। अंग्रेज चला गया लेकिन उसका भूत आपके ऊपर अब भी सवार है। आप दिल्ली की सड़कों पर जाएं कालेजों के लड़के लड़कियाँ आपको अंग्रेजी में बोलते हुए मिलेंगे। इस कदम आपने अंग्रेजी को बढ़ा दिया है। यह भारत के लिए शर्म की बात है। अंग्रेजी फौरन से पेशतार खत्म हो। इंडस्ट्रियल हिन्दी

में नहीं तो कम से कम जो लड़का हिन्दी में पेपर देना चाहे उसको तो आप ऐसा करने की सुविधा दें। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को मैं जानता हूँ। यहाँ के लड़के लड़कियाँ, वे केअर और फार वेअर लुक्स वैन वेअर बुक्स। कारण क्या है? कारण यह है कि अंग्रेजी सिविलाइजेशन के चले जाने के बाद आप अंग्रेजी को पकड़े हुए हैं। फौरन से पेशतार आप अंग्रेजी को बिदा करें। अगर आप यहाँ से इसको बिदा करेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज भी आपकी नकल करेंगी। इस वास्ते इसको बिदा अविलम्ब किया जाना चाहिये।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): It was reported sometime back in many newspapers including Delhi papers that Delhi University propose to screen applications of students from West Bengal so as to eliminate certain undesirable persons. Is it a fact?

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: There was a question in Parliament whether the Chief Executive Councillor has written to the Delhi University on these lines and the answer I have given was clearly in the negative for both.

I have already spoken at great length as to why I find it difficult to accept the amendment for extending the jurisdiction of Delhi University to areas out side Delhi. But I shall certainly consider the problem raised by Mr. Mandal and some other friends about persons who have already appeared the at an examination of Delhi University and when they go out they want to appear at the next examination as private candidates. In other words, the question is whether the definition of 'jurisdiction' should cover not merely those who are residents but also those who have taken examinations in or instructions from the Delhi University. I shall examine whether we can do this within the university ordinances. If we cannot, when we come with the next amendment, I shall certainly see what I can do about it.

I made enquiries about the capital region about which Shri Madhok talked and I found that it was not an expression which had got a legal definition. There is a State of Delhi which has a definition but what is called the capital region does not have a definition.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: It has been defined by the master plan of Delhi.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: The moment we talk of Faridabad, Rohtak and so on, we will be accused of indulging in Delhi imperialism against neighbouring States.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I would like you not to reject it outright but to consider it and give a thought to it. I do not want to press my amendment just now.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: When we give it a legal definition, we can think about it.

Finally, about the correspondence students, to which Shri Kundu referred, nobody compels a student to join the correspondence course but if he joins, he should appear as a correspondence course student. If he fails, there is nothing to prevent him from appearing as an ex-student because then he gets

the same status as any other student who goes to college, fails and appear privately as an ex-student. So, there is no bar to his appearing privately as an ex-student.

I hope, the House will accept my explanation and pass the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the amendments together to the vote of the House.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मेरा संशोधन प्रलग से लिया जाये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 1, line 13,—

after 'within' insert 'or without'." (1)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 13]

Amat, Shri D.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Dass, Shri C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri K.
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazari, Shri J. N.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Katham, Shri B. N.
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Majhi, Shri Mahendra
Meghachandra, Shri M.

AYES

Mehta, Shri Asoka
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Rajasekharan, Shri
Rampur, Shri Mahadevappa
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Sen, Shri Deven
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sharda Nand, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sheo Narain, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Thakur, Shri Gunanand

[16.46 hrs.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Atam Das, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Basumatari, Shri

Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Chandrakar, Shri Chandoolal
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Digamber Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.

Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Gowda, Shri M. H.
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Jamir, Shri S. C.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kuchelar, Shri G.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri Bihuti
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohan Swarup, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ua
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil Shri S. D.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Dr. V.K.R.V.
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Surender
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayyad Ali, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Yadab, Shri N. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is:

Age: 34; Noes: 120

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put amendments 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 to 6 were put and negatived.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Sarvashri Ramesh Chandra Vyas, Chandrika Prasad, Yamuna Prasad Mandal and T. M. Sheth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is...

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार: सभापति महोदय,...

सभापति महोदय: नहीं, इस बिल पर सब सदस्य बोल चुके हैं।

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार: सभापति महोदय, भ्रान ए पायंट आफ् आर्डर। आप मुझे थर्ड रीडिंग पर बोलने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं? आपने मुझे कैसे रोका?

श्री श्रीमदल्लु गनी डार: सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे थर्ड रीडिंग पर बोलने से कैसे रोक सकते हैं? आपने मुझे कैसे रोका?

सभापति महोदय: यह कोई पायंट आफ् आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री अम्बुल गनी डार: यह मेरा राइट था। आप मेरे राइट को कैसे खत्म कर सकते हैं? **

श्री श्रीमदल्लु गनी डार: یہ میرا رائٹ تھا۔ آپ میرے رائٹ کو کیسے ختم کر سکتے ہیں؟ **

सभापति महोदय: यह रेकार्ड पर नहीं चायेगा।

16.50 hrs.

CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, with reference to what happened this morning in the public gallery, I beg to move the following Resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Sir, I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves (1) Swami Yogeshwara Nand Giri and (2) Shri Raj Kumar Jain who raised slogans from the Visitors' Gallery at 12.45 P.M. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Tuesday, the 1st September 1970 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi."

The first case relates to one Swami Yogeshwara Nand Giri, resident of Ghodagaon, Poona district. He had a grievance that there was an ancient temple in a place called Bhimashankar, and the Maharashtra Government, according to him, had been demolishing this temple. He wanted to agitate about that matter. He raised some slogans. He was trying to commit some nuisance. Therefore he was taken into custody by the Watch and Ward staff and then his attempt was spoiled.

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती): वह क्या बोले वहाँ से?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: He said that the Maharashtra Government is demolishing the temple and the idols there. In this connection, he said, he has moved the Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha and so on. That is his slogan. (*Interruption*)

The other case is this. This person is called Shri Raj Kumar Jain. His grievance is this. He passed his B. A. (Hons.) Examination in History. He appeared for M. A. (History) of Delhi University. In the final examination he wrote his papers in Hindi. When the result was declared, his name was not in the list of successful candidates. He protested against this to the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and also, he along with his supporters, demonstrated outside the office of the Vice-Chancellor and as a result, he was expelled from the Delhi University. Today, he raised slogans that his answer book may be examined: मेरी कापी जांची जाय He was removed from the Public Gallery by the Watch and Ward Staff.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: . . .

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): I wish to move an amendment. I have got right to move an amendment. (*Interruption*).

सभापति महोदय: इसमें स्पीच वगैरह नहीं होती। खाली बोट ले लिया जाता है।

The question is:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves (1) Swami Yogeshwara Nand Giri and (2) Shri Raj Kumar Jain who raised slogans from the Visitors' Gallery at 12.45 P.M. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1970 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

16.54 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER
(Shri Jharkhande Rai)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following wireless message, dated the 31st August, 1970, from the Sub-Divisional Judge, Baraanki:—

Shri Jharkhande Rai, Member, Lok Sabha, released today after serving seven days' sentence."

16.55 hrs.

MOTIONS RE: REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND COMMITTEE ON UNTOUCHABILITY—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. Govinda Menon on the 20th May, 1970, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th April, 1968, 15th May, 1969 and 30th March, 1970, respectively."

The House will also take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan on the 20th May, 1970, namely:—

"That the Report of the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes (Part I-V) along with the connected documents, laid on the Table of the House on the 10th April, 1969, be taken into consideration."

14 घंटे इसमें खत्म हो चुके हैं। कुल 20 घंटे इसके लिए निर्धारित थे।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : सभा-पति जी, पिछले दिन जब हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों के सवाल पर बहस चल रही थी तो ज्यादातर दो तरह की भूख की चर्चा की गई। एक भूख तो है शरीर की और दूसरी भूख है मनकी। ज्यादातर हरिजन सदस्यों ने जोर दिया कि हमारी मन वाली भूख भरने के लिए मत मौका दो लेकिन शरीर की भूख तो भरने ही दो। उनकी जानकारी के लिए हम कहेंगे कि यह दोनों भूख एक दूसरे से मिली रहती हैं। अगर तन जलील हुआ तो मन भी जलील होता है। अगर पेट की भूख के कारण या मन की भूख के कारण मन भी जलील हुआ तो शरीर को भी जलील होना पड़ता है। यह एक दूसरे के रिश्तेदार होते हैं जलालत का जहां तक सवाल है। पिछले हजार साल से या उससे भी ज्यादा दिनों से इस देश में शरीर का मालिक या पेट का मालिक तो बनिया रहा है और इस देश के मन का मालिक बाभन रहा है और दोनों की सांठ-गांठ भी रही है। हरिजन और आदिवासी जो शोषण का शिकार हुए इन दोनों की सांठ-गांठ से हुए। बामन और बनिया का रिश्ता भी एक जमाने से चला आ रहा है। रिश्ता चलता है कि मिश्राइन तो बनिया का हुक्का चढ़ाती है... (व्यवधान)... होता यह रहा है और कहते भी हैं कि मिश्राइन या बामनी तो सेठ जी को चिलम चढ़ाती रहीं और सेठानी पंडित जी का पैर दबाती रहीं और यह मधुर रिश्ता रहा। इन दोनों ने रिश्ता बनाकर समाज को लूटा। तो यह तो समाज की लूट का सिलसिला चलता रहा। इसके बाद इनके 20-22 साल के अपने जमाने में इस लूट के साथ समाज को कोढ़ का एक रोग लग गया और वह कोढ़ है भूख, भ्रष्टाचार और भोग का। यह तीन कीड़े लगतार काम करते रहे। तो हम आप से कहेंगे कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के सवाल को हल करते समय इस बात को जरूर सोचिए कि हजार साल से देश को जो जाति-

प्रथा का रोग लगा हुआ है इसके साथ-साथ 20-22 साल से जो भूख, भ्रष्टाचार और भोग का कोढ़ लगा है दोनों को कैसे काटा जाय? जब यहां शिवनारायण जी भाषण दे रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा कि हरिजन भीख नहीं मांगते। मैं उनकी याददास्त के लिए बताना चाहता हूं बहुत से हरिजन हैं, हरिजन का मतलब पिछड़े लोग, उनमें एक डोम जाति होती है, उसके घर में कभी खाना नहीं पकता। किसी भी डोम के घर में खाना नहीं पकता। वह 9 बजे रात को निकलता है, बामन, बनिया, कुर्मी, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सबके घर घर के आगे जाकर गोहार लगाता है कि टुकड़ा मिले। कोई जूठी रोटी, कोई चावल, कोई सब्जी फेंक दिया करते हैं और उसी को वह खा लिया करते हैं। और भी हैं। शिवनारायण जी के इलाके में उत्तर-प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके में और आपके बिहार में भी बहुत से हरिजन खलिहानों पर बैठे रहते हैं। बेल जब खलिहानों में गेहूं को पेर से रोदते हैं तो गेहूं खाते भी हैं। उनके गोबर से गेहूं निकलता है। हरिजन वह गोबर उठाने के लिए खलिहान के बाहर बैठे रहते हैं और कभी-कभी उसके लिए लाठी भी उनमें चल जाती है। इस तरह करीब एक करोड़ हरिजन होंगे जो गोबर इकट्ठा करते हैं। . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अगले दिन अपना भाषण जारी रखिएगा।

17 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: INTERIM RELIEF TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Further discussion on the growing discontent amongst the Central Government employees throughout the country because of abnormal delay in payment of interim relief.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Since all their gains in the past two decades have been wiped off by rising prices and in view

of the fact that the revision of their pay scales by the Pay Commission will take time, the Central Government employees have demanded an immediate payment of Rs. 70 per month as interim relief. Government have referred this demand also to the Pay Commission before which it is hanging fire for the past three months.

What are the prospects? Shri Shukla says in the other House:

"They may recommend some interim relief, may be in a few months' time."

Straight from the horse's mouth: The Central Government employees will not get interim relief for many more months to come. The employees demanded interim relief pending final relief. But the way Government have handled this issue has reduced the employees to such a ridiculous position that they may have to demand an interim relief pending grant of interim relief. Government say since the Pay Commission is seized of the matter, a certain delay cannot be helped. I want to ask them: we did not ask you to refer the question of interim relief to the Pay Commission. Precisely because of the delay in justice that may ensue, we opposed such reference. Despite our opposition, you referred it to the Pay Commission. Now, why should the employees suffer the consequences of your action?

Regarding the delay involved in the deliberations of the Pay Commission to give its decision on interim relief, Shri Shukla says that more than 300 memoranda have been received and:

"this particular question should be studied in a very comprehensive and in a very deep manner, various statistics and demands and all that will have to be analysed, properly understood and tabulated and then views formulated on it."

I say this is a cock and bull story, pure and simple.

Why do Government have to go through this labyrinth of procedures? Is it a final determination of pay scales that the Pay Commission has been called upon to make? If that was so, I can understand all these procedures. Is it payment in full and final

settlement that the Commission has been asked to make in respect of relief? If that was so, I can understand all these procedures. After all, whatever Government are going to give as interim relief is going to be adjusted in the final relief. In short, what they are going to give as interim relief is nothing short of a salary advance, a temporary short-term loan against what they are going to get as final relief. This is an adjustable amount. Even Government's usual plea of capacity to pay has no relevance whatsoever in the determination of interim relief unless Government want to claim total insolvency.

I want a straight answer from the Minister. Do Government require the assistance of the Pay Commission to determine the quantum of even the adjustable amount? Have Government gone bankrupt even in their brain power to decide on this issue?

Shri Shukla assured the other House that the employees did not stand to lose if they waited for the decision since the Commission might recommend payment with retrospective effect. I would ask the same question to him: What do you lose if you make the payment here and now and wait for the Pay Commission's decision later on for adjustment? In fact, every day's waiting with empty hands means cruel agony for the employees whereas immediate payment and Government's waiting for adjustment is no agony for Government.

Government's logic is strange. If retrospective effect would compensate for the delay in the Commission's decision on interim relief, it can as well compensate for the delay in submitting the recommendation for final relief. According to this logic of Government, there is no need for interim relief at all.

Shri Shukla's magic wand of retrospective is most deceptive and destructive of the very demand for interim relief itself. Shri Shukla would say—whether you like it or not, when the Pay Commission is seized of the entire issue, how can Government bypass the Commission and unilaterally declare interim relief, as though the Pay Commission stands in the way, and as if there is no alternative to undergoing the painful tortuous process of the Pay Commission.

[Shri Umanath]

This is not so. Even while industrial tribunals, High Courts or the Supreme Court are seized of similar industrial disputes, the parties concerned do negotiate out of court, arrive at a settlement and file a statement before the tribunal, High Court or the Supreme Court, as the case may be. The courts appreciate and approve such statement and close the dispute. I demand that the Government directly negotiate with the representatives of the employees and arrive at a mutual settlement on the question of interim relief and file the same before the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission is not going to turn it down. This will meet the urgent need of the employees. Since it will be a mutually agreed settlement, it will also be lasting, unlike the likely consequences of the Pay Commission's decision. Such settlement will also relieve the Pay Commission to take up immediately the enquiry for final determination of wage revision. The Government is not prepared to do this, even when there is a way. This is because reference of interim relief to the Pay Commission was not as innocent a step as it appears to be. It was a calculated and cold-blooded step to have their own way.

The Government wants to put off payment of interim relief as far as possible. Secondly, if by chance the decision of the Pay Commission is favourable to the employees, they want the right to reject it, calling it a mere recommendation. In the alternative, if the decision of the Pay Commission is favourable to the Government, they want the right to implement it calling it an expert opinion. "Heads I win, tails you lose"—this is the trap set by the Government to their employees. And all their platitudes about the sanctity of the Pay Commission, playing fair to the employees, retrospective effect etc. are nothing but baits. I hope the employees will see through these manoeuvres, close up their ranks and offer united resistance to compel the Government to negotiate and settle the interim relief question here and now.

श्री बेबेन सेन (भासनसोल) : सभापति महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन्टरिम रिलीफ देने में सरकार की तरफ से क्यों

विलम्ब हो रहा है, जब कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इन्टरिम रिलीफ कोई नाजायज चीज है, यह बात भी नहीं है कि चीजों की कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं, सरकार इसको स्वीकार करती है कि चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं—जब ये दोनों बातें सरकार मानती है तो इन्टरिम रिलीफ देने में विलम्ब क्यों हो रहा है ? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार शायद एक ऐसे गलत इकानामी-तन्त्र का शिकार हो गई है, जिस में कहा जाता है कि यदि मजदूरों की तलब बढ़ जायगी तो प्राइसेज बढ़ जायेंगी। सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में मजदूरों की परसेन्टेज टोटल पौपुलेशन के मुकाबले बहुत ही इन-सिगनीफिकेन्ट है। हमारी जितनी पौपुलेशन है, उसका बहुत कम हिस्सा ये लोग हैं, शायद 1 करोड़ भी नहीं है और मान लीजिये यदि 25 करोड़ रुपया भी इस रिलीफ से बढ़ता है, तो मौजूदा जो मनी-इन-सर्कुलेशन है, जो शायद 6,580 करोड़ रुपये है, उस पर 25 करोड़ रुपये का कोई विशेष असर नहीं पड़ेगा, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका प्राइसेज पर क्या असर हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात—मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार बिना एलान किये हुए बेज-फीज पालिसी का अनुसरण कर रही है, जितने दिन देर हो सके, उतने दिन मजदूरों का बेज-फीज हो जाता है और फिर एक ट्रिबुनल और फिर दूसरे ट्रिबुनल में 10-10 वर्ष बीत जाते हैं। इस तरह से बेज-फीज हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं सरकार की इस विलम्ब नीति का तीव्र विरोध करता हूँ और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह जल्द से जल्द इसको दे।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): When the Government first made the announcement about the Pay Commission, we objected to its being loaded with a lot of things, right from the Class IV and Class III to IAS and Defence personnel. We had a doubt that the recommendation of the Pay Commission would be delayed and with the cost of living

index going up, the workers or the employees of the Central Government would be in trouble because till the recommendation of the Pay Commission was received no decision would be arrived at about their emoluments. At that time itself we had said that this interim relief should be given. The Central Government employees want Rs. 70 to be paid as interim relief.

I do not understand what difficulty there is. If the intention of the Government in appointing the Pay Commission was to give some relief, some increase in salaries and allowances of the Central Government employees because of the rise in the cost of living index every month, I do not understand what harm there is if the Government grants an interim relief to them. I do not want to say all these things. I do not want to repeat what has already been said. It gave a lot of hope and confidence among all the employees that as soon as the recommendations of the Pay Commission are available, Government would implement them.

All along, the Government was trying periodically to adjust or neutralise every ten point-rise in the index figure. This proved a failure. Earlier also, the judges have pointed it out, and they have said that it is not based on any definite criteria. The Judge of the Supreme Court who was the Chairman of the National Commission for Labour, in his own judgment, has said that the calculation of the cost of living index in relation to the rise has always created a problem, and the real rise in the commodity prices and the need of the employees in relation thereto have never been calculated very precisely. I may here quote from what Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar has said:

"The consumer price index measures nothing but changes in the prices as they affect a particular population group and so it is really a price index number as distinct from the cost of living index."

This is very important. All along, whatever we have said about the norms, it has always been a price index. It is not actually cost of living index number. In Maharashtra it has been proved by Prof. D. R. Lakadawala that whatever the price index has been, there is

a difference of 29 points. In Maharashtra, there is some sort of stable organisation. If you go to Orissa, you will find that some samples surveys have been done here and there, but I think the difference would be 40 to 50. The real wages, the National Labour Commission has said, right from 1950, have gone down from what they were in 1939 and again in 1964, they have gone down. Today, the real wages, as they were in 1939, have gone down. It was 10 per cent less in 1950, and it further went down as it is today. How long will the employees wait? If the Government asks the Central Government employees to wait for two years, to give some sort of relief, by that time, there would be a further rise in the index and the neutralisation principle would have to be applied every year. For two years, if they have to wait for the recommendations to come, the greatest sufferers would be the Central Government employees, the railway employees and others, and no justice could be done. Therefore, I would request Mr. Shukla to look into the matter with great sympathy and consideration, and not simply say that "we are considering."

In fact, there is no question of referring this to the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission, under the terms of reference, was not asked to decide about interim pay. This need not go to them. Again there will be delay, and they will make a statistical calculation and that will spoil the whole thing. The interim relief is some sort of interim decision of the Government and the interim decision of the Government is to be based on the rise in the cost of living. There is no dispute about it. The Government should not have given this task to the Pay Commission. It is uncalled for, and I suspect that by loading the Pay Commission with this further task,—I have some sort of fear—perhaps the Government is not genuine about granting interim relief.

Recently, about 15,000 railway employees had staged a demonstration and they also submitted a memorandum, and they wanted also, along with some others, an increase of Rs. 70. Then, there are about three lakh casual labourers in the railway, getting Rs. 50 to 60 each. There is no service condition for them. Some of them have put in about 20 years of service. I wanted that this

[Shri S Kundu]

matter should also be referred to the Pay Commission, but I do not think there is any precise answer whether the matter has been referred to them. At least some interim relief to such category of workers would be very much helpful, at least to those people who have a less wage packet. They are put to much agony and suffering. So, I request that the Finance Minister should make a statement saying that they are going to do something and not throwing the entire burden on the Pay Commission.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : माननीय सभापति जी, सरकारी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए यर्ड पे कमीशन बैठा हुआ है और उन पर विचार हो रहा है लेकिन यह कब तक होगा और उसमें कितना समय लगेगा ? वर्तमान स्थिति से आज कर्मचारियों में असंतोष है। विशेषकर रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने कई बार प्रदर्शन किया और ज्ञापन दिये हैं। इसलिये कर्मचारियों को अपने कान्फ़ीडेन्स में लेकर सरकार को उनकी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करना चाहिए और उनके लिए अन्तरिम सहायता की तुरन्त घोषणा करनी चाहिए ताकि उनमें जो बढ़ता हुआ असंतोष है वह दूर हो सके। बस मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : मुझे खुशी है हमारा एक यंग फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर है जो कि पहले होम डिपार्टमेंट को सर्व करता था। मैं आपकी मार्फ़त इनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों को इन्टेरिम रिलीफ़ दे दीजिए क्योंकि वे बराबर आपकी ओर आशा लगाये बैठे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम सोशललिस्टिक प्रोग्राम लेकर चल रहे हैं। इसलिए आप मेहरबानी करके सारे अफसरों और कर्मचारियों को इन्टेरिम रिलीफ़ जरूर दीजिए। रेलवे में, रोडवेज में यानी हर डिपार्टमेंट के लोग लालायित हैं कि संरंकारें कुछ करे। सारे लोग आशा लगाये बैठे हैं। गवर्नमेंट आप हैं, जिम्मेदारी आपकी है,

वे नौकर आपके हैं चाहे कोई बड़े से बड़ा अफसर हो या चौकीदार हो। सभी की नजर आपकी ही तरफ़ लगी हुई है। अगर अच्छा काम कर जाओगे तो अच्छे कहलाओगे और अगर खराब काम करोगे तो खराब कहलाओगे। होम मिनिस्ट्री में आपका नाम था तो आज फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री में भी खजाना खोलकर इन्टेरिम रिलीफ़ दीजिए और गरीबों की मदद कीजिए। सभी लोग आस लगाए बैठे हैं।

यही आस अटके रहो
अलि गुलाब के फूल, ...
होइहै बंदुरि बसंत ऋतु
इन डारन वे फूल।

इसको भूलिए नहीं।

इसके साथ साथ मेरी आपसे यह भी गुजारिश है कि जो एक हजार पुलिस कर्मचारी आज भी सस्पेन्डेड हैं उनको भी रीइन्सटेंट कर दीजिए, उनके बच्चे खाने बर्गर भूखे मर रहे हैं।.. (अव्यधान) ... मैं आपके जरिए फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हंसी में टालने वाली बात नहीं है। आप उनको इन्टेरिम रिलीफ़ दे दीजिए नहीं तो एक चिनगारी से आंग लगने वाली है। आप मेहरबानी करके आज जो देश में अराजकता फैल रही है उसको कंट्रोल कीजिए। हर जगह अराजकता के लक्षण दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं। यह मखौल नहीं है। हर जगह पर कहीं लाल झंडी और कहीं पीली झंडी—इस तरह का नक्शा क्रिएट हो रहा है। इसलिए कम से कम आप सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पैसा दीजिए ताकि वे सरकारी मशीनरी को प्रोटेक्ट कर सकें और इस देश की रक्षा कर सकें। आप इन्टेरिम रिलीफ़ जरूर दीजिए—बस यही आप से मेरी प्रार्थना है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, nobody in the
country can be more interested in the wel-

fare and well being of the Government employees than the Government themselves. The very fact that the Government appointed the Third Pay Commission to look into the grievances and genuine needs of the employees points to this fact.

Several members have questioned the need for referring the question of interim relief to the Pay Commission. I wonder if Mr. Umanath or Mr. Kundu or other hon. members have seen any of those more than 500 detailed memoranda that have been submitted to the Pay Commission by various employees' associations and unions. If they have seen it, they will know the complications that could arise if without such expert consideration any *ad hoc* interim relief was announced.

As I have said, in principle we have no objection to giving interim relief. The very fact that we have referred this matter to the Pay Commission shows that we want and are anxious to give interim relief. The only thing we want is that when this interim relief is given, it should be given on certain well-considered principles so that there is no feeling of injustice or invidiousness among any particular section of Government employees.

Shri Umanath and other friends, who have great experience of Government servants' unions, know the complex service conditions and the pay and allowances structure. It is not a simple matter of a mathematical formula being evolved that you increase Rs. 5 here or Rs. 10 there, or Rs. 15 here and Rs. 20 there, the interim relief is given to the Government employees and the whole matter is solved to their satisfaction.

These memoranda that have been received by the Pay Commission themselves indicate the complexity and the very great complicated nature of this question of even interim relief. The question of pay revision is, of course, a greater question but even this limited question itself is a very complicated question. Therefore to allege that deliberately to delay or with the intention of not solving this problem, Government has referred this matter to the Pay Commission is, to say the least, very uncharitable and is an absolutely wrong allegation to make.

Our intention is to settle it quickly but in a justiciable and justifiable manner and in a manner of equity. We do not want an unconsidered, haphazard, *ad hoc* relief to be given. We want the interim relief to be given on a well-considered basis. That well-considered basis can be evolved and found out only when an expert body like the Pay Commission gives its attention to it and gives its recommendations to us.

Again I will say what I said in the other House, namely, that the employees do not stand to lose. We understand it probably more than anybody else that every day, every week or every month that goes without interim relief will be causing hardship to our Government employees. I do not deny that but unless we had gone through this kind of a process, it would have been wrong for us to announce a decision which would be welcomed by a certain section of Government employees and which certain other section of Government employees might not have liked; also, we might have committed mistakes in coming to an interim conclusion and that would have created far more complications than this delay would.

As I said, we have also indicated to the Pay Commission that they can recommend a retrospective date from which their recommendation will come into force; that is to say, if they make their recommendation on a day, for instance, two months from today, it would not mean that interim relief would be payable to Government employees only two months hence. They will be able to recommend a date from which this interim relief should be paid. Therefore, all this intervening period, which the hon. Members suppose is being lost, is not really being lost to the employees. This period, if the Commission recommends in the manner, would be covered by interim relief and there should be no difficulty in hon. Members' minds about the intention of Government to help the employees.

Shri Umanath appealed to Government employees to get united and not to be misled by what Government is doing and to think that Government is probably trying to cheat them. I will also appeal to Government employees not to be misled by what Shri Umanath or any of those, who want to

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

bring politics into a purely humanitarian and non-political matter, say. This question must be approached with sympathy, broad-mindedness and a great deal of consideration. That is what we are doing. Therefore, I do not think, Government is either delaying the matter or is trying to complicate the matter. But those hon. Members who try and allege motives to the Government actually are really introducing complications in this matter. There is no question of direct negotiations because these direct negotiations with the Government employees will produce no result.

SHRI UMANATH: Why?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am telling you why. I am saying that if we directly negotiate with the employees we may take even more time than the expert body, the Pay Commission. It is not as if direct negotiations can be finished within two or three days. We have got all kinds of things to do and even if we set up a body, it will not be such a high-powered and such a respected body as the Pay Commission. You cannot assume that this complicated question and complicated issues that may be raised in direct negotiations will be solved much earlier than the Pay Commission can.

I am glad to say that the Pay Commission are giving their most urgent attention to this matter. They are in a very advanced stage of their work and it seems they will be able to announce their recommendation pretty soon. I cannot say how soon it would be and what time they are going to take. We expect they will do it soon and I hope their recommendation will be found acceptable to the employees, and our employees will be satisfied with the interim relief that may be recommended by the Commission and which may be accepted by the Government.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna): Whatever the Minister says, to the extent when the matter of fixing of pay of the Government employees has been referred to a Pay Commission, it will be unjustified and also it will not be a good policy for the Government to declare some interim relief. But if the Government itself send a letter to the Pay Commission telling them that this

issue is very urgent and people are very much perturbed, they could request the Pay Commission to declare some interim relief without any delay.

SHRI UMANATH: The hon. Minister just now said that when the Pay Commission declare about interim relief, it does not mean that it must be given from the date of declaration. There may be some retrospective effect. So that difficulty will be solved. If that was the intention of the Government, may I know why the Government did not specifically say that interim relief from February 1—I mean the date when the Government announced the Pay Commission—may be given. The Government's intention is that if it is from an earlier period, the difficulty will be solved. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why this date was not specified by the Government itself. About quantum you have said that it is left to the Pay Commission and you are not prepared to change it. Why don't you specify the date yourself?

SHRI S. KUNDU: From what I heard from the Minister, there is a positive change from what I read in the newspaper about his speech in the Rajya Sabha. I summarise his speech in two points.

I think Government have accepted in principle to grant interim relief. It has not been made categorical, but it can be inferred that Government have decided to grant interim relief. This is the only irresistible conclusion. Then it is the bounden duty to fix the time limit. It cannot go on hanging. Therefore, the necessary question that arises out of your speech is: are you prepared to fix a time limit by which time you will announce interim relief? If so, why don't you say it here and take the House into confidence and say within this time you are going to announce this interim relief? This is only logical. If you don't do that, whatever we have said in our speeches, they are bound to come. I hope you will try to realise it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I had this discussion revived with the help of the hon. Speaker with a view to get an assurance from the Government to ex-

pedite submission of the interim report by the Commission. Sir, I heard with rapt attention the reply of the hon. Minister which has very sympathetic no doubt but it was only full of sound and fury signifying nothing. Sir, the point is this. The delegation of the Central Government employees met the Pay Commission. The Chairman was not there; but the Members were there; the Member-Secretary was there. We were satisfied because the Pay Commission Member assured us. We were told that from the 26th to the 31st they would be taking evidence. After that evidence was collected they will apply their mind, and by the first week of September or second week of September the report will be submitted. We got much satisfaction. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any time-limit will be fixed and whether the unanimous demand of all sections of the House will be conveyed to the Commission. Why cannot Government possibly direct them that they should submit it before 15th September? Another thing, I want an assurance that the Government will implement the report immediately, and that the report will be submitted in September, and not later.

श्री बल राज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है उससे स्पष्ट है कि इंटरिम रिलीफ बह देना चाहते हैं। इसको देने की आवश्यकता इसलिए पड़ी कि कीमतें लगातार बढ़ रही हैं। ये आज से बढ़नी शुरू नहीं हुई। बहुत देर से बढ़ रही हैं। इसलिए इंटरिम रिलीफ रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से देना अनिवार्य है। वह किस दिन से हो कम से कम जिस दिन पे कमिशन मुकदर किया गया था, उस दिन से दिया जाए, इसके बारे में तो कम से कम गवर्नमेंट को स्पष्ट आश्वासन देना चाहिए था।

अगर सरकार डेट तय नहीं कर सकती है तो कम से कम यह तो कह सकती है कि हम एक्सपेक्ट करते हैं कि पंद्रह दिन के अन्दर और जैस-बनजौ साहब ने कहा जल्दी करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, अगर गवर्नमेंट कहे कि हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर या बीस दिन के अन्दर चाहेंगे तो काम

आसान हो जाएगा। बिल्कुल ही कमिशन पर आप छोड़ेंगे तो और भी देर हो जाएगी। इस वास्ते इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय कोई आश्वासन दें।

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) : इस कमिशन के जो परसनल हैं, अन्वल तो मुझे उम्मीद ही नहीं है कि वे ठीक ढंग से सिफारिशें देंगे क्योंकि इसमें लेबर का नुमाइंदा नहीं है। फिर जो लंगड़ी सिफारिशें यह कमिशन देगा तो क्या उनको सरकार ज्यों का त्यों मंजूर कर लेगी? सरकार ने अपने पास डिसक्रिप्शन रखा है। उसने कहा है कि जो सिफारिशें कमिशन करेगा जरूरी नहीं उनको मान ही लिया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कम से कम इंटरिम रिलीफ के बारे में जो भी सिफारिशें बह देगा उसको आप मान लेंगे?

इंटरिम रिलीफ देते वक्त क्या आप ऐसा तो नहीं करेंगे कि केश सर्टिफिकेट दे दें? वे गरीब बहुत मुसीबत में हैं। क्या आप आश्वासन देंगे कि उनको केश में ही आप रिलीफ देंगे?

श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अंतरिम सहायता की घोषणा करने में जितना विलम्ब हो रहा है, सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बेचैनी उतनी ही बढ़ती जा रही है। जब भी हम लोग जाते हैं लोग हमसे सवाल यही करते हैं कि आप वहाँ क्या कर रहे हैं, सरकार क्या कर रही है इस वास्ते अगर देर की जायगी तो कर्मचारियों का आपके प्रति उनके दिल के किसी कोने में जो थोड़ा बहुत विश्वास है, तो वह भी जाता रहेगा। उनकी भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए और हनारी भावनाओं का भी जो यहाँ पेश की जा रही है, कोई टाइम लिमिट आप निर्धारित करने को तैयार हैं या नहीं है और अगर हैं तो वह क्या है?

श्री सिद्धनारायण : मेरे मित्रों ने प्रश्न किए हैं। मैं भी एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते ही हैं कि दो अक्टूबर को महान

[श्री शिवनारायण]

महात्मा गांधी का जन्म दिन है। क्या आप उस दिन तक इंटरिम रिलीफ दे देंगे ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : महंगाई बढ़ती है और महंगाई बढ़ने के बाद इस तरह से आयोगों की नियुक्ति होती है। आयोगों की नियुक्ति के बाद उनके मुझाव आते हैं और फिर महंगाई बढ़ जाती है। उसके बाद फिर आयोग नियुक्त होते हैं। यह जो न समाप्त होने वाली परम्परा चल रही है, क्या इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार कुछ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निकालने की भी बात सोच रही है कि जिस जिस दर से महंगाई बढ़ती जाए उस उस दर से कर्मचारियों की सुविधायें भी बढ़ती जाएं ? अगर ऐसा किया गया तो समय समय पर इस प्रकार आयोग नियुक्त नहीं करने पड़ेंगे ? इस प्रकार की स्वस्थ परम्परा के सम्बन्ध में कभी आपने कुछ विचार किया है ?

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : मंत्री महोदय यह न समझें कि अपोजीशन वालों के दिल में ही सरकारी मुलाजिमों के लिए हमदर्दी है। हमारे दिलों में, इस पार्टी के लोगों के दिलों में कर्मचारियों के प्रति उनसे भी ज्यादा हमदर्दी है। एक तरह से यह फ़ैसला सरकार का लगभग हो चुका है कि उनको इंटरिम रिलीफ देना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए तारीख कोई निश्चित आप कर सकेंगे कि किस तारीख से यह सहायता उनको मिलेगी और उसका एलान आप कर सकेंगे ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैंने अभी जो सवाल सुने उनमें से बहुत से ऐसे हैं जिनका जवाब मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ। चूंकि आपने सबालों की इजाजत दे दी है और सबाल कर दिए गये हैं इस वास्ते मैं अपने उत्तर को दोहरा देना चाहता हूँ। श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय जी ने कहा है कि हम चिट्ठी लिखकर उनसे

कहें कि इंटरिम रिलीफ के प्रश्न को वे जल्दी हल करें। उनसे हमने बातचीत की है और निवेदन किया है कि इस प्रश्न को जल्दी से जल्दी वे तय करें ताकि रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हम भी उसके ऊपर शीघ्रतापूर्वक निर्णय ले सकें।

श्री उमानाथ ने कहा कि जहाँ तक तारीख का सम्बन्ध है, पहली फरवरी से क्यों नहीं कर देते हैं जिस दिन आपने पे कमिशन बिठाने वाली बात कही थी। लेकिन कुछ हमारे एम्प्लाइज की एसोसिएशन हैं वे यह भी कह सकती हैं कि आप एक फरवरी के बदले एक जनवरी 1970 से दें या उसको आप 1 अक्तूबर, 1969 करिये और उस वक्त से रिलीफ दें। हम इस बात को भी सोचें कि जिस तरह से रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफ़ेक्ट इसको मिलना है उसके वास्ते यदि कोई तारीख निश्चित कर देते हैं तो आप देखें कि उस तारीख के बारे में भी मतभेद है। कुछ हमारे एम्प्लायोज हैं वह कहते हैं कि फलां तारीख से दो, दूसरे एम्प्लायोज हैं जो कहते हैं कि दूसरी तारीख से दो। तारीख के बारे में अगर हम कह देते हैं कि फलां तारीख से देना है तो . . .

SHRI UMANATH: But Government have to specify the date. When the Government representative appears before the Pay Commission, he has to take up some position and specify some date. Why should the hon. Minister not take up that position now and tell us the date?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से तारीख तय करने में कोई औचित्य होगा या यह न्यायपूर्ण बात होगी। न्याय की बात यह होगी कि जो एक स्वतंत्र संस्था हमने कायम की है वह इस काम को करे और बताए कि किस तारीख से वे चाहते हैं कि इंटरिम रिलीफ अगर देना है तो दिया जाए। वे एक फरवरी से देना

चाहते हैं या उससे पहले से देना चाहते हैं या बाद से देना चाहते हैं तो वे बताएं इसको। हमें सोचना चाहिये कि हम क्यों कहें कि एक फरवरी से दो। हमारे जो एम्प्लायीज हैं....

SHRI UMANATH: But during the inquiry, the Government representative will have to say what the date is. What Government are going to tell the Pay Commission they can tell us now.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : सरकार ने वहां जो राय दी है, वह तो कमीशन के रिकार्ड में जाएगी। इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उसको यहां बताया जाए।

SHRI UMANATH: What is that opinion ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जो राय दी है वह यहां बताने की बात नहीं है। वह कमीशन के सामने जाएगी। कोई तारीख तय करना न्यायपूर्ण नहीं होगा और इससे निर्णय लेने में कोई सहायता नहीं मिलेगी।

कुंदू साहब ने तथा दूसरे भी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि आप इसके लिए कोई समय निर्धारित कर दें ताकि उस समय के अन्दर यह रिपोर्ट आ जाए। इस संबंध में भी जो वेतन आयोग के सदस्य हैं, सचिव सदस्य हैं उनसे बात की और उनसे पूछा कि क्या वे बता सकते हैं कि कितने समय में वे अपनी सिफारिशें दे सकेंगे? उन्होंने कहा कि यह बताना बिल्कुल असम्भव है कि कितने समय के अन्दर दे सकते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हम को बताया है।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अभी बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि हम को बताया है।

SHRI UMANATH: On a point of order. He said with regard to the retrospective effect that he is not prepared to disclose it here, he will do so only before the Commission. Here the question of public interest

being adversely affected by disclosure does not arise. What he is going to say openly before the Commission, he cannot refuse to say here and now in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What I understood is that Government have not made up their mind and they will make up their mind before the Commission.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : मैं इसको साफ कर देता हूँ। चूंकि मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ, इसलिए श्री उमानाथ की समझ में ठीक से नहीं आ रहा है। मैंने पहले बता दिया है कि गवर्नमेंट की राय यह है कि उस की तरफ से कोई तारीख तय करना उचित बात नहीं होगी।

Government's opinion is that it will not be a proper thing for them to fix a date by themselves. It would much better and more proper for the Commission itself to suggest a date, which might even be earlier than 1st February. That is Government's opinion.

SHRI UMANATH: That is not my point of order.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am not called upon to answer the point of order. That has to be done by the Chair.

SHRI UMANATH: On the point of order, you ruled that you understood him to say that Government will take a stand when their representative appears before the Commission, and they cannot disclose outside. The Pay Commission will ask both the representatives of the employees and of Government what date they would suggest. You said that Government have not decided on the date and hence cannot say it here. That is not so.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is not incumbent on Government to suggest any date. We may suggest a date; we may not. Shri Umanath cannot take the stand that we have to suggest a date before the Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Pay Commission did ask us: do you suggest a particular date?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have been told by the Pay Commission authorities that they did not indicate any date when Shri Banerjee went in delegation to meet them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They said in the month of September. . .

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The Pay Commission official categorically denies it. I have got it confirmed from them. When Shri Banerjee's delegation went, they did not indicate any date to him. They only said they would do it as early as possible. That is what I have been informed and what I am repeating.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of personal explanation. Since this has been mentioned and my name has been brought in, I want to make the position clear. The Pay Commission is headed by a retired Supreme Court Judge. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has had his say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I say the Pay Commission did say that in the month of September they will do it (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KUNDU: He did not complete the answer about the date. Why should he not announce the date?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : तारीख की बात मैंने स्पष्ट और निश्चित रूप से बता दी है। आशा है कि माननीय सदस्य समझ गये होंगे कि कोई तारीख बताना सरकार के लिए आवश्यक नहीं है। सरकार ने पे कमीशन से कहा है कि इस बारे में जल्दी करनी चाहिए। और हमें इस बात की पूरी उम्मीद है कि वे यथा-शीघ्र तारीख तय करेंगे।

SHRI S. KUNDU: Pay Commission says 'as soon as possible'. He says 'We have not said anything' What is the meaning of 'as soon as possible'?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य श्री सूरजभान, ने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट को

यह सिद्धान्त तय कर लेना चाहिए कि पे कमीशन जो कहेगा, वह सरकार मान लेगी। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि पे कमीशन वेतन-मान को बहुत थोड़ा सा बढ़ाने की सिफारिश करता है और सरकार उससे ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहती है, तो ऐसी हालत में हमें क्या करना चाहिए।

श्री सूरज भान : कर्मचारियों के बैनिफिट के लिए ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिए। सरकार को वह काम करना चाहिए, जिसमें कर्मचारियों का बैनिफिट हो।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : तब माननीय सदस्य यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि सरकार को पे कमीशन की बात मान लेनी चाहिए। अन्तिम अधिकार संसद का है और हम संसद के प्रति उत्तरदायी, जवाबदार हैं। यदि पे कमीशन गलत ढंग से कह देता है—मैं समझाने के लिए कह रहा हूँ—कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की वेतन-वृद्धि 10 प्रतिशत की जाये और हम समझते हैं कि उनकी वेतन-वृद्धि 15 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए, तो क्या हम 10 प्रतिशत वृद्धि करें या 15 प्रतिशत? इस सदन के प्रति और देश के प्रति हमारी जो जिम्मेदारी है, क्या हम यह जिम्मेदारी पे कमीशन को सौंप दें और उसको कह दें कि जो भी भ्राप कहें, गलत या सही, हम उसको मंजूर करेंगे? और जब इस सदन में माननीय सदस्य हमसे पूछें कि सरकार ने ऐसा क्यों किया, तो हम कहें कि यह पे कमीशन की जिम्मेदारी है, हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, क्योंकि श्री सूरजभान कहते हैं कि जो कुछ पे कमीशन कहे, सरकार उसको स्वीकार करले! इस तरह की गलत बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिए।

इस सदन के प्रति और देश के प्रति हमारी जो जिम्मेदारी है, वह हमें निभानी चाहिए। वह जिम्मेदारी हम पे कमीशन के सिर पर न डालें। जब भी सरकार के द्वारा इस तरह का कोई कमीशन या संस्था नियुक्त

की जाती है, तो उसका निर्णय अन्तिम नहीं होता है। सरकार जो निर्णय लेती है, जब इस सदन के द्वारा उसका अनुमोदन हो जाता है, तो वह इस देश के लिए अन्तिम निर्णय होता है। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, उस पर मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ है।

श्री शिव नारायण ने कहा है कि इन्टरिम रिलीफ की घोषणा 2 अक्टूबर से पहले की जानी चाहिये, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि वह घोषणा 2 अक्टूबर से पहले हो जावे लेकिन अगर 2 अक्टूबर से पहले नहीं होती है, तो मुझे खुशी होगी। अगर वह 2 अक्टूबर तक कर दी जाये। मुझे इस पर आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात पे कमीशन को सोचनी चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा है कि सरकार ऐसा कोई फामूला नहीं बनाती है कि जिस तरह से कमीशनों में वृद्धि होती है, उसी तरह से कर्मचारीगण के वेतन में भी वृद्धि कर दी जाये। इस तरह का फामूला बना हुआ है, जिसे हम गजेन्द्रगढ़कर फामूला कहते हैं और जो हमारे आलइंडिया वर्किंग क्लास कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इन्डेक्स से संबंधित है। यह निर्णय और समझौता हो चुका है कि ट्वेल्फ मंथली ऐवरेज, बारह महीनों का औसत, 10 पाइंट बढ़ जाता है, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों का डीयरनेस एलाउन्स उसी हिसाब से बढ़ा दिया जाता है। 1968 में इसी फामूले के अनुसार डीयरनेस एलाउन्स का रिविजन किया गया। यदि ट्वेल्फ-मन्थली ऐवरेज फिर 10 पाइंट बढ़ जायेगा, तो डीयरनेस एलाउन्स भी फिर बढ़ा दिया जायेगा। यह फामूला बना हुआ है और समय समय पर उसके अनुसार कार्यवाही होती रहती है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा ने कहा है कि उनकी पार्टी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए उनके मन में बड़ी भारी सद्भावना है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। श्री वर्मा जितने जोरों से सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए काम करते

हैं, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जितनी चिन्ता विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों को है, उतनी चिन्ता श्री वर्मा और उनके दल वालों को भी है। इसलिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

17.48 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CLOSURE OF SHAH-DARA-SAHARANPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य, श्री गोयल, के नाम से एक हाफ-एन-आवर डिसकशन है। चूंकि श्री गोयल इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं, इसलिए नियम के मुताबिक यह डिसकशन लेप्स हो जाता है। (व्यवधान) मैं नियम को सस्पेंड नहीं करूंगा। यह डिसकशन लेप्स हो जाता है।

रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब ने एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे के बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट देने का वादा किया था, वह अब वह स्टेटमेंट देंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने इस विषय पर कितने ही कार्लिंग एटेंशन नोटिस और शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन धादि दे रखे हैं। मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य के बाद आप हमें कुछ प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दे दें।

सभापति महोदय : अभी तक यह परम्परा चली आई है कि स्टेटमेंट के बाद क्वेश्चन एलाऊ नहीं किये जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं माफी चाहता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, फिर मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सुन लीजिए। इसी घासन से जहाँ आप इस समय बैठे हैं यह ब्यबस्था दी गई थी कि अगर किसी सदस्य को और से ध्यानाकर्षण का प्रस्ताव पहले प्राएगा किसी विषय पर तो ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव लिया जायगा और सर-

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कार की धोर से व्यक्तव्य देने की सूचना पहले आएगी तो सरकार का बक्तव्य पहले लिया जायगा। यह आप अपने कार्यालय से पूछ लीजिए कि ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पहले आया है या मंत्री महोदय के बक्तव्य देने की सूचना पहले आई है? अगर हमारा प्रस्ताव पहले आया है तो हम चाहते हैं कि हमें प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी जाय।

सभापति महोदय: यह तो हाऊस में तय हुआ था कि मंत्री महोदय स्टेटमेंट हाउस में देंगे। तो उसी विषय पर वह स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री: इसी विषय पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हमने दिया है। आप अपने कार्यालय से पूछ लीजिए कि वह पहले आया है या रेल मंत्री की सूचना पहले आई है?

सभापति महोदय: पहले स्टेटमेंट आप लोग मेहरबानी करके सुन लीजिए। अगर जरूरी होगा तो एक दो आदमियों को जिन लोगों ने प्रस्ताव दिया था उनको मैं एलाऊ करूंगा। लेकिन सबको मैं एलाऊ नहीं करूंगा। . . . (व्यवधान) अगर यह बात होगी तो मैं किसी को एलाऊ नहीं करूंगा।

श्री स० मो० बेनर्जी: (कानपुर) आज सुबह जब अध्यक्ष महोदय यहां मौजूद थे तो मेरे मित्र प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने यह मामला उठाया तो हम लोगों ने, सभी ने उसका समर्थन किया कि कार्लिंग अटेंशन नोटिस लिया जाय . . .

सभापति महोदय: वह बात तो हो गई। अब स्टेटमेंट होने दीजिए।

श्री स० मो० बेनर्जी: अगर यह एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे खत्म नहीं होगी तो हम

कोई सवाल नहीं पूछेंगे। लेकिन अगर खत्म होती है . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय: आप मेहरबानी करके बैठिए। उनको स्टेटमेंट करने दीजिए।

SHRI NANDA: Sir, the statement runs to more than two pages.

SHRI S. KUNDU: (Balasore): Please read it. You are going to take away the bread of 1,500 people.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): Please listen; do not accuse us. They are not employees of the Indian railways. I shall read the statement now.

From the day I came to know of the notice of closure issued by the Company on 15th July, 1970, I have personally been in close and frequent touch with the employees of the Company and their representatives. I have discussed with them at length various courses which are open for meeting the threat of unemployment to nearly 1,200 workers. These discussions were carried on today also and will continue. We have made strenuous efforts to secure from the Company a postponement of the stoppage for period of three months to enable us to work out a suitable method of dealing with the problem. These efforts have not fructified. (Interruptions).

I have been in touch with the Labour Ministry to ensure that the Company is made to pay the dues of the workers and discharge its obligations to them (Interruptions.) It seems that till the retrenchment compensation and other arrears are paid to employees, they would continue as employees of the Company although it stops operating on the line.

I may mention here that the S.S. Light Railway (Narrow Gauge; 149 kms.) is run by the S. S. Light Railway Company from Shahdara (Delhi) to Saharanpur. The Railway Company operates under an agreement originally made with the Government of Uttar Pradesh, which is now operative with the Central Government by virtue of Government of India Act, 1935. Government

of India have an option to purchase this at intervals of seven years. The last date of option to purchase was 1st April, 1969, and it was decided well before that date—Shri C.M. Poonacha was the Railway Minister then—not to purchase the line as it was not financially remunerative. In July 1970, we informed the U. P. Government that the Government of India did not propose to nationalise the light Railway and urged the State Government to run it at least for some time more, for which there was a precedent in West Bengal. Regarding the staff, I requested the Chief Minister, U.P. to absorb them in the U.P. Road Services and if there were still any surplus staff, I said they could be considered for absorption on the Northern Railway, subject to their suitability. (*Interruptions*).

We have not received any reply to the letter so far. I spoke to the Chief Minister of U.P. on the night of 29th and it has been agreed that the U.P. Government will depute Secretary of the Government to hold consultations with us regarding the best way of dealing with this problem. The Company has been making losses almost every year since 1957-58 and the total of losses is more than the paid-up capital of the Company. It is urged by them that the buses and trucks, that are being permitted to play on the road run more or less parallel to the Railway line, have cut into the revenues of the Company and it cannot now afford to keep running and incur further losses.

Shri Ram Subhag Singh made a very categorical statement in the House to-day that he and other Railway Ministers in the past have made commitment in favour of nationalisation. In the interval after the question was raised in the House to-day, I made inquiries and I find that on 26-8-69, when replying to Unstarred Question No. 5028 in the Lok Sabha, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh stated that the question of purchase of S. S. Light Railway was considered by the Government recently in connection with the latest option of purchase under the Agreement which fell due in April, 1969 and that after taking into account all the relevant factors, it was decided not to purchase this Railway (*Interruptions*).

The rolling stock and other assets of the Railway are in a wornout condition, because

there have been practically no replacements and renewals since 1961-62. Apart from the purchase price of Rs. 72 lakhs, Rs. 42 lakhs will be required immediately to rehabilitate the assets and even then the Railway will not be paying, because of severe road competition, both in respect of passenger and goods traffic.

18 hrs.

The staff have thought of forming a co-operative society and running the railway themselves by putting their Provident Fund money and other dues from the Company but I am afraid such a society will also run into losses so long as the road competition is there. I could not advise the employees to embark on this venture because thereby they would be frittering away their hard-earned savings. The best course, in my opinion, would be to form one or two cooperative societies to run the road services in the region and the State Government should be urged to issue licences in favour of these cooperative societies formed by the employees, and not to any other person. Even if the Railway has to be run on a cooperative basis by the employees themselves, it will not be a workable proposition, so long as the U.P. Government does not put a stop to any further road competition by issuing licences to buses and trucks.

सभापति महोदय : मुझे एक बात कहनी है, उस को पहले सुन लीजिए । इसके बारे में काल-एटेन्शन रिजैक्ट हो चुका था . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : नहीं हुआ था ।

सभापति महोदय : हम को आफिस की तरफ से ऐसा कहा गया है । चूंकि शास्त्री जी ने यह सवाल उठाया है, इसलिये मैं शास्त्री जी को एज ए स्पेशल केस प्रश्न पूछने की परमीशन देता हूँ . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अगर आपने केवल मुझे ही प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति देनी है, तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र श्री रघुवीर सिंह जी शास्त्री को, जिनके निर्वाचन

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

क्षेत्र से यह लाइन गुजरती है, प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दे दिया जाय ।

SHRI S. KUNDU: And those of us who are connected with the Unions.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी के उत्तर का यह उद्धरण तो दिया, परन्तु क्या यह ठीक नहीं है कि उन्होंने जानबूझ कर वह बात नहीं कही, जिस में डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा था—क्योंकि यह इलाका ऐसा है, जिसमें नैरोगेज लाइन इस इलाके की आवश्यकता पूरा नहीं करती है, इस लिये गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का यह विचार है यहां ब्राडगेज लाइन बनाई जाय और उसके लिये सर्वे किया जाय तथा गवर्नमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वे किया भी है—इस के सम्बन्ध में नन्दा जी ने कुछ नहीं कहा...

श्री रणजीत सिंह (खलीलाबाद) : शर्म आनी चाहिये...

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री: मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ब्राड गेज लाइन बनाने के लिये जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का कमिटमेंट है, जिसका सर्वे हो चुका है, वह कब तक करेंगे तथा उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है ?

दूसरी बात—मैं समझता हूँ कि वह सारी बातों को बचाने के लिये एक भूमिका बना रहे हैं—उन्होंने कहा कि रोड के साथ बड़ा कम्पीटीशन है, मुझे बता दीजिये कि इस समय कौन सी ऐसी रेलवे है, जिसके साथ रोड का कम्पीटीशन नहीं है, सब जगह सड़कें हैं, फिर भी सरकार की रेलवे लाइन्स फायदे में चलती हैं, बड़ी लचर दलील आपने दी है ।

तीसरी बात—क्या आपने कम्पनी के एकाउन्ट्स और बैलेन्सशीट, जिसके बारे में हमारा हमेशा चेलेंज रहा है कि वे फिक्टीशस,

मनगढ़न्त और झूठी बनाते हैं, को एक्जामिन कराया है, जो घाटा वे दिखाते हैं, यह ठीक है या गलत है ?

चौथी बात—कर्मचारियों के संबंध में आपने बिलकुल गोलमाल बात की है, कभी कहते हैं कि यह करेंगे, कभी कहते हैं कि वह करेंगे, कभी कहते हैं कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट को सिखा है । यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट से इसका क्या ताल्लुक है, क्या यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट रेलवे चलाती है, रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की जिम्मेदारी को आप यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट के मत्वे धोपना चाहते हैं । कर्मचारियों को खपाने की जिम्मेदारी नैतिक तौर पर आपकी है, आपको उन्हें नार्दन रेलवे में खपाना चाहिये—इस के बारे में आपको स्पष्ट आश्वासन देना चाहिये । उस कम्पनी को जो इसे बन्द कर रही है, आपकी तरफ से कहा जाना चाहिये कि उनका जितना कम्पेन्सेशन होता है, जितने उनके ड्यूज हैं, वे उनको जल्द से जल्द सैटिल करे ।

आप यह आश्वासन भी दें कि उनको उनके मकानों से तब तक नहीं निकाला जायगा, तब तक उनको बिजली मिलती रहेगी, तब तक उनको पानी मिलता रहेगा, जब तक कि वे दूसरी जगह खपाये नहीं जाते । सभापति महोदय, मैं कल सहारनपुर से आया हूँ, मुझे झूचना मिली है कि इस रेलवे के अधिकारियों ने कर्मचारियों को कह दिया है कि तुम हमारे मकान से निकलो, उनकी बिजली काटी जा रही है, उनका पानी काटा जा रहा है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये आप क्या इलाज कर रहे हैं ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी: हम लोग भी उत्तर प्रदेश से आते हैं, यह नहीं हो सकता कि हमको प्रश्न पूछने का मौका न मिले ।

श्री मुलजारी लाल नन्दा : पहली बात तो यह कही गई है कि ब्राड-गेज बनाने के

लिये कहा गया था—उस का सर्वे हो रहा है, तकरीबन पूरा होने वाला है। इसमें शर्म की क्या बात है... हमने कहा है तो क्या शर्म है...

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने शर्म नहीं कहा है।

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : आपने नहीं कहा है, श्रीरों ने कहा है।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : मैंने कहा है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : ब्राड-गेज का सवाल इसमें कहां था ? सवाल यह था कि क्या इसके नेशनलाइज करने का कोई कमिट-मेंट हुआ था ?

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : यह कमिट-मेंट था कि ब्राडगेज बनेगा।

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : यह दूसरी बात है।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : आप इसे छुपा रहे हैं।

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : इस तरह से तो सवाल का जवाब नहीं दे सकूंगा, मैं तो सीधा जवाब दूंगा... (व्यवधान)... जो कुछ सही बात है, मैं तो वही कहूंगा। पहले सवाल का मैंने जवाब दिया है—नेशनलाइजेशन का कोई कमिटमेंट गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं किया है। मैंने दोपहर बाद जा कर सारा रिकार्ड देखा, मुझे कहीं भी ऐसा कमिटमेंट नहीं मिला। अब आपने दूसरी बात कही है, वह नेशनलाइज करने की बात नहीं है, ब्राड-गेज के बारे में सर्वे हो रहा है... जब कम्पलीट हो जायगा, उसके बाद उसके नतीजे के बारे में फैसला होगा।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है कि सब जगह सड़कें हैं—मैं आप को बतलाना

चाहता हूँ कि जहां सड़कें हैं और प्राफिटेबिलिटी कम है, वहाँ आज भी बहुत सी लाइन्ज अनइकानामिक रूप से चल रही हैं, कितनी अनइकानामिक लाइन्ज को यह रेलवे डोएगी। इसलिये कोआर्डिनेशन-आफ-रोड-एण्ड-रेलवे-ट्रांसपोर्ट की जरूरत है। आप अगर यह कहते चले जाय कि कोई परबाह नहीं है, दूसरी तरफ ट्रक्स बढ़ते चले जाय, बसेज बढ़ती जाय, हम यहां 50-100 लाख रुपया खर्च करते चले जाय, ट्रेफिक उससे बढ़े नहीं, तो वह चल नहीं सकता है।

SHRI S. KUNDU: Why are you investing money on this broad gauge survey? What is the principle? If you think it is so much uneconomic that you want to wind it up, why do you invest money on it?

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : यह बात ठीक है ब्राड-गेज ज्यादा रिम्युनरेटिव हो सकता है नैरो-गेज के मुकाबले

Broad gauge can be more remunerative than the narrow gauge इसलिये ब्राड-गेज यहां होगा या नहीं—I am not able to assure that. . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : हम धमकाने से दबने वाले नहीं हैं। ये क्यों धमकाते हैं....

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि नन्दा जी धर्मात्मा आदमी हैं, इन्हें जो शर्म शब्द कहा गया है, उससे शायद इनका बेलेंस बिगड़ गया है। आप कृपा कर इतना कह दीजिये कि सर्वे हो रहा है, ब्राड-गेज बनेगी, यह बात कहने में क्या दिक्कत है ?

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : ब्राड-गेज बनेगी, इसका भी कमिटमेंट नहीं करता हूँ। जब तक ब्राड-गेज के सर्वे का रिजल्ट नहीं आयेगा, सीधी सी बात है, मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ ऐसे सर्वे हो रहे हैं, हर एक सर्वे के ऊपर बनाने का वायदा कैसे कर सकता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : हमारा निवेदन नम्रता से यह है कि यह 140 किलोमीटर की लाइन है और सारी आमदनी की लाइन है। आप इतना कह दीजिये कि सर्वे के बाद अगर यह रिपोर्ट आती है कि रेलवे लाइन घाटे की नहीं रहेगी तो हम ब्राड-गेज बनायेंगे—इतना कह दीजिये।

श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा : अगर वह ठीक होगी तो बनाने का इरादा है।

जहां तक वहां के कर्मचारियों का संबंध है, उनको क्या क्या तकलीफें हैं, उनको किस

तरह से मदद दे सकते हैं—जैसा मैंने कहा है मैं भी उन लोगों के साथ रोज ही मिलता हूँ, जो कुछ मुझ से बनेगा करूंगा। उस कंपनी को कितनी चीजों में मैं मजबूर कर सकता हूँ, जो कुछ मेरे से बन सकेगा उनकी सन्नूलियत के लिए और उनकी मदद करने के लिए करूंगा।

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 1, 1970/Bhadra 10, 1892 (Saka).
