

Fourth Series, Vol. XVI No. 42

Monday, April 15, 1968
Chaitra 26, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 15, 1968/Chaitra 26,
1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(Re : S.Q. No. 1197)

MR. SPEAKER : The first question is postponed. The Planning Minister will answer it.

Effect of Reduction in Bank Rate

*1200. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reduction in the Bank rate has boosted investment in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) It is too early to make any such assessment.

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

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक रेट घटाने का असर इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स इंडस्ट्री पर और खास कर केबलज, मीटर्स, ग्लास, स्ट्रक्चरलज, ट्रक्स, रेलवे वैगंज आदि पर क्या पड़ेगा और इनको इससे कितनी मदद मिलेगी ? कितने ये उद्योग बढ़ पायेंगे, क्या इसका कुछ एस्टीमेट आपने लगाया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : एस्टीमेट इसका लगाना तो कठिन है। लेकिन डिपॉजिट रेट जब घटेगा तो एडवांस रेट भी घटेगा। एडवांस रेट घटने से जिन उद्योगों का आपने नाम लिया है उनको क्रेडिट मिलने में आसानी होगी और उनको थोड़ा सस्ता क्रेडिट मिलेगा। जब ऐसा होगा तो क्रेडिट बाटलनैक नहीं रहेगा और ये अपना काम चला सकेंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : मैं बता दूँ कि ये इस तरह से एग्नेबल नहीं है। स्ट्रक्चरल इम्बैलेंस की वजह से इन पर रिसेशन का, मंदी का और बैंक रेट का कोई भी असर आज क्या कुछ समय के बाद भी नहीं होगा।

खैर मैं दूसरा सवाल करता हूँ। आपने बैंक रेट को इस साल सो-काल्ड बम्पर हार्वेस्ट के वक्त और पोस्ट बम्पर हार्वेस्ट के वक्त घटाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लास्ट यीअर के मुकाबले में बम्पर हार्वेस्ट या पोस्ट कम्पर हार्वेस्ट की वजह से क्या उसी हिसाब से क्रेडिट बढ़ा है और यदि नहीं बढ़ा तो कितने की कमी है और यदि कमी बहुत ज्यादा की है तो फिर बैंक रेट घटाने का क्या फायदा हुआ ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : रिजर्व बैंक ने कुछ महीने पहले भी कई कदम उठाये थे कि क्रेडिट बढ़े लेकिन क्रेडिट बढ़ा नहीं था। इधर कुछ फर्क पड़ा है। आंकड़े मैं आपको बता देता हूँ।

The latest available commercial bank data show that between October 27, 1967 and March 15, 1968 scheduled commercial bank credit showed an expansion of Rs. 413 crores and exceeded for the first time the expansion of Rs. 410 crores recorded in the corresponding busy season of the previous year.

इसलिए फर्क पड़ा है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि फर्क नहीं पड़ा है।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : May I know to what extent the deposit rate has been reduced and whether this reduction in deposit rate has affected the deposits with the bankers and to what extent it is likely to affect the next year ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The deposit rate has been reduced at different levels for different term deposits. The maximum rate of savings Bank deposits will be 3.5% instead of 4%. On deposits not exceeding 14 days it is nil ; 15 to 45 days it is 1.25% 46 to 90 days it is 2.5%. In the case of deposits beyond 91 days but below 6 months it is 4% to 4½% for different categories of banks. The reduction is generally half a per cent. In the case of deposits between 15 and 45 days it is 1/4 per cent, then it is generally half a per cent.

There was a meeting between the Reserve Bank authorities and the bankers, and the question of the resources available to the banks was gone into, and the board policy is that about 80% of the advances would reduce their bank rate by about 1/2 per cent so that in the net the banks also do not suffer and the advantage that they have gained by the reduction in deposit rate and bank rate is passed on to the customers.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The whole objective of the reduction will be rendered futile unless the interest rates of the scheduled banks are also brought down or can be adjusted to the reduction in the bank rate. May I know if the interest rates of the scheduled banks have really responded to the reduction in the bank rate ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I just indicated, the object is that in respect of 80% bank advances there would be a reduction of about half a per cent in the bank rate. The banks were asked to draw up schemes and detailed plans in this regard. My information is that they have worked out their scheme, but we have yet to receive the scheme, but this is the broad framework of the scheme that in respect of 80% there will be reduction,

SHRI P. GOPALAN : In view of the present recession in our economy, this cheap money being made available by a reduction in the bank rate cannot be fully utilised for industrial investment, and there is every possibility of this money being diverted for speculative purposes. In this connection, I would like to know from the Minister whether this step taken, and that too on the eve of the harvest, would not boost speculation in food-grains, and what steps Government have taken to ensure that this money is not utilised for speculative purposes.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is because of the recession that cheap money was made available. So far as speculation goes, the Reserve Bank exercises authority, quite apart from this question of bank rate, to see that bank money is not diverted for speculative purposes. It is already done.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : May I know how far this new policy is going to encourage the depositors ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since the deposit rates have been more or less reduced down the line and also in respect of post office savings bank deposits, they have no effect on the depositors ; they continue to deposit as they did.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : In view of the fact that the recession is still acute, and in view of the theory that instead of 1% if the reduction is 2% a jerk would be given to the economy, is Government of the view that the new cheap money policy should have a 2% reduction instead of 1%.

SHRI K. C. PANT : No, Sir.

श्री नीतिरत्न सिंह चौधरी : बैंक रेट में रिडक्शन की वजह से दूसरों को जो रुपया दिया जाएगा क्या उसकी दर में भी कुछ कमी होने की सम्भावना है ? क्या इसका कोई विशेष कारण है कि इंडस्ट्रीज को तो साढ़े चार परसेंट की दर पर रुपया दिया जाता है और कृषि कार्यों के लिये, कोओपरेटिन्ज को उससे अधिक दर पर रुपया दिया जाता है ?

की कृपया कब्र बतल : कोमोप्रेटिव्ह के लिए प्रेक्शल रेड्स हैं जो कि बैंक रेट से आधा परसेंट से दो परसेंट तक कम हैं ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : May I know whether it is a fact that this is the first time in its history that the Reserve Bank has lowered its rate? In view of the fact that the commercial banks' reduction in their rate is not commensurate with the reduction in the Reserve Bank rate, may I know whether this is an indication that the Government considers this so-called present recession to be very serious indeed?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad that my hon. friend asked this question. This needs to be clarified. The Reserve Bank provides money to the commercial banks only during the busy season and that too only marginally, and the effect of the bank rate on the cost of money is marginal. The effect is on the deposit rate, and because the reduction in the deposit rate has been half per cent, the reduction in the advance rate is also half a per cent. These are the comparable figures and not the bank rate.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Under the Banking Companies Regulation Act and under the projected social control Act Government have ample powers to regulate the rate of interest. Now, it happens that between the rate of deposits and the rate of advance there is a gap of 5 to 6% and between the bank rate and the rate of advance there is a gap of 4 to 5%.

The question is this : consistently with this vaunted change of social control, does Government examine the figures of these banks to justify these large gaps and, if not, what is the exact meaning of social control when it is not in favour of the people?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It has nothing to do with the question of social control. It has something to do with the economy of the banks.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have asked a question ; let them explain the gap .

MR. SPEAKER : That can be asked some other time ; not now.

Payment of Loan by Goldsmiths

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*1201. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted goldsmiths to make payments in instalments of the loans obtained by them from Government after 31st May, 1967 ;

(b) if so, in how many cases the part payments have been accepted so far ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to allow the goldsmiths to pay the loans in instalments in view of their bad economic conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the terms and conditions of the rehabilitation loans, such loans whether received before or after 31.5.1967, are to be repaid only in easy instalments, unless a goldsmith elects to revert to his old profession in which case the loan was required to be repaid within the period specified in the rules before he could be considered for issue of a 'certificate' to work as goldsmith.

(b) These figures are not available because the actual disbursement of the loans to the goldsmiths and their recovery, are the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territories Governments. The Central Government only advances funds to those Governments for that purpose.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

SHRI K. RAMANI : In view of the position that unemployment among the goldsmiths and the workers is so rampant, I would like to know whether the Government will consider the giving up of the collection of loans already advanced to those workers and allow them, if they apply for the certificates, to have their own professional work. Will they issue such certificates to all those who make their applications ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the first part of the question goes, the answer is no. So far as the second part of the question goes, it is obvious that when goldsmiths take advantage of the rehabilitation measures they cannot, at the same time, go back to their old profession. That would be illogical. But, as I have already said, there is a provision under which they could return the money and be considered for the issue of licences to go back to the profession.

SHRI K. RAMANI : About returning the money, everybody can understand what is the position today. How can they return the money? The difficulty is, even after returning the money, it will not improve matters : I have got a number of letters from them : on 7-6-1967 from Madurai, one man paid Rs. 500 as loan plus interest ; on 22-6-1967 from Madurai another person gave Rs. 100 plus interest ; on 4-7-1967, from the same place another man paid and on 1-8-1960 also, there was another case. Like that they borrowed from some people and paid the money with interest. Even then the certificates were refused because the stipulated time was 31-5-1967. Cannot the Government give them certificates in view of these difficulties and difficult conditions, when the goldsmiths are suffering ; why not make arrangements for the issue of certificates ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Instructions have already been issued : if they pay up the money they can certainly be given the licences. But I do not believe all this exaggerated story : that all of them are suffering.

SHR. UMANATH : The hon. Minister just now said that if they want to opt for taking certificates and having their own job, etc., they will have to pay the money, the entire sum. I would like to point out that at the time of rehabilitation scheme of taking loans, this system of issuing certificates had not been there. It came subsequently. Now, the Government stipulates that unless they pay the entire amount they cannot get certificates. I would like to know whether the Govern-

ment will consider this aspect, namely, in view of this particular stipulation, a large number of goldsmiths are not able to get the certificates as a result of which they are compelled by circumstances to submit themselves to work under the jewellery dealers who have no limit for gold deposits and other things. This stipulation of the Government is compelling them to become slaves of big jewellery dealers. May I therefore know whether the Government will take into consideration this aspect, and in this background, may I know what is the reason for rejecting their demand ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : There is no such background. As I said, if they want to go back to their profession they can go ; let their names be sent to me ; I can see what can be done.

SHRI UMANATH : They have to pay the entire money in bulk and not in instalments.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If they have to pay, well,—that is how they have taken the loan.

SHRI K. RAMANI : They have to pay it in a lump sum.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Either they have utilised it or they have kept it.

श्री बं० ना० कुरील : गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल आर्डर जिस मौजूदा शकल में है, उसके मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं और उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति किस हद तक हुई है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : उसका उद्देश्य यह है कि इस देश में सोने की मांग धीरे-धीरे घटे और बाहर से तस्करी से जिस हद तक सोना यहां लाया जाता है, इस देश में आजादी से उस का व्यापार न हो सके, उसको रोका जा सके, उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जा सके ।

श्री बं० ना० कुरील : वह उद्देश्य किस हद तक पूरा हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री चेरवा ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक स्वर्णकारों के लिए कितना रुपया मंजूर किया है और क्या उस पर कोई सूद भी लिया है; अगर हां, तो कितना ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अब तक केन्द्र की ओर से 13.60 करोड़ रुपया डिस्बर्समेंट के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और यूनिवर्सिटी टेरीटरी गवर्नमेंट्स को लोन की शकल में दिया गया है, जिस में से अब तक 10.34 करोड़ रुपया बंट चुका है। करीब 1,09,000 स्वर्णकारों ने इससे लाभ उठाया है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : सूद ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : सूद साढ़े चार प्रतिशत है।

It was four per cent ; then four and half per cent ; and later on it was five per cent and then on five and a half per cent. But the difference between the rate at which the States give to the goldsmiths and the rate at which the Centre gives to the States is made up by the Centre.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : After the Gold Control Order, this Government has instructed the various State Governments to form co-operative societies of small-scale industries by the displaced goldsmiths. But the displaced goldsmiths who have formed co-operative societies have not received any economic aid either from the Central Government or from the State Governments. Many representations to this Government have become futile. What steps have this Government taken to see that the displaced goldsmiths who have formed co-operative societies of small-scale industries thrive well and make a living ? Will this Government take steps to see that financial assistance by this Government is accorded to them ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said, it is not the Centre which gives assistance directly to the goldsmiths ; it is the States who do so. But if the particular instances are brought to our notice where the co-operatives have not received assistance, we shall pass on the information to the State Government concerned.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want a clarification. I have written specific letters to this Government saying that financial help has not been provided to them in the Mysore State. The reply is that it is not the responsibility of the Central Government and it is only the responsibility of the State Governments and the displaced goldsmiths are suffering now on account of this policy which the Central Government has enunciated. (Interruption) The hon. Minister said that if any specific instance is brought to the notice of this Government they are going to help. He has also said that it is the responsibility of the State Governments. Which is true and which is false, Sir ? Let the Minister say.

MR. SPEAKER : Both are true.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Let the hon. Minister categorically say whether this Government is inclined to give financial help to those displaced persons who have formed co-operative societies.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member is constantly under a mis-understanding. It has been very clearly stated that the Government of India does not give loans to any goldsmiths directly. What the Government of India does is that if the State Governments give any loan to the goldsmiths the Government of India gives to the States that money so that they can give the loans. That is the position. Therefore, the Government of India is not going to give the goldsmiths directly.

श्री अश्वेश सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने जो उद्देश्य अभी बताये हैं, उन की पूर्ति किस हद तक हुई है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति में हमारी सफलता का एक तो यह नमूना देखने को मिला कि जब बाहर की दुनिया में सब जगह गोल्ड रश के कारण सोने के दाम बढ़े, तो उसका असर हमारे सोने के दामों पर नहीं पड़ा।

श्री अश्वान्त सिंह कुशावाह : क्या माननीय

मंत्री जी पूर्व-स्वयंकारों को, उनकी माली और बेकारी की हालत को देखते हुए, कर्ज भ्रदा करने में थोड़ी सी रियायत देने की कृपा करेंगे ? जो कर्ज भ्रदा न कर सकें, लेकिन मौत्तविर जमानत दे दें, तो उन्हें धन्धा चालू करने के लिये लाइसेन्स दिया जा सके, ताकि वे अपना धन्धा चालू करके कर्ज भ्रदा कर सकें ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : यह नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि सरकार की नीति यह है कि स्वयंकार इस काम के बजाय अधिक उत्पादक कामों में लगे और इस काम में वापस न आये। जब तक तस्कर का सोना न लाया जाय, हमारे यहां इतना सोना नहीं है कि उनको रोजगार दिया जा सके।

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Corporation

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*1205. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :

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

(a) the reasons for not setting up the Petro-Chemical Corporation so far ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Petro-Chemical industry has not developed simultaneously along with the setting up of the refineries ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Naptha used in the refineries, being surplus, was exported every year and was not used in the country ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) The setting up of a Petro-Chemical Corporation has been accepted in principle by Government but such a corporation is advantageously set up when contracts for plant erection have been signed. Contracts for the Gujarat Aromatics Project are

now being finalised and as soon as they are concluded, the setting up of a Corporation will be considered.

(b) to (d). Two factors govern the development of petro-chemical industries viz. (i) the level of consumption of end products conditioned by the rate of economic growth and investment and (ii) the highly capital intensive nature of these industries. Careful planning and assessment of feasibility is needed before investments are made. The development of refining capacity was essentially linked up with the growth of demand for petroleum products and in fact the planning of the petro-chemical industry was dependant upon the stabilisation of possible naphtha surpluses.

Till its full absorption by the petro-chemical industry, export is the best use to which naphtha can be put and therefore surpluses in the country have been exported.

श्री शारदा नन्द : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पेट्रो रसायन कारपोरेशन की स्थापना करने का विचार सरकार के विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी स्थापना कब तक होगी ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have already said, the contracts are very nearly concluded. As soon as they are concluded, the setting up of the corporation will be considered.

श्री शारदा नन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेप्था, जो तेल शोधक कारखानों में काम आता है, इसका निर्यात सरकार कितनी मात्रा में करती है तथा इससे भारत सरकार को कितना लाभ होता है।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : In 1964, we had exported 57,753 tonnes of naphtha. In 1965 it was 106,904 tonnes ; in 1966 as it was 498,192 tonnes ; in 1967, it was 613,812 tonnes.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो पेट्रो कैमिकल इण्डस्ट्रीज लगने वाली हैं, ये कब तक अपना

प्रोडक्शन शुरू कर देंगी ? इनमें से पब्लिक सेक्टर में कितनी लगने वाली हैं तथा उनकी कैपेसिटी क्या है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कितनी लगने वाली हैं तथा ये कब से अपना प्रोडक्शन शुरू करेंगी ?

दूसरे पेट्रो कैमिकल प्रोडक्ट्स जो अभी तक आप बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते आये हैं, पिछले तीन सालों में आपने कितना माल इम्पोर्ट किया है ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Out of total investment of nearly Rs. 176 crores, this Gujarat Aromatics Projects in the public sector will cost about Rs. 36 crores. The private sector investment will be about Rs. 140 crores. We have already got plants under erection to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores so far as benzene and toulone are concerned.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल यह था कि प्रोडक्शन कब शुरू करेंगी तथा इनमें कितना प्रोडक्शन होगा ? दूसरे—अग्नी आप बाहर से कितना इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : So far as Benzene and toulone are concerned, I have said the plants are under erection. So far as the Gujarat Aromatics Project in concerned, the contracts are going to be concluded. Negotiations have taken place and we are about to place the contract. Only after the contract is concluded, the question of erection and production will arise. As regards the private sector, in a number of cases, we have issued already letters of intent. There are various proposals and it will take some time for these things to be finalised.

MR. SPEAKER : He asked about imports.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have not got those figures now.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I know who decides the setting up of petro-chemical industries—the Government or this petro-chemical corporation which is yet to be born ? May I know whether it is

a fact that Government have decided not to set up any petro-chemical industry near the Cochin refinery and Gauhati refinery and if so, why ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : This question has been answered over and over again. We have said, we are in a position to set up only one petro-chemical complex and that is being done at Gujarat. After that is set up and as the resources position becomes clearer, we will try to set up petro-chemical complexes elsewhere. I have also made it clear that these have to be an integrated complex and they cannot be distributed. It is not possible to have one little thing attached to every refinery. The best area has to be selected in order to push forward one particular complex.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This Government has decided to set up petro-chemical industries not only in Gujarat but also in Barauni, Baroda and Haldia. Why have you neglected Gauhati and Cochin ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : This petro-chemical complex that is being set up in Gujarat is near Baroda. Nothing has been done about Barauni or Haldia. There are various proposals and when the fourth plan is drawn up, these proposals will be gone into. Surely Assam will be gone into. Madras and Cochin refineries will also be gone into. At this stage, there is no question of anything beyond what is being done at Gujarat ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : There is no reply to my question. A committee was appointed by the Government of India. Has the committee recommended that there should be no petro-chemical industries in Cochin and Gauhati ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The hon. member knows the facts. A committee was appointed when the old fourth plan was drawn up. At that time, various proposals were made. When those proposals were brought before the Planning Commission, because of lack of resources, it was decided that only one complex should be taken up and Gujarat was taken up, because of the techno-economic advantages

there. If the hon. member wants, I am willing to discuss with him why that particular area was selected.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : In view of the fact that naphtha is to be used for the petro-chemical industries and it is also being used for fertiliser production, may I know whether, before initiating this petro-chemical industry, Government has taken care to see that the raw material which is at present being used for fertiliser production is kept to the extent that will be required for use in the petro-chemical plants? I ask this question because again you will be faced with the problem of shortage of raw materials. Secondly, may I know whether the entire thing has been referred to the Planning Commission, because Tatas themselves have submitted a proposal for a full-scale petro-chemical complex including fertilisers? May I know whether the entire thing has been referred to the Planning Commission and if so when the Planning Commission is likely to give its suggestions in this matter, so that government may be able to finalise it?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : As far as the requirements of naphtha are concerned, I have pointed out that we have already made an assessment of the production and the demand and the likely surplus and deficit that are going to arise from year to year. This factor is also before the Planning Commission, because they have got to assess from their point of view to what extent our projections fit into their plan. The Planning Commission comes into the picture twice, once when the overall plan is drawn up and secondly when certain special projects come up, when the Planning Commission's assessment is required by the Government.

As far as the Tata proposal is concerned, it is the second kind of review whether a project of this size with that kind of very complex technology should be gone into. What its implications are, the Planning Commission is looking into and we expect to receive a report in a fortnight or a month. Once a certain perspective is decided by the Planning Commission, the various projects which have to be set up are generally left to the Ministry concerned and the Planning Commission does not come into it.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह ठीक है कि संसद की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि सन् 57 से हर साल हमारे पास 3 लाख टन से ज्यादा नाफ्था बचा रहता है और यदि सरकार बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज के डेवलपमेंट पर ज्यादा ध्यान देती तो इस बचे हुए नाफ्था का सदुपयोग हो सकता था? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में आगे क्या ठोस कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया है?

श्री अशोक मेहता : जो नाफ्था है उसका निर्यात होता है, उसका नुकसान नहीं होता है। इसके पहले भी पेट्रो कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू हो सकती थीं लेकिन दिक्कतें बहुत थीं। इसके लिये साधन होने चाहिये और सरकार के पास फारेन एक्सचेंज भी होना चाहिये। कई बार फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी की वजह से दो दो साल और चार चार साल एक प्रोजेक्ट में रुकना पड़ता है और मेम्बरान को यह मालूम है। सिर्फ इसलिये कि नाफ्था एवेलेबिल है तो उसका फौरन इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये, इस उद्देश्य को तो हम मानते हैं लेकिन उसको पूरा करना आसान नहीं होता है। जो नाफ्था बचा उसका निर्यात करके सरकार ने पैसा कमाया।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Sir, previously there was a proposal to have a petro-chemical factory of Cochin. I do not know who is responsible for rejecting that proposal. It was another case of discrimination towards Kerala. This is not the only single instance. The precision Tools Factory in Palghat has been slowed down. The petro-chemical factory in Cochin has been dropped. I want to know who is the person or which Ministry is responsible for this discriminatory attitude towards Kerala.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The hon. Member has been very unfair. We have already got the Cochin Refinery. There is the FACT at Alwaye. The second fertiliser factory is coming up in Cochin,

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Sir, in order to the allay once for all this fear that is persisting throughout the country that any member of the Cabinet who is in charge of a particular ministry tends to shift any particular factory to his home State do Government propose to make it clear once for all that it is the technical or petro-economic survey which always results in a particular location being favoured for the establishment of a factory ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Sir, I repudiate the suggestion. I do not come from Gujarat.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : This was not addressed to the hon. Minister concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it conclusively.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : As Minister in charge of Steel, Sir, let me remind you, even you were accused of shifting the steel factory to Visakhapatnam. This is not a question addressed to any particular Minister, this is the general impression in the country.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, there is one Fertiliser Corporation. Again, this Petro-Chemical Corporation is going to be formed. Naphtha is a petro-chemical by-product. There are fertiliser plants based on this naphtha. I would like to know whether these naphtha-based fertiliser plants are to be included in this Petro-chemical Corporation or will they continue in the Fertiliser Corporation ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The Fertiliser Corporation is separate body. All fertiliser plants will be looked after by a separate corporation.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की प्राधुनिक टेक्नीक में पेट्रोकेमिकल से बहुत ज्यादा पदार्थ बनने लगे हैं, इसमें नाफ्था, कैरोसीन इत्यादि मुफ्त में बच जाते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहला पेट्रोकेमिकल प्रोजेक्ट गुजरात में लग रहा है उस में

दुनियां के झन्डर जितनी चीजें बनती हैं - वह सभी तरह की चीजें बनाई जायेंगी या केवल दो चार चीजें ही बनाई जायेंगी ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I have already mentioned the names of some of the products. They are O-lylene, Caprolactum, Polythelene P.V.C. and so on.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Till such time as we are able to make the maximum use of the naphtha produced may I know whether Government are considering the desirability of changing the process in some of the refineries so as to extract more kerosene instead of producing surplus naphtha ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : At present that is not possible. As I pointed out earlier, in the two years we will be self-sufficient in Kerosene and in the third year we will have a surplus of Kerosene.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The figures given to the House a little while ago to the annual exports of naphtha show that these figures, these exports, are going up from year to year. The figures given for the last years were 400,000 tonnes and 600,000 tonnes. This shows that there is a huge surplus of naphtha which is not being utilised in our own country. Some time ago Government told us that because of this availability of plentiful supplies of indigenous naphtha they were following a policy of developing their fertiliser units on the basis of this naphtha instead of imported ammonia which is much more expensive. What is it that has caused a revision in their thinking now by which they have given permission to companies like Dharamsey Morarji to set up with foreign collaboration fertiliser projects based on liquid ammonia imported from outside which will be much more expensive instead of using indigenous naphtha which is exported outside in such huge quantity ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : On this limited question a detailed statement was laid before the House. As far as surplus naphtha is concerned, the surplus will disappear and there will be a deficit in the next five or six years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then why are you exporting it ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : We are exporting it because today it is surplus. The new plants that are being set up will absorb it. Whenever we are having new plants we have to think of the raw material needed for them over a period of time. I have also pointed out that 70 per cent of the fertilisers produced in the country will be naphtha-based and the remaining 30 per cent will be distributed on coal-based, electrolysis and as much as something like 7 per cent—it may be even a little more than that—will be based on ammonia. Why are we doing this ? We are doing this because in that particular case we want to be sure that we get sulphur. Sulphur is in short supply, and if we can get an assured supply of Sulphur we would not do it. We have made it quite clear that whether ammonia should be used in a particular case or not has to be decided case by case and the Cabinet goes into each case and decides.

Additional ceiling fan for Government Quarters

*1206. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to provide another ceiling fan in Government quarters which were previously provided only with one fan ;

(b) if so, in how many quarters such fans have been provided so far and in how many they have yet to be provided ;

(c) the reasons for delay in providing fans and when they will be provided in all such quarters; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide the fans before the ensuing summer season ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. An extra fan will be provided in old quarters of types II and III in the general pool in Delhi.

(b) Additional fans have so far been provided in 2659 quarters and are to be provided in 15387 more quarters,

(c) and (d). The cost involved being large, the work is being done in phases. The first two phases covering 13,586 quarters have already been sanctioned and the work in the current year, will be completed to the extent funds are available, Fans cannot, therefore, be provided in all the remaining houses before the ensuing summer.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What is the criterion adopted for selecting colonies for fitting electric fans ?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : We have taken a decision that all type 2 and type 3 flats will be provided with fans. Whether it will be done colony-wise or type-wise it is difficult to say. But it has been decided that all of them will be provided with fans.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Many quarters are without fans. In view of the large number of quarters without fans will the Ministry approach the Finance Ministry and get special funds allocated for completing the fitting of fans in all such quarters ? It is a very small amenity which the Government is providing to the low-paid employees. In view of the fact that the summer has already set in, will the Minister expedite the fitting of fans ?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : We have approached the Finance Ministry and fans have been sanctioned for 13,000 quarters costing Rs. 33 lakhs. The remaining quarters will be taken up later.

श्री बलराज मधोक : दिल्ली के अन्दर अधिकतर आवादी गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों की है और उनमें से अधिकतर वे लोग हैं जो क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि जो क्लास 4 के कर्मचारी हैं उनके क्वार्टरों में अभी तक कोई पंखा नहीं था, पीछे यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि उनके क्वार्टरों में कम से कम एक-एक पंखा लगाया जायेगा तो अभी तक क्लास 4 कर्मचारियों के कितने क्वार्टरों में पंखे लग चुके हैं, कितने में नहीं लगे हैं और क्यों नहीं लगे हैं ?

क्या यह भी मांग की गई है कि क्लास तीन के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में पावर प्लम्स दिये जाय और इसके लिए भी गवर्नमेंट ने प्रावधान दिया है कि प्लम्स लगाये जायेंगे और यह क्लास 3 कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों में कितनों में यह पावर प्लम्स लग गये हैं और कितने में नहीं लगे हैं और क्यों नहीं लगे हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : अगर माननीय सदस्य यह पावर प्लम्स के वास्ते अलग से क्वेश्चन करेंगे तो मैं उसका जवाब उन्हें दे सकूंगा।

जहां तक सरकारी क्वार्टरों में एक अति-रिक्त पंखा लगाये जाने का सम्बन्ध है यह पंखे टाइप 2 और टाइप 3 में लगाये जा रहे हैं। 18,000 क्वार्टर्स हैं जिनमें से 13,000 क्वार्टरों में यह एडीशनल फैन लगाने की स्कीम मंजूर की जा चुकी है और फंड्स की एवेलिबिलिटी के लिहाज से चालू साल में उनका काम पूरा किया जायेगा। एक दम से सारे ही क्लास 2 और 3 क्वार्टरों में फंस लगाने का काम मुकम्मिल नहीं किया जा सकता है और इसलिए यह काम फेजेज में किया जा रहा है। कोई 4,000 क्वार्टर्स बाकी रह जायेंगे जो कि अगले साल तक पूरे किये जायेंगे।

श्री अचल सिंह : अभी इन क्वार्टरों के वास्ते सरकारी कर्मचारियों से जो किराया लिया जाता है उस किराये में कोई वृद्धि होगी या किराया वही रहेगा ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : मेरे ब्याल में किराये में कोई तबदीली नहीं होगी क्योंकि वह तो फेसिलिटी हम प्रोवाइड कर रहे हैं।

SHRI GIRRAJ SARAN SINGH : The hon. Minister has stated that a considerable sum of money has been sanctioned for the installation of fans. May I know whether the fans will be purchased by calling tenders? If they have already been purchased, from how many companies were they ordered ?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : I have no information just at present as to from how many companies they have been ordered. But I can say that we cannot purchase anything without calling for tenders.

श्री राम चरण : यह टाइप 2 और टाइप 3 क्वार्टर्स ग्रामतौर पर 2 कमरे के क्वार्टर्स हैं जिनमें एक कमरे में पहले से पंखा मौजूद है और दूसरे में हम लगवाने का बन्दोबस्त कर रहे हैं। मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि सरकार के पास एक दम से सारे क्वार्टरों में यह एडीशनल पंखा लगाने के लिए जरूरी फंड्स नहीं हैं और इस काम में टाइम लगेगा तो क्या सरकार ऐसा प्राविजन करने के बारे में विचार करेगी कि सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने पास से अपने, अपने क्वार्टरों में यह पंखे लगवा लें और उनके द्वारा खर्च किया गया पैसा उनसे वसूल किये जाने वाले मकान किराये में से ग्राप ऐडजस्ट कर दें ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : यह तो हम नहीं कर सकते कि तमाम सरकारी मुलाजिम अपनी कौस्ट पर अपने-अपने क्वार्टरों में वह पंखे लगवा लें और गवर्नमेंट से उसकी कौस्ट वह रिकवर कर लें लेकिन। यह जरूर है कि जैसा मैंने पहले कहा टाइप 2 क्वार्टर्स जिसमें दो कमरे होते हैं उनमें पहले से एक कमरे में फैन लगा हुआ है और दूसरे कमरे में एडिशनल फैन लगाने का बंदोबस्त हम करने जा रहे हैं और यह काम हम फेजेज में कर रहे हैं।

Representation from Villages of Haryana
Regarding Breach on Narwara Division
Canal

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*1208. SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the residents of the villages Harsole, Sisle, Sisimora and Khari

Shero of Tehsil Kaithal of Haryana regarding breach in Sukhaon Minor of Narwara Division Canal ;

- (b) if so, the main points thereof ; and
(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been represented that in respect of crops damaged as a result of breach in Shudkan Disty of Narwara Division, compensation may be paid and remission of revenue for Rabi crops be allowed. An enquiry into the matter has also been requested.

(c) Field to field inspection has been carried out by the Officers of the Haryana Government to assess the damage to crops. The affected area is about 90 acres out of which crops in 50 acres have been damaged completely while in the remaining 40 acres, the damage is partial. Crop compensation is being assessed. Remission of water rates will be given through Khataunities for Rabi 1967-68.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : नरवारा डिवीजन नहर के टूट जाने की वजह से किसानों की सम्पूर्ण फसल नष्ट हो गई है और क्षतिग्रस्त लोगों ने उसके लिये सरकार को भ्रम्यावेदन दिया है तो कुछ मामूली मुद्राविज्ञा दे दिया गया और अधिकारी को मुअ्तिल किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारी फसल नष्ट हो जाने के कारण किसानों का सारा साल खर्चा नहीं चल सकता है तो क्या उनको सरकार पूरा मुद्राविज्ञा देने की बात सोचेगी जिससे कि उन का साल भर का खर्चा चल सके ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Due to the breach in the Canal some damage has occurred to about 90 acres. The damage is being assessed and whatever compensation is due will be given. I do not think anything beyond that will be given.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नहर का गेट खुलने और बन्द करने के बारे में किसानों को पूरे हरियाणा राज्य में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है क्योंकि सम्बन्धित अधिकारी बिना पैसा लिये न गेट खोलते हैं और न गेट बन्द करते हैं और होता यह है कि जब पानी की जरूरत होती है तब गेट नहीं खुलता है और जब पानी की जरूरत नहीं होती है तो गेट खुल जाता है जिससे कि फसलें बर्बाद हो जाती हैं तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई स्थायी व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सोच रही है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The reason for the breach was the heavy cattle trespass. Regarding the excess water that is let out, it is a matter under inquiry and whatever steps are necessary will be taken. We are going to construct a ghat so that the cattle which will pass will not cause a breach. Regarding the officers, an inquiry is being held and if anybody is found fault with he will be seriously dealt with.

श्री मगधान दास : यह जो पूरे हरियाणा राज्य में कुछ अधिकारियों की गलती की वजह से नरवारा नहर टूट गयी और किसानों की फसल नष्ट हो गई है तो उसके लिए कोई जांच कमेटी बंठायी जायगी और उसकी रिपोर्ट जल्द-से-जल्द निकल सकेगी ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes, Sir. The inquiry is being conducted and the officers found guilty will be dealt with.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods from Delhi Shops

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*1211. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI ANBU CHEZIAN :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities have seized smuggled goods

worth about Rs. 80,000 from certain shops in the capital recently ;

(b) if so, the details of the goods seized and the action taken against the culprits ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to unearth a gang of smugglers which are operating in the Capital ; and

(d) whether any foreign hand is involved in the affair ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) On 12th and 13th March, 1968, shops in certain localities of Delhi were searched by the Customs authorities and foreign goods believed to have been smuggled from abroad worth in all about Rs. 60,000/- were seized.

(b) The details of the goods seized are given below :—

Description of the goods seized	Value
	Rs.
(i) 197 watches.	17,795/-
(ii) 4 transistor radios	1,000/-
(iii) 226 nylon sarees	32,000/-
(iv) Toilet goods and cosmetics	6,400/-
(v) 2 bottles of whisky.	100/-
(vi) 15 packets of playing cards.	150/-
(vii) Cigarettes	450/-
(viii) Cigarette lighters.	800/-
(ix) Blades	50/-
(x) Electrical goods	1,300/-

The cases are under departmental adjudication.

(c) Investigations conducted so far do not indicate that any organised gang of smugglers is supplying smuggled goods to Delhi.

(d) There is no indication of involvement of any foreign hand in the matter.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Smuggling has become almost ubiquitous and

smuggling from Pakistan is done even by fishing boats. In the light of the discussions with the customs officials recently, may I know what steps do the Government propose taking to tighten up the machinery to check smuggling ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Government is aware of this problem and it is concerned about it. Recently this matter was discussed at a meeting of the Collectors of Customs and various steps were considered to tighten up the measures to control smuggling.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Smuggling has taken away a lot of silver bullion from this country, though not gold. Smuggling is done in dollar also. The smugglers collect pound sterling and foreign currencies from tourists at a rate higher than the official rate. So, the tourists pay their hotel bills in rupees. Is there any proposal before government to insist that foreign tourists should pay their hotel bills etc. in foreign currencies ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is also one of the suggestions that comes up from time to time. It is under consideration.

SHRI D. N. DEB : May I know how many cases have been detected last year and the value of the goods confiscated by the Government ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The question is in respect of raids in Delhi. In Delhi in 1967 the value of smuggled goods seized was Rs. 8,67,070 and up to 31st March, 1968, Rs. 2,55,598.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The hon. Minister has referred to the conference of Collectors of Customs held recently in Delhi. This conference was held possibly last week. After that the hon. Minister has made a statement in which he has advised Indians, particularly the Indian women, to subdue their desire for gold ornaments, whereas there is a new *modus operandi* found out by the smugglers for smuggling gold into this country. In that context may I know whether the whole matter was discussed in a broadbased manner and certain steps recommended by this conference ? For instance, he himself had said at this conference that gold is smuggled and transferred to fishing boats and

that our coastline is vast. Therefore, was the use of helicopters suggested and, if it was suggested, what is the reaction of Government except advising women ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not the hon. Member's prerogative alone to advise women; Government also can do so.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Why should the hon. Minister be jealous ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is quite correct that we do have a very vast coastline and for want of fast launches we do encounter difficulties in checking smuggling because the dhows come in and very often gold is transferred to our small fishing boats out in the high sea and then it is brought in. Unless we have faster launches and take recourse to other methods, it is difficult to counter it. The question of using helicopters has been considered in the past also and is one of the things that remains under consideration.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो चोरी का माल दिल्ली की दूकानों पर पकड़ा गया है क्या उसमें चीन से लाया हुआ माल भी है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का यत्न किया कि किन देशों के माध्यम से यह माल आता है, और क्या उन देशों की सरकारों से किसी प्रकार का कोई पत्र-व्यवहार या बात चीत हुई है ? क्या यह भी सत्य है कि चीन से कुछ करेन्सी नोट भी छप कर भारत में आ रहे हैं, जो कि भारत के बाजारों में, विशेषकर दिल्ली में पकड़े गये हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अभी जो रेड्स हुई हैं उनमें चीन का कोई माल नहीं पकड़ा गया ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : करेन्सी नोट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं बतलाया गया ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : करेन्सी नोट उस में नहीं पकड़े गये ।

Reduction of Bank Rate by Commercial Banks

*1212. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commercial banks have reduced their lending rates by 1/2% only in response to a reduction in the Bank Rate by 1% ;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India has acquiesced to such a cut ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to ensure that their credit and monetary policies are correctly interpreted by the Reserve Bank and that the latter provides the requisite guidance and leadership to and exercises effective control over the commercial banks in a manner calculated to promote the Government's policies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The commercial banks have agreed, at the instance of the Reserve Bank of India, to effect from 1st April, 1968, 1/2% reduction in their lending rates on 80% of their advances. The commercial banks lend primarily from what they obtain from their depositors and therefore it is the reduction in the deposit rate, which has been generally of the order of 1/2%, which is the material factor in deciding the lending rate. The banks generally borrow from the Reserve Bank at the Bank rate for short periods during the busy season and the reduction in the Bank rate has little effect on the overall cost of money for banks.

(c) In determining its monetary and credit policy in the light of the economic conditions prevailing from time to time the Reserve Bank acts in close consultation with Government. The Reserve Bank has adequate powers available to it to ensure that the commercial banks implement the policy laid down by it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : When the bank rate was reduced it was generally expected that the Government wants to initiate a cheap-money policy so that the economy comes out of the recession and investment is revived. Why does it not then compel the commercial banks through

the Reserve Bank or as may be necessary to see that they substantially reduce the interest rate further at least by 1 per cent? I may point out that when the bank rate used to be raised the commercial banks vie with each other to increase their lending rates probably more than in proportion. When it is reduced, why do they reduce the lending rate by less than in proportion to that?

AN HON. MEMBER : Sharks.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I have indicated in my main reply, what is material in considering the question of reduction of the lending rate is not the bank rate which affects it only marginally but the deposit rate. The reduction in the deposit rate should be reflected in the reduction in the lending rate because these are the comparable figures. I have already indicated that banks only resort to borrowing from the Reserve Bank for short periods during the busy season and the amount is only marginal. Therefore this question should be looked at from the point of view of reduction in the deposit rates. Secondly, we have to keep in mind the fact that the working results of the banks and the bank reserves are also not affected. Both these factors have got to be kept in mind in determining the reduction in the lending rate.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : At what rate of interest would loans be given to the small-scale industrial sector and the agricultural sector in view of the new credit policy because they are all allied questions?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Broadly speaking, they will be reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the present rate.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Immediately after the announcement of this reduction in the bank rate Government had also announced that advances given to small-scale industries by way of bill discounts will not be considered as clean advances as this step would facilitate more grants and advances to small-scale industries. Has the Government received any information that in spite of that advice to commercial banks the banks have not

followed it up and small-scale industries still face the difficulty in getting advances from the banks including the State Bank of India?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not aware that this particular factor has been responsible for any difficulty in the way of banks lending to small-scale industries. If there is any information to that effect, the hon. Member might pass it on to me and I will look into it.

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय के अधीन श्रीद्योगिक उपक्रम

*1221. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के नियन्त्रण में राज्य-वार, कौन-कौन से श्रीद्योगिक उपक्रम चल रहें हैं और प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य में कौन-कौन से श्रीद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी दूर करने तथा इस राज्य की पिछड़ी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों के स्तर पर लाने के लिये इस राज्य में कोई श्रीद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त सभी भागों के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWER PRASAD) : (a) None, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to set up any industrial undertaking under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and power.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : इस प्रश्न में पूछा गया था कि इस मंत्रालय के नियन्त्रण में कौन-कौन से उपक्रम चल रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं बतलाया गया।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने बतलाया कि एक भी नहीं चल रहा है।

SHRI RANGA : It is quite possible that the hon. Member had in mind all those workshops that are being maintained by the State Irrigation ministries as well as the Central Irrigation Ministry in different parts of the country. Are there any repair shops and workshops in different places for the construction of these lock-doors and all these things; if so, how many of them have they got and what is the kind of set-up they have for their management and supervision?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (Dr. K. L. RAO): The workshops that are maintained by the various State Irrigation Departments and also by the National Projects Construction Corporation working under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, attend to the repairs and the manufacture of Lock-gates and smaller gates. We do not class them as industrial undertaking because they do not produce any goods.

श्री सरजू पान्देय : अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और उसको जो सहायता मिलनी चाहिये वह उसकी आबादी की संख्या के हिसाब से मिलनी चाहिये। इस बात को देखते हुए क्या आने वाले समय में सरकार खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई पर कोई ध्यान देने जा रही है? अगर ऐसा करने जा रही है तो क्या इसके लिए वह कोई योजना बना रही है ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को सिंचाई की सुविधा मिल सके?

DR. K. L. RAO : The question does not really pertain to this, but it is quite true that development of Irrigation in Uttar Pradesh is very backward and, I am sure, that will be attended to in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation is a concern which is controlled.....

MR. SPEAKER : This is about irrigation and power.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a pure irrigation matter.

The current generated by the DVC is sold to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation for a sum and then the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation sells to that to the consumer at much higher prices. Under the circumstances, may I know if the Government desires to nationalise this British interest which is living on us?

DR. K. L. RAO : We are not thinking of nationalising the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation which is doing a fine work. They are doing quite well. The investment is very heavy and that amount we can utilise for further development of power in this country.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Damage to Rabi Crop in Patna and Monghyr Districts of Bihar

S.N.Q. 21. SHRIMATI TARKESH-WARI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a serious damage to the standing rabi crop in Patna and Monghyr districts of Bihar due to hailstorm;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused; and

(c) The steps proposed to be taken by Government to render relief and assistance to the affected and needy cultivators whose standing crops have been damaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Damage to the standing crops due to hailstorm ranging from 50 to 80 per cent has been reported from six panchayats of Monghyr District. No report of damage from hailstorm in Patna district has been received.

(b) Estimated damage to crops in Monghyr District is about Rupees Ten lakhs.

(c) Supply of ration is being made in

the affected areas ; medical aid has been giving to injured persons and cattle. Local officers have been instructed to give all necessary relief.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

The entire belt of Monghyr and Patna is known as *tal* area with a similar landscape. In view of the fact that the report of damage has not been received by Government, does it indicate that damage has not been done in Patna district ? I think there is something wrong with the sender of the report. I would like to know whether Government had received previous reports about the large-scale damage to the same crops by pests and insects and that whatever was left over had been damaged by the hailstorm and, if so, what measures of relief are being taken to compensate the farmers who have lost the crop completely because they are the producers of only one crop.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the facts are concerned, we have to rely upon the information furnished to us by the State Government. We referred this question to the State Government and the State Government reported that about six blocks in Monghyr district have been severely affected. As I have already mentioned in my main reply necessary relief measures are being taken by the State Government. All these relief measures are within the competence of the State Government because, as is well-known the State Government have to make certain provisions for relief measures for natural calamities, etc. If the expenditure incurred by the State Government goes beyond that and if the State Government makes a reference to the Centre, the Central teams go there and examine the situation there and fix up ceilings and then the question of Central assistance arises. So for the Bihar Government has not sought for any Central assistance. They have reported that necessary steps are being taken by the Bihar Government.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

In view of the fact that the entire area is one-crop area and, practically, no irrigation facilities are available in the *tal* area and only the Gangetic water is the irrigation facility that the people have, may I

know whether the scheme, the *tal* irrigation scheme, which was initiated in the Second Five Year Plan but was not taken up, is going to be taken up now in a big way so that the entire area becomes two-crop area ? is there any proposal to take up that scheme ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Naturally, the hon. lady Member comes from that area she knows more about that area and I appreciate her concern about that.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

The Central Government has to provide funds for the *tal* irrigation scheme which was scheduled to be initiated in the Second Plan but till today it has not started. May I have some inkling from the Government whether they will give some money for that scheme to be started ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure about it. The very fact that the Minister has accepted the Question shows they are kind to you and to your constituency.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : भोला वृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश तथा दूसरे सुबों में भी कुछ नुकसान हुआ है। क्या यह सच है कि ट्रिपल जीन डुवार्फ किस्म का जो गेहूँ है उस पर भोले का कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है ? यदि हाँ तो उस गेहूँ की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not know how this question comes here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Concealment of Income by the New Prabhat Publicity Company, Ahmedabad

*1198. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Income-Tax authorities has been drawn to the black-market sale of newsprint by the New Prabhat Publicity Company of Ahmedabad and the concealment of income ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A complaint alleging tax evasion, by sale of newsprint in black market, has been received.

Unemployment Among Doctors

*1199. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of doctors are unemployed ;

(b) whether Government have suggested reduction in the intake of different Medical Colleges and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the numbers of such doctors registered in different Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.67 ; and

(d) the steps taken to provide employment to them ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA) : (a) There is no dearth of jobs for general practitioners, though some difficulty has been felt in the placement of specialists.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) Does not arise.

'Evasion of Excise Duty by Birla Concerns'

*1202. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3521 on the 11th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the nature of minor irregularities revealed by the enquiry ;

(b) the action taken by Government in respect of these irregularities ;

(c) the names of the two Birla concerns, the investigation in whose respect have not been completed so far ; and

(d) when the investigation is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The nature of minor irregularities revealed by the enquiry and action taken by Government are :

(i) During the course of stock-taking in M/s. India Plastics Ltd. Kandiwali, one bag of moulding powder weighing 25 kgs. was found to be in excess in the bonded store-room. Investigation showed that this was due to incorrect maintenance of accounts. The factory was let off with a warning and the excess quantity was taken into account.

(ii) During the scrutiny of the accounts maintained by M/s. Shri Digvijay Woollen Mills, Jamnagar, short-accountal of some quantity of yarn and woollen fabrics was detected. No *mala fide* intention was suspected. However, duty of Rs. 2,585/- on the quantity was demanded and paid by the mills.

(c) The names of the two Birla concerns are M/s. Vallabh Textile Mills, Bombay and M/s. India Smelting and Refining, Bhandup.

(d) The investigation in respect of M/s. Vallabh Textile Mills, Bombay, has since been completed, but the findings thereof are under scrutiny. The report is awaited. The enquiry in the case of M/s. India Smelting and Refining, Bhandup is expected to be completed shortly.

Disposal of Appeal of Saurashtra Chemicals

*1203. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3567 on the 11th March, 1968 and State :

(a) whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs has disposed of the appeal filed by the Directors and Managers and Officers of the Saurashtra Chemicals on the order of Collector of Customs, Bombay ;

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

(c) the action taken by Government on the judgement ; and

(d) the name of the sender on whom the Collector of Customs, Bombay has imposed fine ?

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

(b) The appeal has been rejected by the Board for non-compliance by the appellants of the provisions of section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

(d) Shri Khimji N. Mehta.

चम्बल परियोजना में छटनी

*1204. श्री रामाधर शर्मा : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चम्बल परियोजना के कर्मचारियों की छटनी करने की निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों ने इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध 19 मार्च 1968 से एक ग्रान्दोलन आरम्भ कर रखा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छटनी करने के क्या कारण थे ?

सिंचाई तथा बिजुत मंत्री (श्री. कुं. ल. राव) (क) ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चम्बल के फालतू कर्मचारियों की छटनी करने का निर्णय किया है।

(ख) सूचना मिली है कि चम्बल के कर्मचारियों ने 19 मार्च, 1968 से एक ग्रान्दोलन चलाया था परन्तु अब उन्होंने इस ग्रान्दोलन को स्थगित कर दिया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने इन कर्मचारियों की अस्थायी आधार पर और केवल चम्बल परियोजना के लिये ही नियुक्त किया था। चूंकि इस परियोजना पर कार्य लगभग पूरा हो गया है, इन्हें लिखे राज्य सरकार ने इनकी छटनी करना आवश्यक समझा है क्योंकि राज्य की अर्थ-सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर उनको लगाने के लिये कोई रिक्त पद उपलब्ध नहीं थे।

Agreement with Burmah Oil Company

*1207. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with the Burmah Oil Company to share some percentage of production of public sector refineries at Noonmati and Barauni ;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement ; and

(c) basis on which the BOC is getting the supply from ex-refinery or tap off points?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Burmah Oil Company group of companies will take 4,00,000 tonnes of certain products per year if the Gauhati and the Barauni Refineries process 8.75 million tonnes of Oil India's crude in the year. In the case of lower crude runs, the productwise quantities will be reduced on a pro-rata basis.

(c) Supplies are made at each refinery and/or individual pipeline terminals/tap take points and/or other points of delivery.

National Buildings Construction Corporation

*1209. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) when did the National Buildings Construction Corporation started operating ;

(b) whether it is in a position to construct bridges and aerodrome immediately ;

(c) whether these equipment sought to be imported from abroad by the Corporation could not be secured locally out of foreign builders' stock ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for importing them.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The National Buildings

Construction Corporation Limited was incorporated on the 15th November, 1960, and have been executing works since March, 1961.

(b) The Corporation is at present not equipped to undertake construction of bridges. It can, however, undertake construction of aerodromes.

(c) and (d). According to present indications, some spreaders and pile driving equipment beyond certain ranges which are not manufactured/available locally may have to be imported. The position is being examined by the Corporation.

बीड़ी मजदूरों को क्षय रोग

*1210. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में बीड़ी मजदूर सबसे अधिक क्षय रोग से ग्रस्त होते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समूचे भारत में कितने बीड़ी मजदूरों को क्षय रोग है;

(ग) किस राज्य में सबसे अधिक बीड़ी मजदूरों का क्षय रोग है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उनमें इस रोग के उन्मूलन के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर व विकास मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) (क), (ख) और (ग). केवल बीड़ी-कर्मचारियों के बीच क्षय रोग के प्रकोप को जानने के लिए कोई विशेष सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है और बीड़ी कर्मचारियों में क्षय रोग की सबसे अधिक घटनाएं होती हैं इसके भी कोई अधिकृत प्रमाण नहीं हैं। क्षय रोग से पीड़ित बीड़ी कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा विभिन्न राज्यों में उनकी अलग-अलग संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है क्योंकि बीड़ी कर्मचारियों का अलग से कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

(घ) और (ङ). केवल बीड़ी कर्मचारियों में क्षय रोग के उन्मूलन के लिए कोई विशेष

कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं। देश में एक राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है जिसमें देश की सारी जनसंख्या समाहित किये जाने की व्यवस्था है।

Life Insurance Corporation

*1213. SHRI NAMBIAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agents of the Life Insurance Corporation are agitating for provident fund scheme since a long time ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have received any memorandum from them in this regard and action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). The Charter of Demands submitted by the Agents' Federation in 1964 to the L.I.C. included the demand for Contributory Provident Fund. A copy of the Charter was sent by the Federation to the Government also. It is for the Corporation to deal with it.

Gujarat Petro-Chemical Complex

*1214. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Petro-chemical Complex which was approved in the public sector in December, 1963 had not progressed satisfactorily ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of units in the private sector approved at the same time have been commissioned and some are about to be commissioned by the middle of 1968 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in commissioning the Gujarat Petro-chemical Complex ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) The complex envisages a total investment in fixed assets of about Rs. 176 crores in phases. Of this Rs. 140 crores is in the

private sector. Projects with a fixed investment of 90 crores have already been licensed or approved by the issue of letters of intent. These are in varying stages of erection and implementation. Contracts for plants with fixed assets valued at Rs. 21 crores are being finalised. Detailed proposals for the balance with fixed assets valued at Rs. 65 crores have been received and their scrutiny is being completed.

(b) Certain private sector plants approved in 1961 commenced operation in 1967. Certain others approved in 1963 are expected to commence operation in 1968.

(c) Delays have largely resulted from the shortage of rupee and foreign exchange funds, difficulties in reaching satisfactory collaboration agreements with foreign process licensors and investors and also a slackening in the rate of growth of demand anticipated earlier.

Coal and Naphtha Based Fertilizer Plants

*1215. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 553 on the 11th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of the Planning and Development Wing of the Fertilizer Corporation regarding advantages and disadvantages of the coal-based and Naphtha-based fertilizer plants ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) : (a) and (b). The techno-economic feasibility report prepared by the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India on a coal-based fertilizer plant in Madhya Pradesh, is at present under the scrutiny of a sub-committee of the Board of Directors of the Fertilizer Corporation. Government are awaiting the final recommendation of the Board of Directors.

Saurashtra Chemicals

*1217. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3567 on the 11th March, 1968 regarding Saurashtra Chemicals and state :

(a) the documents seized by the Enforcement Directorate ; and

(b) the total amount of unauthorised foreign exchange transaction involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The matter is under adjudication by the Director of Enforcement. It will not be in the public interest to disclose, at this stage, the nature of documents seized by the Enforcement Directorate.

(b) The total value of foreign exchange involved in the alleged unauthorised transactions is approximately Rs. 30 lakhs.

Master Plan for old Delhi

*1288. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 70,000 rural migrants find their ways to the walled city every year creating crucial urban problems ; and

(b) if so, whether the requirements of these people have been kept in view while formulating the Master Plan for Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA) : (a) The extent of migration into Delhi from outside places was estimated in 1959-60 as about one lakh persons per year. The exact number of persons who migrate from rural areas of the country into walled city of Delhi, is difficult to assess.

(b) The Delhi Master Plan provided for the projected population and these projections do take care of the rural migrants.

**Amount Detected by Enforcement Directorate
From Shri K.N. Mehta/ N.K. Mehta**

*1219. SHRI P. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3568 on the 11th March, 1968 and state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange in the account of Shri K.N. Mehta Shri N.K. Mehta at the time of detection by Enforcement Directorate in a London Bank ;

(b) the name of the London Bank in which Account was opened ;

(c) whether the Adjudication proceedings have been completed ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and if not, when the same are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3569 relating to the account found to have been maintained by Shri K.N. Mehta in London, without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India. The name of the bank in which the account was maintained is the First National City Bank of York, City Office, London.

The total amount of foreign exchange, to the credit of Shri Mehta in that account at the time of detection, by the Enforcement Directorate, of the *prima-facie* violation of the foreign exchange regulations by Shri Mehta, is not known.

(c) and (d). The adjudication proceedings against Shri K. N. Mehta, by the Enforcement Directorate, are in progress. It is not possible to state precisely when these proceedings will be completed although every effort is being made to complete them expeditiously.

American Experts on Direct Taxation

*1220. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the American experts advising Government regarding improve-

ment in the administrative of direct taxation in India ;

(b) the cost to Government of these American experts and the duration of their anticipated stay in India ; and

(c) the salient features of the expert advice given by them for the 1967-68 Budget ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The names of the experts now in India are :—

1. Shri E.H. Vaughn —Team Leader.
2. Shri D. G. Ross —Tax Collection Adviser.
3. Shri Ernest L. Langbein —Tax Assessment Adviser.
4. Shri Andrew J. Bardon —Senior Tax Fraud and Evasion Adviser.
5. Shri William C. Church —Training Adviser.
6. Shri Gustav F. Schroeder —Organisation and Methods Adviser.

(b) The Government of India pays a daily allowance of Rs. 15/- in respect of each expert. The Team of experts will remain in India upto 31-12-1968.

(c) The team was not expected to, and did not, give any advice to Government for the 1967-68 Budget.

The Team had suggested the introduction of the functional system of distribution and allocation of work in the Department in order to improve its efficiency. This suggestion was accepted by Government and necessary provisions in this regard were made in the Income-tax Act and other direct taxes enactments through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967.

Investigation Against U.P.C.C.

*1222. SHRI UMANATH : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4175 dated the 14th December, 1967 and Unstarred Question No. 3404 dated the 11th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the investigation in respect of the Chairman of the United Pro-

vinces Commercial Corporation has since been completed :

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ; and

(c) if not, when the investigation is likely to be completed and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Investigations involve examination of voluminous record and sifting of considerable evidence. Efforts are being made to expedite these investigations.

Pay Slips of Engineers in Transport Ministry

*1223. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that this Ministry has issued instructions to the Accountant General, Central Revenues not to issue Pay Slips to the Engineers employed in the Roads Building wing of the Transport Ministry for the last two months ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

तेल में मोम की प्रतिशतता

* 1224. श्री महात्तराज सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कालोल तेल क्षेत्रों से निकाले गए तेल में कितने प्रतिशत मोम होती है; और

(ख) तेल से मोम निकालने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अलोक मेहता) : (क) क्वाण में कच्चे तेल का लगभग 18.6 प्रतिशत ।

(ख) कालोल अशोधित तेल से मोम को निकालना सत्री ब्रम्हम होमस अब सुविधित्वित्व सेलों को सँभार करके श्री सुविधाएँ बनाएँ हो जर्मिप्ये । इस समय कोयली शोधनशाखा में ऐसी कोई सुविधा नहीं है और अब ही अहाँ पर इनकी स्थापना का विचार है क्योंकि अब तक किये गये अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि कालील अशोधित तेल से लूब तेल का उत्पादन मंहगा है ।

Collection of Income Tax from their Employees by Universal Press Service, Madras

*1225. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Universal Press Service of Madras is collecting income tax from its employees since 1962 ;

(b) whether the tax amount collected from the working journalist employees of its New Delhi establishment during 1966-68 has been deposited ; and

(c) what is the amount of the tax that this organisation paid on their own foreign exchange income and profits of printing and clipping departments since 1962 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

खाई जाने वाली गर्म निरोधक औषधियों का प्रयोग

*1226. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्री वि० नरसिंहा राव :

क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5858 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्त्रियों के स्वास्थ्य पर खाने की गर्म निरोधक औषधियों के प्रयोग के संभाव्य प्रतिकूल प्रभावों का अध्ययन किया है; और

(ख) स्त्रियों के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए खाने की गर्भनिरोधक औषधियों का प्रचार करने की इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का औचित्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । प्रयोगात्मक तथा प्रदर्शन परियोजना के लिए, जिन्हें हमने शुरू किया है, प्रतिबन्धित हालातों के अन्तर्गत खाने वाले कुछ गर्भनिरोधकों की प्रयोग स्वीकृति देने से पहले भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने उन पर विस्तृत अध्ययन किये हैं ।

Deputy Prime Minister's Visit to Bangalore

7045. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of flying the Deputy Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, to Bangalore on February 17, 1968, by a special plane from Delhi to attend the Southern Chief Ministers' Conference on handloom industry ;

(b) the number and names of persons, officials and non-officials, who accompanied Shri Morarji Desai on this trip ;

(c) whether the return journey was also done by a special plane, if so, when and its cost ; and

(d) the reasons for "Chartering" a plane ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) This Ministry is not aware of the cost as the Ministry of Defence do not raise debits for the use of I. A. F. planes by the Deputy Prime Minister.

(b) 1. Shri T. P. Singh, Finance Secretary.

2. Shri Kantilal Desai.

3. Shri V. Y. Tonpe, Special Assistant to Deputy Prime Minister.

4. Shri G. Govindan, Director of Public Relations.

5. Shri Marthandam, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Revenue).

6. Shri K. Srinivasan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.

(c) Yes, on February, 18-19, 1968. The cost is not known.

(d) I.A.F. planes are requisitioned only when scheduled timings of commercial flights of I.A.C. are not convenient.

नसिग के प्रशिक्षण के लिए केरल से पश्चिमी जर्मनी को भेजी गई युवा लड़कियाँ

7046. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) "निर्मला सेवक दल" द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1964 में नसिग प्रशिक्षण के लिये विमान द्वारा कोचीन से पश्चिमी जर्मनी को भेजी गई केरल की 240 लड़कियों की यात्रा तथा जर्मनी में चार वर्ष तक रहने पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) खर्च किसके द्वारा वहन किया गया ;

(ग) पारपत्र, यात्रा व्यय के लिये रिजर्व बैंक की स्वीकृति तथा "पी" फार्म किस आघार पर दिए गए थे ;

(घ) क्या भारत में नसिग के लिये प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन लड़कियों को पश्चिम जर्मनी क्यों भेजा गया ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :

(क) से (ङ). इसी प्रकार के एक प्रश्न का (19 मार्च 1968 को राज्य सभा में पूछे गये अतारंभित प्रश्न संख्या 952) उत्तर दिया जा चुका है कि इसाई मिशनरी संस्थानों तथा त्रिवेन्द्रम के आर्कविशप ने इन लड़कियों को जर्मनी के संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा था, और जर्मनी में इन लड़कियों के

प्रशिक्षण से सरकार का कोई वास्ता नहीं है तथा सरकार ने इसके लिये कोई खर्चा नहीं किया।

निर्मला सेवक दल कोई पृथक संगठन है इस बारे में जानकारी नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में तथा माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये अन्य प्रश्नों के बारे में केरल सरकार से सूचना मंगाई गई है। इस सूचना के मिल जाने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

1968 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

7047. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968 में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को लाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने 1967-68 में परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों का प्रयोग किया है ; और

(ग) गांवों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों में कितने डाक्टर, नर्स तथा अन्य कार्यकर्ता क्रमशः लगे हुए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन और नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) 1968-69 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 84 लाख 20 हजार लोगों को लाने का विचार है।

(ख) 1967-68 में ग्रामीण और नगरीय अलग अलग क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों का प्रयोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्रों में लूप का प्रयोग करने वाली महिलाओं का अनुपात क्रमशः 63.3 प्रतिशत और 36.7 प्रतिशत है।

(ग) अब तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :

डाक्टरों की संख्या	3241
सहायक नर्स धात्रियों की संख्या	15725
लोक स्वास्थ्य नर्सों। महिला स्वास्थ्य वीक्षिकाओं की संख्या	3014
प्रसार शिक्षकों की संख्या	2505
परिवार नियोजन स्वास्थ्य सहायकों की संख्या	6292
संगणकों की संख्या	2060
लिपिक/स्टोर कीपर की संख्या	1953

Expenditure on Horticultural Section in M.P.'s Bungalows in New Delhi

7048. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the average amount spent on per bungalow of a Member of Parliament for maintenance of its garden and other horticultural purposes ;

(b) the salient details of services given to each bungalow and at what intervals ;

(c) the number and nature of staff employed for this purpose and their annual wage bill ; and

(d) the number of complaints in regard to these services during the year 1967 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) About Rs. 2,500/- per annum per acre.

(b) (i) *Clipping of Hedges.*
From March to October. Once a fortnight.
From November to middle of December. Once a month.

(ii) *Mowing of Lawns*
From March to October. ... Once a fortnight
From November to middle of December. ... Once a month

- (iii) *Watering of Lawns and Hedges*
 In Summer ... Twice a week.
 In winter ... Once every three weeks

- (c) No. Nature of Staff Annual wages
 88 Chowdhary Senior Mali Rs. 1,73,520/-
 Bullockman
- (d) 137.

Expenditure on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Welfare Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

7049. SHRI BABURAO PATEL, SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent annually by the Central Government on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh during the Three years ending 1966-67 ;

(b) the type of work on which the amounts were spent and the results thereof ;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the next three years ; and

(d) the nature of relief schemes proposed to be undertaken ?

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

(Rs. in lakha)

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
310.41	382.37	356.80

(b) A list of the major schemes is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT 857/68].

(c) (Rs. in lakhs)

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
254.35	tentative outlay 355.16	Outlay not fixed

(d) The schemes to be undertaken during the current year follow the pattern indicated in the annexure. For the five year plan commencing on 1.4. 1969, proposals have yet to be worked out.

Deficiency in Medical Books in Link and Regional Languages

7050. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the adoption of the regional languages as a medium of instruction, teaching in Medical Colleges is going to be extremely difficult in the absence of sufficient Scientific literature in the link and regional languages ;

(b) The precise steps taken by Government to meet the deficiency and the number of medical books published so far language-wise till the end of 1967 ;

(c) whether by the phrase, "medical colleges" Government mean only those colleges which teach only allopathy or also colleges teaching other systems of medicine ; and

(d) if other systems are included, the number of books of each system published in regional languages till the end of 1967 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b) Experts in the field of medical education in allopathy are of the view that the adoption of regional languages as the medium of instruction in medical Colleges will be difficult unless scientific literature is fully developed in these languages. The Third Conference of Deans and Principals of Medical Colleges held in August 1967 has recommended that all books prescribed for medical education should be in the English language. This recommendation has been referred to the State Governments and Universities for their views.

Information regarding the number of medical books in allopathy published so far in different regional languages is not available. No specific action has been taken by the Central Government to meet

the deficiency of medical books in the regional languages.

(c) The answer to parts (a) and (b) of the question relates to allopathic colleges.

(d) The information is not available readily.

भारतीय तेल निगम में भ्रष्टाचार

7051. श्री प्र० त्वाणी क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तेल निगम की कार्य-प्रणाली तथा सौदों में भ्रष्टाचार तथा भाई-भतीजावाद के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उन शिकायतों के आधार पर सरकार ने कोई जांच की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा सजाज कल्याण भन्नालथ में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) इन्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन के विभिन्न अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की कई शिकायतें हुई हैं ।

(ख) वर्तमान पद्धति के अनुसार, प्रति सास 1000 रुपये से कम वेतन पाने वाले कारपोरेशन के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध हुई शिकायतों पर, अपने आप या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई तफतीश के आधार पर, इन्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन कार्यवाही करती है । 1000 रुपये और अधिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित मामले केन्द्रीय सतकता आयोग को भेजे जाते हैं और उस आयोग की सलाह के अनुसार निपटये जति हैं । पञ्चायुक्त श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित प्रत्येक मामले में हुई प्रगति से सरकार को सूचित रखा जाता है ।

Extension of Limits of Municipal Committee, Bahadurgarh

7052. SHRI ABDUL GANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH PLAN-

NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received to extend the limits of the Municipal Committee, Bahadurgarh in Rohtak District, Haryana ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and when the limits are likely to be extended ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Class II and Class III Employees

7053. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8866-B on the 16th August, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of Government's decision equalising the cadre Class III posts of Technical Assistant/Stenos./Translators to that of Class II regular Assistants/Stenos./Translators having not been conveyed to all Government offices, some of the Government offices have given the benefit of F.R. 22-C to their employees who have been promoted from Class III. (Ex-cadre) posts having a pay scale of Rs. 210-425 to Class II posts carrying pay scale of Rs. 210-530 irrespective of the fact that there is no change involved in their designation ;

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

(c) whether Government propose to issue fresh orders to all the Government offices communicating their decision ;

(d) if so, the date when such orders will come into force ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The benefit of pay fixation under F. R. 22-C is admissible with reference to relative degrees of res-

possibilities of two posts and not their classification into Class III, Class II etc. The Ministry of Finance is not aware of any case where the benefit of F.R. 22-C has been given by any Department to any official on promotion from Class III ex-cadre post of Assistant (Rs. 210-425) to Class II post of Assistant (Rs. 210-530) or from Class III post of Stenographer to Class II post of Stenographer.

- (b) Does not arise.
 (c) No, Sir.
 (d) and (e) Do not arise.

Temple Land

7054. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of temples in India—both public and private—with their State wise break-up ;
 (b) the area of land attached to and owned by such temples ;
 (c) whether any proposal has been received for the nationalization and conversion of temple lands into Government Co-operative Farms ; and
 (d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b) The information is not readily available.

(c) and (d) A suggestion to this effect was made at the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare. After discussion, the Board felt that there would be difficulties in ejecting existing tenants and lessees of temple lands ; the area of land involved is also not likely to solve the problems of landless Harijans or Tribals to any appreciable extent.

Implementation of Hindi Orders

7055. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of orders in regard to Hindi has been very slow in the Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the steps being proposed to implement the various orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Most of the work handled in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is of a technical nature. All the same, various orders issued in regard to Hindi are being implemented as far as possible. Recently, additional staff has been sanctioned to strengthen the Hindi Unit of this Ministry. It is hoped that it would soon be possible to accelerate the pace of progress in this regard.

Class II and Class III Employees

7056. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarted Question No. 8866-B on the 10th August, 1967 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though the ex-cadre Class III posts of Assistant/Stenographers/Translators have been declared as equivalent to the Class II post of Assistant/Stenographers/Translators, the pay/seniority/ date of increments etc. of such employees who go over from Class III (ex-cadre) post to that of Class II having higher pay scale of Rs. 210-530, is not being protected thus resulting in heavy recurring financial loss to them ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to issue fresh orders protecting their pay/seniority/date of increment etc. ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) The posts of Assistants, Stenographers, Translators etc. are borne on different cadres and each cadre has its own rules regarding recruitment, seniority etc. The declaration of a post as equivalent to another post is meant only to regulate the pay on transfer from one post to another and does not involve any protection of pay, seniority, date of increment etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The existing provisions made in this regard are considered to be adequate.

बुलन्दशहर में पानी तथा बिजली सप्लाई विभाग के कनेक्शन

7057. श्री राम चरण : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुलन्दशहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में जल तथा बिजली सप्लाई विभाग द्वारा मंजूर किये जाने के बाद नये कनेक्शन देने के लिए किन्नी समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ; और

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में मंजूर किये जाने के पश्चात् नये कनेक्शन देने में कितना समय लगा है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) कनेक्शनों की मांग अधिक और संसाधन सीमित होने के कारण राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के सामान्य कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कनेक्शन देने की सीमा समय निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। परन्तु यदि उपभोक्ता बिजली बोर्ड की पेशगी जमा करने की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत बिजली पथ और उपकेन्द्र को पूरी लागत जमा करदे तो प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तीन महीनों के अन्दर कनेक्शन दे दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) कोई समय नियत नहीं किया गया था परन्तु घन के उपलब्ध होने तथा उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने पर यथाशीघ्र कनेक्शन देने के प्रयत्न किये गए थे।

पानी तथा बिजली सप्लाई विभाग, बुलन्दशहर के लाइन-इन्स्पेक्टर

7058. श्री राम चरण : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुलन्दशहर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के जल तथा बिजली सप्लाई विभाग के लाइन इन्स्पेक्टरों द्वारा रिक्त लिये जाने के बारे में बुलन्दशहर के लोगों ने शिकायतें की हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और यह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

7059. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in violating Foreign Exchange Regulations in the country :

(b) the names and addresses of people convicted and fined under foreign exchange rules with details of punishment given during 1966, 1965, 1964 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to check foreign exchange violation rules ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) There is no material before the Government to indicate whether there is any increase in the violation of foreign exchange regulations in the country.

(b) It is not feasible to compile the required information without disproportionate cost of time, labour and expenditure.

(c) The Enforcement Directorate, the Reserve Bank of India and the Customs authorities continue to be vigilant and are taking suitable action in cases of violation of foreign exchange regulations.

Education Leaders for Family Planning Programme

7060. SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Family Planning Education Leaders so far appointed, the area for which each of them has been

appointed and the honorarium being given for their expenses ; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of Family Planning Education Leaders ?

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

(a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT 858/68.] In addition, Family Planning Education Leaders Group leaders at Block level have been appointed by the State Governments concerned.

(b) The scheme of Family Planning Education Leaders is being made more practical and broad-based. Influential persons in the community are being used as Helpers (Sahayaks) in the programme.

Wealth-Tax

7061. **SHRI M. N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of persons in the country who own more than Rs. 8 crores worth wealth for the purposes of Wealth Tax ; and

(b) the mode of valuation of various kinds of properties made for the purposes of Wealth Tax ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) As on 31.3.1967, there was only one person, viz., H.E.H. the late Nizam Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, Hyderabad, who had been assessed to wealth-tax on a net wealth exceeding Rs. 8 crores.

(b) Properties of various kinds are valued for the purposes of wealth-tax at their market value as on the valuation date.

Crude Oil

7062. **SHRI KASHI NATH PANDEY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of crude oil imported

by each Oil Company during 1967 and 1968 so far and the names of the countries from which imported ;

(b) the quantity of petroleum products exported during the said period and the names of the countries to which exported ; and

(c) the quantity of crude oil produced and refined in the country during the above period ?

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

(a)	1967	Jan. Feb. 1968
	'000' tonnes	'000' tonnes
Burmah-Shell	3200	505
Esso Standard	2051	377
Caltax	1204	216
Cochin Refinery	2248	408

These imports were made from Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait-

(b)	1967	Jan. Feb. 1968
	'000' tonnes	'000' tonnes
	1027	104

These exports were made to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Ceylon, Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Iran, Iraq, Cyprus, Italy, Chile, Holland, U. K. Ireland and Peru.

(c)	1967	Jan. Feb. 1968
	'000' tonnes	'000' tonnes
Crude Oil produced	5667	983
Crude Oil refined including imported		
Crude	14430	2496

दिल्ली में प्रवेश बस्तियों के लिए नागरिक सुविधायें

7063. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री जिवककुमार शास्त्री :

कक स्वीस्व, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितनी प्रवेश बस्तियाँ हैं

तथा उनमें से किन किन बस्तियों में सड़कों का निर्माण किया गया है तथा बिजली सप्लाई की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन बस्तियों को हटाने की योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन बस्तियों में सड़कों का निर्माण करने तथा पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में किपना धन व्यय किया गया है ।

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) :
(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Mobile Lectures in Homoeopathy

7064. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme of mobile lecture-ship in Homoeopathy to provide students of Homoeopathic Medical Colleges a chance to come in contact with the experienced Lectures in Homoeopathy has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the scheme will be laid on the Table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes ; there is a Travelling Lectureship Scheme in Homoeopathy in operation.

(b) A copy of the Scheme is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT 859/68].

भारत नेपाल सीमा पर पार करने

बास्ती स्टेटर यादियां

7065. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अप्रैल 1968 से दिसम्बर 1967 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश नेपाल सीमा पर स्थित चौकियों से कितनी मोटर वाहियां भारत से नेपाल गई और कितनी वापिस आई और उनके बारे में आँका क्या है ?

उच्च प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव खीज ही खबन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Public Sector Undertakings

7066. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement by the Union Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals as reported in The *Hindustan Times* of the 4th March, 1968 to the effect that a tendency has been in vogue in the public sector undertakings to use the autonomy of this sector as an end in itself rather as a means to attain efficiency and higher yield ; and

(b) if so, the steps which are envisaged to reverse this tendency and to make the public sector come upto the mark ?

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

(b) Measures to improve efficiency while retaining the autonomy of Public Enterprises have been under the constant attention of Government. The Administrative Reforms Commission have also made a number of recommendations in this respect which are under consideration of the Government.

Vasectomy Operations in a village in Bhatinda District (Pb.)

7067. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that almost the whole of male population of the Dabrikhana Village in the Bhatinda District (Punjab) has been sterilized by the Health Department ;

(b) whether the Chief Medical Officer of the District has informed the correspondent of a *Delhi English Daily* that 90 percent of the male adults have undergone vasectomy operation ; and

(c) if so, whether this is consistent with the interests of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). No. According to information furnished by the Govt. of Punjab 90% of the eligible couples of the Dabrikhana Village of Bhatinda District have been covered with one or the other method of Family Planning i.e. Vasectomy/IUCD/Tubectomy/Conventional Contraceptives.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली के भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी वासियों को भूमि का आवंटन

7068. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जमुना बाजार के भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी वासियों को सीमापुरी में भूमि आवंटित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सीमापुरी में सभी नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था वहाँ कब तक की जायेगी ;

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यमुना बाजार क्षेत्र के अनधिकारियों को जिनमें अधिकांश अपात्र थे सीमापुरी के स्थान (साइट) पर स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया था । इनमें से पात्र अनधिकारियों को उनके आवेदनों पर तथा जब कभी उपलब्ध होंगे तब नियमित जे० जे० कालोनियों में प्लॉट/टैनमेंट आवंटित कर दिये जायेंगे । पानी, सामुदायिक शौचालियों नालियों, तथा सड़क की रोशनियों आदि जैसी नागरिक सुविधाओं की सीमापुरी में व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । स्थान (साइट) पर राशन की दुकानें भी खोल दी गई हैं ।

Freight Charges on Food Gifts from U.S.A.

7069. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.A. has asked India to absorb 10 per cent of freight charges which the United States of America has been paying on food gifts under Title two of P.L. 480 ; and

(b) if so, whether it will have any adverse effects ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल, उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी अस्पताल

7070. श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री भो० प्र० त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल में सरकारी अस्पताल में रोगियों को उचित डाक्टरों चिकित्सा नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि इस अस्पताल के डाक्टर तथा वहाँ का सिविल सर्जन रोगियों को दवाइयां नहीं देने हैं और उनसे बाजार से दवाइयां खरीदने को कहते हैं जबकि इस अस्पताल को सप्लाई की गई दवाइयां आदि बाजार में बेची जाती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगर विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी । यहाँ यह भी उल्लेख कर दिया जाय कि ये मामले राज्य सरकार के प्रशासकीय नियंत्रण में आते हैं ।

कस्तूरबा नगर, नई दिल्ली में बिजली बन्द हो जाना

7071. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सिंचाई और बिछुत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की अन्य सरकारी बस्तियों की तुलना में नई दिल्ली की कस्तूरबा नगर बस्ती में बिजली अधिक बार गुल होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिछुत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : (क) से (ग). कस्तूरबा नगर में बिजली अपेक्षतया बहुत कम बन्द होती है। गत छः महीनों के दौरान फरवरी, 1968 में केवल एक बार लगभग 36 मिनट के लिये बिजली बन्द हुई थी। अतिरिक्त फीडर लगा कर और उन में बिजली भार को उपयुक्त रूप से विभाजित करके अब निम्न वोल्टता प्रणाली में सुघर ला दिया गया है और इस प्रकार सप्लाई स्थिति सुघर गई है। निम्न वोल्टता पर बिजली पहुँचाने के बैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध भी कर दिये गए हैं।

Tax Evasion by the Birla Concerns

7072. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any tax evasion by the Birla concerns during the last five years ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the same ; and

(c) if not, the total amount of taxes paid by the Birla concerns within that period *vis-a-vis* the total profits made within that period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Allegations of tax evasion by some Birla concerns have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Investigations are being made, and in one case four completed assessments have been reopened to assess the income which had escaped assessment.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of Smallpox Vaccine

7073. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.S.R. have agreed to supply smallpox vaccine to India ;

(b) if so, the total quantity and the conditions for its supply ; and

(c) the foreign exchange that would be spent thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Yes. The Government of U.S.S.R. have supplied 742.5 million doses of smallpox vaccine from 1962 upto 7th April, 1968, as free gift for the National Smallpox Eradication Programme. They have also agreed to supply a further quantity of 100 million doses during the year 1968-69.

No conditions have been stipulated for the supply.

(c) Does not arise.

Western Kosi Canal Project

7074. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the specific difficulties being encountered for undertaking the Western Kosi Canal Project ; and

(b) the steps contemplated by Government to remove them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The main diffi-

culties in the construction of this canal are with regard to

- (i) land for the first 22 miles of this canal passing through Nepal and
- (ii) provision of funds for the project.

With the permission of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, survey of the canal in the Nepal territory has since been completed and action has been initiated to finalise the alignment of this canal in Nepal territory in consultation with that Government.

The question of funds will be taken up after the alignment is finalised.

Foreign Aid to India for Fourth Plan

7075. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much foreign aid and from which countries India has asked for, for the successful implementation of the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) what aids have been granted from them for the Fourth Plan and for, for how much the talks are going on and when they are likely to be finalised ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Since the Fourth Plan (1969-1974) has not yet been finalised, the question of Government approaching the foreign countries for aid for its successful implementation does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees of Foreign Oil Companies

7076. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the foreign Oil Companies have submitted a memorandum to the Governor of West Bengal ;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Income Tax arrears against Ashoka Marketing Company

7077. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Central tax due on Ashoka Marketing Company, a Sahu jain group, upto date ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise the tax arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Income-tax demand of Rs. 48 lakhs was outstanding for payment as on 31st March, 1968.

(b) The outstanding demand pertains to the assessments made for the assessment years 1954-55 to 1959-60. The assessee has duly paid advance tax and provisional tax demands for the aforesaid years. The outstanding arrears pertain to additions made in the assessments, penalties levied under section 273 and section 271(1) (c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and demand raised under section 23A of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. These are being contested in appeals. Collection of the disputed demand has been stayed till the disposal of appeals by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

Rate Contract for Bedford Chassis

7078. SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI SURENDRA REDDY :

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

(a) whether the Director General of Supplies and Disposals intend to conclude a Rate Contract for a newly fabricated 120" wheelbase Full Forward Bedford chassis ; and

(b) if so, whether the Department has gone into seemingly wide disparity in its price and the price of its parent-model 5 ton truck chassis which is already on the Rate contract ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). A rate contract has been concluded by the D. G. S. & D. on 29th March, 1968 with M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. Calcutta, for their Bedford Model, full forward control light commercial chassis 120" wheel Base of 1—1½ ton capacity. This new model is based on this firm's single rear light commercial chassis 1½ ton capacity already included in the rate contract and whose prices etc., were duly approved by the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Rate contracts for similar light commercial chassis have also been concluded with the other two vehicles manufacturers, namely M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay for Dodge Fargo 119" Wheel Base chassis and with M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras, for their Standard 20—One ton truck chassis.

Purchase of Bedford 120" Wheelbase for Audio-Visual Publicity

7079. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

SHRI SURENDRA REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government intend to purchase a large number of Bedford 120" wheelbase Full Forward chassis for use in Audio Visual Publicity Programme throughout the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have sought the advice of an expert body like the Research and Development Organisation of the Defence Department in choosing the best suitable make and model ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government intend to issue Proprietary Article Certificate for Bedford 120" wheelbase chassis pending its inclusion in the Rate Contract, against the normal accepted procedure of the D. G. S. & D. which requires a certificate to be

issued only when "no other make/brand will be suitable" for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes. The number will be determined according to requirements.

(b) and (c). Conventional type of Bedford—120" wheelbase was approved for Audio-Visual Publicity Programme on the advice of the Director of Vehicles (R. and D.), Ministry of Defence. As the full/Forward Control Model of Bedford—120" WB retained all the important technical features of the original Bedford fresh consultation with any other technical authority of the Ministry of Defence, was not considered necessary.

(d) The question of issuing Proprietary Article Certificate does not arise as Rate Contract for Full Forward Control Model of Bedford has already been concluded by the D. G. S. & D.

Shifting of Cutting Machine Blades of Government Press, Coimbatore

7080. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cutting machine blades were taken from Government of India Press, Coimbatore to Government of India Press, Veratty, on the 8th November, 1967 ;

(b) the manner in which these blades were taken ;

(c) whether the Manager of the Press accompanied these blades ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes. The blades belong to Government of India Press, Koratty and these were sent to Government Press, Coimbatore for grinding as there is no grinding arrangement so far at the Koratty Press.

(b) They were transported by the jeep of the Government of India Press, Coimbatore.

(c) and (d). The Manager was going on casual leave to his home town (in Kerala). He travelled a part of his journey to his home town in the Government jeep which was being sent from Coimbatore to Koratty along with the blades of the cutting machine.

**Government of India Press Employees
Co-operative Society Coimbatore**

7081. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :

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

(a) whether the Government of India Press Employees Co-operative Society, Coimbatore, was superseded by the Government of Madras ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No, but the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Coimbatore has ordered an enquiry into the affairs of the Society. The enquiry is in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

**Accommodation for P. & T. Employees
from General Pool in Calcutta**

7082. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the Post and Telegraph Department have been debarred from the allotment of General Pool accommodation in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the number of such employees in Calcutta class-wise ; and

(c) the number of Post and Telegraph quarters available in Calcutta for allotment to such employees ?

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

(a) Employees of P. & T. Department entitled to types I-IV have been debarred from allotment of general pool accommodation at Calcutta as the Department has its own departmental pool in these types. The officers entitled to types V and above are still eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation at Calcutta as the residential units in these types have not been provided in the departmental pool.

(b) The number of employees of P. & T. Department at Calcutta, typewise, is as under :—

Type	No. of employees
I.	10,066
II.	10,253
III.	1,627
IV.	145

(c) 337 quarters are available in the P. & T. pool at Calcutta.

Short Supply of Paper

7083. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints of short delivery of paper and other items to Printing and Stationery Office in Calcutta detected during the last five years ;

(b) the number of officials involved in the matter ; and

(c) the steps taken against them ?

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

**Covered Area in Vithalbhai Patel House,
New Delhi**

7084. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total plinth area of Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi (floor-wise) ;

(b) the total covered area of the same ;

(c) the total carpet area (i.e. of the rooms only) ;

(d) the number of one roomed and two roomed units ; and

(e) the average covered space given to each of such units including baths and verandah ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) :
(a) 29,375 sq. ft. × 6 or 1,76,250 sq. ft. in six floors.

(b) 29,375 sq. ft. (Ground floor).

(c) 40,375 sq. ft.

(d) Single-roomed units — 108
Double-roomed units — 36

(e) Single-roomed unit—675.81 sq. ft. on the ground floor and 692.81 sq. ft. on other floors.

Double-roomed unit—893.89 sq. ft. on the ground floor and 1,010.88 sq. ft. on the other floors.

यमुना बाजार, दिल्ली में भुग्गी निवासियों का हटाया जाना

7085. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री :
श्री नन्द कुमार सोमानी :
श्री अमरसे :
श्री लोबो प्रभु :
श्री गार्डिलिंगन गौड :

क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यमुना बाजार के कितने भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी निवासियों कोसीमापुरी में बसाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने 1956 में जब उन्होंने यमुना बाजार का दौरा किया था इन लोगों को आश्वसन दिया था कि यदि इन लोगों को इस जगह से हटाया गया तो उन्हें इस स्थान से तीन मील से अधिक दूरी वाले स्थान पर नहीं बसाया जायेगा;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति उपमन्त्री ने श्री यमुना बाजार के भुग्गी-भोंपड़ी निवासियों को यही आश्वसन दिया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें जंगल जैसे स्थान पर जो यमुना बाजार से 7 मील दूर हैं बसाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) लगभग 3500 परिवार ।

(ख) स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने यमुना बाजार क्षेत्र 7 मई, 1957 को देखा था । इस निरीक्षण के बाद यह निर्णय किया गया था कि यमुना बाजार गंदी बस्ती क्षेत्र को पूर्णरूप से साफ़ कर दिया जाये तथा इस क्षेत्र में टेंमेंट अथवा कोई अन्य निर्माण बांछनीय नहीं था । तथापि यह अनुभव किया गया कि 1957 में इस क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लगभग 2600 परिवारों में से 25 प्रतिशत को बगैर उनकी जीविका को अस्तव्यस्त किये इस क्षेत्र से दूर नहीं हटाया जा सकता । अतएव उन्हें उचित दूरी पर बैकल्पिक वास दिया जाना चाहिए । इसके विपरीत यमुना बाजार क्षेत्र के 1600 परिवारों से अधिक को किलोकरी, भिलमिल, तहरीपुर तथा जंगपुरा में बैकल्पिक वास दिया गया ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न के भाग (ख) तथा (ग) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गंडक परियोजना

7086. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 983 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गण्डक परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का विचार कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का है; और

(ख) इस पर कुल कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख).

141.71 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की इस परियोजना पर धन लगाने के लिए बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों को राज्य योजना में निर्धारित व्यय राशियों के भीतर शतप्रतिशत निर्धारित केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है।

141.71 करोड़ रुपयों के समस्त अनुमान में शामिल नेपाल को लाभ पहुँचाने वाली स्कीमों के लिये बिहार सरकार को राज्य योजना में प्रबन्धित व्यय राशियों के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दी जा रही है।

दिल्ली विकास योजना की क्रियान्विति

7087. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क). क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की विकास योजना की क्रियान्विति के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को शक्तियाँ प्रत्या-योजित कर दी गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका स्वरूप क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री व० सू० भूति) (क). जी नहीं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार की अपनी शक्तियाँ हैं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

National Credit Council

7088. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decisions of the National Credit Council are binding on the Reserve Bank of India and the commercial banks; and

(b) whether Government propose to make it a statutory body by requisite legislation ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The National

Credit Council is a advisory body and is intended to assist the Government and the Reserve Bank in taking appropriate decisions on budgeting and planning of over-all credit.

(b) No, Sir.

Houses for Dhobies in Delhi

7089. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a nine-man Committee was formed under the Chairmanship of the former Works and Housing Minister, Shri M. C. Khanna, for the solution of the housing problem and general welfare of the Dhobies of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) whether these recommendations have been implemented and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A Committee was appointed by the former Works and Housing Minister, Shri M. C. Khanna in January, 1965 to consider the question of provision of dhobi ghats, residential accommodation, etc. for dhobis in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-860/68]

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

Estate duty of Mannarghet Mooppil Sthanom Estate

7090. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3472 on the 11th March, 1968 and state ;

(a) whether in the light of complaints of evasion, enquires have been completed regarding the assessment of the Estate Duty of Mannarghet Mooppil Sthanom on

Estate Mannarghet Palghat District, Kerala :

(b) if so, the details of the enquiry and decision taken thereon : and

(c) if not, when the enquiry is likely to be completed and the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Enquiries in the light of complaints of evasion are not yet completed and the Estate Duty Assessment is still pending although a provisional demand of Rs. 37,197 has been raised on the net principal value of 4,57,799 returned by the Receiver.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the fact that the Kerala High Court has issued a stay of collection of Estate duty and all other proceedings, on the petitioner (The Receiver) depositing a sum of Rs. 15000/-, the enquiries cannot be completed till such time as the Court clarifies as to what is intended by all "all other proceedings" for which purpose necessary steps have been taken.

Bungalows for Officers in Delhi

7091. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials who have got bungalows from Government quota, at present in Delhi ; and

(b) the total amount spent on the maintenance of Officers' bungalows during the last five years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) 1576 officers have been allotted bungalows and other houses from the General Pool in Delhi as under :—

(i) Bungalows	516
(ii) Other houses	1060
(where garden charges can be leviable)		

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

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत उपक्रम

7092. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन काम कर रहे औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के राज्य-वार नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य में स्थापित किये जाने वाले औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक का अनुमानित परिव्यय क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में बेरोजगारी दूर करने तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की पिछली अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों के बराबर लाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार उस राज्य में कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त सभी मांगों के बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) विवरण (अनुलग्नक-1) सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-861, 68]

(ख) विवरण (अनुलग्नक-11) सभापटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-861/68]

(ग) जी हाँ, क्षेत्रीय आधार पर परिपत्रों (फार्म्स) की मांग की कमी को दूर करने के लिए इस समय दो प्रपत्र मुद्रणालय (फार्म्स प्रेसेज) बनाने का विचार किया गया है।

(घ) जैसा कि उत्तर के भाग (ग) के अनुलग्नक I तथा II में बताया गया है।

पेंडोलिबम और रसायन मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में औद्योगिक उपक्रम

7093. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या पेंडोलिबम

श्रीर रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में राज्य वार कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम चल रहे हैं तथा प्रत्येक में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है;

(ख) चौथी योजना की अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य में कौन-कौन से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का विचार है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितनी लागत आयेगी;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने तथा इस राज्य की पिछड़ी हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों के बराबर लाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और -

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) और (ख). विवरण पत्र में, जिसके दो भाग हैं और जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है अपेक्षित सूचना दे दी गई है [विवरण पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-862/68]। इसके बारे में यह कहना है कि क्योंकि चौथी योजना अवधि अभी शुरू होनी है, सूचना कुछ भिन्न प्रकार से दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। परन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र के एक उर्वरक कारखाने में, जिसकी क्षमता 80,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन है, हाल ही में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है। ऋषिकेश में प्रतिजीवाणु परियोजना भी अब चालू हो गई है। कानपुर में 200,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन की क्षमता के एक उर्वरक कारखाने की, जिसमें भारत सरकार की रुचि है, स्थापना के लिए मैसर्स इण्डियन एक्सप्लो-सिव्ह लिमिटेड को एक लाइसेंस मंजूर कर दिया गया है।

वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी उपक्रम

7094. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में काम करने वाले उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जो उनके मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन हैं तथा प्रत्येक उपक्रमों में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है;

(ख) चौथी योजना की अवधि में प्रत्येक राज्य में स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक उपक्रम पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत आयेगी;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश से बेकारी दूर करने तथा उस राज्य की पिछड़ी हुई अर्थव्यवस्था को अन्य राज्यों के स्तर पर लाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई औद्योगिक उपक्रम, स्थापित करके का सरकार विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त सब मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी वेसाई) : (क) वित्त मंत्रालय के अधीन विभागीय उपक्रमों के रूप में जो औद्योगिक उपक्रम चल रहे हैं, वे ये हैं :

सरकार द्वारा लगायी गयी पूंजी (मार्च 1967 के अन्त में)

(लाख रुपये में)

(लगभग)

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(ख) से (घ). नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) में 53 लाख रुपये की लागत से एक आधुनिक अल्कलायड कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव 1965 में सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किया गया था। कारखाना स्थापित करने का काम चल रहा है। चौथी आयोजना की अवधि में कोई नया औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव के बारे में अभी कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है।

अहमदाबाद में मिलों और कारखानों के विप्लव आय-कर की बकाया राशि

7095. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों से अहमदाबाद में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की किन-किन मिलों तथा कारखानों की ओर आयकर की कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) मांगी गयी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

राज्यों को चिकित्सा सहायता

7096. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और हिमाचल प्रदेश को कितनी-कितनी चिकित्सा सहायता दी;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में गांवों में किस आघार पर औषधालय खोले जाते हैं;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं-कहीं सरकारी औषधालय चल रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सीधा-दुराण मामले की जांच की है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में औषधालयों में दवाइयां नहीं मिलती हैं और इन औषधालयों में इंजेक्शन लगाने के लिये पैसे लिये जाते हैं; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में स्थित औषधालयों में कोई भी महिला डाक्टर नहीं है, जिससे ग्रामीण लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० झुल्लि) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय संभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

तालकटोरा बँरकों में बिजली के पंखे

7097. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निर्वाण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली की तालकटोरा बँरकों में, जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय (असद सचिवालय सहित) हैं, 1966-67 में बिजली के जो पंखे लगाये गये थे वे ठीक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे पंखे बहुत पुराने और बेकार हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन बँरकों में लगाया गया नल आवि सैनिटरी सामान पुराना और गंदा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस पुराने सामान को तुरन्त बदलने का है ?

निर्वाण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के दौरान डी० सी० से ए० सी० में पावर सप्लाई की तबदीली के समय जो पुराने काम में घाने योग्य कल के पंखे बँरकों तथा इमा०

रतों के गिराये जाने के कारण अतिरिक्त हो गये थे, उन्हें तालकटोरा बैरिकों में लगा दिया गया। बिजली के तार तथा अन्य उपकरण (फिटिंग्स) सभी नये हैं। पंखों में मामूली खराबियों पर जब कभी शिकायतें हों तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). गन्दी और काम में न आने वाली सेनीटरी फिटिंग हटा दी गई हैं, तथा मरम्मत कर दी गई हैं। छत के पंखों को बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, किन्तु खराब पंखे तथा रेगुलेटरों को जब कभी आवश्यकता हो, बदला जा रहा है।

New Pay Scales of Reserve Bank of India Employees

7098. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to implement the recommendations of the Justice Venkatarama Iyer Commission on the new pay scales for the employees of the Reserve Bank of India ?

(b) if so, what would be the financial implications of the decision ; and

(c) whether Government's decision is likely to affect the pay scales in other banks ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The demands of the All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association for the revision of scales of pay and allowances and other conditions of service of the workmen staff of the Reserve Bank in Class II and Class III categories were referred to Shri T. L. Vankatarama Iyer as arbitrator on a voluntary reference by the parties concerned. The Award is mandatory and has become enforceable from 5th April, 1968. The Bank is taking steps to implement the directions in the Award.

(b) The present annual establishment charges in respect of pay and allowances for the workmen staff in Classes II and III categories of the Reserve Bank come to Rs. 5.36 crores. The additional cost on account of revised scales of pay and allow-

ances awarded by the arbitrator works out to approximately Rs. 62 lakhs per year.

(c) The scales of pay and allowances in other banks are governed by bilateral settlements which are binding on both the parties till 31st December, 1968.

Lifting of Restrictions on Expenditure by Ministries/Departments

7099. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the restrictions on spending by Ministries and Departments etc. of the Central Government and economy measures which were imposed during emergency period, have been lifted ; and

(b) if so, by what amount the expenditure is expected to increase in the ensuing year as compared to the year when emergency has been in force all the year around ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The restrictions and economy measures imposed during the emergency period related mostly to administrative expenditure, apart from the general direction given to Ministries to curtail expenditure by postponing or dropping of their less urgent activities. In view of the continuing need for economy in the context of the constraints on resources, these and other economy measures subsequently imposed have had to be continued. Some of the measures have however been withdrawn, the more important being the increase in working hours in civil Government offices and the ban on creation of posts not connected with Security or Plan Schemes.

(b) The withdrawal of the restrictions referred to above is not expected to result in any significant increase in expenditure, by itself, as suitable measures have been taken to control the growth of staff.

Reduction in the Arrears of Income Tax

7100. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income-Tax arrears outstanding as the 1st April, 1969.

(b) whether it is a fact that the Income tax arrears outstanding on the 1st April, 1967 have since been reduced considerably ; and

(c) the amount of further arrears upto the last date for which figures are available and the amount now outstanding as on that date and how the same was reduced, how much was received in cash and how much was adjusted ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Rs. 541.71 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The latest information is available upto the end of January, 1968. The arrears of Rs. 541.71 crores as on 1.4.1967 were reduced by a sum of Rs. 90.22 crores as a result of adjustments due to appeal effects, revision, rectification etc., while an amount of Rs. 69.88 crores was realized in cash. This has brought down the arrears outstanding on 1.4.1967 to Rs. 381.61 crores as at the end of January, 1968.

Cost of Printing of Income-Tax return Forms

7101. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total cost of new Income-tax return forms printed in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 and in what numbers were they printed ;

(b) the total number of forms used during the above period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some forms are going to be replaced again from April, 1968 ;

(d) if so, the cost of printing of such new forms ; and

(e) the amount that will go waste on account of unused forms printed earlier ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The number of income-tax return forms printed in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 was 81,25,000 each year. The information regarding cost of printing these forms is not readily available.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) The old forms of return of income have been revised. The revised forms have been notified in the Extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India dated 29.2.1968. These forms have been brought into use with effect from 1.4.1968.

(d) Since the printing is not yet over, the actual cost that will be incurred is not available. The same will be ascertained and laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The information is not readily available.

Recreational Activities in Willingdon Hospital

7102. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no sports or recreation club run by the Willingdon Hospital authority/management or the employees of the hospital for indoor and out-door games and for other recreational activities ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are going to provide the same in near future ;

(d) if so, when and the out-line of the same activities to be run by the hospital management ; and

(e) if the reply to Part (a) above be in affirmative, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (e). At present there are no facilities. It is the policy of Government to encourage employees to form sports/recreation clubs. When the employees organise a club they will be entitled to receive financial assistance under the scheme sanctioned by the Government.

Demolition of Staff Quarters, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

7103. **SHRI D. R. PARMAR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLAN-

NING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some staff quarters in the Willingdon Hospital premises are due for demolition ;

(b) if so, the approximate time when their demolition will be undertaken ;

(c) whether Government propose to provide alternative accommodation to the employees who are staying in these quarters at present at the time of demolition ; and

(d) if so, when and where ?

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

(b) In the absence of a proposal to construct new quarters due to financial stringency, it is not possible to indicate when the existing quarters will be demolished.

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

Requests from States for Assistance to meet Demands of more D. A.

7104. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the State Governments have requested for some financial aid to bring parity in the matter of Dearness Allowance paid to the Central and State Government employees ;

(b) if so, whether any financial aid has been given ; and

(c) to which States and amounts given ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Offices from Delhi to Faridabad

7105. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Offices are being shifted from Delhi to Faridabad ;

(b) if so, the names of those Offices ;

(c) whether employees shall lose financially due to this shifting ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to safeguard their total emoluments ?

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

(b) A statement showing the offices decided to be shifted by the Government to Faridabad either wholly or in part is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 863/68].

(c) and (d). There will be no reduction in the pay to be drawn by the Government employees who are shifted to Faridabad. They will draw the Dearness Allowance at the same rates as in Delhi and Compensatory Allowance at the rates applicable to Faridabad.

The shifting of the offices shown in the attached statement outside Delhi has been necessitated in pursuance of the general policy of the Government to disperse offices from Delhi to avoid congestion in the Capital.

Employees of Delhi Hospitals

7106. SHRI RAMACHANDRA J. AMIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hospital services are essential services ;

(b) if so whether the services of the employees other than doctors and nursing staff of the Hospitals are also considered essential—whether they will be required to work round the clock and can be called any time for duty ;

(c) whether such employees of the Willingdon Hospital as well as of other Hospitals in Delhi will be given free and nearest residential accommodation ; and

(d) if so, when and where ?

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

(b) Employees other than doctors and nurses who assist them (doctors and nurses) have to work round the clock in shifts.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to provide accommodation for all the staff near the hospital premises. Rent-free accommodation is given to those who satisfy the conditions laid down for that purpose.

Grant of leave to employees of Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

7107. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a general complaint from the staff of the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi that Earned and Casual leave are not being granted by the Hospital authorities even when they are in actual need and even though the leave is to their credit ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total number of applications for leave rejected during the last one year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No. Leave is sanctioned keeping in view the genuine need of the employee and the exigencies of service.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the period from 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968, out of 1395 leave applications received from Class III and IV employees, only 47 leave applications were rejected. These figures do not take medical personnel into account.

Washing allowance of Willingdon Hospital employees

7108. SHRI KIKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount being paid to the employees in Willingdon Hospital as Washing Allowance at present ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Washing

Allowance being paid is the same as is being given for the last 20 years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of soap and soda have increased during the last 20 years ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to consider the demand of the Willingdon Hospital Workers Union to increase the Washing Allowance of the employees ; and

(e) if so, when and by how much ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) At present, Washing Allowance is paid to various categories of staff as follows :—

Re. 1 per month for Class IV employees.

Rs. 1.50 per month for Havildar/Driver.

Rs. 4.50 per month for nursing staff.

(b) This hospital was taken over from the New Delhi Municipal Committee on 1st January, 1954 from which date the Washing Allowance as indicated at (a) above is being paid.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). This allowance is paid in accordance with the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject. There is no proposal to review this at present.

Audit of Central Social Welfare Board Accounts

7109. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) when were the accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board last audited ;

(b) the total amount of grants in respect of which utilisation certificates have not been received ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a large amount of money granted has not been utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board were last audited during February-March, 1968, for the year 1966-67.

(b) Since the accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board are audited annually by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, it has been decided that no utilization certificate need be insisted from the Board.

(c) No, Sir.

Willingdon Hospital Workers' Union

7110. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Willingdon Hospital Workers' Union is a Registered Union ;

(b) if so, the registration number and the number of the membership of the same to date ;

(c) how much membership or the percentage is required for the recognition of the same ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that nurses and doctors have their separate organisations and associations at Delhi in general ?

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

(b) The Registration Number is 1191. Strength of the membership is not known.

(c) Where there is more than one Union in an establishment, it must have a minimum membership of 15% of the staff of the establishment for being entitled to recognition.

(d) Yes.

Willingdon Hospital Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society

7111. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cooperative Society named the Willingdon Hospital Employees Cooperative Thrift and Credit Society Limited is being operated ; and

(b) if so, the facilities being given to this society by the Hospital management ?

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

(b) No facilities have been given to the Society by the Hospital authorities.

Krishna Water Dispute

7112. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Irrigation Minister of Maharashtra which says that the Central Minister for Power and Irrigation is "in league with Andhra Pradesh Government" regarding the Krishna water dispute ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Maharashtra Government, the Irrigation Minister of Maharashtra appears to have stated in the State Assembly on 21.3.68 —

"I am certainly ready to agree that a doubtful situation has definitely arisen to indicate that a plan might have been formed by mutual understanding between Central Government and Andhra Pradesh whereby the problem can be prolonged on the basis of some excuse or the other."

(b) The doubts expressed are completely unfounded and the remarks by the Maharashtra Minister are most unfortunate.

Floods in Contai Sub-Division of West Bengal

7113. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that almost every year flood affects large parts of Orissa and the adjoining areas of Contai Sub-division and other parts of Midnapur District in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have

taken or are likely to take necessary steps for preventing such recurrence of floods to prevent large scale destruction of crops and improve irrigation facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Midnapore District of West Bengal and adjoining areas of Orissa are frequently affected by floods and drainage congestion.

(b) In Midnapore District, the Bamunia and Daudpur Khals have been re-excavated. The first phase of the Chotai Basin Scheme is being implemented by the State Government. Details of the Dubda Basin Scheme, remodelling of Kalmijole Khal, improvement of the Kaliaghye and Rasulpur rivers, check-dams and escapes in the streams in the undulating areas of Midnapore District, and afforestation and soil conservation in the catchment of the Kaliaghye are being worked out by the West Bengal Government. The implementation of these schemes will depend upon the availability of resources.

In the Subarnarekha and Burhabalang Basin in Orissa, the following flood control works have been carried out by the Government of Orissa.

- (1) Spurs on right bank of Burhabalang near Permitghat to protect Balasore town.
- (2) Strengthening of flood embankment from Betgaon to Bengal border, of Bhograibankment No. 1 B—Subarnarekha and Jamkunda embankment.
- (3) Spurs to protect old Balasore town.
- (4) Baripada town protection works.
- (5) Construction of non-returnable sluices in mouth of Khaljori.

The following new works are proposed to be taken up during 1968-69 :

- (1) Excavation of feeder channel from Kumbharmuli to Bhandrari Khal at Kharsuni vid Naiduli and Ghodamara Bhograib.
- (2) Excavation of Bahalia Hatsirsa channel and construction of a culvert at Sirsahat.
- (3) Excavation of Feeder channel from Tangramano to Bhandaria Nulla.

Besides, it is proposed to take up the following flood control works according to the availability of funds :

- (1) Cutting loops in Subarnarekba.
- (2) Cutting loops in Burhabalang both upstream and downstream of Balasore town.
- (3) Construction of retired lines on Burhabalang on left and right banks.
- (4) Providing leading channel to Ausa-Pathareswar Khal to drain out water.
- (5) Construction of retired lines on Subarnarekha left and right banks.

The Government of Orissa have also initiated action to draw up a Master Plan for flood control measures in Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts, which are affected by the floods of the Subarnarekha. Two Consultants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power are also studying the complex flood problems of the area lying between the Subarnarekha and the Contai area in West Bengal in order to suggest remedial measures.

As far as irrigation facilities are concerned, the Kangsabati project will on completion benefit about one lakh acres in Midnapore District through the Midnapore Canal. The Orissa Government are investigating the Subarnarekha-Burhabalang irrigation project, which is expected to benefit 6.4 lakh acres in Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts.

Import of Chemicals

7114. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

- (a) the chemicals which are imported from foreign countries in bulk for industrial and scientific uses, country-wise and amount spent on such imports every year ;
- (b) how long India will continue to import such chemicals from the foreign countries ; and
- (c) whether Government have explored the possibility of indigenous production of these chemicals and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Total Amount of Indian Currency Received by Soviet Union

7115. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount in Indian Currency the Soviet Union have received or are likely to receive during the period from 1964-65 to 1968-69 as repayment of debts, interest of loans ;

(b) how and in what amounts the fund of Indian currency the Soviet Union or its Embassy in India spends in India ;

(c) whether the Government of India are kept informed about the purpose and process of expenditure of Indian currency by the Soviet Embassy in India ; and

(d) whether any political organisations and pro-Soviet 'Friendship' organisations in India are given direct or indirect financial help by the Soviet Embassy from this fund of Indian currency ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The amounts paid or likely to be paid to the Soviet Union towards interest and principal under the economic co-operation credit agreements are as follows :

	(Rs. crores)		
	Principal	Interest	Total
1964-65	8.37	3.78	12.15
1965-66	4.34	5.14	9.48
1966-67	17.78	8.99	26.77
1967-68	48.95	9.36	58.31
1968-69	41.73	10.98	52.71

These amounts are used by the Soviet organizations for purchasing goods in India in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement.

(c) No Sir. It is not the practice to furnish the details of such expenditure to the host Government.

(d) Government have no such information.

गांव में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

7116. **(श्री देवराज पाटिल) :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 मार्च, 1968 से राज्यों के कोटे में वृद्धि कर दिये जाने के बावजूद भी गांवों में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य पर मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रघु-रमैया) (क) हाल ही में ऐसी कमियों की कुछ रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों का परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे उलम्ब सांख्यिक शक्तियों के अनुसार उचित मूल्यों पर राज्यों के अन्दर मिट्टी के तेल का साम्य वितरण सुनिश्चित करें ।

Water Supply Schemes in Maharashtra

7117. **SHRI DEORAO PATIL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the extent and nature of assistance provided by Government to Maharashtra during the Third Five Year Plan and in the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 for introducing National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in Urban rural areas of the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, Central assistance is given to the States by way of loan for urban schemes. The loans released to the Government of Maharashtra for these schemes are detailed below ;

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	126.08
1962-63	102.97
1963-64	87.25
1964-65	192.77
1965-66	152.09
1966-67	68.54
1967-68	106.16

In accordance with the procedure in vogue upto 1966-67, Central grants-in-aid to States for Centrally aided schemes were allocated/released in lump-sum for all 'HEALTH' Schemes including Rural Water, Supply Schemes. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned to any State for any particular Centrally-aided 'HEALTH' Scheme. The following amounts were released to the Government of Maharashtra on account of all 'HEALTH' Schemes, including Rural Water Supply :—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1961-62	90.67
1962-63	71.00
1963-64	97.28
1964-65	127.52
1965-66	83.09
1966-67	92.43

A sum of Rs. 106.07 lakhs has also been released to the Government of Maharashtra for Rural Water Supply Schemes during 1967-68.

Under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, upto 1966-67 Central assistance was being given in accordance with the following pattern :—

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (i) Urban Water Supply Schemes | } 100% loan |
| (ii) Sewerage Schemes | |
| (iii) Rural Water Supply Scheme—50% Grant-in aid. | |

From 1967-68 Central assistance is being given as indicated below :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| (1) Urban Water Supply Schemes | 100% loan. |
| (2) Sewerage Schemes | 75% Loan and 25% Subsidy to be shared equally by Centre and States in case of Schemes where sewerage is utilised for agricultural purposes. |

(3) Rural Water Supply Schemes 50% grants.

(This assistance will be available for rural areas as well as small towns having a population upto 80,000 according to 1961 census).

स्टेट बैंक द्वारा किसानों की सहायता

7118. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और उसकी सहायक शाखाओं ने कृषि कार्यों के लिए किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए प्रबन्ध कर लिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक राज्यवार कितने किसानों से कितनी कितनी राशि के बिले तथा किन किन कृषि कार्यों के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ग) कितने आवेदन पत्रों पर ऋण दिया गया है और कितने आवेदन पत्रों पर अभी लम्बित है ; और

(घ) क्या ऋण देने के लिये बैंक किसान की सम्पत्ति अथवा उसकी कृषि उपज के आधार पर उसकी ऋण लौटाने की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखता है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) भारतीय राज्य बैंक और उसके सहायक बैंक कृषि सम्बन्धी प्रयोजनों के लिए किसानों को ऋण देने के आवश्यक प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । लेकिन ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि अब तक जो आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है । आवेदन पत्र मुख्यतः खेती के काम की आवश्यक वस्तुओं के लिए वित्त प्रबन्ध करने तथा खेतों में काम आने वाली मशीनों और अन्य उपकरणों की खरीद के लिये हैं । कुछ आवेदन पत्र, मुर्गी पालन, डेरी उद्योग, मछली

पालन और बीज फारमों के लिए भी प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(घ) फारम सम्बन्धी अग्रिम देते समय, राज्य बैंक मुख्यतः किसानों के उत्पादन-कार्यक्रम से प्रभावित होता है।

पेय मछलसार

7119. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति से महाराष्ट्र के नगरों और गांवों में 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से हल्के मछलसार पेयों और ताड़ी की बिक्री शुरू हो जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की अनुमती देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कूलरेखु गुरु) : (क) मद्यनिषेध राज्य विषय होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति न तो आवश्यक थी और न ही मांगी गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Delay in Commissioning of Barauni Refinery

7120. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was delay in commissioning the Barauni Refinery in its all the three phases which ranged from one year to three years ;

(b) if so, the circumstances that resulted in the delay and the reasons for not covering up the delay in subsequent phases ;

(c) the loss suffered due to this long delay in terms of idle labour, administrative expenses and interests on capital account ; and

(d) the production lost as a result thereof and persons responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delays arose mainly as a result of poor performance of construction contractors, labour trouble and time-lag in receipt of necessary equipment/materials from abroad. The delays were beyond the control of Indian Oil Corporation

(c) and (d) It is not possible to estimate the loss incurred as a result of delay in the completion of different units. Besides, the original dates of commissioning of different phases were based on the detailed project report, which *intra alia*, assumed timely receipt of equipment etc.

कानपुर स्थित लूप निर्माण कारखाना

7121. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कानपुर में लूप बनाने का कारखाना कब स्थापित किया गया था तथा उसके निर्माण पर कितनी लागत आई थी और उस पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया जा रहा है;

(ख) इस कारखाने द्वारा इसके स्थापित किये जाने के बाद से अब तक प्रतिवर्ष कितने लूप तैयार किये गए हैं और प्रति वर्ष देश में कितने लूपों की बिक्री हुई तथा कितने लूपों का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ग) इस समय कितने लूप स्टॉक में हैं और उनका मूल्य कितना है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लूप और 'ईसटर्न' तैयार करने के लिए कानपुर में 9-8-65 को एक लूप फैक्टरी स्थापित की थी। इस फैक्टरी के भवन के निर्माण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट खर्च नहीं किया गया क्योंकि यह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के 'एलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग प्लांट' के भवन में स्थित है।

फैक्टरी के स्थापित किए जाने के बाद से इस पर जो खर्चा हुआ है, उसका विवरण इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष मशीनों और उनकी भावर्ती खर्चा स्थापना में हुआ अनावर्ती खर्चा

1965-66	2 लाख रुपये	1.53 लाख रुपये
1966-67	1.004 लाख रुपये	3.503 लाख रुपये
1967-68		2.505 लाख रुपये

(ख) कारखाने के स्थापित किए जाने के बाद से अब तक प्रतिवर्ष तैयार किये गए लूपों की संख्या

1965-66	16,24,286
1966-67	59,96,380
1967-68	33,93,100

योग : 1.10,13,766

भारत सरकार द्वारा लूपों का सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए ले लिया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों को उनकी सप्लाई मुफ्त की जाती है। इनका अभी निर्यात नहीं किया जाता है। नेपाल की परिवार नियोजन संस्था को 1000 लूप उपहार स्वरूप दिए गए।

(ग) इस समय कारखाने के स्टॉक में 5 लाख 20 हजार लूप हैं और उनका मूल्य 36,400 रुपये है।

Rishikesh Antibiotics Plant

7122. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Streptomycin from Rishikesh Antibiotics plant is likely to come in the market very soon ;

(b) if so, the annual production ; and

(c) the production target fixed for the years 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, after the completion of the quality control tests which are in progress at present.

(b) Rated capacity is 70 tonnes.

(c) The target fixed for 1968-69 is 28.10 tonnes.

Land for Barauni Fertilizer Factory

7123. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers of the Begusarai-Barauni industrial Zone in Bihar have declined to accept the payment of price as compensation for their lands acquired for the construction of the Fertiliser factory ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b) The payment of Compensation for land to be acquired for the fertilizer factory is the concern of the State Government. It is understood that the farmers have declined to accept payment of price fixed as compensation. The reason for non-acceptance of payment is demand for higher rate of compensation.

Bad Remarks in the Service Books of the Employees of Barauni Oil Refinery

7124. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA ; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 800 employees of the Barauni Oil Refinery have been given bad remarks in their service books during the year, 1967 ;

(b) whether Government have got information about the reasons for the same and details of those remarks on such a big scale ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFAIR (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The number of employees involved is 323. These persons have been advised that the remarks regarding their deficiencies are not meant to blemish their respective service records, but are intended as suggestions for improving their performances. These are purely routine administrative matters concerning the undertaking, and do not call for any action by Government.

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad

7125. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees working in the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad which was inaugurated by him on the 9th March, 1968 ;

(b) how many of them are Indians and how many of them are foreigners ; and

(c) for how long the foreigners will continue to be employed by the Mill ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) 987 as on 7th April, 1968.

(b) Indians : 982

Foreigners : 5

(c) On present anticipations four of the foreign technicians would be employed for a year more. The fifth may, however, continue for some time more.

राजस्थान को सहायता

7126. श्री भोंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान की कमजोर वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस राज्य के लिये चालू वर्ष में विशेष धन-राशि नियत की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) विकसित राज्यों की तुलना में पिछड़े राज्यों को और विशेषतया राजस्थान को विशेष सहायता देने के बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) : यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) : राज्यों के लिए विकास योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की रकम निर्धारित करते समय विशेष रूप से पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की आवश्यकताओं का ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

राजस्थान में बिजली की दरें

7127. श्री भोंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में राजस्थान में बिजली इतनी महंगी होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) बिजली की दरों को समान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाव) : (क) राजस्थान में उद्योग और कृषि के लिये दी जा रही बिजली की दरें दूसरे राज्यों में लागू बिजली की दरों के लगभग बराबर ही हैं परन्तु घरेलू और व्यापार संबंधी कामों के लिये दी जा रही बिजली की दरें अधिक हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि राज्य में चल रहे पुराने और अमितव्ययी वाष्पीय तथा डीजल केन्द्रों में बिजली उत्पन्न करने की लागत अधिक आती है और इसके अतिरिक्त घरेलू तथा व्यापार संबंधी कामों के लिये बिजली की मांग भी पर्याप्त नहीं है

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड राजस्थान में बिजली की सप्लाई की दरों को युक्तियुक्त बनाने के प्रश्न पर तब विचार करेंगे। जब 1968-69 के अन्त तक राष्‍ट्राप्रताप

पन-बिजली घर और सतपुड़ा ताप बिजली घर पूर्ण रूप से चालू हो जाएंगे।

विदेशी ऋण

7128. श्री भोंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत ने देशवार विदेशी ऋणों की कितनी कितनी राशि का भुगतान करना है और उस पर प्रत्येक देश को व्याज के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जा रही है;

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति से पहले और स्वतंत्र होने के तुरन्त बाद भारत द्वारा देशवार विदेशी ऋणों की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाना था तथा विभिन्न देशों द्वारा देशवार भारत को कितनी राशि दी जानी थी; और

(ग) भारत द्वारा अन्य देशों को देशवार कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं और उसमें से अब तक कितनी राशि वापस आ गई है ?

उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) एक विवरण (संख्या 1) सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें यह बताया गया है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न देशों को चुकाये जाने वाले विदेशी ऋणों की देशवार रकम फरवरी, 1968 के अन्त में कितनी थी। दिया जाने वाला व्याज प्रत्येक ऋण के लिए अलग-अलग होता है और वह सम्बद्ध ऋणों में से समय-समय पर बकाया पड़ी हुई रकमों पर और लागू होने वाली व्याज की दरों पर निर्भर होता है। 1968-69 में व्याज की जितनी रकम सरकार द्वारा भ्रदा की जाने की संभावना है, वह विवरण में बतायी गयी है। [विबरण पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या नम्बर LT 864/68]

(ख) स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले, (अर्थात् 31 मार्च, 1947 से पहले) भारत सरकार द्वारा दिये ऋणों की रकम 55.48 करोड़ रुपया थी और स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद (अर्थात् 31 मार्च, 1948 के बाद) देय ऋणों की रकम

45.47 करोड़ रुपया थी। ये रकमें ब्रिटेन में लिये गये स्टॉलिंग ऋणों की बकाया रकमों की द्योतक हैं। स्वतन्त्रता-प्राप्ति से पहले, भारत ने, 5 करोड़ रुपये का केवल एक ऋण थाईलैंड को दिया था। यह ऋण, 1948-49 में पूर्ण-तया वापस किया जा चुका है।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा अन्य देशों को दिये गये ऋणों की देशवार रकमों और उन देशों से वसूल की गयी रकमों का विवरण (संख्या 2) सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [विबरण पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या नम्बर LT 864/68]

Forgery Committed by Vetji Kashuchand

7129. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the strength of a letter by a licensee from Surat (holder of licence No. 2543469) that his licence sent to the office of the JCCI&E, Bombay for enhancing its value after devaluation in 1966, that Collector Customs withheld the goods imported by Vetji Kashuchand ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that signature of the Licencee Motiram Khushaldas were forged and a letter of credit opened with the Marduni (Bombay) Branch of Central Bank unauthorisedly by obtaining on false representation and in collusion with the Canara Banking Corporation Fort (Bombay) branch specimen signature card by this Vetji Kashuchand ;

(c) whether the Collector, Customs Bombay have passed an order confiscating these goods on 7th January, 1967 ; and

(d) whether any prosecution was launched by the Government against this party (Vetji Kashuchand) and the JCCI&E officers/Canara Banking Corporation Fort Bombay, officers for this forgery and other offences ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) M/s. Motiram Khushaldas Bandaria of Surat, holders of import licence No. 2543469 dated 11.5.1966, informed the Collector of Cus-

toms, Bombay on 12.8.1966 about the loss of the licence and requested him to withhold clearance of any goods against the said licence. When a consignment of Nylon yarn was sought to be cleared against this licence in October, 1966, the goods were detained by the Customs authorities. Their investigation revealed that M/s. Velji Kasturchand of Bombay, were directly concerned in this importation.

(b) The matter has been referred to the Special Police Establishment for investigation.

(c) The Collector of Customs, Bombay passed orders on 11.12.1967 confiscating the goods and giving the owners an option to redeem them on payment of a fine of Rs. 40,000/-. A personal penalty of Rs. 10,000/- was also imposed on M/s. Velji Kasturchand.

(d) The question of prosecuting the persons involved will be considered after the Special Police Establishment have investigated the matter.

'Excise Duty on the Art Silk Fabrics'

7130. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a general excise duty of 10 paise per square metre on all art silk fabrics is levied, no matter what is their quality and selling price ;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the small producers of low priced fabrics that the duty should bear some relation to the quality and price of the product ;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce this duty by half on products with the selling price of Rs. 5 sq. metre or below ; and

(d) if not, the reason for favouring the large-scale producers of art silk fabrics ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The reference is presumably to Central Excise duty. Central Excise duty at the rate of 3.5 paise per sq. metre (plus 20% special duty) is levied on all rayon or artificial silk fabrics processed with the aid of power or steam. Besides, additional excise duty in lieu of

sales-tax and handloom cess are levied at the rates of 3.6 paise per sq. metre and 1.9 paise per sq. metre respectively; the total of all these duties being 9.7 paise per sq. metre.

(b) No such representation has been received.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Excise Duty on Art Silk Fabrics

7131. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revise its policy with regard to excise duty on art silk fabrics on the basis of type of yarn used such as staple, viscose and nylon ;

(b) whether these three classes have generally any relation with prices ; and

(c) whether a policy of graded excise duty is considered more rational and a generalised duty of 10 paise per sq. metre ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) The fabrics produced out of non-cellulosic synthetic yarn generally fetch higher price than the fabrics made from other types of yarn.

(c) Although excise duty on rayon or artificial silk fabrics is levied at uniform rate, yet cumulative incidence of fabric duty and yarn duty borne by the fabrics produced from non-cellulosic yarn is higher than that borne by the fabrics made from other types of yarn since the duty on rayon and synthetic yarns is levied having regard to the type and denierage of yarn used, the finer non-cellulosic yarn bearing a higher burden of duty.

Smuggling on West Coast

7132. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the smuggling activities going on on the West Coast with Trucial

Sheikhdoms like Dobai as the source of this trade ;

(b) whether fishing craft constructed with the help of Government loans from the State Governments are being used for this purpose ;

(c) how many customs/intelligence posts have been established in the northern Ports (North of Daman and Diu) ;

(d) whether the Officers are equipped with jeeps, fast launches and wireless set at Jakhar, Okha, Jamnagar, Mandari, Diu, Khampat and Daman ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

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

(b) Occasionally, fishing craft constructed with the help of loans from the State Governments have been found to be engaged in smuggling activities on the West Coast.

(c) Besides 42 customs ports, 25 preventive units have been established by the Customs authorities in the coastal area north of Daman.

(d) and (e) The Customs units at Daman (Vapi) and Jamnagar have been provided with jeeps. The question of providing preventive units at selected places with jeeps, launches, wireless sets and other equipments for anti-smuggling operations is under active consideration.

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में हिन्दी जानने वाले राजपत्रित अधिकारी

7133. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 मार्च, 1968 को उनके मंत्रालय में प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय वर्गों के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी थी और उनमें से कितने अधिकारी हिन्दी जानते हैं;

(ख) हिन्दी न जानने वाले किन्ने अधिकारी इस समय हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी सीख रहे हैं;

(ग) शेष अधिकारियों को कब तक हिन्दी सिखायी जायेगी; और

(घ) क्या किसी निर्धारित अवधि तक हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये कोई नामिका तैयार की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूति) :

(क) स्वास्थ्य एवं नगर विकास विभाग, परिवार नियोजन विभाग और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के महानिदेशालय की सूचना इस प्रकार है :

अधिकारियों की कुल संख्या	हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या
प्रथम श्रेणी 134	70
द्वितीय श्रेणी 108	65

इन में तृतीय श्रेणी के कोई राजपत्रित अधिकारी नहीं हैं ।

(ख) प्रथम श्रेणी 5

द्वितीय श्रेणी 3

(ग) और (घ) हिन्दी न जानने वाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की एक नामिका रक्खी गई है और कर्मचारियों को इसी नामिका के आधार पर हिन्दी कक्षाओं में भेजा जाता है । इस उद्देश्य के लिए कोई समय निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

Haldia Oil Refinery

7134. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the nature and extent of the progress made so far in the setting up of the Oil Refinery at Haldia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The progress made so far in the setting up of the Oil refinery at Haldia is as follows :—

(1) Three agreements were concluded by the Government of India to obtain technical, financial and other assistance in the setting up of the Haldia refinery. The agreement dated 29.9.1967 with Messrs.

Total International Limited of France details the arrangement made for obtaining 50% of the crude oil supplies required by the refinery from Iran. The Agreement dated 29th September, 1967 with Messrs TECHNIP and ENSA of France details the co-operation to be extended by the French agencies for the design, engineering and construction services and associate facilities necessary for the manufacture of fuel products of the refinery as well as the extension of credit upto 20 million dollars to cover the cost of designs, engineering, construction services and imported equipment. The Agreement dated 13th October, 1967 with Messrs. INDUSTRIAL-EXPORT of Rumania specifies responsibilities similar to those detailed for the French agencies but in respect of all units necessary for the manufacture of lube oils, fuel oil and bitumen; this agreement also provides for the extension of a credit not exceeding 12 million dollars to cover the cost of Rumanian supplies and services.

(2) These agreements have been assigned in favour of Indian Oil Corporation who have been made responsible for construction and operation of the refinery.

(3) The Indian Oil Corporation have already completed studies on the product pattern to be adopted by the refinery, product specifications, tankage requirements, filling points and have furnished these details to the French, Rumanian and Indian agencies in order to carry out optimization studies and for incorporation in the designs.

(4) A rough refinery site plan has already been drawn up in consultation with the foreign agencies and the Calcutta Port Commissioners have initiated action to retain the site. This work is likely to be completed by October, 1968.

(5) The State Government have taken up the work relating to improvement of the road connecting Haldia to National Highway-6. The work on rail link of Haldia is also in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1968.

(6) Soil investigations have been entrusted to M/s. Cementation and this is likely to be completed shortly. The Calcutta Port Commissioners have promised to fill an area of 10 acres for the construction of the refinery township. The West Bengal Electricity Board have agreed to

provide power supply for construction works. The power supply for the operation of the refinery is, however, under examination. A report from the Geological Survey of India on the availability of sub-soil water is expected shortly. This will be studied to consider the feasibility of putting up tube wells for obtaining water supplies.

(7) Indian engineers have been deputed to Franch and Rumania for association in studies relating to evaluation of crude oil, process optimization. Process licences required for sweetening of naphtha, desulphurization for kerosene streams and catalytic reforming and pre-treatment have already been selected.

शिक्षिता स्नातक

7135. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चिकित्सा स्नातकों को अल्प-कालीन प्रशिक्षण देने के बाद उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य योजना में नियुक्त करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इन चिकित्सा स्नातकों को अब तक उसमें नियुक्त न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि देश में इस समय डाक्टरों की बढ़ी कमी है ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के मामले में कोई कठिनाई अनुभव नहीं की जाती।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐलोपैथिक अस्पतालों को अन्वय सभी प्रकार की चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के अस्पतालों में बदलना

7136. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन एवं नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐलोपैथी के लगभग 100 अस्पतालों को अब

सभी प्रकार की चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के अस्पतालों में बदल दिया गया है; •

(ख) क्या वह भी सच है कि ऐलोपैथी के और 60 अस्पतालों को अब सभी प्रकार की चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के अस्पतालों के रूप में बदलने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा परिवर्तन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य, परिवार नियोजन तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री : (श्री ब० सू० भूति) (क) से (ग). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Complaints Against Manager, State Bank, Hapur

7137. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received some complaints regarding the ill treatment being meted out to the respectable traders by the Manager of the local Branch of the State Bank at Hapur in Uttar Pradesh :

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted an inquiry into the said matter ; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Enquiries reveal that there is no substance in the allegations.

बारी के बिना सरकारी क्वाटरों का नियन्त्रण

7138. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जनवरी 1966 से आज तक की अवधियों में बारी के बिना क्वाटर दे

दिये गये हैं; किन्तु कुछ अन्य कर्मचारियों को जो उन्हीं बीमारियों से पीड़ित हैं, अर्थात् तपेदिक, पक्षाघात, हृदय रोग, दमा तथा पीन्रिया आदि से, क्वाटर नहीं दिये गये हैं

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार के पास कोई शिकायतें आई हैं; और

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

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) (क) बारी के बिना क्वाटरों की एलाटमेंट प्रायः गंभीर चिकित्सा-मामलों में स्वयं आवेदकों या उनके परिवार के आश्रित सदस्यों के तपेदिक, कैंसर, पक्षाघात और हृदय रोग आदि रोगों में ग्रस्त होने पर उन कर्मचारियों द्वारा डाक्टरी प्रमाण पत्र पेश किए जाने पर की जाती है। ऐसा करते समय प्रत्येक मामले की सम्पूर्ण परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। ऐसे कई मामलों को अस्वीकार कर दिया गया है जहां रोगी निरोग हो चुका हो या जहां डाक्टरी प्रमाण पत्र से रोग की गंभीरता प्रकट न होती हो।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ एक अस्वीकृत मामलों में सबन्धित कर्मचारियों ने उन मामलों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन किया है, जिसमें उन्होंने नए तथ्य और नए पुनरीक्षित डाक्टरी प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत किए हैं। ऐसे मामलों पर गुणों के आधार पर पुनर्विचार किया जाता है।

दिसम्बर 1967 में फ्रंटियर मेल रेलगाड़ी से पकड़ा गया सोना

7139. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सीमा-शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों ने दिसम्बर 1967 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में नागदा और रतलाम जंक्शन के बीच फ्रंटियर मेल रेलगाड़ी से कुछ स्वर्ण बिस्कुट पकड़े थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दरों तथा देश में प्रचलित भाव के अनुसार इन स्वर्ण बिस्कुटों का मूल्य कितना है : और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किये गये ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) 29 दिसम्बर 1967 को नागदा रेलवे स्टेशन पर सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने फ्रंटियर मेल से यात्रा कर रहे एक मंत्री के पास से विदेशी मार्कों के सोने की 40 सिस्लियां पकड़ी। उसी दिन उसी रेलवे स्टेशन पर फ्रंटियर मेल के एक तिसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में एक लावारिस पड़े हेण्ड बैग से विदेश मार्कों के सोने की 9 सिस्लियां बरामद हुईं।

(ख) पकड़ी गई सोने की 49 सिस्लियों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर पर कुल मूल्य 48,237 रुपये है तथा उक्त समय बम्बई सराफा बाजार में मानक सिस्लियों की तत्कालिक दर से सोने का मूल्य लक्षभ्रम 88,600 रुपये बनता है।

(ग) जिस यात्री से सोने की 40 सिस्लियों पकड़ी गई थी उसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया तथा बाद में जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया। उसके खिलाफ मामला दर्ज किया गया है।

स्टेट बैंक उज्जैन

7140. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन में स्टेट बैंक इस समय किराये के भवन में है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष किराये के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जाती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेट बैंक उज्जैन ने अपने निजी भवन के निर्माण के लिए उज्जैन नगर निगम से एक प्लॉट खरीदा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या भवन का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है !

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कोई रकम नहीं दी जाती। राज्य बैंक 7200.00 रुपया वार्षिक किराया देता है।

(ग) राज्य बैंक ने उज्जैन में, नगरपालिका से नहीं बल्कि कुछ गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से जमीन का एक प्लॉट खरीदा है।

(घ) इमारत का निर्माण अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ।

(ङ) अनुमान है कि इमारत 1970-71 में बन कर तैयार हो जायगी।

Income Tax Assessment of Companies

7142. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-tax assessments of M/s. R. Akoojee Jadwet & Co., Jadwet Trading Company, Car Nicobar Trading Company and the Nancowario Trading Company in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have been completed for the last five years, if so, the amount of tax levied in each assessment ;

(b) whether the assessment have paid the Income-tax, and whether they have appealed against any particular assessments, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether arrears of previous Income tax are due from these assesses, if so, the details and amounts of such outstanding taxes ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The information in respect of Jadwet Trading Company, Car Nicobar Trading Company and the Nancowario Trading Company is as under :

Name of the assesses	Assessment year	Tax liened
Jadwet Trading Company	1962-63	Rs. 1,55,158
	1963-64	Rs. 1,47,000
	1964-65	Assessments are pending
	1965-66	
	1966-67	
Car Nicobar Trading Co.	1962-63	Rs. 27,214
	1963-64	Rs. 1,57,823
	1964-65	Rs. 1,49,804
	1965-66	Rs. 1,48,332
	1966-67	Assessment is pending
Nancowarie Trading Co.	1962-63	Rs. 30,254
	1963-64	Rs. 1,85,728
	1964-65	Rs. 1,35,178
	1965-66	Rs. 37,047
	1966-67	Assessment is pending

The information in respect of M s. R. Akooje Jadwet & Co., is not readily available. The same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

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

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for Increase of Power

7143. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh in 1968-69 to increase the quantum of power in the State for utilising cheap electricity for agricultural purposes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if, not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) Central Assistance is provided for rural electrification Schemes with bias towards energisation of pumping sets. The allocation in this respect for Madhya Pradesh in 1968-69 will be decided after the question of overall Central assistance for the State Plan is finalised.

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों को स्टेट बैंक द्वारा सुविधाएं

7144. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के स्टेट बैंक का विचार मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को उनकी वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये कुछ और सुविधाएं देने का है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उपप्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) से (ग): छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को वित्त व्यवस्था करने और छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के इच्छुक कारीगरों और अन्य योग्यताप्राप्त उद्यमकर्ताओं को ऋण-सुविधाएं देने की, राज्य बैंक की योजनाएं जिस हद तक अन्य राज्यों पर लागू होती है उसी हद तक मध्य-प्रदेश में भी लागू हैं। कारीगरों और अन्य योग्यताप्राप्त उद्यमकर्ताओं के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था करने की जिस नयी उदार योजना की घोषणा राज्य बैंक द्वारा जुलाई, 1967 में की गयी थी, उसका व्योरा सत्रा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बैलिये संख्या LI-865/68]

मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर बाता

7145. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ तथा हीशंगाबाद जिलों में 1966-67 में तथा 1967-68 में आयकरदाताओं की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों की ओर 1966-67 और 1967-68 में पिछले तीन बर्षों से आयकर की राशि बंकाया है;

(ग) 1966-67 और 1967-68 में कितने व्यक्तियों पर घन कर लगाया गया था;

(घ) उपरोक्त अवधि में इन जिलों में तम्बाकू पर कितना उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल किया गया था; और

(ङ) 1966-67 और 1967-68 में बरहामपुर ताप्ती मिल लिमिटेड से कितना उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल किया गया था ?

उपप्रधान मन्त्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई)(क) से (ग) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(घ) : मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ और होशंगाबाद जिलों में वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में तम्बाकू पर वसूल की गई केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की रकमें इस प्रकार हैं :—

1966-67	1967-68
पूर्वी निमाड़ 10,02,164 रुपये	10,11,450 रुपये
होशंगाबाद 2,06,632 रुपये	2,60,137 रुपये

पूर्वी निमाड़ 10,02,164 रुपये 10,11,450 रुपये
होशंगाबाद 2,06,632 रुपये 2,60,137 रुपये

(ङ) बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स लिमिटेड से 1966-67 और 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में क्रमशः 14,39,858 रुपये और 7,52,515 रुपये बसूल किये गये ।

Excise Duty on Crown Cork

7146. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH,
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that against the cost of 2 paise per piece of Crown Cork, the levy of one paise excise duty amounts to 50% whereas excise levy on other articles does not exceed more than 20 percent ;

(b) whether there is no difference in levy on the products of Crown Corks manufactured by large and small scale units irrespective of quality and quantity produced by them ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that small units Association (Tin plate Fabricators Association) have represented that they cannot withstand the financial stress of

heavy duty and that they have been forced to close down their trade thus causing wide-scale unemployment ; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken to remove the financial and administrative difficulties of small scale units ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Government are aware that the levy of one paise excise duty on Crown Cork works out to about 50% of its ex-factory price. There are, however, a number of other excisable goods whereon the incidence of duty works out to more than 50% of the ex-factory or ex-duty wholesale prices.

(b) The levy on Crown Corks is the same irrespective of quality or as to whether they are manufactured by the large or small scale units.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. All the matters raised in the representation including the financial and administrative difficulties of the small scale units are under examination.

Grants and Subsidies to Private Sectors

7147. SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to give grants and subsidies to the private sector for desirable investments with a view to activate employment at a lower cost ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal under consideration. However, Government has already adopted various fiscal and non-fiscal measures to stimulate investments in the desired channels and these include grants to industries in the decentralised sector in which the employment effect is relatively large. Government keeps these measures under constant review.

Employment to Harijans on Minimum Wages

7148. SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM :

SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to ensure employment to the Harijans on minimum wages in Government works and contracts ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Discussion with Mr. Thomas Guest,
Fertilizer Expert**

7149. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he had a discussion with Mr. Thomas Guest, a fertilizer expert recently ;

(b) if so, the nature and details of the discussion held ; and

(c) the name of the firms represented by him ?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) In March, 1967, one Mr. Thomas Guest, said to be the Director of British Indian Development Ltd., London approached the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals with a general proposal that a consortium of German, Dutch and British firms would be willing to set up fertilizer plants in collaboration with Government of India. The proposal did not contain details, such as Capital structure and organisation of the British Indian Development Ltd., the name of all other members of the consortium, the likely sources of foreign exchange etc. These details were called from him and are still awaited.

**Loan to Mysore State Co-operative
Housing Corporation**

7150. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table in fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 967 on the 16th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India propose to permit floatation of debentures by the Mysore State Co-operative Housing Corporation as the Life Insurance Corporation is unwilling to grant further loans to that Corporation ;

(b) if not, the agency, the Reserve Bank or Government propose to devise for providing finance to the Housing Corporation ; and

(c) whether the State Bank of India will be permitted to grant loans for housing on the mortgage of the assets of the Housing Corporations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank will Consider the Corporation's proposal as and when it is received by them.

(c) The State Bank is not permitted under its statute to grant such loans upon the security of any immovable property or the documents of the title relating thereto ;

**Primary Health Centres of South Kanara
District**

7151. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1140 on the 19th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the number and cost of beds in the Primary Health Centres in the South Kanara District and in the country ;

(b) whether the expenditure on these

beds is justified considering their average occupancy being for three to ten days for observation purpose only particularly when it is denied to other hospitals whose wards are overcrowded ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider making the wards constructed for observation available for regular hospitalisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There are 17 Primary Health Centres functioning in the South Kanara District with a bed strength of 6 per Primary Health Centre.

There are 4928 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country with an average bed strength of 6 beds per Primary Health Centre.

The cost of beds in the Primary Health Centres has not been worked out. It varies from State to State as the scales of pay of staff employed and the provision for drugs and food made by the different States for these centres vary from one another.

(b) Yes. Beds provided in the Primary Health Centres are observation and emergency beds. Immediate attention and treatment is given to the patients admitted to these beds. Cases which require specialised treatment are taken to the District hospitals and Taluk hospitals for treatment. Considering the purpose served by these beds in providing treatment to patients for ordinary ailments and as observation and emergency beds for cases requiring specialised treatment, the maintenance of these beds in the Primary Health Centres is considered desirable. These beds lighten the load on the hospitals.

(c) No.

Management expenses of General Insurance

7152. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1141 on the 19th February, 1968 regarding management expenses of General Insurance and state :

(a) what specific factors account for the LIC ratio of expenses being 25 per cent to 20.5 per cent of other Indian Insurance ;

(b) what has neutralised the advantage of the economics of scale and of combination with Life Insurance which the LIC possesses over other Indian insurers ; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to reduce the expenses ratio before considering measures which will restrict the business of other Indian insurers ?

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

Option from C. G. H. S. Doctors

7154. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether any option had been taken from Doctors at the time of their appointment from Central Government Health Scheme to Central Health Service ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that option has been invited from the Doctors of Central Government Health Scheme for their absorption in the Indian Medical and Health Services ; and

(c) the reason for not taking option at the time of appointment of doctors of Central Government Health Service Scheme to Central Health Service ?

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

(b) All officers of the Central Health Service, including officers of the C. G. H. S. who are eligible for recruitment to the Indian Medical and Health Service at its initial constitution have been requested to give the order of their preference for notional allocation to the various State cadres.

(c) The Central Health Service Rules

were framed by the President under the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution. It is open to the President under rules made under Article 309 to lay down the conditions of service of any person appointed to a Central Service and it was not considered necessary to get option from the Central Government Health Scheme doctors for appointment to the C. H. S.

Taxes due from Rohtas Industries

7155. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 56 lakhs of Central taxes are due from Rohtas Industries Ltd. owned by Sahu Jain Group upto 31st December, 1967 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to recover the arrears ;

(c) whether any penalty has been imposed on this firm ;

(d) if so, the total amount of penalty imposed ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It has been ascertained that an amount of Rs. 73.82 lakhs on account of income-tax was due from Rohtas Industries Ltd. as on 31st December, 1967.

(b) The outstanding demand pertains to the assessment years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1959-60 to 1963-64.

Penalties for non-payment of tax were levied for the assessment years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1959-60 and 1963-64.

Demands for assessment years 1959-60 to 1962-63 have been stayed till disposal of appeals by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax. Demand for 1963-64 has also been stayed. Collection of demands pertaining to assessment years 1956-57 and 1957-58 is being enforced.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Penalty aggregating to Rs. 3,59,623 for non-payment of tax has been imposed since 1965,

(e) Does not arise.

Taxes due from Transport Corporation of India (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta

7156. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI SATYANARAIN
SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Income-tax and other tax arrears due from Transport Corporation of India (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta for the last five years ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to realise the arrears ?

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

Taxes due from Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Jaipur

7157. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Rs. 35.61 lakhs of Central taxes are due from Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Jaipur upto 31.12. 1967 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to recover the arrears ;

(c) since when amount is due yearwise ; and

(d) the reason for allowing the firm for not paying the taxes ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It has been ascertained that an amount of Rs. 57,63,324 was outstanding on account of income-tax as on 31.12.1967.

(b) Out of the above demand, a sum of Rs. 4,841 has since been collected. Demands aggregating to Rs. 33,26,797 for the

assessment years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 have been stayed by the Supreme Court. Collection of a sum of Rs. 19,51,274 for the assessment year 1963-64, representing additional provisional demand, created under section 154 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, has been stayed as the demand is of the same nature as the demand stayed by the Supreme Court. Demands aggregating to Rs. 2,65,130 for interest charged under section 220(2) of the Income-tax Act for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 have been stayed as the original demands for these years are covered by the stay granted by the Supreme Court. The balance demand of Rs. 2,15,282 is also disputed and collection thereof has been stayed by the Income-tax Officer.

(c) Assessment year	Amount outstanding as on 31-12-1967	Date of creation of demand
	Rs.	
1956-57	1,03,084	7.10.1964
1956-57	4,841	7.2.1964
1963-64	8,73,873	20.11.1963
	87,836	8.1.1964
1963-64	19,51,274	16.6.1966
1963-64	1,05,700	20.6.1966
1963-64	49,977	14.10.1966
1964-65	17,32,769	31.12.1964
1964-65	1,09,453	14.10.1966
1965-66	6,32,769	25.1.1965
1962-63	97,564	30.3.1967
1962-63	14,634	30.3.1967
	57,63,324	

(d) As explained in (b) above, excepting an amount of Rs. 4,841, which has since been collected, the collection of the balance has been stayed for valid reasons.

Advance Insurance Co. Ltd, Bombay

7158. SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2610 on the 4th March, 1968 and state the names of the various Government agencies which are conducting the investigations regarding foreign exchange violations by the Advance Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : As for as the foreign exchange violations by the Advance Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay are concerned, the only Government agency conducting the investigations is the Enforcement Directorate.

Taxes due from Bharat Mishi Ltd.

7159. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 35.61 lakhs of Central Taxes are due from Bharat Mishi Ltd., a firm of Sahu Jain group.

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to recover the amount ;

(c) whether the firm has been prosecuted under the law ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) It has been ascertained that income-tax of Rs. 35.12 lakhs was due from Bharat Nidhi Ltd., as on 31.3.1968.

(b) Out of the arrear demand mentioned in (a) above, Rs. 31.42 lakhs is disputed and the collection thereof has been stayed till disposal of appeal by Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income tax. The balance amount of Rs. 3.70 lakhs was disputed in writ before the Punjab High Court. The assessee was claiming carry forward of losses from earlier years for being set off in the assessments for the subsequent years. The claim of the assessee has recently been up held by the High Court and on giving effect to the High Court's order, there will be no enforceable demand left out of the said demand of Rs. 3.70 lakhs.

(c) and (d). As the demands have either been stayed or are not enforceable, for valid reasons, the question of prosecution does not arise.

Taxes due from Essex farm (Pvt.) Ltd.

7160. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI SATYANARAIN
SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Income tax and other taxes due from the Essex Farm (Pvt.) Ltd., for the last 3 years ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to collect the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Nil as on 31-3-1966, 31-3-1967 and 31-3-1968.

(b) Does not arise.

Taxes due from Shri Adem Haji Pir, Mohd. Issack, Calcutta

7161. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central tax arrears of Rs. 119.51 lakhs are due from Shri Adem Haji Pir Mohd. Issack, Calcutta from 1944 to 1950 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to recover the amount ;

(c) whether Government propose to write off the arrears ; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 119.51 lakhs on account of income-tax was due from Shri Adem Haji Pir Mohd. Issack, Calcutta, as on 31.3.1967.

(b) The entire arrears are covered by certificates issued to the Collector. The assessee left for Pakistan in October 1947 and was declared an evacuee in different States on various dates under the Evacuee Properties Act, 1950. Movable and immovable assets of the assessee amounting to Rs. 80 lakhs in different States, except West Bengal, were taken over by the Custodian,

Evacuee Properties. The third party claims were also filed on 6.10.1954 by the Income-tax Department with different Custodians under rule 22 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Rules 1950. The rule was deleted in the year 1956. Section 10(2)(m) of the Administration of Evacuee Act, 1950 was also amended according to which the Custodians were divested of the power to make payments of debts due by an evacuee to any person. Under section 17 of the aforesaid Act, the evacuee properties are exempt from attachment under execution of decrees or orders passed by any court. Thus, nothing could be realised from the Custodians of Evacuee Properties towards income-tax dues out of the movable or immovable assets of the assessee.

The Certificate Officer, Calcutta, however, realised in April 1961 a sum of Rs. 44,953 through sale of two godowns of the assessee at Calcutta. The sale proceeds were duly adjusted against the arrears.

Notices under section 46(5A) of the Indian Income-tax Act 1922 were also served on the Chartered Bank, the Union Bank, Calcutta, and the West Bengal Government. A sum of Rs. 418 was collected from the Chartered Bank and an amount of Rs. 41,615 was collected from the West Bengal Government.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Family Planning Centres in Madras

7162. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres set up in 1967 in Madras State ; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon with the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Govt. of Madras and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Taxes Due from Bharat Collieries, Ltd.

7163. SHRI B.K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Central taxes due from Bharat Collieries Ltd. a firm of Sahu Jain Group, upto the 31st December, 1967 ;

(b) the steps taken to recover the amount ;

(c) whether any penalty has been imposed on the firm ;

(d) if so, the total amount of penalty imposed ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ;

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Rs. 11.86 lakhs for income tax.

(b) Penalty of Rs. 2.70 lakhs was levied for non-payment of tax. The assessments are being disputed in appeals before Tribunal. The assessee was directed to pay monthly instalment of Rs. 1.25 lakhs in January, February and March, 1968 and the balance was kept in abeyance till decision of appeal by Tribunal. The assessee has since paid the three instalments referred to above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

(e) Does not arise.

Income Tax due from Companies

7164. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrears of Income-tax due as on the 31st March, 1968 from the following Companies :

- (i) Alipore Holding Pvt. Ltd., (ii) Bhaghmari Tea Co. Ltd. (iii) Bengal Jute Mill Co. Ltd. (iv) Bombay Gas Co. (v) Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd. (vi) Empore jute Co. Ltd. (vii) Howrah Trading Co. (P) Ltd. (viii) Shree Gopal and Co. Ltd.

Tyroom Tea Co. Ltd. (ix) Ahmedpur Katwa Railway Co. Ltd. (x) Asiatic Oxygen Ltd. (xi) Calcutta Gas Co. Ltd. (xii) Qenenport and Co. Ltd ;

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise the same ; and

(c) the years for which the assessment of Income-tax of the said companies has not been completed ?

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

Income Tax Evasion by Certain Companies :

7165. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the evasion of large amount of Income-Tax and other Taxes by (i) Asiatic Oxygen and Acetylene Co. Ltd. (ii) Bombay Gas Co. Ltd. (iii) Asiatic Oxygen Ltd. ; and

(b) if so, the amount of tax evasion and the action taken by Government in this matter ?

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

Income Tax due From Cinema Owners in West Bengal

7166. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income-tax arrears for the last three years ending 31st March, 1968 against the owners of cinemas in West Bengal ; and

(b) the names of the said owners and the steps taken to recover the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Foreign Pharmaceutical Companies

7167. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether some foreign pharmaceutical Companies were given licences during 1967 without referring the application to the Licencing Committee ;

(b) if so, the names of such Companies, the item of manufacture and capacity of production in each case ;

(c) the reasons for not referring the cases to the Licencing Committee ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the same product could have been manufactured by an Indian pharmaceutical companies : and

(e) if so, the reasons for preferring foreign companies for granting licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes. In some cases, licences were issued to firm registered in India having foreign capital.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 866/68].

(c) According to existing policy, applications for diversification or expansion of production for the manufacture of new articles can be licensed by the Government, without prior reference to the Licencing Committee, provided the technical authorities support this, and provided no additional foreign exchange is involved.

(d) It is not possible to answer this question in the abstract, without further enquiry. However, applications received from Indian pharmaceutical manufacturing firms, with no foreign investment have been dealt with on the procedure and policy mentioned at (c).

(e) Does not arise.

Delhi Rent Control Act

7168. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that 80 per cent of Delhi private houses are subjects of dispute and residential accommodation sufficient to accomodate at least 3 lakh people are lying vacant in Delhi because of the bad tenant-landlord relations which were allegedly attributable to the operation of Delhi Rent Control Act and the Slum Clearance Act ;

(b) if so, whether Government have caused a probe into the matter to make full use of the accommodation available ; and

(c) the modifications, if any, proposed to be made in the said Acts for improving the landlord-tenant relationship ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). No such reports have come to the notice of Government.

(c) Delhi Rent Control Act 1958

A private Member's Bill to amend the Delhi Control Act, 1958, moved in the Raja Sabha has been referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

Slum Clearance Act

No modifications are proposed to be made in the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

External Debt Relief

7169. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India had been given some external debt relief this year ; and

(b) if so, the nature and details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House showing debt relief received during 1967-68. No decisions have been reached in respect of 1968-69. [Statement placed in the Library. See No. LT 867/68].

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिक्री कर अधिकारी

7170. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिक्री कर विभाग पिछले 20 वर्षों से काम कर रहा है परन्तु बिक्री कर अधिकारियों के बारे में अभी तक सेवा नियम नहीं बनाये गए हैं।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ऐसे नियम में होने के कारण अधिकारियों को स्थायी बनाने के मामले में अनियमिततायें की जाती हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सेवा नियमों के अब तक न बनाए जाने के कारण क्या है;

(घ) स्थानापन्न बिक्री कर अधिकारियों तथा लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गये अधिकारियों जिनको गत तीन वर्षों में स्थायी बनाया गया था अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है; और

(ङ) क्या लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गए बिक्री कर अधिकारियों को इस प्रयोजनार्थ निर्धारित अनुपात के अनुसार स्थायी नहीं बनाया गया है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री भोरारजी बेसाई) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). सेवा नियम बनाने के प्रश्न पर राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग विचार कर रहा है। जहां तक इन नियमों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया जाता है तब तक, लोक सेवा आयोग की स्वोक्तित से अफसरों को मुस्तकिल कर दिया गया है और ऐसा यथार्थतः राज्य सरकार द्वारा आयोग के साथ परामर्श करके निर्धारित किये गए सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार ही किया गया है, और इस मामले में कोई अनियमितता नहीं की गई है।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में चार स्थानापन्न बिक्री-कर अधिकारी और लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा सीधे चुने गये छः बिक्री-कर अधिकारी स्थायी किये गए हैं।

(ङ) स्थायी खाली पदों में से दो तिहाई लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गये अधिकारियों से भरी जानी हैं। लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा चुने गए बिक्री-कर अधिकारियों में से कुछ इन्हीं खाली जगहों पर स्थायी किये गये हैं, जब कि उपलब्ध खाली जगहों पर दूसरे अफसरों को स्थायी करने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

Out of Turn Allotment of Quarters

7171. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of out of 481, Quarters allotted out of turn on the recommendations of Members of Parliament ;

(b) whether Government propose to discontinue this practice of allotting Out of Turn quarters on the recommendations of Members of Parliament ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) 135.

(b) and (c). The recommendations from the Members of Parliament for allotment of out-of-turn accommodation are not required at all. There is a provision in the Allotment Rules for allotment of accommodation on out-of-turn basis. Government have already issued instructions that Government officers should sponsor their applications through their respective heads of Departments and in the prescribed manner.

Percentage of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Employees in Class III Establishment

7172. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes employees in cadre and ex-cadre posts of Class III staff in the Directorate of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation is still below the requisite quota ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). The orders reserving 12.5% and 5% of fresh vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively were issued in 1951. The Directorate of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, which has at present 173 Class III posts, was created much earlier than the issue of orders in 1951.

81 posts had been filled before 1951 and displaced persons from West Pakistan were recruited after partition through Transfer Bureau and Employment Exchanges. The recruitment to the remaining 92 posts came to be made after 1951; 11 vacancies (12%) were filled by Scheduled Castes, 4 of whom have since left the Directorate. No tribal candidate was appointed.

As and when fresh vacancies arise; the representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes will continue to be given in accordance with the reservation orders.

विदेशी ऋण

7173. श्री शारदा नन्व : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में विकास कार्यों के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, कॅनेडा, रूस, पूर्वी जर्मनी तथा आस्ट्रेलिया से सरकार को कितने ऋण मिलने की संभावना है;

(ख) इन ऋणों पर व्याज की दर कितनी होगी तथा उसको लौटाने के बारे में न्यूनतम शर्तें क्या होंगी; और

(ग) ऋण किस रूप में प्राप्त होंगे ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन और कनाडा भारत सहायता संघ के सदस्य हैं और 1968-69 में इन देशों से प्राप्त होने वाली सम्भाव्य सहायता की रकम का पता, भारत सहायता संघ की अगली बैठक होने के बाद ही चलेगा ।

सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ के साथ 10-12-66 को 250 करोड़ रुपये के एक ऋण करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गये थे । 1968-69 में सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ से कोई और ऋण मिलने की आशा नहीं है ।

जहाँ तक पूर्वी जर्मनी का सम्बन्ध है, उस देश से 1968-69 में कोई ऋण मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

भारत को आस्ट्रेलिया से अब तक जो सहायता प्राप्त हुई है वह अनुदानों के रूप में प्राप्त हुई है । आस्ट्रेलिया से 1968-69 में ऋण प्राप्त होने के सम्बन्ध में इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). व्याज की दर और अन्य शर्तें द्विपक्षीय ऋण-करारों पर हस्ताक्षर होने के समय तक की जायंगी ।

International Monetary Fund

7174. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has approached the International Monetary Fund to raise quotas of the developing nations to enable them to benefit equitable from the creation of special drawing rights ;

(b) if so, whether the request has been considered by the International Monetary Fund and the decision taken in this matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Credit Council

7175. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Credit Council held its meeting recently in New Delhi ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The first meeting of the National Credit Council was held in Bombay on the 16th March, 1968.

(b) Being the first meeting, the discussions were of a general nature and no firm recommendations were made. A Standing Committee, with the Governor of the Reserve Bank as the Chairman, has been set up by the Council to study the specific issues in regard to credit planning and to formulate concrete proposals for the consideration of the Council at its next meeting.

(c) Does dot arise.

सामाजिक संगठन

7176. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री 1 अप्रैल, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5864 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज कल्याण संगठनों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्राप्त हो गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा।

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कूलरेड्ड गुरु) : (क) जिन स्वेच्छिक समाज कल्याण संस्थाओं की अनुदानों दी गई हैं, उनकी अन्तिम वार्षिक रिपोर्टें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(ख) इन गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के व्यौरे सभा पटल पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

विश्ववायतन योगाश्रम, नई दिल्ली

7178. श्री हरबहाल बेबगुल : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2577 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले विश्ववायतन योगाश्रम दिल्ली को जन्तर मन्तर मार्ग पर एक बंगला दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बंगले का किराया कितना निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) इस आश्रम से कितना किराया वसूल किया गया है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। यह बंगला 2 अप्रैल, 1965 को खाली करा लिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). किराये की बाबत इस बंगले की सारी बकाया राशि वसूल कर ली गयी है। विभिन्न अवधियों की प्रभारित किराया दर निम्न प्रकार है :

अवधि	प्रति माह किराया दर
25-2-58 से 30-6-58 तक	421.24 रुपये
1-7-58 से 31-3-60 तक	432.37 रुपये
1-4-60 से 31-3-61 तक	438.88 रुपये
1-4-61 से 31-3-62 तक	449.86 रुपये
1-4-62 से 30-11-62 तक	472.85 रुपये
1-12-62 से 2-4-65 तक	944.50 रुपये

विश्ववायतन योगाश्रम, नई दिल्ली को आबंटन

7179. श्री हरबहाल बेबगुल : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूति मंत्री 4 मार्च, 1968 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2577 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एलेकजेन्डर प्लेस, नई दिल्ली के चमरो ब्लाक में, जो विश्ववायतन योगाश्रम को आवंटित किया गया है, 60 परिवार रहते थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने उक्त चमरी ब्लाक इन परिवारों को किराये पर दिया है, जो वास्तव में विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम करने वाली लड़कियों के नाम में भ्रष्टाचार किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उक्त चमरी ब्लाक उनसे खाली कराने और अन्य व्यक्तियों को किराये पर देने अथवा बेचने का क्या प्रावित्य है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पृथि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एलेग्जेंडर प्लेस में अनप्रोयोडोक्स चमरियों के ब्लॉक I में टाईप III तथा II की 14 चमरियां हैं जो कि विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रही पात्र महिलाओं को आबंटित हैं। क्षेत्र के जोनल प्लान में शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के लिए निर्धारित की जा रही इन चमरियों के अधीन तथा उसके साथ की भूमि को विश्वायतन योगाश्रम जो कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा शैक्षणिक स्थान प्रमाणित कर दिया गया है, को आबंटित कर दी गई है।

(ग) सामान्य पूल से सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आबंटित बास रेंट कंट्रोल एक्ट के उपबन्धों में नहीं आता है क्योंकि आबंटन मूल नियम 45 के अधीन बनाये गये अनुपूरक नियमों के अन्तर्गत आबंटन किया जाता है।

Deposits under C. D. S.

7180. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to return the deposits made under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme ;

(b) if so, the procedure proposed to be followed in returning the amount ; and

(c) the exact date when Government propose to return the amount deposited under the scheme in the year 1963 ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The compulsory deposits made under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme are repayable with interest at any time after the expiry of five years from the end of the year in which the deposits were made. Accordingly, the deposits, made in the year 1963-64 would be repayable after the 31st March, 1969. The repayment can be claimed on or after

1st April, 1969 by presenting an application in the prescribed form (available at all deposit offices), together with the Pass Book, to the deposit office where the compulsory deposit account stands.

Production cost of Post Cards and Inland Letters

7181. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the production cost of a post card and an Inland letter ;

(b) whether the production cost is very high in the context of present price index of printing materials ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for high production cost ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The present cost of production of Post Cards and Inland Letters has been assessed as follows :—

Post Cards :—Rs. 4.50 p. per 500 Single Post Cards and Rs. 9.00 p. per 500 Reply Post Cards.

Inland Letter :—Rs. 16.70 p. per 1,000 Inland Letter Forms

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

L. I. C. "Own your Home" Scheme

7182. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan so far given by the Life Insurance Corporation of India on the 'Own Your Home' scheme during the last 3 years to State Governments, Corporations, Companies and Industries separately year-wise ;

(b) the minimum and maximum of loans so far given ; and

(c) the names of the cities and towns of the Union Territories covered by the said scheme ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Under the 'Own

Your Home' scheme loans are advanced to individuals only and not State Governments, Corporations and Companies.

(b) The minimum loan available to any one person under the scheme is Rs. 10,000 and the maximum Rs. 1 lakh. However, in the case of a housing scheme approved by the Corporation or for the purpose of extension to an existing house, the minimum is Rs. 7500.

- (c) Chandigarh,
Delhi and
Goa (Panjim, Margao, Mapuca & Vasco-da-gama)

Committee for the Selection of Artistes

7183. SHRI G. S. MISHRA :
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) whether there is any Committee functioning in his Ministry which selects artistes for inscribing sculptures, murals etc. on Government buildings ;

(b) if so, the names of members of this Committee and under what rule or legislation this committee has been constituted;

(c) the total number of buildings with names recommended by this Committee for decoration and the total amount of money spent so far on buildings decorations ; and

(d) the details of rules laid down for guidance of the Committee to choose buildings for decoration purposes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) Yes ; the Committee functioning at present was constituted in 1963.

(b) The Committee has been constituted by the Ministry as an advisory one. The members of the Committee are :—

1. Secretary, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply (Department of Works & Housing) — Chairman
2. Shri A. N. Jha, Lt. Governor of Delhi — Member
3. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand — Member

4. Dr. M. S. Randhawa, — Member
Chief Administrator,
Chandigarh.

5. Under Secretary (Works) — Secretary
Ministry of Works,
Housing & Supply (Department of Works & Housing)

Besides the above, the Senior Architect designing a particular building is also co-opted as a member when the Committee considers proposals for decoration of that building.

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

(d) The various user Ministries suggest buildings to be decorated and these are then referred to the Committee.

Chowkidars in Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi

7184. SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

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

(a) the total duty hours of Chowkidars in the Vithalbhai Patel House ;

(b) whether complaints have been received from them of long duty hours which they have to put in ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) 12 hours duty per day with one weekly off. The nature of duties includes periods of inaction.

(b) No. But a representation has been received from some Chowkidars working on other places.

(c) The representation is receiving consideration.

Income-Tax Payment by Film Stars

7185. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the

statement of the Indian Motion Pictures Producer's Association in the "Hindustan Times", dated the 20th March, 1968 in which it is stated that leading actors, actresses and Music Directors demand fabulous fees ; and

(b) if so, whether the Income-tax on such leading film actors, actresses and music Directors is assessed on the actual amounts paid to them by producers ?

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

(b) Film actors, actresses and music directors are assessed on amounts shown by them as received and shown by producers as paid. Whenever there is evidence that something over and above that shown has been received, such extra amounts are also assessed.

Development of Ring towns around Delhi

7187. **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5240 on the 21st December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the statutory body for the implementation of National Capital Region Development Plan has since been formed ;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be set up and the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) what will be its functions and jurisdiction in the territories under the Government of Haryana, U. P. and Union Territory of Delhi in so far various private colonies are concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Not yet.

(b) The statutory body can be set up only after State Governments concerned give their concurrence in the matter.

(c) The functions and jurisdiction of the statutory body will be decided when it is actually set up.

Rate of Electricity in Assam

7188. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :** Will

the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates on the consumption of electricity both for ordinary and industrial purposes is the highest in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that power tariff rates are the highest in Assam. The average rates in Assam for domestic lighting and power are lower than in Rajasthan and U. P. (Eastern Area). Similarly for commercial lighting and power the Assam rates are lower than in Rajasthan and U. P. For agricultural use, the rates in Gujarat and U. P. (Eastern area) are higher than those in Assam. For small scale industries, the rates in West Bengal and Eastern U. P. are higher and in respect of other industries, the rates in Rajasthan, U. P. and West Bengal are higher than in Assam.

Payment of Income Tax by Firms in Assam

7189. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many firms having business in Assam pay Income-tax outside Assam i.e. in Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay ;

(b) the total amount of Income-tax paid by such firms during 1966-67 ; and

(c) the percentage of said amount received by the respective States where the Income-tax is paid during the above mentioned period ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) to (c). The information asked for is not readily available, and its collection will involve time and labour which is not commensurate with the results.

Irrigation Facilities to States

7190. **SHRI B. N. SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total length

of canals dug up so far for irrigating land, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD) :

Name of State	Length of canals (Miles)
Andhra Pradesh	12,367
Bihar	3,237
Gujarat	3,118
Jammu & Kashmir	1,027
Kerala	749
Madhya Pradesh	2,729
Madras	9,646
Maharashtra	4,254
Mysore	4,548
Orissa	3,887
Punjab & Haryana	13,831
Rajasthan	3,428
Uttar Pradesh	27,639
West Bengal	1,642

टोंक (राजस्थान) में आयकर कार्यालय

7191. श्री जमुना लाल : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जब जिला टोंक (राजस्थान) के सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा व्यापारियों को आयकर जमा कराने के लिये जयपुर जाना पड़ता है तो उनको भारी व्यय करना पड़ता है तथा असुविधा का सामना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस जिले आयकर कार्यालय की एक शाखा खोलने तथा वहाँ पर आयकर एकत्र करने के लिये प्रबन्ध करने का है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मन्त्री (श्री भौराजी देसाई) : (क) सामान्य रिवाज यह है कि राजस्थान में निर्धारितियों को जारी किये गये आयकर चालानों पर अदायगी किसी भी सरकारी खजाने में अथवा बीकानेर तथा जयपुर के स्टेट बैंक के कार्यालय में की जा सकती है। इस प्रकार, टोंक जिले के निर्धारितियों, चाहे वे सरकारी कर्मचारी हों अथवा व्यापारी

आयकर की देय रकमों को जहाँ कहीं भी सरकारी खजाना अथवा उक्त बैंक का कार्यालय स्थित हो वहाँ जमा करा सकते हैं। निर्धारितियों के आयकर की रकमें जमा कराने के लिये जयपुर जाने में भारी खर्च तथा असुविधाओं का सामना करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

Fertilizer Factory in the Cooperative Sector at Kandla

7192. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total initial capital and production capacity of the co-operative fertilizer factory being established by the Central Government at Kandla ; and

(b) when the plant is likely to go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) The fertilizer factory at Kandla to be established in the cooperative sector is estimated to cost Rs. 89.25 crores, of which Rs. 38.17 crores will be in foreign exchange. But this estimate is being reviewed. It will have a capacity of 215,000 tonnes of nitrogen, 127,000 tonnes of P₂O₅ and 66,000 tonnes of K₂O.

(b) By 1971-72.

Markings on Metal Folls containing Medicines

7193. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that medicines are now often sold in metal folls bearing no indication of contents on the foil of the name and strength of medicine ;

(b) whether this is permissible under the law ;

(c) whether this satisfies the safety

regulations for packing and marketing of medicines ; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to prevent this practice and to compel all manufacturers of drugs to clearly mark the contents on the packing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, it has been brought to the notice of Government that certain manufacturers were not showing details such as the name of the drug, the name of manufacturer etc. on the metal foil.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) The State Drugs Control Authorities, who enforce the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules in respect of manufacture and sale of drugs, have been asked to ensure that in the case of strip packed tablets/capsules in metal foil or cellophane paper, the details are displayed on them as required under the rules.

उर्वरकों की बिक्री

7194. श्री राम चरण : क्या पेंड्रोसियम और रस्तायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उर्वरक निगम को उर्वरकों की बिक्री के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश के बुलन्दशहर जिले के किन-किन फर्मों से ब्रावेदन पत्र मिले हैं तथा गत दो वर्षों में किन-किन फर्मों को कोटा दिया गया है; और

(ख) उक्त कोटा किस भाषा पर दिया गया है ?

पेंड्रोसियम और रस्तायन तथा लम्बोज कन्वैल मन्त्रालय में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee

7196. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in 1954 a Pharmaceutical Inquiry Committee was set up under the Presidency of Major-General G. L. Bhatia to look into and recommend the pay structure of Pharmacists Category ;

(b) if so, whether the aforesaid Committee had recommended a scale of Rs. 80-220 (P) and Rs. 150-10-304-EB-14-450 (P) ;

(c) whether the aforesaid recommendations were also accepted *in toto* by the then President of the Central Pharmacy Council of India ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1953 with Major-General S. L. Bhatia as its Chairman, to make a comprehensive enquiry into the working of the pharmaceutical industry and recommend steps that should be taken by Government to establish it on sound lines.

(b) The Committee recommended a minimum scale of pay of Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8-200-10/2-220 and a selection grade carrying a scale of pay of Rs. 160-10-300-EB-15-450 for pharmacists.

(c) Yes.

(d) The scale of pay for the post of pharmacist in Central Government dispensaries has since been revised to Rs. 130-5-175-EB-6-205-7-212-EB-7-240 with effect from the 1st July, 1959 on the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission. The scale of pay of Selection Grade Pharmacists is Rs. 205-7-240-8-280 in Central Government Health Scheme.

New Medicine Apochlorin for Hypertension

7197. SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new medicine named Apochlorin for hypertension has been

distilled from vegetation by an Uzbek Scientist ;

(b) whether that vegetation from which it is distilled is likely to be cultivated in some parts of our country ; and

(c) whether there is any Central Agency in Government that takes note of the new medicines prepared all over the world ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no central agency for keeping track of new drugs prepared all over the world. However, information relating to new drugs developed in several parts of the world is published in important pharmaceutical and medical journals, both Indian and Foreign which are contributed for by Government.

Haldia-Barauni Pipe-Line

7198. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 217 on the 23rd November, 1967 and state :

(a) the progress made so far by the Central Vigilance Commission to fix responsibility for the faulty alignment of the Haldia-Barauni Pipe-line ;

(b) whether the report has been submitted ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c). The report of the Central Vigilance Commission is still awaited.

Ayurvedic Dispensary in R. K. Puram, New Delhi

7199. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANN-

ING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no C. G. H. S. Ayurvedic Dispensary within a radius of one mile to cater to the needs of the residents in Multi-storey Flats, Rama Krishna Puram, Moti Bagh and Nanak Pura, the thickly populated Government colonies in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start another C. G. H. S. Ayurvedic Dispensary in the Multi-storey Flats, Rama Krishna Puram or any other suitable place nearby ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No.

(c) Provision of an ayurvedic dispensary is an additional facility which it is not possible to provide in every area.

Irrigation and Power Projects

7200. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the irrigation and power projects completed/undertaken exclusively by the Central Government since Independence along with the details ; and

(b) the criteria adopted in undertaking such projects by the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Karkapur irrigation project in Gujarat and Hirakud Multi-purpose project in Orissa were executed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power on behalf of the concerned State Governments. In addition, the Badarpur Thermal Power Project in Delhi has been taken up as a Central scheme ; construction work on this project was started in 1967-68. Details of the three projects are given below :

Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Benefits	Remarks
1. Kakrapar Project	18.57	0.56 million acres (ultimate irrigation potential).	The administrative control of the Project was transferred to the erstwhile State of Bombay on 1.6.1954.
2. Hirakud Dam Project (Stage I).	67.82	0.63 million acres (ultimate irrigation potential) 123 MW (Installed capacity)	Hirakud Dam Project was handed over to the Government of Orissa on 1.4.60.
3. Badarpur Thermal Power Project.	40.00	300 MW (Installed capacity)	Under construction.

(b) *Hirakud Project*

In view of the limited technical organisation at the disposal of the Government of Orissa at that time, for the execution of a project of this magnitude, the project was executed by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power on behalf of the State Government.

Kakrapar Project

The execution of the project was undertaken by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power through the Central Water and Power Commission at the specific request of the erstwhile Government of Bombay, as this project had been investigated and designed by the Commission.

Badarpur Thermal Power Project

The execution of this project in Delhi is being undertaken by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in the larger interest of power development in the Northern region and as the Union Territory of Delhi is one of the principal beneficiaries.

Decentralisation of Technical and Financial Powers to Sanction Projects

7201. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI M. S. OBEROI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments

have recently suggested that the Central Government should decentralise its technical and financial powers so that the States could sanction projects upto Rs. 10 crores in their regions ;

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

(c) the present limit upto which the State Governments are allowed to sanction projects in their areas ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments have full powers to accord financial sanction to projects included in their plans subject to the technical feasibility of certain types of projects being cleared by the Government of India. Currently, State Governments are required to obtain the prior approval of the Centre for the following types of Projects :

- (i) *Irrigation* : Projects costing Rs. 3 crores and more.
- (ii) *Flood Control and Drainage* : Projects costing Rs. 1 crore (as well as Projects costing Rs. 25 lakhs and more if they have any inter-State or International implications).
- (iii) *Power* : All generation schemes and transmission schemes of 33 KV and above.

- (iv) *Water Supply* : Rural Water Supply Schemes costing Rs. 5 lakhs and more and Urban Water Supply Schemes costing Rs. 10 lakhs and more.
- (v) *Others* : Projects costing Rs. 5 crores and more.

Transfer of Income-tax Officers

7202. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed a rule to transfer the Central Income-tax Officers (Class I and II) who have rendered three years' service or more from one place to another ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are some Income-tax Officers of the said categories in Bombay who have not been transferred since very long time and if so, their number ; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to transfer them now, if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) There are 6 Income-tax Officers, who have been in Bombay (Central charge) for more than three years.

(c) No, Sir.

Sulphuric Acid Plant, Sindri

7203. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement between the Fertilizer Corporation of India and Technoexport of Bulgaria has

been reached for the installation of sulphuric acid plant at Sindri ;

(b) if so, the estimated production capacity of the plant ; and

(c) the estimated cost of the plant and the ratio to be borne by each country ?

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

(b) The capacity of the plant is 880 tonnes per day.

(c) The total estimated erected cost of the plant is Rs. 633.18 lakhs. According to the contract entered into by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., M/s. Technoexport have to be paid Rs. 216.15 lakhs for the supply of equipment, auxiliaries, spares, licence and technical knowhow fee and other services. The prices are payable in non-convertible Indian Rupee under the Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Bulgaria.

Medium Irrigation Schemes, Manipur

7204. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of medium Irrigation Schemes sent by the Government of Manipur so far to the Central Government for sanction ;

(b) the schemes so far approved by the Centre;

(c) the schemes yet to be cleared and pending ; and

(d) the reasons for not clearing the pending schemes so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No medium irrigation scheme has so far been received from the Government of Manipur.

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

Permission to Open Branches Abroad by Chit Fund Companies

7205. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Chit Fund Com-

panies have sought permission to open Branches abroad ;

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to regulate their working ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Special Drawing Rights of Nine Major Powers Under International Monetary Fund

7206. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nine major industrial powers have decided to set up Special Drawing Rights under the International Monetary Fund ; and

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

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) At the 1967 annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, a resolution was passed approving the establishment of a facility for special Drawing Rights by members of the Fund. The resolution requested the Board of Executive Directors of the Fund to proceed with the work for establishment of this facility. Proposals are being worked out. The Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the ten industrialised countries, called the Group of Ten, met in Stockholm on the 29th and 30th March 1968 and discussed, *inter alia*, draft proposals for the establishment of Special Drawing Rights and proposed amendments to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund relating to the scheme. Decisions are reported to have been reached with one delegation reserving its position.

(b) Government have supported the proposal to establish the facility for Special Drawing Rights since the creation of additional reserves in the form of the Special Drawing Rights is likely to be conducive to more liberal trade and aid policies on the part of the richer countries. Details would come up before the Board of Executive Directors and the Board of Governors. Further developments will be watched carefully,

I. T. O. Examination Result

7207. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the result of the examination for the recruitment of Income-tax Officers was released by UPSC to the P. I. B. but the same has not been published in the Press ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the result has since been withdrawn by the Union Public Service Commission and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the final result is likely to be announced ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The result of the written test was released to the Press Information Bureau by the UPSC, but the Press has not published it.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The interviews are likely to begin next month. After these are over, the final result will be compiled and announced by the UPSC.

Reduction of Bank Rate by Commercial Banks

7208. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banking Federation of Commercial Banks has decided to reduce the bank rate of all term deposits by 1/2 per cent ; and

(b) whether this will adversely affect the formation of capital ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Indian Banks' Association has reduced the rate of interest on term deposits beyond 91 days accepted by its member banks by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent with effect from the 7th March, 1968.

(b) The reduction in the deposit rate is not likely to affect the formation of

capital; on the other hand, the cheapening of credit consequent on the reduction in the Bank rate is likely to encourage greater productive activities resulting in the generation of more income, savings and capital formation.

Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation

7209. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation is pressing for a rise in rates ;

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

(c) the rates at which power is sold by the Damodar Valley Corporation to the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. ;

(d) the rates at which power is sold to consumers by the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. ; and

(e) the total amount borrowed by Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. from banks in India and other sources ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No communication has been received by the Government of West Bengal from the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation about the increase in rates. No notice has been given by the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation to the State Government or the State Electricity Board, as required under section 57 and the Sixth Schedule of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, regarding enhancement of power rates.

(c) The Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation purchases about 100 MW of power from the Damodar Valley Corporation at about 5 paise per kilo-watt-hour.

(d) Power is sold by the Corporation to different categories of consumers (domestic, industrial, commercial etc.) at different rates ranging from 7 to 17 paise per unit.

(e) The only loan taken by the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation under

Government guarantee is of Rs. 4.7 crores from the State Bank of India in 1963.

Out-of-turn Allotment of Quarters to S. C. and S. T. Employees in Delhi

7210. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential quarters allotted to Government employees in Delhi on out-of-turn basis during the last 5 years ;

(b) the number of such quarters allotted on out-of-turn basis to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Government Employees ; and

(c) whether Government proposes to reserve some quota for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people in the allotment of quarters on out-of-turn basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) The number of quarters allotted to Government employees in the general pool in Delhi on out-of-turn basis during the last five years is as under :

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
110	24	9	5	405

(b) and (c). No statistical data in regard to the number of quarters allotted on out-of-turn basis to various communities such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Government employees is maintained. It is not the policy of the Government to reserve residences in the general pool for Government employees belonging to different sect/community and no distinction as such is made in the matter of allotment of accommodation. There is, therefore, no proposal to reserve any quota in the general pool accommodation for allotment to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees.

Reservation of Accommodation for Scheduled Castes

7211. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

due to social disabilities, it is difficult for the Scheduled Castes to get residential accommodation in all cities and towns of the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government are prepared to fix some percentage of residential quarters in Government built colonies for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Government employees ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : (a) No instance of this nature has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) No.

(c) Social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry are intended for the benefit of all members of the public irrespective of any caste, creed or religion—the criterion of eligibility being the monetary income of the beneficiaries. Even in the case of General Pool Accommodation for which Central Government employees are eligible, pay and length of service are the main criteria for allotment of accommodation. It would be invidious to make any such distinction as it would go against the basic concepts underlying the social housing schemes and would retard complete integration of the community as a whole.

Production and Distribution of Fertilizers

7212. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half a dozen Ministries are concerned with various aspects of fertilizers production in the public sector ;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than half of the country's fertilizers are produced by the private sector ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose in the context of the multiplicity of authorities to rationalise the system relating to production and distribution and entrust it to a single authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) Except for the fertilizer units at Neyveli

and Rourkela, all other nitrogenous fertilizer factories in the public sector are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Neyveli and Rourkela are under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.

(b) No; the production of nitrogenous fertilizers in the private sector in the year 1967-68 amounted to only about 20% of the country's production, although in respect of Phosphatic fertilizers, it amounted to about 76%. The percentage of production in the private sector on an overall basis including the Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilizers in terms of nutrients, in the year 1967-68, worked out to about 38.6%.

(c) No ; There is no such proposal at present.

Nursing Sisters and Staff Nurses in Delhi Hospitals

7213. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of beds allotted to each Nursing Sister and Staff Nurse in Willingdon, Irwin and Safdarjang Hospitals and Willingdon Nursing Home in Delhi from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M., 4 P.M. to 12 P.M. and 12 P.M. to 8 A.M. ;

(b) whether the said staff is able to look after the patients efficiently ; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to improve attendance on patients ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). Comprehensive information for all these hospitals is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Service Conditions of Nursing Staff in Delhi Hospitals

7214. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the pay and other service conditions

of Staff Nurses and Nursing Sisters in Delhi Hospitals ;

(b) whether the aforesaid staff are not satisfied with the existing conditions ; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to make

the said services more attractive ?

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

(a) The Nursing Sisters and Staff Nurses in Government Hospitals are paid the following emoluments :—

	Nursing Sister	Staff Nurse
Pay scale	Rs. 210-10-290-15-320	Rs. 150-5-175-6-205-7 240-8-256-EB-8- 280
Dearness Allowance	2/3rd of the rate admissible to other Government servants in the same pay group.	Full D-A. as admissible to other Government servants in the same pay group.
City Compensatory Allowance	Half of usual rate admissible to other Central Government servants.	Half of usual rate admissible to other Central Government servants.
Uniform Allowance	Rs. 8.30 p.m.	Rs. 8.30 p.m.
Washing Allowance	Rs. 4.90 p.m.	Rs. 4.50 p.m.
Messing Allowance	Rs. 45/- p.m.	Rs 30/- p.m.

In addition they are also provided free furnished accommodation in the Nurses Hostel.

(b) and (c). The trained Nurses Association have made certain representations to improve the service conditions of Nursing personnel. These are under examination.

Chopra Committee on Narmada Waters

7215. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the reasons why Chopra Committee was appointed for assessment of Narmada potential over and above the Khosla Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : There was no Chopra Committee for assessment of Narmada potential.

However, some joint discussions were held at official level in July/August 1966, under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Chopra, the then Chairman of Central Water and Power Commission.

Interest Charged by Reserve Bank of India from Commercial Banks

7216. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of interest charged by the Reserve Bank of India on advances to Commercial Banks, Cooperative Central Banks, Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks and Marketing Societies separately for each ; and

(b) the reasons for charging different rates ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) A statement is

laid on the Total of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 868/68].

(b) The concessional rates of interest charged to the cooperatives and to certain priority sectors are in consonance with the credit policy to make available cheaper credit for essential productive purposes.

C. G. H. S. Ayurvedic Physicians

7217. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the rules regulating the *inter se* seniority of the Ayurvedic Physicians working under the Central Government Health Scheme ;

(b) the rules relating to the confirmation of the said Physicians ;

(c) whether there is a proposal for creating a separate Central Government Ayurvedic Service on the pattern of Central Health Services ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The *inter se* seniority of the Ayurvedic Physicians working under the C.G.H. Scheme is determined by the order of merit in which they are placed, persons appointed as a result of an earlier selection being senior to those appointed as a result of a subsequent selection.

(b) Subject to availability of permanent posts and their suitability, the Ayurvedic Physicians are to be considered for confirmation in the order of seniority.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Paper Published by I. I. P. A.

7218. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the paper recently published by the Indian Institute of Public Administration suggesting *inter alia* that a National Minimum Pay should be Rs. 75 and that the maximum should be brought down

to Rs. 2,900 and that in order to apply the motto of equal pay for equal work to the entire country, jobs having similar valuation under any organisation in the State Sector should have equal remuneration ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these suggestions ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir, if the Hon. Member is referring to a Working Paper on "A Rational Pay Policy" which had been prepared by the Indian Institute of Public Administration in connection with their conference on Personnel Administration held in early March 1968. While figures of National Minimum Pay and maximum Pay find a place in the Working Paper, the report on the conference has not made any specific recommendations in this regard.

(b) Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Overtime Allowance

7219. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to revise the rate of Overtime Allowance to Government Servants ; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The issue of restoration of cut in the rates of overtime allowance admissible to office and other comparable staff has been raised in the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration and the matter is under consideration.

Homoepaths for Family Planning Programme

7220. SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Homoeopaths have been included in the project of Family Planning ;

(b) whether there is any homoeopathic medicine available for the use of family planning ;

(c) if so, the name thereof ;

(d) whether these homoeopaths will resort to the usual family planning methods; and;

(e) whether Government propose to give them training for this purpose ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Some medicines are being investigated.

(d) The State Governments have been advised that the services of homoeopathic Practitioners may be utilised in the field of education and motivation. The homoeopathic practitioners who are interested in the distribution of conventional contraceptives may also be appointed as depot holders for the propose.

(e) Yes. Orientation training will be provided.

X-Ray Department, Willingdon, Hospital,
New Delhi

7221. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the patients who get their X-Rays at the Willingdon Hospital do not get X-Ray reports for weeks together ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure quick delivery of the X-Ray Report to the patients ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, it does not take more than two or three days for the Reports to be ready. Thereafter they are despatched to the doctor who refers the case and not directly to the patients.

(b) Does not arise.

Termination of Services of Liftmen

7222. SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that services of several Liftmen working on temporary basis in the C. P. W. D. have recently been terminated without assigning any reason therefor ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether several Members of Parliament have lodged a complaint with the Minister and the Prime Minister in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(a) 13 daily rated liftmen have been laid off from 1.2.68 to 23.3.68. This figure does not include two liftmen who were discharged from Vithalbhai Patel House during February. Two persons recruited in their place were discharged in March and are included in the figure 13.

(b) Vithalbhai Patel House	3
Nirman Bhavan	3
Shastri Bhavan	2
Shram Shakti Bhavan	1
Transport Bhavan	3
Sardar Patel Bhavan	1

Note : Since 30th March, as the UNCTAD Conference was over, some more lift attendants have been laid off as there is no work for them.

(c) and (d). Some complaints were received on 19th March and 22nd March from some Members of Parliament. These have been looked into and the following action taken :—

(i) The daily rate of liftman on muster roll has been raised from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.00.

(ii) All the liftmen discharged during February and upto 23rd March, 1968 are being called up for trade test and those who succeed will be taken on regular basis.

- (iii) Out of the Liftmen discharged subsequently after 30th March due to their being rendered surplus, these having six months service or more, whether with or without breaks, will also be given trade test and those passing it will be absorbed in regular vacancies.

Drive In-Restaurants in the Capital

7223. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have built a number of "Drive in-restaurants" in the capital; if so, the cost thereof ;

(b) whether these restaurants have been built against the liking of Delhi Administration and Delhi Development Authority ;

(c) whether there is no provision for such restaurants in the Master Plan;

(d) how many of such restaurant have been completed and whether any of them have been allotted ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a), (d) and (e). No. The Government have not built any "Drive in-restaurants" in the Capital. They are, however, aware of a small Drive in-Snack Bar, along with a lavatory block, having been constructed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee at a cost of Rs. 60,000/- in the Regal Park. The tenders for its allotment are being invited through the Press.

(b) The N. D. M. C.'s proposal for constructing the Drive in-Snack bar was considered by the Delhi Development Authority in November, 1967 and the matter was left to the Lt. Governor and Chief Planner of Town and Country Planning Organisation for a final decision. After inspection of the site, the Lt. Governor approved of this proposal.

(c) The Master Plan does not make any specific provision for such restaurants.

Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

7224. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the the Canadian High Commissioner in India has informed Government that if an assurance is not given that the Idikki Hydro-electric Project would be commissioned by 1971 as per schedule, the Canadian Government might have to consider withdrawing its aid; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No such reference has been received by the Government of India from the Canadian High Commissioner.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Mills in Arrears of Excise Duty

7225. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the sugar mills in India which were in arrears of excise duty ending the 31st March, 1967 ; and

(b) the special efforts made to realise the arrears ?

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

Electricity in Sectors 8 and 9 of R. K. Puram, New Delhi

7226. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Sectors 8 and 9 of the Ramakrishna Puram, there is still no electricity and street lights ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no adequate bus service to these sectors and without any market and dispensaries ; and

(c) if so, the action Government pro-

pose to take to remove these hardships of the residents there ?

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

(b) The bus service available at present in these Sectors is considered inadequate by the residents. A shopping centre is under construction in Sector 8 and one will be constructed in Sector 9 in another six months or so. Dispensaries have not been built in these Sectors.

(c) The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have been carrying out the work of electrification of the Sectors. Government have been trying to get house connections provided and street lights switched on by the Undertaking as soon as possible. Government have requested the Delhi Transport Undertaking to increase the bus service. Pending construction of dispensary buildings, the question of establishing them in some quarters is being considered.

Co-operative Home Building Societies in Delhi

7227. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instructed the Co-operative Home Building Societies in Delhi to deposit the cost of land for the Shahdara area;

(b) if so, what is the last date for depositing the cost ;

(c) the number of such Societies who have deposited the desired amount by due date ; and

(d) whether Government propose to give priority for allotment of site to those Societies who had deposited the cost in time ?

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

(b) The scheduled date for depositing the cost of land was 10th March, 1968.

(c) Fifteen.

(d) Yes.

Synthetic/Petroleum from Coal

7228. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a process has been evolved for producing synthetic petroleum from coal and that the coal deposits of Assam are suitable for such conversion ;

(b) whether tests to produce synthetic petroleum from the Talchar coal deposits in Dhenkanal were also carried out ;

(c) if so, the results thereof ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to carryout such tests in the Talchar coal deposits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

State Bank Cells in the Country

7229. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of State Bank cells are proposed to be set up in the different parts of the country to deal with farm loans ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with number of such units to be set up in each of the States ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The State Bank of India has proposed to set up agricultural credit cells at each of its local head offices and at each of the head offices of its subsidiaries to deal with proposals for provision of agricultural finance.

(b) Details of agricultural finance cells are being worked out by the banks.

Complaint Against M/s. Urban Improvement Co. (P) Ltd. New Delhi

7230. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of HEALTH, FAMILY

PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5240 on the 21st December, 1967 and state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints against M/s Urban Improvement Co. (P) Ltd. Connaught Place, New Delhi for compelling some 4,500 middle class plot holders of their Greenfields Colony to pay an additional amount of Rs. 6/- per sq. yd. over and above the agreed price of plots ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take executive or legislative action, to give relief to the complainants ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Aid to States

7232. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps the Planning Commission have taken to see that the amount advanced to the State Governments and the Departments of Government of India are utilised in time, efficiently and for the purposes earmarked by Parliament ; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken in cases of violation of the conditions or deviations from the main purposes ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). The Central assistance to State Governments for their plan programmes is regulated in accordance with the patterns of assistance laid down by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission conduct periodical reviews in order to see that the priorities set by them are adhered to. Final payments of Central assistance are made only on the basis of audited figures of actual expenditure.

As regards the expenditure of the Central Ministries, the concerned Ministries are responsible for ensuring timely,

efficient and proper utilisation of funds. Adequate provisions exist in the General Financial Rules to guide the executing agencies in ensuring observance of the purposes and conditions attached to the allocations.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Serious situation arising out of suspension of surgical operations in Calcutta hospitals

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : I call the attention of the Minister of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The serious situation arising out of suspension of all surgical operations in Calcutta hospitals”.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : The facts are that all surgical operations have been suspended in the N. R. Sarkar Hospital, Calcutta, pending completion of bacteriological investigation. In the R. G. Kar Medical College Hospital only one operation theatre is out of use temporarily. All other hospitals in the city are functioning normally. Besides these two hospitals, there are 12 major hospital—six Government hospitals and six private hospitals. Emergency cases in the N. R. Sarkar Hospital have been diverted to other hospitals by ambulance.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, the present reply given by the hon. Minister also falls in line with the callous indifference that the various Governments of West Bengal have shown to this problem over the years. I am surprised that dirt, filth and insanitary conditions around make Calcutta hospitals a safe place for anything but speedy recovery of the patients. I do not know whether it has come to your notice that during a recent shack-demolition

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

ordered by the Governor in the R. G. Kar Medical College, it was revealed that the shacks within the hospital premises were an organised den of crime—complete with thieves, illicit distillers, smugglers and prostitutes and that of 5000 people thrown out of those shacks, only 53 were hospital employees. How did those outsiders get into the hospital and stay there for a number of years? In another hospital, within a hundred yards of the operation theatre, a piggery exists and pigs are slaughtered. Then, whereas in 1962, there was 1 bed per 1000 persons in Calcutta, today there is only 82 bed per 1000 persons. That means that the number of beds in Calcutta hospitals has gone down, the facilities are going down and nothing is being done to improve the conditions there.

May I ask from the Minister whether it is a fact that of over 5000 people who were thrown out of shacks, only 53 persons were hospital employees. Does the Government also know that those groups or parties which have been objecting to these shack demolition orders in Calcutta recently are, in any way, connected with these doing? Has the Government considered the need for increasing the number of beds in the city of Calcutta and, if so, what is the Government's decision in this regard?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Some of the information that the hon. Member has given is correct because the information which I have received from the West Bengal Government also mentions those facts. About the latter thing as to which parties or groups are associated with those dens, I do not know. I have no information about that. These shacks are there and they are being demolished. That is one of the reasons why there is a sudden strike and the functioning of one of the hospitals has been stopped.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What about increasing the number of beds in the hospitals of Calcutta?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH : I have no information about that.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Sir, it astounding that the

Minister appears to be so minimising what has happened in Calcutta. As you know, the situation has been very grave and newspapers, like, the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* and *Hindustan Standard* have put up cartoons, one saying, "Is there any difference between death which will happen if the operation is not undertaken?" The condition is so bad. Then, as the demolition proceeded, there was a cartoon in the *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* saying, "Please, to save us from further infections, you must demolish the hospital too". And he tells us that nothing very much has happened.

May I know, in view of the report which appeared in these papers, emanating from representatives of the workers' organisations in the hospitals, that the workers' huts and shacks and all that had nothing to do with the Tetanus cases which were detected in hospitals and that they have made an allegation—I want to know if it is a fact—that surgical instruments were seldom sterilised because the machine for the purpose had been laying unused for several years? It is a vary definite allegation. May I know if Government is taking proper steps to see that the workers are provided for and the hospitals points are cleared of all the rubbish, human as well as animal, whatever else it might be, and, at the same time, is Government, in view of the break-down of hospital operations, knowing it is a major city, prepared to have a thorough probe into the matter because these shacks and huts, whoever lives there, whichever party, I do not know, have been in existence for a long enough time? They have not sprouted overnight. Therefore, a thorough probe is absolutely essential. I want to know the Government's mind in regard to that matter.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The hon. Member has said about certain remarks which I have made. For the information of the House, with your permission, I would like to read out all the information which I have received in this regard regarding demolition. The hon. Member has also quoted what *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* has said, I do not know; they must have said something. But, with your permission, I will also read out what they have said in their leading articles; I shall read out the whole thing so that the House

may know what is the situation there. I shall also read out the latest information that I have received. (*Interruptions*) The hon. members will have patience, and if I have said anything, they may seek elucidation.

"Inside the compounds of these two hospitals many unauthorised structures have been put up for quite some years. At the time of construction of these unauthorised huts by the Class IV staff, they were served notices from time to time to demolish the huts within a specific time period, but they did not comply with these orders. These unauthorised structures were becoming a problem and even a trouble spot. The conditions in which they lived are filthy surrounded by cow-sheds and piggeries, thus creating unhealthy surroundings..."

This is in the campus of hospitals.

"...There were about 350 unauthorised structures in the N. R. Sarkar Hospital compound and 300 in the R. G. Kar Hospital compound..."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): This is the position after 20 years of freedom!

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Including the last one year also.

"While some Class IV employees of the hospitals with or without their families lived in such structures, a large number of occupants were outsiders unconnected with the hospitals.

"According to a report from the Commissioner of Presidency Division, these slums within the hospital areas became dens of crime and vice such as gambling, illicit distillation and even prostitution. Among the occupants were criminals such as wagon breakers operating outside.

"There were also unauthorised Khatalis (cow sheds). Apart from congestion, crime and vice, these insanitary structures with their large human and animal population render hospital areas dangerously insanitary. The matters came to a head with incidence of tetanus after surgical operations in hospitals..."

I wonder why this did not take place earlier.

"The matters came to a head with incidence of tetanus after surgical operations in hospitals as a result of which the hospitals had to stop operations and further admission of surgical cases. Leading newspapers wrote editorials pointing out..."

AT HON. MEMBER : *Statesman.*

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : *Statesman* and *Amrit Bazaar Patrika*. I do not know whether they had made caricatures and all those things, but they wrote editorials.

"Leading newspapers wrote editorials pointing out the immediate need for removal of unauthorised structures and insanitary conditions. The Governor directed the Health Department to take immediate action for eviction of trespassers and demolition of unauthorised structures. With the help of the Police and the Civil Defence authorities, eviction of the unauthorised occupants and demolition of unauthorised structures were ordered.

"The procedure adopted was that the Hospital Superintendent or his representative ordered the trespassers to leave and directed the demolition of unauthorised structures. The Police stood by to prevent breach of peace or violent obstruction. Men of Mobile Civil Emergency Force and West Bengal Civil Emergency Force acting under personal directions of the Commandant demolished all the unauthorised structures in accordance with the directions of the hospital representatives. The work of Mobile Civil Emergency Force and West Bengal Civil Emergency Force was limited to demolition of such structures as were unoccupied.

"Operations on this basis commenced at the N. R. Sarkar Hospital early morning on 10th April and at the R. G. Kar Hospital early morning on the 11th April... The duration of the operations was nine hours at the N. R. Sarkar Hospital. Actual physical obstruction to demolition was negligible. Police had to arrest only five

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

persons, four from the N. R. Sarkar Hospital area and one from the R. G. Kar Hospital area. The arrested persons are being prosecuted under Section 41 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act, 1866. They have been released on bail and the cases are now *sub judice*.

"Alternative accommodation was offered to the hospital employees in 144 tenements constructed under the Slum Clearance Scheme or the low income group scheme. Free transport was also offered. The hospital employees, however, have not moved to their new allotments but are staying on in the compound of the N. R. Sarkar Hospital.

"The employees of the N. R. Sarkar Hospital have gone on strike from 10th April. This has not, however, affected the working of the hospital materially..."

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह स्टेटमेंट है वा सत्यनारायण जी की क्या है ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I am giving all the information.

"The hospital is being managed with the voluntary assistance of 140 National Voluntary Force staff, students, nurses, House Medical Officers".

I will now read out the latest information which I have received just now, an hour before, on the Telex.

"This morning Class IV employees at the N. R. Sarkar Hospital are continuing their strike. As a result, hospital admission continues to be restricted. The erstwhile occupants of the unauthorised structures that were demolished are squatting all over the compound in scattered groups with their belongings. In some places some of them are attempting to put up improvised structures again. They are fouling the compound everywhere and, it is apprehended, that the insanitary conditions created by them may lead to an outbreak of epidemic like cholera. It may be added that no notice of the

strike by the Class IV workers was received and the strike is, therefore, illegal.

"At the R. G. Kar Hospital, there is a partial strike by the Class III and the Class IV staff and the nurses. But the services are being maintained by the doctors with the help of the non-striking nurses and Class III and Class IV staff. They are assisted by the students and the National Volunteer Force staff."

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has given the whole report. If any hon. Member asks a supplementary, it will be at his own risk.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I had a voluminous answer. But I had asked specifically about an allegation which appeared in the papers...

MR. SPEAKER : He could pick out from his report.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :...about the surgical instruments not being sterilised because the machines for that purpose have been lying unused for several years. He may not know whether it is a fact or not, but he may assure an inquiry into the matter and into the whole mess of business. I wanted that, but he has not said anything.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : About sterilisation of surgical instruments, it must be inquired into.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Badrudduja. Not here. Shri Jyotirmoy Dasu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY DASU : After hearing the statement of the hon. Minister, I feel, Sir, he has made a mole-hill of a mountain. He has thoroughly misled the House. If you read the Hindustan Standard, an important newspaper of Calcutta, you will see that it has been stated there that three Calcutta hospitals have completely suspended operations. Three such hospitals have completely suspended surgical operations. What has Shri Satya Narayan Sinha got to say about this ?

Either he has made an untrue statement or the paper has stated something which is untrue. I think he has made a mole-hill of a mountain. He has tried to make the thing very insignificant. *(Interruption)* West Bengal had been sending doctors all over the country, and all over the world. But the Directorate of Health Services in Calcutta is a place where nepotism, clique, indifference and corruption had been their motto since 1947. The whole medical directorate including the Director of Health Services are full of superannuated people, and these people were the *Jo-huzurs* of the Congress-bosses of those days. Now, they have thrown out thousands of Class IV employees from these hospitals. They have not made adequate arrangements for their accommodation. They have been thrown out. Now, the Governor had visited this NRS hospital on 21st of March. Certain doctors had pointed out to him, if you don't do something immediately, then there is apprehension of tetanus. Between the 21st of March and the 1st week of April, the gentleman (Shri Dharama Vira) who was so energetic in those days, in the earlier period, became slack. After we had seen the Health Minister who had put a trunk call and thus brought pressure on the Governor in this regard, then only certain action was taken in hand. Now, Sir, the Secretary of the Health Department, another callous and ignorant character, had the cheek to say that tetanus operation is something not unusual after operations. He said 'I have no knowledge of the occurrence of any tetanus case in any Calcutta hospital' and that he said quite recently. Under the circumstances may I know if the Government would be prepared to institute a thorough probe to fix the responsibility and ensure prevention of recurrence of such happenings in future.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The hon. Gentleman saw me. Now he has mentioned about the mountain and the mole-hill. He came and told me, there was a mountain there. He said that a catastrophe had happened in Calcutta. When he met me, in his presence, I contacted the Governor and I received all the information which I have mentioned. But he has made such allegations.....*(Interruption)*. I think all my friends are gentleman. That is the only difference.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Some officer should go there and make an independent inquiry. Has he done that ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : That will be inquired into.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rabi Ray. Not here. Then, Papers laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I wish to say something on the situation in U.P.

MR. SPEAKER : We have had a Calling Attention two or three days ago. A Calling Attention was allowed. Mr. Nath Pai and so many others spoke. It was on the day we adjourned, that is, last Friday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want to know whether the Governor has really recommended. We want to know that.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not recommended to me. I am sure about this. I do not know what he has recommended.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He met the Rashtrapathi today...

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see. The Home Minister is not here. He will let us know.

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under customs Act and Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

(i) G. S. R. 620 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1968. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-850/68].

[Shri K. C. Pant]

- (ii) G. S. R. 631 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1968. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-851/68].
- (iii) G. S. R. 632 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1968. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-852/68].
- (iv) G. S. R. 686 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th, April, 1968. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-853/68].

(2) A copy of Notification No. F. 4(83)/67-Fin.(E)(1) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 1st April, 1968, containing corrigendum to Notification of even number dated the 7th March, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-854/68].

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, before you go to the other item may I draw your attention to a very relevant and very important thing which is developing there in the parts of Eastern India, in regard to the activities of the Mizos and the Chinese help to them. These things are happening for the past three years. Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Raghuramaiah.

Review by Government on working of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals limited and annual Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67, under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-856/68].

Amendments to Second schedule to Indian Tariff Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 1340 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1968, making certain amendments to the Second Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, under sub-section (2) of section 4A of the said Act. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-855/68].

12.24 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Inderjit Malhotra to continue his speech.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहिये कि उनको इसके बारे में बयान देना चाहिये, उसकी क्या पोजीशन है ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Sir, you may please extend the debate by one more hour as there are so many hon. Members who want to speak in the debate.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if it is extended by one hour, your name is 14th in the Congress list and I am sure not more than 4 or 5 members will get chance. Perhaps if we extend it by one week, you will get a chance.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, agriculture is a very important subject.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I have given notice of an adjournment motion about the railway accident. It is a very serious accident Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No, No. I need not tell the hon. Member as he has been here for one year. The Railway Minister

himself will make a statement. He makes a statement normally. Till now much worse things have happened and he made a statement every time.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : I am making a statement this evening, Sir.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : The other day, I was...

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : When is the Railway Minister going to make a statement, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : After the Food Minister's reply.

12.26 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1968-69—Contd.

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We have got still about two hours and fifty minutes for Food Debate. Of course, the Food Minister will need one hour or 50 minutes. There will be two hours now. Some parties have got 10 or 15 minutes for this. Therefore we will have to give them time.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : The other day I was saying that it would be very unfortunate if we introduce politics in our food and agriculture problem. In the past some of the State Governments, more especially, the non-Congress State Governments have tried to put all the blame on the Central Government as far as the gap in production and the requirements of this country are concerned.

12.27 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (in the Chair)

Sir, I would like to make a very strong plea through you and very humbly I would like to submit to the hon. Food Minister that it is very high time that we should look at our food and agriculture problem as a national problem.

Sir, during the last few years we have been over and over emphasizing the need of a farmer-oriented agricultural policy. Now some people or I would say some of the vested interests, whenever they hear the name 'farmer-oriented policy', become very allergic to it. I do not think there can be any person in this country who does not realise the importance of giving the farmer his proper status in the national and in the social life of this country. Unless and until this is done and it is recognised and the whole agricultural policy is based on this, I have my doubts that with the breakthrough which we have now made in Indian agriculture, we will not be able to travel with as much speed we are required to do. When I say this that we should have farmer-oriented agricultural policy, I do not mean this that ignoring all other factors, it would very necessarily be required to be developed for achieving better agricultural production, for better distribution system of food in this country and for providing the price incentive to the farmers. I am sure that our Food and Agriculture Minister, Babu Jagjiwan Ramji is very well aware of the mental agony through which the Indian farmer has been passing through during the last so many years. He is very well aware of the difficult economic and social conditions through which the under privileged of this country have been passing through and I hope that he being at the head of the Food and Agriculture Ministry would pay more attention for developing such a national agricultural policy by which the farmer would be benefited the most and we shall achieve the desired results in an increased agricultural production.

In the past also, so many committees and organisations have over-emphasised the fact that price stabilisation and price incentive for increasing agricultural production in this country are the needs of the hour. Emphasis has also been laid on the speedy and proper implementation of land reforms. In spite of all these difficulties, I must say that the Indian farmer has risen to the occasion. He has adopted the high-yielding varieties, and he has adopted the greater use of fertilisers and the result this year is that the Ministry hopes that the production would reach about 95 million tonnes this year.

With all the fertilisers available, with all the improved seeds available, with all

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

the consciousness and awareness on the part of the Centre and the State Governments being there for giving more incentive to the farmer and with all their efforts to take all steps to increase agricultural production, where lies the bottle-neck ?

Even today, I would say that the bottle-neck is with the type of agricultural administration that we have developed in this country. The Administrative Reforms Commission appointed a working group to look into the agricultural administration of this country. This is what the working group has to say :

"Agricultural administration has in recent times swelled to enormous proportions both at the Centre and at the State levels. It has become a heterogeneous body of disjointed branches ; each branch is racing with the other to establish an empire of its own with a view to ensure prestige and security and not service.

This has resulted in diffusion of responsibilities and tremendous duplication and overlapping of efforts and consequent wastage of resources, finances and technical man-power."

To this observation I would like to add only this remark namely that over the past few years, for no fault of the Ministers at the Centre or at the State level, agricultural administration has developed in such a way as to become top heavy and bottomless.

While there is increase of non-technical personnel for handling the food and agriculture problem in the Ministries at the Centre and in the States, at the bottom we have not paid much attention to improving that human factor which has to come in direct contact with the farmer and try to serve as link between the farmer on the one side and the research worker on the other. I refer to the role of the village level worker or the other technical people at the lower level and to the role and responsibility which they have to carry.

Our programme of these high-yielding varieties and greater use of fertilisers will not give us the desired results unless and until we reorganise agricultural administration at the bottom level and try to reduce the interference by the non-technical people

at the higher level scrutinising the agricultural research schemes or giving final sanction of finances as far as the technical aspects are concerned. It is a very sad story that when the director of a research institute puts up a big scheme of research before the Ministry, the non-technical people sitting at the helm of affairs decide the desirability or non-desirability of going ahead with that technical scheme. They do not realise that they do not have the proper background to scrutinise the scheme properly and they try to interfere unnecessarily in the working of the technical institutions and the technical personnel.

I would like to congratulate to hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture Minister on one bold step which he has taken to reorganise the ICAR. I would like to pay my tribute to its Director-General Dr. B.P. Pal who is internationally known as wheat-breeder and also in other fields of agriculture. I am very happy to note that by and by all the research institutes are now coming under the direct administrative control of the ICAR. I am very sure and I am very hopeful that if today the undesirable interference which exists from the side of the non-technical people in the working of the technical institutions is, if not entirely removed, at least eliminated to a very large extent, and greater freedom is given to the agricultural research worker, then our agricultural scientists and research workers would be able to do better than they have done in the past.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Department of food. If we look at the details of the grants which have been asked for, we have first a Director-General of Food, then there are joint directors of food, deputy-directors of food, movement officers and so on ; on the other hand, we are developing and enlarging the scope of the Food Corporation of India also. I would submit that the hon. Minister should try to look into this problem of administration and see whether when we are increasing the scope of the working of the Food Corporation of India, it will not be possible to reduce the number of persons who are now working in the Directorate of Food and co-ordinate the efforts as far as movement of foodgrains and other things is concerned. ;

I would now like to say a few words regarding the Jammu and Kashmir State. It was only during the last two seasons that the Jammu and Kashmir Government started a crash programme under which they tried to give in one package deal the required improved seeds to the farmer, ensure proper irrigation facilities, ensure availability of fertilisers at the proper time, and also ensure the technical advice which was required by the farmer. It is very encouraging to note that in both the main regions of the State, namely, Jammu as well as Kashmir Valley, at least five to six times higher yields were registered not only in paddy but also in wheat. For the first time now in that State where formerly we used to have one crop a year only of paddy, this year we have been able to sow, the high-yielding Mexican varieties and we are harvesting the second crop in the same very field now.

Here, I would like to make a very strong plea with the hon. Minister that what is now required to be done is that since this momentum has been created in the States, the Centre should try to give as much help as possible by way of fertilisers, improved seeds and wherever needed finances also. I am very sure that if these efforts continue and whatever things are required are made available at the proper time, then in another year or so, Jammu and Kashmir State can certainly become a self-sufficient State.

A few years back, an experimental research station was started in Ladakh. It is a very important agricultural research experiment station started at such high altitudes for research on crops and vegetables. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since most of these schemes were Centrally sponsored schemes, what the achievements of this station have been and what the future programme for developing it in Ladakh is. A few years back, we were also promised one more research station in the Jammu area. I am very sorry to say that nothing much has been done to implement that scheme. I would like to know what has happened to it, and whether the Central Government have still got this scheme in view and they propose to pursue and implement it in the Jammu area.

I am very hopeful that under the

stewardship of Babu Jagjivan Ram we shall very soon have a national farmer-oriented agricultural policy in this country by which not only the Indian farmer will be benefited but the whole nation will be benefited.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL (Baroda) : I understand that this is a government with joint responsibility, in which case I am sorry to note that the guilty men whom I want to accuse are not here to answer the charge of 20 years of ignorance, mismanagement, bungling and even dishonesty and cheating in this matter of food production in this country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : He was in the Congress.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : I was but you sent me out. The fact that I am here now is due to that.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Never mind; you can come back one day.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : I was in the Congress before 1921, when many members opposite were not even born.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : We wish you long life.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : After 40 years I have to leave it. There were good reasons for my doing so, to which I shall come presently.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : If they were not born before that, it was not their fault.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : That is True. It may be the fault of others.

This gross inefficiency and mishandling of the food problem is sending millions of our countrymen on a hungry stomach every night to their bed. For these, five people

[Shri Pashabhai Patel]

here are to answer, but they are not here today, because they knew what was coming to them.

In view of the shortness of the time at my disposal, I will confine myself to two or three points which I consider the principal ones. First of all, is this foolishly conceived and very dishonestly and wickedly administered policy of procurement and levy. This is a most unfair system which is pushing our farmer backward instead of forward to produce more. In all civilised Countries, the farmer is given price support. Take the case of America. There the farmers are given price support. Our poor Finance Minister is not here; otherwise, I would have asked him to give some money for this purpose so that the farmers can be subsidised so that they can grow more. Instead of that, we have the system of levy and procurement which is forcing the farmer to produce less than he can.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Is there not levy in Gujarat?

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : All over, it is the same. I can prove it to him. I will take him by hand show him round as to what is happening by reason of this levy system, this wickedly conceived and dishonestly administered system. Farmers are put at the mercy of petty officials of Government and they are deprived of their produce.

I understand that this levy is imposed in order to build up a stock. But will our Food Minister tell me what is happening to that stock of grain which Government are holding every year, how much of it is eaten by mice, how much is wasted, how much is squandered, lost, stolen and so on?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : He will find that in the report.

SHRI PASHABHAI PATEL : I am coming to that.

It is not by the policy of this Government nor by any act of theirs, but by the kindness of a merciful providence that we have a bumper crop this year. But Government are already planning to loot the far-

mer of a part of this crop. Why should he not be allowed to store his surplus so that in case of a dry year he can fall back upon it? Has not the farmer the capacity to store 5 bags of grain if the Government are able to store 5 million bags? Let me have an answer to this question.

There are some other things. I have already spoken of the most wickedly conceived and even more dishonestly enforced system of levy by which the farmer is placed at the mercy of petty officials at the village level. I know something about it. I am not talking mere theory only. I am growing a crop myself and I know what happens to these things.

Then there is the question of zones. This is another thing depriving the farmer of a rightful price for his produce. If there were no zones and the farmer could freely move the grain within the borders of this country, he would have got much more than he is now getting for his produce and he would have had an incentive to produce more. But this zonal system operates more wickedly than the levy system.

I will give an instance. In Gujarat, from where I come, we produce oil, fertiliser, milk and cotton textiles. All these can move freely in all parts of India, but if I want to import a bag of wheat from my own farm, I am prohibited from doing so by the zonal system. Free movement should work both ways. Suppose we in Gujarat were to say that we will not allow oil, cotton textiles and fertilisers produced in our State to go out of the State to the rest of the country and outside, what would happen? Madhya Pradesh is very glad to have our fertiliser and our cotton textiles, but it won't allow its grain to come to our part of the country. This is a very shortsighted policy and because of these restrictions, you are reducing the price which the farmer should get; he is now getting much less than what he should in reason get.

Take the case of America. Take the case of Russia. In Russia it is all controlled and the poor poverty-stricken farmer is not able to feed the country even after 50 years of communism. But in America, which is the richest country in the world, the farmer is given price support. The

result has been that the farmers grow more and more and more, thus producing a surplus with which they feed other countries. They convert their surplus into wheat and corn stocks, dried milk and other things and this they use for doling out to the world. I wish our Government had taken a lesson from the experience of America instead of turning their face towards Russia. If they had done that, we would have been in a much better position today in respect of problem of food and millions of our countrymen would not have had to go to bed on a hungry stomach every night. But for this state of affairs our Government are principally responsible because it is the policy of this Government,—it is not an act of nature, it is not the failure of the country to produce—it is the policy of this Government which has come in the way of the country producing more than it is.

If the zonal system, if the levy system and all the control that inhibit production such as those on oil, diesel oil, engines and all other controls are lifted, the Indian farmer would not only feed this country but show a surplus to export. But for this I do not know if my friends on the Benches opposite—which are empty now because they dare not hear me—would accept the responsibility. I do not know if my words are going to reach them but I do say that if the Agriculture Minister were to pay heed to these words of mine, the bleak picture we see in the country would be transformed into a bright one almost overnight.

Coming to the question of irrigation, in this country there are big irrigation projects all over India. In fact, India has the largest acreage under irrigation in the world. There are irrigation schemes in the north, south, east, everywhere, but when it comes to the Narmada, which has the biggest irrigation potential and the biggest potential produce more food in Gujarat, Kathiawad and Kutch, the Government act in a laggard manner. There is nothing done to stop the waters of Narmada from flowing into the sea and to divert it to produce food in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kutch. What is there to stop them from doing this except politics and the refusal of this Government to exercise their own authority? I do not know what stops Government from doing this. But a time will come—I utter this word

of warning—when the public of Gujarat and Kathiawar may have to ask this Government to answer for what I would call this crime against humanity by stopping the production of more food and allowing all the water to run waste into the sea without doing any good to anybody.

I would once again appeal to my hon. friend, the Minister of Agriculture, to bestow thought on these three questions I have raised and do something about them. If he can abolish the zonal system, if he can do away with the levy system and if he see that the Narmada project is pushed through, this country will be able to present to the world a picture different from the bleak and sorry picture that we are doing today.

SHRI S. D. PATIL (Sangli): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation. This year we are really happy to support these demands because after two years of acute scarcity because of drought conditions in 1965-66 and 1966-67, the bright prospects of agricultural production in 1967-68 have created an atmosphere of hope and confidence in the country's economy. This is due to the working of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Co-operation, the efforts of the staff of the Ministry and the agriculturists's continued efforts during the last year.

Ours is a purely agricultural country and it is accepted by eminent economists in this country that agriculture is the backbone of our economy; Seventy per cent of the people are engaged in or live on agriculture, and 50 per cent of the national income is derived from agriculture. So, our first and foremost task will be to see that strenuous efforts are made in strengthening agriculture. Unless and until that is done and a stable economy is established, the country cannot develop itself in future. For the purpose of industrialisation it is necessary to have strong agricultural base because a number of industries such as textile, ginning; vanaspti, vegetable oils jute, sugar and such other industries are also entirely dependent on agricultural production for raw materials. So, both from the point of view of agricultural production and also from the point of view of the raw materials necessary for the industrialisation of the country, agricult-

[Shri S. D. Patil]

ture is the most important thing to be taken into account, and special attention is required from the Government for improving agriculture. It seems that the Government having realised this has directed all its efforts to enrich the agriculture and the result is that a record level of foodgrains production of 95 million tonnes in 1967-68 is expected, which will exceed by 20 million tonnes last year's production level and is higher by 6 million tonnes than the record level of 89 million tonnes production in 1964-65.

Vigorous efforts have been made to enrich agricultural production by implementing the important programme of agricultural development such as the cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains, promotion of double/multiple cropping, availability of credit facilities, intensive cultivation of commercial crops, development of minor irrigation, increased use of fertilisers and improved seeds at improved methods of mechanised cultivation etc. Among these various programmes of developmental activities in order to increase food production, I personally attach much importance to the development of minor irrigation; because as we all know cultivation requires irrigation first and then comes implementation of improved programmes of agricultural development. Without irrigation facilities, no implementation of the programme of agricultural development will increase agricultural production. You cannot ask our poor cultivators to wait for the rains which are very uncertain, scanty, available for a short time and sometimes untimely. So, by that we will not be helping to increase production. So, it is necessary that every poor agriculturist must be supplied with water through irrigation. It has been proved by our sad experience of two successive drought years in 1965-66 and 1966-67 that water is necessary, and the supply of assured water to improve agricultural production has become imperative.

You cannot ask the agriculturists to improve the production of foodgrains and to improve the agricultural income unless and until you give them assured water for agriculture. Accordingly, great stress has been laid during the year on the develop-

ment of minor irrigation facilities. There is another reason why this great stress has been laid on minor irrigation schemes, which is most notable. It has been said in the government reports as well as in the Government publications that by the end of 1951, 17 per cent of the usable water out of the total annual flow of the rivers has been utilised for irrigation. By the end of the Second Plan, 27 per cent of the water has been utilised and by the end of the third Plan 36 per cent of the usable flow of the water has been utilised.

Now, the possibility of diverting the normal flow of the river waters into irrigation channels has almost exhausted and there is very little scope in having irrigation through the river waters. So, if at all you want to contemplate and make any development of irrigation, you will have to contemplate and concentrate only on minor irrigation. That is, by the minor irrigation works, such as wells, tube-wells, bhandaras, community wells, lift irrigation schemes under the co-operative schemes and tanks. Such schemes will have to be undertaken and then only the water facilities can be made available to the poor agriculturists. Moreover, such schemes give immediate relief to the poor agriculturists and the results also are seen within a short time.

Hence from this point of view, the Government are required to concentrate on minor irrigation and accordingly 3½ million acres were covered by the new minor irrigation schemes last year and the target for the coming year will be another 3½ million acres. Thus is the importance attached to minor irrigation schemes.

Our Deputy Prime Minister, taking into consideration the important role played by minor irrigation works in the country's efforts to increase agricultural production, has advised the State Governments to utilise their respective shares from the additional revenue to their resources for minor irrigation and rural electrification. I hope that the State Governments will follow the advice given by the Deputy Prime Minister and thus enrich their own States and the country as a whole.

Within just one minute I will finish. I will only speak a few words with regard to the zonal system. The conference of Chief Ministers has taken place in Delhi, and they have arrived at certain conclusions. Accordingly, a slight modification in the zonal arrangement has been made and a big zone of wheat-growing area is formed and free movement of wheat is allowed in that part. What is the effect of that? In view of the bumper crop in every State of that big zone, the free movement will tend to, abnormally lower the prices, and the Government will not be able to purchase all the wheat at the procurement prices, and the poor agriculturists will be suffering then, as the Government will not be able to protect them, because we know the Government's capacity for purchasing the wheat at procurement prices. The same is with regard to jowar, bajra and maize. What I would like to submit is that wheat, jowar, bajra and maize are the interchangeable foodgrains, and any shortage in one of them is often made good by the supply of the other. If the food supply in the country is to be established, which will help to maintain the price-index normal and steady throughout the country, zonal restrictions on the movement of the above foodgrains—wheat, jowar, bajra and maize—should be totally done away with. That is my suggestion so that the prices will be maintained and everybody will get the required foodgrains, and there will thus be stability in this way.

One word with regard to the prices.

The prices are determined by the Agricultural Prices Commission in consultation with the Chief Ministers and are declared before the harvesting season starts. While determining the prices, I suggest that the following things should be taken into consideration: cost of production, capital expenditure, interest on it, conveyance charges, storage charges, maintenance charges and land revenue he is required to pay. In addition to the above, some marginal profit should be given to the poor agriculturist. That will be a reasonable price. Procurement price, minimum support price and all these prices should be removed once for all and the reasonable price should be fixed taking into consid-

eration the factors I have mentioned above.

With these words, Sir, I conclude.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair

POINT OF ORDER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri O. P. Tyagi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this hour? There is nothing before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order regarding the business of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under rule 340 which says :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move".....

I am making that motion just now.

"that the debate on the motion be adjourned"

Sir, here the motion is that the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be taken into consideration. I want to move a motion "that the debate on the motion be adjourned" for the reason which I will mention now. I have come to know just now that my hon. friends, Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri Sarjoo Pandey and leaders of the SVD met the President at 11 a.m. and requested him that no action should be taken on the Governor's Report which, according to me, is not a correct picture of what is happening in U. P.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : What is the point of order ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am submitting it. Let him wait.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : There is no point of order, It is a point of disorder.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We had requested the President yesterday for physical verification of all the SVD members, who number 229 in a House of 421. Unfortunately'.....(Interruptions).

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : There is no point of order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Governor's Report is not our business.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am told that the Cabinet is taking a decision on the partial and discriminatory report of the Governor. So, I am requesting you, Sir, to adjourn the discussion and take up the new subject, namely that a party which is a majority is not allowed to form a government.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want to point out that he has not read the other rule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the Home Minister make a statement. What is this fishy deal which is going on when the Parliament is in session ?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मित्र, श्री बनर्जी, ने आपके सामने जो प्रस्ताव रखे हैं, उसके बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो कह रहे हैं, वह सही बात है। इस राष्ट्रपति जी को मिलने गए थे। उनको जो कुछ बताया गया, वह उन्होंने नोट कर लिया। उनको यह बताया गया कि गवर्नर ने हमारे लीडर को यह कहा कि तुम्हारी पार्टी के अठारह भावमी डिफेन्ड हो गये हैं, इस लिए तुम्हारी मैजस्टी नहीं है। तब लीडर ने उनसे कहा कि अगर हमारे कुछ भावमी डिफेन्ड हो गये हैं, तो प्राय सिर्फ कयास से जो कुछ

नहीं कर सकते; उनके नाम हमें बता दीजिए; अगर वह हुआ है, तो मैं आपकी बात मान लूँगा। लेकिन नाम नहीं बताएँगे, यों ही कहेंगे कि तुम्हारे 18 डिफेन्ड हो गए, 20 डिफेन्ड हो गए, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता कि हमारी मैजोरिटी चली गई। यह चीज उन्होंने नोट कर ली। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि वहाँ इन लोगों की कभी डिफीट तो नहीं हुई...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got to point out how this House comes into the picture. That is the main question.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ। मुझे ऐसा लग कि हम लोगों की बात राष्ट्रपति सभ को जंची। मगर उन्होंने यह बताया कि ये लोग जो एडवाइस करेंगे, मैं उस पर चलाया। अब वह कि एडवाइस करने वाली बात गवर्नमेंट की है और गवर्नमेंट यहाँ से चल रही है.....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : The discretion of the Governor cannot be challenged before any forum.....(Interruptions).

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : अगर ऐसी एडवाइस इन को राष्ट्रपति जी की है, तो फिर हम लोगों को यहाँ पर उठना चाहिए, और कहाँ इस विषय को उठायेंगे। इस लिए हमें यहाँ उठाने का अधिकार है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There must be some end to it, Shri Banerjee always raises an issue and reads only the first portion. The second portion of the rule is that, if in the opinion of the Speaker the motion for adjournment of the debate is an abuse of the rules of the House.....(Interruption).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is not an abuse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not

consider it an abuse. You are perfectly within your rights, but this is not the occasion for it. Secondly, defector is an elusive commodity. You cannot say any thing with certainty about him. When the President is seized of the matter, how can we in this House say... (Interruption).

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): May I say how this House comes into the picture? The House comes into the picture because here we have got a responsibility to see that things in the States are carried on in a constitutional way. From what Shri Banerjee and Shri Joshi have told the House it is quite clear that things are not going on in U. P. according to the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution has not given any power to the Governor to count all these as if they were chickens. It is not his duty. Even in the Speakers' Conference, you remember, the Resolution said that it is the House that must decide... Therefore it is the duty of the Governor of U. P. to give a chance to get this settled in the House. On the other hand, behind the House, in his own Chamber, he is trying to count members as if they were chickens on this side and some on that side and having his own calculations. He is not even able to give out the names of the members who had told him that they had defected. Therefore he is going quite against the spirit of the Constitution. That is how this House comes into the picture.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have only demanded the names of the 17.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as the decision of the Speakers' Conference is concerned, it is very clear that it is not a question to be decided somewhere else; the House is supreme. But so far as the present negotiations are concerned... (Interruption).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No negotiations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The conversation that is taking place, how is that the concern of this House? You may say that there is the President's Proclamation.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The retiring Chief Minister's Government was not defeated in the House. That is quite clear. There is no other method for the Governor to know whether he commands the majority or not. He commanded the majority when he resigned. The entire House is still there. Therefore, the only place where the question of majority can be decided is the House. It is quite clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I share your anxiety about the future. One thing is clear, as you said, that when he resigned; he resigned not because he had lost his majority but the party was not in a position to say that he was their leader. A new leader was appointed... (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER: The question is not that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will admit that we are not concerned in any manner about the defections in the party. What has been stated here is whether some members have defected or not. Who is to decide whether A has defected or not?

This House has nothing to do. You will admit that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have got a list of 239 members... (Interruption).

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: The question whether some people have walked out to the other said or not does not arise. There was a Chief Minister who resigned but he had not lost his majority. The Governor then, instead of advising the President to dissolve the Assembly, said, "I give them time to adjust themselves." He was not able to come to any other assessment whatsoever. Therefore, the majority of the retiring Chief Minister is still there and it is quite obvious that this should be settled in the House, not in the chamber.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I appreciate the constitutional propriety, as you have pointed out, so far as this is concerned. But so far as the present debate is concerned, it is not at all relevant. Therefore, let us resume the debate now. Shri

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

O. P. Tyagi. You have to speak on the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, not on this point of order..... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let the Deputy Prime Minister assure this House that no decision will be taken unless and until it is discussed in the House.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Unless the Speaker allows, they should not raise anything here. It has been decided and agreed that unless the Speaker allows, they cannot raise anything here. The Speaker had decided that and they have agreed to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On the basis of a certain information received at the eleventh hour, it is within their rights. But it must be within the rules. If they are abusing the rules, as I have said..... (Interruption) Rule 314 clearly says that. This House is not concerned with the matter.....(Interruption).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You never said that this was an abuse of the rules.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Banerjee has put a motion before the House. The House should adjourn now and discuss this matter in very emergent manner. Whether it is emergent or not, we will decide it. You cannot just rule it out. It is a very urgent and emergent matter. Both urgency and emergency arise out of two things, namely, the President is going to.....(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This was argued by your colleague, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My point has not been heard.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The Cabinet cannot take a decision without referring the matter to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are we,

in this House, competent, at the present juncture, to advise the President to take a decision regarding this matter..... ? (Interruption) I have over-ruled it already. Shri O. P. Tyagi, to speak on the Demands, not on this. (Interruption).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : You better call somebody from this side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I gave an opportunity to raise it ; I gave a hearing. I know you are very much concerned about the U. P. affair. But what can I do here ?

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : आप मेरी बात एक मिनट सुन लीजिये । 17 ता० को...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already overruled it. Under Rule 340, he tried to move for an adjournment of the House. I have already said that is not in order.

[4.19 hrs.]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1968-69—Contd.

Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation—Contd.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना तो यही थी कि यह बहुत ही आवश्यक विषय है, भारत वर्ष के इतिहास से इस का सम्बन्ध है। गवर्नर के एक्शन को लेकर.....(व्यवधान)..... मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी रूलिंग शिरोधार्य है परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ इस देश में आज प्रजातन्त्र खतरे में है और उसकी रक्षा होनी आवश्यक है। इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करेंगे।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : How does the 'Governor' come in the Food Debate ? This is going too far.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : भारतवर्ष में खाद्य और कृषि की समस्या महत्वपूर्ण हैं। भारतवर्ष के आर्थिक ढांचे का आधार कृषि है परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश इस देश के कर्णधारों ने, योजना बनाने वालों ने इस तथ्य को आंखों से ओझल कर दिया और विदेशी, पाश्चात्य देशों की तकल करते हुए यहाँ पर खेती का कोई महत्व ही नहीं दिया बल्कि कल-कारखानों को महत्व दिया। यहाँ के खेतों और किसानों की उपेक्षा करते हुए यहाँ का आर्थिक ढांचा शहरों और उद्योगों पर आधारित किया। भारतवर्ष में 7 लाख गांव हैं और 5 हजार नगर हैं। देश की योजनाओं में इन 5 हजार नगरों को महत्व दिया गया और 7 लाख गांव जो कि इस देश के आर्थिक ढांचे का आधार हैं, इनकी उपेक्षा की गई और उसका कुपरिणाम हमारे सामने बीस वर्षों में आया। भारतवर्ष का जो स्वरूप विदेशों में उपस्थित हुआ वह भिखारी के रूप में भुखमरों के रूप में उपस्थित हुआ। यहाँ पर जो थ्रकटाड के डेलीगेट्स आये थे उन्होंने यह बात कही थी कि आज तक तो हम यह बात जानते थे कि भारत वर्ष भिखारियों का देश है परन्तु भारतवर्ष में आने के बाद यह ज्ञात हुआ कि भारतवर्ष ऐसा नहीं है, भारतवर्ष का स्वरूप कुछ और ही है। हमारा यह स्वरूप आया क्यों? इसलिए कि हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा लड़खड़ा गया, हमारी खेती लड़खड़ा गई, हमारे किसान लड़खड़ा गये। केवल हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा ही नहीं बल्कि हमारी राजनीतिक स्थिति भी लड़खड़ा गई, डामाडोल हो गई। हमारी विदेश नीति भी लड़खड़ा गई।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Deputy Prime Minister is going away without making a statement.

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : हमने पी० एल० 480 के नाम पर अरबों रुपए का अनाज खरीदा। 20 अरब रुपये का अनाज खरीदा और वही आज इस देश के आर्थिक ढांचे को डगमगा रहा है। रोज प्रश्न आते हैं कि 'सी०

आइ० ए० रुपया दे रहा है, चुनावों में रुपया मिल रहा है। जबतक पी० एल० 480 का अरबों रुपया इस देश में जमा है, जबतक यह रुपया इस देश में उपस्थित रहेगा तब तक इस देश की राजनीति स्थिर नहीं रह सकेगी और देश का ढांचा सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकेगा और देश में पंचमांगियों की कमी नहीं हो सकेगी।

इस देश की आजादी के 20 साल पश्चात् भी विदेशों से हम जो गल्ला मंगा रहे हैं उसके आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :

1965	7.546	मिलियन टन
1966	10.36	" "
1967	8.67	" "

1968 में हम अभी 7.5 मिलियन टन की आशा करते हैं। इसके दाम कितने लगते हैं? 532.17 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष देना पड़ रहा है हम को आज भी। तो इसको रोकना आवश्यक है।

मैं इस सरकार को एक भूल को दूर करने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कभी-कभी भूल में भी अच्छाई आ जाती है। हमारा देश जो भटक रहा था उसको सन् 62 में चाइना ने हमला करके सही रास्ते पर खड़ा कर दिया। हमने देश में रक्षा की तैयारी की और फिर सन् 65 में पाकिस्तान को हमने ठीक जवाब दे दिया। वही स्थिति हमारे सामने अमरीका ने खड़ी कर दी थी जबकि उसने यह कह दिया कि हम अनाज नहीं देंगे क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई चल रही थी। उन दिनों अमरीका ने हमको दावना चाहा, हमारे स्वाभिमान को लात मारी परन्तु उसके साथ-साथ हमारा देश जागृत हुआ और वह खड़ा हो गया। परन्तु मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने उस स्वाभिमान के चैलेन्ज को स्वीकार नहीं किया। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि आज हमारे देश की खाद्य स्थिति अच्छी हुई है लेकिन यह सौभाग्य किसने उत्पन्न किया है? माननीय उप कृषि मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि आज किसान जागृत है, वह बेचैन हो रहा है अच्छे बीज के लिए, अच्छी खाद के लिए। लेकिन उसको

[श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी]

प्रेरणा किसने दी ? सरकार की ओर से कोई इंसेंटिव नहीं है क्योंकि सरकार की तरफ से तो बहुत दिनों से इंसेंटिव है कि अधिक अन्न उपजाओ, गमलों में टिमाटर उगाओ। आज किसान जो जागरूक है उसका एक ही कारण है और वह यह कि किसान को उसकी उपज का ठीक भाव मिल रहा है। आज 20 सालों के पश्चात् किसान भी यह अनुभव कर रहा है कि इस देश में आजादी आई है, उसको भी उसकी उपज के ठीक दाम मिल रहे हैं। आज उसकी भोपड़ी भी पक्की बनने जा रही है। लेकिन उससे शहरों को बेचनी हो रही है, शहर के लोग अनाज के भावों से बेचैन हो रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब आज बड़े दिनों के पश्चात् किसान का भाग्य जायत हुआ है तो फिर यह बेचनी क्यों ?

मैं उन वैज्ञानिकों को भी घन्यवाद बना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने इस देश की बेचनी को अनुभव करते हुये, इस देश के स्वाभिमान की रक्षा करने के लिए अच्छे बीजों को उत्पन्न किया। तो यह दी ही चीजें हैं जिनके कारण आज यह अच्छी स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। वैज्ञानिकों ने अच्छे बीज बनाये लेकिन सरकार ने क्या किया ? उन बीजों का वितरण आपके हाथ में आया लेकिन वह वितरण किस रूप में हुआ ? उसमें भ्रष्टाचार हुआ। इस देश में जवाहर ज्योति और शरवती सैनारा का जो उत्तम बीज उत्पादन हुआ वह किसानों को देखने को नहीं मिला। उसको राय बरेली में बांटा गया किसी विशेष मन्त्री को खुश करने के लिए और वहाँ के वोटर्स को खुश करने के लिये और इस देश के तमाम किसान हाथ पर हाथ घरे बैठे रह गये।

इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस देश की स्थिति को ठीक नहीं किया गया, अगर हमने अपनी खाद्य नीति और कृषि नीति को ठीक नहीं बनाया तो हमारा देश आगे चलकर खतरे में पड़ जायेगा। खेती के लिए चार पांच

चीजें होती हैं जैसे पानी, खाद, बीज, अच्छी शिक्षा और लैड रिफार्मिंग। जहाँ तक पानी का सवाल है, सरकार ने इस देश को ईश्वर के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है, बादलों पर छोड़ दिया है। अगर ज्यादा पानी बरस गया तो बाढ़ आ गई और कम पानी बरसा तो सूखा पड़ गया। संसार के लोगों के कानों में यह बात पड़ी कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र में और बिहार में सूखा है जबकि संसार के वैज्ञानिक इस बात को जानते हैं कि सबसे बड़ा पानी का भंडार गंगा के मैदान के नीचे है। ऐसी स्थिति के होते हुए भी उस क्षेत्र में सूखा पड़े, यह बात कुछ सम्भव नहीं आती। अगर सरकार का ध्यान इस प्रकार की बातों की तरफ होता तो जहाँ पर कि पानी का भण्डार बरा पड़ा है, और जहाँ 18 हाथ पर पानी का भण्डार है, वहाँ पर किस प्रकार सूखा पड़ता। यह स्थिति इसलिये खड़ी हो गई क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट ने उसकी उपेक्षा की और आज भी उसकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है।

सरकार ने बड़ी बड़ी नहरों की ओर ध्यान दिया। लेकिन बड़ी नहरों की भी आज यह हासत है कि जब नदियां सूख जाती हैं तो नहरें भी सूख जाती हैं। इसके अलावा जब किसान को पानी की आवश्यकता होती है तब पानी नहीं और जब उसको पानी की जरूरत नहीं रहती तब नहरें चलती हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि भी उसको कन्ट्रोल करने वाले हैं उनके बाप दादी ने कभी खेती नहीं की, जिनको यह पता नहीं कि गेहूँ और जौ के पौधे में क्या फर्क होता है और खेत कब बोये जाते हैं। ऐसे लोग खेती के इन्कार्ण हैं। इस प्रकार की स्थिति आज इस देश में चल रही है। मुझे वर्तमान खाद्य मन्त्री के बारे में तो पता नहीं, लेकिन पहले ऐसे भी खाद्य मन्त्री बनते रहे जिनके सामने अगर जौ गेहूँ का पीचा खड़ा कर दो तो यह बता नहीं सकते थे कि वह किसका पीचा है। जिन को खाद्य समस्या का ज्ञान नहीं वह अगर भी

बनते हैं तो मुझे पता नहीं देश की क्या स्थिति बनने वाली है।

पानी की व्यवस्था के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो यह जो नहरें हैं, गवर्नमेंट उस पानी के भण्डार का उपयोग करके अपने ट्यूबवैलों के द्वारा इन नहरों को 24 घण्टे चला सकती है और हर सीजन में चला सकती है। केवल नदियों के सहारे पर हमारी नहरें जीवित रहें यह हमारे लिए शोभनीय नहीं है जबकि हमारे पास पानी का भण्डार भरा पड़ा है।

उसके साथ साथ जो ट्यूबवैल्स हैं उनके लिए भी थोड़ा सा इशारा करता हूँ। आज जबकि देश के सामने खाद्य समस्या का प्रश्न उपस्थिति है उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई 3,000 के लगभग ट्यूबवैल्स बगैर बिजली के कनेक्शन के ठप्प पड़े हैं। काफ़ी संख्या में यह ट्यूबवैल्स बन्द पड़े रहते हैं और नहरें जैसा मैं ने कहा सूख जाती हैं। इस प्रकार की स्थिति आज भी मौजूद है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि वह इस पानी के भण्डार का सदुपयोग करे अपनी ओर से नहरें निकाले। इसके अलावा जो पानी वर्षा का आता है उस पानी को सुरक्षित करके पानी का भण्डार बनाया जाय और ऐसे स्थानों पर जहाँ पानी नहीं है या जहाँ की जमीन के नीचे पानी नहीं है वहाँ इस पानी को देने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

उदाहरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को ले लीजिए। मध्य प्रदेश की जमीन के नीचे पहाड़ हैं और पहाड़ के नीचे पानी है, काफ़ी उपजाऊ भूमि मध्य प्रदेश में है लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने इस की कभी कोशिश नहीं की कि वह ट्यूबवैल्स बनायें और वहाँ की भूमि का सदुपयोग किया जाए। मुझे अफ्रीका व अन्य यूरोपीय देशों में जाने का मौका मिला और मैंने देखा कि वहाँ पहाड़ों पर भी ईख उगी हुई थी। नलों के जरिये पहाड़ों पर पानी पहुँच रहा था

लेकिन यहाँ जमीन के नीचे पानी है। वर्षा का पानी आता है और हम उसे संग्रह करके उसका सदुपयोग जरूरत की जगहों पर नहीं कर रहे हैं। जैसे विस्तृत व समतल मैदान भारतवर्ष में हैं ऐसा सुनहरा देश दूसरा मैंने सारे संसार में अन्यत्र नहीं देखा है।

ऊँचे से ऊँचे, नीचे से नीचे व ऊबड़ खाबड़ देश आप को देखने को मिल जायेंगे, परन्तु आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि दुनिया के वैज्ञानिक इन से भी लाभ उठा रहे हैं लेकिन यह इस भारत देश का दुर्भाग्य ही कहा जा सकता है कि जहाँ खेती लायक विस्तृत व समतल मैदान भरे पड़े हैं उन का सदुपयोग करने के लिए अर्थात् उन पर खेती करने के लिए आज हमारी सरकार प्रयत्न नहीं कर रही है।

इस के पश्चात् मैं एक और चीज की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ और वह है खाद। खेती के लिए दूसरी आवश्यक चीज खाद होती है। खाद के बारे में हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने सर्वथा उपेक्षा की है। आज भी हमारे सामने खाद का लक्ष्य बनाया था और गवर्नमेंट जानती है कि पानी के पश्चात् खाद का मूल्य है तो भी उस के स्वयं के आंकड़े सिद्ध करते हैं कि उस दिशा में उसने सही तरीके से अग्रम नहीं किया है। हमने सन् 1951-52 में 15,834 टन खाद बनाई, 1960-61 में 94,202, 65-66 में 2 लाख 33,317 और 67-68 में 3,07,936 टन खाद बनाई। गवर्नमेंट ने प्रथम योजना में खाद का जो लक्ष्य बनाया था उसका वह 84 प्रतिशत ही पैदा कर सकी, दूसरी योजना के लक्ष्य का वह 34 फीसदी पूरा कर सकी और तीसरी योजना में स्थिति यह आ गयी कि वह लक्ष्य का केवल 29 प्रतिशत ही पैदा कर सकी। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि खाद की पैदावार करने का औसत बराबर गिरता ही जा रहा है। इस के साथ-साथ एक बात की तरफ मैं और इशारा करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि हम विदेशी खाद की ओर मुँह ताक रहे हैं। कैमिकल खाद की

प्रकार से समस्या को हल करेंगे ? इसके लिए आप को ग्रन् के अलावा एक और सस्टीच्यूट खोजना होगा। आप ने उस के लिए मांस और मछली खोजा है और मछलियों की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए आप ने तालाबों में बीज भी डाले हैं। लेकिन जब वह मछली मांस प्लेट में आते हैं, तो जो व्यक्ति 4 रोटी खाता है वह फिर 8 रोटी खाता है और इस तरह से वह उद्देश्य हमारा सिद्ध नहीं होता है क्योंकि मछली मांस से आदमियों की भूख बढ़ती है और वह अशुद्ध अधिक अनाज खाते हैं। हमारे यहां उस का एक सस्टीच्यूट था और हमारे ऋषि मुनियों ने बतलाया था कि उस का सस्टीच्यूट घी दूध है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हम इस देश में ग्रन् के साथ दूध, घी की भी पैदावार बढ़ाते। आप घी, दूध को छोड़िये अगर यहां के लोगों को एक गिलास छाछ भी पौने को मिल जाय तो भी यहां के लोगों की खुराक आधी रह जायेगी। इसके लिए इस देश में गोशालाओं की स्थापना होनी चाहिए और मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर ऐसा हो तो केवल हरियाणा प्रान्त ही एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जोकि डेनमार्क की तरह देश को काफी मात्रा में दूध सुलभ कर सकता है।

ग्रन् में मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए श्री जगजीवन राम को इस के लिए बधाई देता है कि उन के जीवन काल में अर्थात् उनके मंत्रिकाल में इस देश की समस्या का कुछ समाधान होता दिखलाई देता है लेकिन खेद की बात है कि किसान जो आज अधिक मात्रा में खाद्योन्न उत्पन्न करके आप को दे रहा है उस का देश में समुचित रूप से बटवारा करने की जो जिम्मेदारी आप पर है उसे आप ठीक से नहीं निभा पा रहे हैं। मुझे मंत्री महोदय की योग्यता व कुशलता में संदेह नहीं है लेकिन पता नहीं कि वह यह कुछ जोस क्यों अभी तक बनीये हुए हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ यह कुछ जोस देश के लिए खतरा है। और इन्हें आप खत्म कीजिये। अनाज के काम को पूरे देश में सुले रूप में चलने दीजिये। तमाम देश

एक रूप में खड़ा हो। अगर भूखी मरनी है तो सारा देश भूखी मरेगी और कुशहाल रहना है तो सारा देश कुशहाल रहेगा। वर्तमान काल में यह कुछ जोस बना कर आपने देश में भ्रष्टाचार पैदा कर दिया है। एक, एक प्रान्त अलग-अलग देश बन कर खड़ा हो गया है। सीमाओं पर स्मर्गलिंग चल रही है। इसलिये इन खाद्य क्षेत्रों को समाप्त कीजिये। किसानों को अगर खाद्यान्न अधिकधिक उत्पन्न करने के लिए यथेष्ट पैसा मिलेगा और उनमें प्रोत्साहन पैदा होगा तो इस देश में कृषि अपने आप बढ़ती चली जायेगी और इस देश की समस्याओं का समाधान हो जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call any Member from the Congress Benches, I must point out that the Congress Party has no time left to its credit, and it has exhausted the time allotted to it. But there are a number of Members who have never had an opportunity to speak on any of the Demands so far. That is one consideration. I would try to accommodate three or four Members from the Congress Benches provided they confine their remarks to five to seven minutes each, because otherwise it would be difficult. I should have requested the Food Minister to reply at 3.30 p. m. but I would request him to reply at about 4 p. m. I think he will be taking about an hour ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Yes.

श्री जगजीवन राम (खंडवा) : उपरोक्त महोदय, किसी भी देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिरता का उस देश की भूमि उत्पादक शक्ति से बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध रहता है। जब किसी देश की भूमि की उत्पादक शक्ति का ह्रास आरम्भ हो जाता है तब उस देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिरता भी भंग होनी लग जाती है। भारतवर्ष एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और उसकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की आधार-शिला भी कृषि है क्योंकि हमारा राष्ट्रीय आय का आधे से ज्यादा भाग कृषि से मिलता है, तथा देश के 75 प्रतिशत आदमी खेती में ही काम करने है। यह विधि की विडम्बना है कि एक

[श्री ग० च० दीक्षित]

और तो भारतवर्ष के निवासी अपनी जन्म भूमि को शस्य-श्यामलां मातृम के नाम से सम्बोधित करें और साथ ही दूसरी ओर उसी राष्ट्र के आदमियों को भिक्षा-पात्र लेकर इधर उधर भिक्षा-देहि, भिक्षां देहि कहते हुए जाना पड़े। अगर हम इसको विधि की विडंबना न कहें तो फिर और क्या कहें ?

जब कभी हमको अन्न के उत्पादन में अधिक सफलता मिलती है तब हमारे विरोधी भाई निःसर्ग की दुहाई देते हैं और कहते हैं कि निःसर्ग के बल के ऊपर, पानी बरसने के बल के ऊपर यह फसल उपजी। लेकिन जब कभी फसल में कमी आती है तो कहा जाता है कि निःसर्ग की मदद जो नहीं मिली उस में सरकार की कमजोरी थी, सरकार की असमर्थता थी। लेकिन इतना सब होते हुए भी हम यह कह सकते हैं कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार ने कुछ तो किया है क्योंकि जब हम पुराने जमाने के काश्तकार का चित्र मस्तिष्क में लाना चाहते हैं तब ढलते हुए सूर्य की लालिमा-युक्त क्षितिज की पृष्ठ भूमि में एक झुके हुए लड़खड़ाते हुए कदमों से चलते हुए और अपने कंधों पर हल धरे हुए काश्तकार का चित्र हमारे सामने उभर कर चला आता है। लेकिन आज जब हम उस काश्तकार के चित्र पर दृष्टिपात करते हैं तब हमें एक दूसरा नजारा दिखाई देता है। यह नजारा यदि देखना हो तो हम पंजाब की तरफ जा कर देखें। वहाँ का काश्तकार सजग है, सचेत है, उसकी आँख में एक तेज आ गया है और उसकी शुष्क धमनियों में रक्त की लाली संचारित हो चुकी है। जिस समय हम पंजाब के उस काश्तकार को देखते हैं तो हमारे मूँह से बरबस यह निकल पड़ता है :

“पूर्ण हो रही आज कामना गाँधी के
अरमान की,
श्रम के साधक बदल रहे हैं तकदीर
हिन्दुस्तान की”

यह चित्र हमारी आँखों के सामने आकर खड़ा हो जाता है। इधर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हमने काश्तकार की तरफ कुछ ख्याल किया है।

यह बात जरूर है कि प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना के समय हमने कृषि की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया था, लेकिन उसके बाद हमने अपना ध्यान औद्योगिक विकास की तरफ फेरा। हमने देखा कि शहर फले और फूले, लेकिन किसके बल के ऊपर फले और फूले ? हमें और हमारे राष्ट्र को इसके लिये बहुत बड़ी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी। हमारे गांव की बरबादी के ऊपर, गांवों की कुर्बानियों के ऊपर हमारे शहरों का विकास हुआ। इस तरह से एक ओर शहर खुशहाल होते गये और दूसरी ओर गांव बरबाद होते गये। हमारे यहाँ तेल के बड़े बड़े कारखाने खोले गये, लेकिन हुआ यह कि गांव में जो घानी का उद्योग था वह चौपट हुआ। हमने तेल की मिलें खोलीं, हमने कपड़े की मिलों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैलाव किया, लेकिन नतीजा यह हुआ कि जुलाहों का जो आघार था, जो हथकण्ठ का घन्घा था वह चौपट हो गया।

लेकिन इतना सब होते हुए भी पिछले वर्षों में हमारी तरक्की होती रही है और हमारी आमदनी में भी तरक्की होती रही है। अधिक अन्न उपजाने वाले अच्छे बीज के केन्द्र राज्य स्तर पर और केन्द्र स्तर पर जगह जगह खोले जा रहे हैं। उर्वरक को खपत ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो रही है। हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे काश्तकारों में एक नया जीवन आ गया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम उस का फायदा उठायें। काश्तकारों को आत्म-निर्भरता को प्रेरणा देने के लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम काश्तकारों में नव-जीवन का संचार करें, उनमें एक भावना पैदा करें, जिस भावना के बल के ऊपर वह कार्य करने के लिये तत्पर हो जायें। यदि हमने केवल प्रशासकीय लोगों पर ही विश्वास किया तो होगा यह कि

यदि नीकरशाही का रूल सन्तोषजनक रहा, अगर काश्तकारों की तरफ वे झुक गये तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन यदि वह काश्तकारों की तरफ नहीं झुके तब फल उल्टा भी हो सकता है। इस लिये आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि काश्तकारों में नवचेतना पैदा की जाय। उनमें जो श्रम-उपासना की भावना समाई हुई है उसका उपयोग करके उनको कार्य करने के लिये तत्पर किया जाये। जिस दिन काश्तकारों के अन्दर नवचेतना की भावना जागृत हो जायेगी, वह सजग हो जायेगा और काम में तत्पर हो जायेगा तब इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हमारा भविष्य सुखद होगा और हमारी जो आज स्थिति है वह नहीं रहेगी।

अब चन्द शब्दों में जो हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के सवाल हैं, उनकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। यह बात निर्विवाद है कि वन हमारी कृषि के लिये बहुत कुछ काम करते हैं। जहाँ वन ज्यादा होते हैं वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा बरसात होती है और कृषि में ज्यादा उपज होती है। आज मध्य प्रदेश में 1 लाख 76 हजार वर्ग मील भूमि में से करीब करीब 66 हजार वर्ग मील वन की उपज पैदा करने वाली है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के खाद्य एवं कृषि के एक विशेषज्ञ प्रो० क्विस्ट ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश के वनों में इतनी ज्यादा क्षमता है कि उससे कम से कम 92 मिलियन घन मीटर औद्योगिक लकड़ी पैदा की जा सकती है, लेकिन यह हो नहीं रहा है। आज केवल 9 घन मीटर वन सम्पदा का उत्पादन हो रहा है और उससे नुक्सान यह हो रहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में वन सम्पदा की उपज जितनी होनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं हो रही है।

मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में शासन को जितनी मदद देनी चाहिये थी उतनी इस कार्य में मदद उस ने नहीं दी। साथ ही साथ मेरा एक और निवेदन यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इस वर्ष चने

की इल्ली ने बड़ा भारी उपद्रव पैदा किया है। 3.1.68 से 25.1.68 तक 10 वायुयानों और 4 हेलिकाप्टरों ने दवा का छिड़काव किया। लेकिन अनुमान यह है कि चने की इल्ली का उपद्रव दो तीन मौसमों तक और रहेगा। इसलिये शासन से मेरा निवेदन है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा विशेषज्ञों को वहाँ पर वह भेजे ताकि वह इस का नियन्त्रण करने के लिये अध्ययन करे। अगर वह इस का नियन्त्रण कर पायेगे तो चने की इल्ली का जो करीब 8 लाख एकड़ भूमि में संचार हो चुका था वह बन्द हो जायेगा।

इस के साथ-साथ मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि मध्य प्रदेश में करीब 66 लाख आदिवासी बसते हैं। वह जिस हिस्से में बसते हैं वहाँ पर संचार साधनों की बहुत ही कम व्यवस्था है। यदि संचार साधनों का प्रसार वहाँ पर किया जाय तो वहाँ पर उर्वरकों की खपत ज्यादा होगी क्योंकि संचार साधनों की कमी के कारण वहाँ पर खाद का पूरी तरह इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाता है। आज वहाँ पर जो 1662 मील सड़कें हैं उन में से बहुत कम राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आदिवासियों को फायदा पहुँचाने के लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनुदान दिया जाय ताकि वहाँ पर सड़कों का निर्माण हो। अगर सड़कों का निर्माण हो जायेगा तो उर्वरक की ज्यादा खपत होगी। साथ ही साथ निवेदन है कि मध्य प्रदेश के वनों की संपदा की उपज की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि भावी इतिहासकार को कुछ कहने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा और वह अग्निमयी रागिनियों में विलस विलस कर हमें यह कह कर नहीं कोसेगा कि हमने भारत की शान खो दी।

SHRIMATI UMA ROY (Malda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. I know the time is very limited and I shall try to finish my speech within the limited time.

Sir, out of 136 million hectares of nett

[Shrinani Uma Roy]

cultivated area only about 25 million hectares of land are irrigated. But even this is not utilised properly. Only two to 15% of the irrigated area grows more than one crop. What is being done to educate farmers to grow more than one crop in the irrigated areas? India is a riverine country where big perennial rivers are flowing back to sea and thousands of canals of water are unutilised. This can be easily tapped by river pumping sets at much less cost than long big river valley projects. What has been done so far is not very much encouraging.

In my district of Malda in West Bengal although some sets were set up but full utilisation is not being done. I can assure that Malda can be made surplus in both Khariff as well as Rabi crops, if the waters of the Malda rivers are tapped instead of allowing them to go waste into the sea.

Today we are happy about the results of high-yielding varieties and hybrids. These varieties need more water as well as fertilizers and manures. It is a pity that even today we are not self-sufficient in the production of fertilizers and most of the factories are working below capacity, even less than 75% capacity, and we are spending crores of rupees for importing fertilizers in addition to the normal routine import schedule of cereals at a huge cost of foreign exchange. The present supply of two million tonnes of fertilizers will be fully utilised for the high yielding varieties alone. Then what about the irrigated crops and other cash crops like potato, sugarcane, cotton etc.? What about vegetable growers?

Malda is one of the largest pulse growing districts of West Bengal but the production per hectare is coming down day by day. More intensive attention is needed to increase the per hectare yield finding suitable high yielding pulses suitable for this district. These pulse crops in addition to production of more foodgrains can supply a large quantity of vegetable protein and improve the soil as well. What has been done so far in this district?

Our farmers are fighting a losing battle. The price of fertilizers in India is the highest in the world and double to that of Pakistan. Basically when there is no

difference between the farmers of India and Pakistan, then why the Indians farmers should have to pay double?

Do we have figures for cost of production of all the crops in the different agro-climatic zones of India? If not, then how is the procurement price of the farmers produce fixed? If we do not give the farmer an attractive price for his produce and charge very high for his supplies then what will induce him to raise his status from one of the lowest producers in the world to the highest?

My district, Malda, has the highest area under mango and the largest area in India under FAZLI MANGO—the biggest mango fruit. This mango is not only very large in size, sweet in taste but can stand transport to a great extent without air-conditioning. Even simple covered wagons are not available in time and every year a large quantity of fruit is wasted. More close co-operation and co-ordination of work at the highest level is necessary so that the farmers may not lose.

Mango in general is alternate-bearing, which, however, is said can be overcome by irrigation and judicious application of fertilizers etc. Intensive research on this is urgently necessary. Annually Malda produces mango worth about a crore of rupees and this fruit helps the people of Malda often to miss a cereal meal. Even if we spend several lakhs of rupees on the research on alternate bearing alone we can be rewarded by the 100% production and income of several lakhs rupees every year less consumption of cereals in which we are deficit.

Incidentally Fazli Mango is surplus in Malda. At present we are earning foreign exchange by exporting other varieties of mangoes. Then why don't we try to develop a market for Fazli mango also which can be quite attractive as a dessert fruit? Malda has already an airstrip and we can take the help of Calcutta port for this purpose.

I would conclude by saying some thing about jackfruit. Jackfruit can be grown throughout India and it is both a nutritious vegetable as well as fruit. More work on selection of suitable varieties for different agro-climatic zones and their multiplication

and distribution in the most suitable areas are urgently required now.

श्री. इन्द्रवीर सिंह (बागपत) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हर्ष-की बात है कि हमारे देश में अब खेती को प्राथमिकता देने का निर्धार हो रहा है। साथ ही दूसरी प्रसन्नता की बात यह है कि खेती हमारे देश में उद्योग का रूप धारण करने जा रही है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार को इस निप्रय में प्रयत्नशील रहना चाहिये ताकि ऐसी स्थिति बनी रहे कि खेती का जो पन्था है देश में वह एक लाभप्रद घंटा बना रहे।

हमारे देश के किसान अपनी मेहनत के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं। उस में सूजबूझ भी है। वह खेती के जो प्राचिनिक तरीके हैं, जो वैज्ञानिक तरीके हैं उनकी ओर खिंच रहा है। नए बीजों और नए उर्वरकों के प्रति उस में चाह पैदा हो रही है। परन्तु साथ ही साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि सरकार के जो खेती से सम्बन्धित विभाग हैं उन विभागों के कर्मचारी भी किसान से ठीक से बरताव करें, उसके साथ सहयोग करें तो इस देश का किसान इस देश को न केवल आत्मनिर्भर ही बना देगा अपितु अन्न-दाता के रूप में संसार में प्रतिष्ठित भी कर देगा।

परन्तु खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि किसान का जितने सरकारी विभागों के साथ वास्ता पड़ता है, चाहे वह माल विभाग हो या सिंचाई विभाग हो या सामुदायिक विकास विभाग हो सारे के सारे विभागों का किसान के साथ जो व्यवहार रहता है वह बहुत ही खराब और झड़झाई अत्याचरण रहता है। वह व्यवहार बहुत ही अमानवीय होता है। आज भी हमारे देश में किसान को कोई भी अधिकार नहीं मिलता। सिंचाई के लिए पानी लेने के लिए भी उनको अपनी के पंडों को खर्च देनी पड़ती है और सब उनको चुल्हू-सुर पानी मिलता है। सिंचाई के पुरेसिंहों को भी और वह पैसा न दे तो उसके यहां भी एक

जलने का मुहूरत ही नहीं निकलता है। ऐसी हालत में यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि किसानों को इन लोगों से बचाया जाए और सरकारी मशीनरी में इस तरह से सुधार किया जाए कि ये सरकारी महकमे किसान को सहयोग दें।

तम्बाकू के इस्पैक्टरों की बात को ही आप मत पूछिये। एक-एक छोटे से छोटा विभाग का इस्पैक्टर भी लाखों रुपया सालाना कमाता है और कमा सकता है। एक गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया का सैक्रेटरी इतना पैसा एक साल में नहीं कमा सकता होगा जितना वह कमा लेता है। मेरा खाद्य मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वह इस्पैक्टरों से, इन सजा महाराज्यों से किसान को बचायें। आज तो किसान ऐसा अनुभव करता है कि इन लोगों को खुली छूट है और ये जैसे चाहें व्यवहार कर सकते हैं। कभी-कभी तो ऐसा महसूस होता है कि हमारे देश में कोई सरकार ही कम नहीं कर रही है। यह जो मैं कह रहा हूँ यह कोई आलोचना और आक्षेप की दृष्टि से नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि हम इस स्थिति को देखें और अपनी आँखें खोलें।

किसान की इस देश की राजनीति में क्या स्थिति है इसको भी हम देखें। खेतों के वोट पर देश के राजनीतिकदलों का रूप निर्भर रहता है। किसान जिस प्रकार से चाहे देश को रख सकता है, जिस प्रकार से चाहे देश को बना सकता है। इस वास्ते किसान की स्थिति हमें हमेशा अपने सामने रखनी होगी। किसान आज लालफीताशाही और कागशी भाषाजाल के गीचे तड़प रहा है, परेशान हो रहा है। इस लालफीताशाही और इस कागशी भाषाजाल को हमें तोड़ना चाहिये।

किसान के साथ काम करने वाले जितने भी सरकारी महकमे हैं उन में एक और बड़ी भारी कमी है और वह कमी यह है कि उन में आपस में कोई तालमेल नहीं है, कोई कोषो-नखेकन नहीं है। सिंचाई के महकमे में, माल के महकमे में, सामुदायिक विकास के महकमे

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

में आपस में कोई कोअर्डिनेशन नहीं है और यही कारण है कि कोई भी काम ठीक समय पर नहीं हो पाता है।

खाद्य समस्या यदि आज विकराल रूप धारण कर रही है तो यह केवल हमारी अकर्मण्यता का ही परिणाम है। सन् 1965-66 में देश में 28 करोड़ एकड़ में अन्न की खेती हुई थी और पैदावार 7 करोड़ 23 लाख टन हुई थी। तब लगभग अर्द्ध करोड़ टन अन्न की कमी उस साल रही। यदि प्रति एकड़ एक क्विंटल यानी प्रति कच्चा बीघा बीस किलोग्राम अनाज हम अधिक पैदा कर लेते तो यह सारी कमी पूरी हो जाती। क्या प्रति कच्चा बीघा बीस किलोग्राम पैदा करना भी कोई कठिन बात है? 1967-68 में हमारे देश में साढ़े नौ करोड़ टन अनाज की पैदावार का अनुमान है। यह कहा गया है कि लगभग पचास लाख टन की कमी रह जाएगी। यदि प्रति एकड़ बीस किलोग्राम भी अनाज अधिक पैदा किया जाए यानी कुल चार सेर प्रति कच्चा बीघा, तो हमारी समस्या हल हो सकती है।

इस साल अर्थात् 1968-69 में हमारे देश में उन्नत किस्म की खेती 85 लाख हेक्टर-यर या अर्थात् दो करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में की जाएगी। इस भूमि में अधिक उपज वाली फसलें बोई जायगी और उन्नत प्रकार के बीजों का प्रयोग किया जायगा। यदि सवा टन प्रति एकड़ अधिक पैदावार मिल जाय तो ढाई करोड़ टन अधिक अन्न पैदावार हो जायेगी। तब जिस समस्या को हम इतना विकराल समझते हैं, वह हल हो जायगी। अगर थोड़ी-थोड़ी भी उपज बढ़ने लगे, चार सेर प्रति कच्चा बीघा भी उपज करने लगे तो देश की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है।

15 hrs.

हम कुछ संसद्-सदस्य अभी पूसा संस्थान में नये उन्नत बीजों के प्रयोग और परीक्षण

देख कर आये है। सचमुच हमारे इन वैज्ञानिकों का परिश्रम और प्रतिभा सराहनीय है। निस्सन्देह ये बीज हमारे देश के कृषि क्षेत्र में एक नई क्रान्ति ला रहे हैं। परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि यह क्रान्ति की लहर देश के ग्राम किसान के खेत तक कैसे पहुंचे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार खेतों में नये और उन्नत बैरायटी के बीजों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, उसी प्रकार सरकारी महकमों और कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में भी किसी नई बैरायटी के बीजों का प्रयोग किया जाये, ताकि वे हाई यील्ड दे सकें, उनके काम की पैदावर ज्यादा हो सके।

मैं इस विषय में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पूँ कि आज कल खेती बहुत महंगी हो गई है और उस पर बड़ी लागत आती है, इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि किसान को पैदावार के भाव बहुत ऊँचे रखे जायें। मैं खाद्य मंत्री को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में एक क्रियात्मक नीति अपनाई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसान को इस वर्ष गन्ने की उचित कीमत मिल सकी है। मुझे आशा है कि भविष्य में भी वह इस नीति को साहस पूर्वक आगे बढ़ाने रहेंगे और भगले वर्ष भी अनाज तथा गन्ने के भाव एक समुचित स्तर पर रहेंगे, जिस से किसान खेती के काम में उत्साहपूर्वक लगा रहे।

जब सरकार और किसान दोनों यह समझ कर चल रहे हैं कि खेती एक उद्योग है, तो फिर जहाँ खेती का उद्योग बन रहा है, उन गाँवों के विकास के सब कामों और योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए सड़कों को ले लीजिये। अगर कहीं कोई छोटा सा कारखाना भी खुलता है, तो उसके लिए पहले सड़कें बनाई जाती हैं, बिजली दी जाती है और अन्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जाती हैं। खेती हमारे यहां एक देशव्यापी उद्योग है, जिस पर देश के 80, 85 प्रतिशत

लोगों की जीविका निर्भर है। इतने व्यापक उद्योग को उन्नत बनाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि गांवों में सड़कों का जाल बिछा दिया जाये। साल, दो साल के लिए शहरों में सड़कों का निर्माण बन्द कर के ग्रामों में सड़कें बनाने की ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि खेती का उद्योग पनप सके, झरों के साथ उस का सम्पर्क स्थापित हो सके और किसान भी आधुनिक युग के साथ कदम बढ़ा सकें।

जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे देश में आज तक केवल 17 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में सिंचाई होती है। सरकार की रिपोर्ट्स या कागजों में जो कुछ भी कहा जाये, वास्तविकता यह है कि नहरी इलाकों में भी पानी की बहुत कमी है। मैं अपने इलाके की नहर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह नहर तीन जिलों में जाती है। हमें उस नहर में अपनी आवश्यकता का केवल पचास प्रतिशत पानी मिल पाता है। किसान तीस चालीस साल से चिल्ला रहे हैं कि इस नहर में पानी बढ़ाने के लिए कोई तरीका निकाला जाये, लेकिन सरकार कहती है कि उस के पास पैसा नहीं है। इस नहर का कुल खर्च काटकर सालाना 41 लाख रुपये से अधिक बचत है। अगर कम से कम यही पैसा लगा दिया जाये, तो यह काम हो सकता है।

जब कृषि वैज्ञानिक बनती जा रही और इण्डस्ट्री का रूप धारण करती जा रही है, तो कृषि शिक्षा का बड़ा महत्व हो जाता है, जिस की ओर सरकार को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में पचास के लगभग कृषि कालेज चलते हैं, जिनमें लगभग तीस हजार विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं। लेकिन उन कालेजों में शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत घटिया और आउट-आफ-डेट है। वहां पर आपको ऐसे प्राध्यापक और प्रोफेसर मिलेंगे, जो पन्द्रह बीस वर्ष पुराने नोट्स के आधार पर शिक्षा देते हैं। सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि इन कृषि कालेजों में शिक्षा बिल्कुल अप-टु-डेट हो जाये।

सरकार की ओर से कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के पुनर्संगठन की बात कही गई है। मेरा सुझाव है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् का इन कृषि कालेजों पर अधिक नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण होना चाहिए। अच्छा तो यह है कि पूसा कृषि संस्थान को केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का रूप दे कर देश भर के सब कृषि कालेजों को उस से सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाये। सरकार को कृषि-स्नातकों की बेरोजगारी की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। वह इंजीनियरों की बेरोजगारी की तरफ तो ध्यान देती है, लेकिन कृषि-स्नातकों की कोई सुध नहीं लेता है।

सरकार को इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कृषि की उन्नति के सम्बन्ध में सारा साहित्य ऐसी भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किया जाये, जिसको किसान समझें। इस समय उस साहित्य का प्रकाशित उस भाषा में किया जा रहा है, जिसको किसान बिल्कुल नहीं जानते हैं।

ग्रन्त में सामुदायिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे देश में पांच हजार से ज्यादा विकास खण्ड और दो लाख से ज्यादा पंचायतें चलाई जा रही हैं। लेकिन सामुदायिक विकास महकमे की वास्तविक स्थिति बताने के लिए यही कहा जा सकता है कि "ऊंची दुकान और फीका पकवान।" इस का बहुत बड़ा आडम्बर, विस्तार और खर्च है, लेकिन जनता के लिए इन विकास खण्डों की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। जहाँ तक पंचायतों का सम्बन्ध है, देश भर में, 2,12,465 पंचायतों में से शायद दो सौ पंचायतें भी नियमपूर्वक बैठकें तक नहीं करती हैं। उन से पैदा हुई दलबन्दी और भ्रष्टाचार से गांवों का जीवन तबाह हो रहा है। अब समय आ गया है। कि हम साहसपूर्वक यह स्वीकार करें कि पंचायतों का परीक्षण सफल नहीं हुआ है। पंचायतों को सफल और उपयोगी बनाने के लिए सरकार को इस सारी व्यवस्था का अध्ययन करना चाहिए और इसकी सारी रूप रेखा में सुधार

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

करना चाहिए और इस को नया रूप देना चाहिए ।

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इन सुझावों पर विचार करेंगे । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को बन्ववाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया ।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you first for giving me this opportunity to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. Since many hon. Members have already spoken on this subject, there is hardly anything new which I can say.

It is a fact that food and agriculture is the most important subject in our country and it is the way in which we have tackled it that has distorted our image before the world. Mahatma Gandhi wrote as long ago as 1946 that the need for providing irrigation facilities to all the villages cannot be over-emphasized because it is on the foundation of this that the progress of agriculture depends. In the absence of that agriculture becomes a gamble. It is a sad commentary on our performance that even 20 years after our freedom we cannot say whether it is a gamble or not and we have not been able to tide over our shortage of food. We have witnessed during the last two years unprecedented droughts in certain States which became famine areas where emergency programmes had to be undertaken by international organisations like UNICEF, CARE, Red Cross Society, National Christian Council and others.

15.07 hrs.

[SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA
in the Chair]

Of course, some of these organisations served the country purely with a spirit of service but in some of the tribal areas, like Chotanagpur, some of the organisations found a fertile ground for conversion. We have to admit that conversion is taking place in large numbers, and that

also of people who are in a state of helplessness. We have also to admit that it is because of the failure on the part of the Government to provide them with food that these people are exposed to the dangers of being converted.

Whether the Government admit it or not, the fact remains that there have been many cases of starvation deaths in many parts of the country. There have been cases of people eating barks of trees or meat of dogs. There have also been cases of people of the age group 18 to 25 with just one or no child having undergone operation under the family planning programme just to get Rs. 18 or 25. It is the prevalence of this state of affairs which distorts the image of our country. I am not saying this with the intention of criticising the Government; I am narrating them to remind the Government and the people of the onerous responsibilities with which we are charged.

I am a little surprised how a country like ours could be short of food and our people could be so poor, when we have so much of fertile land available, when we have big rivers to harness and a tremendous amount of manpower to tap.

I must say that in the presence of all these our country should not have gone to the extent of starvation. I have drawn one graph from which it appears that although population has been rising at a uniform rate in one straight line, our food production has not been doing very well. We have got 91 million acres of land which can be brought under irrigation and as much as 290 million acres of land which is under foodgrains cultivation. Even if we work out at a very conservative rate of 15 maunds per acre it comes to 210 million tonnes. On the top of that, we have got high-yielding varieties. Some of them have gone to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 kg. and also to 9,000 kg. per hectare. If we work out the high-yielding varieties on the basis of 6 million hectares, that will give us at least another 12 million tonnes; that means, in all 222 million tonnes. Even if we take that our country has been affected by drought to the extent of 50 per cent, it will come to 100 and odd million tonnes. Even including 9 million tonnes of foodgrains as

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

eaten up by rates, it will be round about 100 million tonnes. I am unable to understand how we have been facing this situation.

I would like to suggest some things to the Government. First of all, whenever they plan for food production, they must always have a factor of safety of two. We find that we do not have even a factor of safety of one when a factor of safety of two or so is the minimum. If your requirement is 50 million tonnes, you must have 100 million tonnes and if you have got the requirement of 100 million tonnes, you must have 200 million tonnes. That has to be the design for food production of our country because no structure can be designed without any factor of safety. If any structure is designed without a factor of safety, it will collapse. There is no doubt about it. And that is where we find ourselves today, because we do not have any factor of safety.

My next suggestion is that if at all we face a situation like this again and non-official organisations like CARE, UNICEF, the Red Cross, the National Christian Council and others have to work in the famine affected areas, all the grants that they are willing to offer to us must be handed over to the Government and the Government should be the agency to distribute the food.

About free kitchens, we must realise that if we are really sensitive of being Indians we must not consider these free kitchens as free kitchens ; they are centres of beggars. Photographs of poor people at these centres of beggars have been taken and sent to foreign countries and they have been displayed in foreign countries to show what India is like.

About family planning, as I have already stated, people have been resorting to family planning not with the intention of planning the size of their family but with the intention of satisfying their hunger. I think, any money that is spent on this is a waste. If the people are fed well, they know that they have to feed the children and they will not go for production ; but, if they know that they are not to feed them at all, they will not go in for family planning. During the famine period also production went on like anything. Why ? Because they do not know that they have

to feed them. So, family planning must be surcharged with the conviction of idea rather than with compulsion.

Then, I come to irrigation facilities. For instance, there are some areas which have got too much of irrigation facilities while others have not got them. I would suggest the hon. Minister to take certain steps so as to make each area self-sufficient so far as irrigation facilities are concerned so that there could be no problem of area restriction or something like that.

I would say a word about the removal of zonal restrictions and on the movement of foodgrains. This must be done away with. It is affecting the very prestige of India. If we say that people in some parts of India are starving while others say that they will not allow the food to be moved from this area to that area, that shows we are not conscious that we are Indians. Therefore, this food restriction is a stigma on the Indian nation.

15.16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

About the levy, if anybody has got too much paddy, obviously, who would not like to part with it ? And if the prices are fixed, naturally, they have to sell it at any time. But today because the prices are not fixed, that is what happens.

MR. SPEAKER : Conclude now.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, particularly, to Chota Nagpur area where there is no irrigation facility. I can say that although it was one of the worst-affected areas, the people did not get anything in that area I would like the hon. Minister to pay attention to that.

I can say one thing, that if we can give priority to food and do everything under Command to make ourselves self-sufficient with the safety factor, I can assure you that, in our country, we can have project like, Bokaro, H. E. C., H. S. L., one project every year on our own. This shows the importance of food problem in our country.

Lastly, I would like to thank the hon. Minister who, during these difficult times,

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

has been able to pull himself out with dash and determination and has been able to face the challenge of the difficult times I conclude with one poem :

जग को जीवन देते रहे राम,
[फर क्यों तेरे देश में मचा यह कुहराम ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्नाय तथा कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए मैं स्नाय मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, उन के मंत्रालय के द्वारा जो काम हुआ है, उस से देश की उपज बढ़ी है ।

हमारा देश खेतीहर देश है, उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है इस के पूर्वी जिलों में 80 फीसदी लोग खेती करते हैं और 20 फीसदी लोग सुदूर देशों में, विदेशों में जाकर अपनी रोजी के लिये मजदूरी करते हैं । हमारा सदैव यह आदर्श रहा है—

उत्तम खेती मध्यम बान, निकृष्ट चाकरी,
भीख निदान ।

हम लोग हमेशा श्रम की पूजा करते आये हैं । जब से हाथ से काम करना छोड़ा है, तब से बेकारी और बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है, फिर भी इस वक्त किसान का उत्साह बढ़ा हुआ है और अगर सरकार की ओर से इसी तरह सहयोग मिलता रहा, तो तीन-चार वर्षों में हमारा देश आत्म निर्भर हो जायगा और हमारा अमरीका से अनाज मांगने का पिण्ड छूट जायगा तथा हमारे किसानों के जो लड़के आज फौज में भरती हैं, वे देश की सरहदों से दुश्मन को मार भगायेंगे ।

हमारे देश में ऐसे ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, सदैव उपक्षित रहे हैं उन की घनी आबादी के कारण सदैव समस्या बनी रही है । कृषि के साधन उपलब्ध न रहने से हमारी उपजाऊ जमीन भी अभावग्रस्त रही है । उदाहरणस्वरूप बौनपुर, झाजमगढ़, बलिया, गाजीपुर इत्यादि ये ऐसे जिले हैं जो उपजाऊ जमीन के होते हुए भी अभावग्रस्त हैं, जहाँ पर लोगों को आज भी

पेट भर कर भोजन नहीं मिल रहा है । हमारे जिले में नदियों का जाल बिछा हुआ है, लेकिन तीन साल में, पांच साल में बाढ़ आती है, जिससे जमीन कट कर सिकुड़ती है क्षेत्र कम हो रहा है । हमारे यहाँ के 20-25 फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका के और दूसरे टापुओं में रहने वाले हैं, जो अब वहाँ से लौट रहे हैं, जिसके कारण घनी आबादी का बोझ बढ़ता जा रहा है । हम यह चाहते हैं कि यहाँ के लोगों को उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई के इलाकों में, नैनीताल; पीलीभीत, और बहराइच के मैदान में खेती पर लगाया जाय ।

जब मैं हैदराबाद जा रहा था तो मुझे इलाहाबाद से जबलपुर के बीच में बड़ी वीरान भूमि दिखाई पड़ी जहाँ पर कोई गांव नहीं थे । मेरा सुभाव है कि उस भूमि में भूमिहीन किसान खेतीहर मजदूर, विशेषकर हरिजनों को बसया जाना चाहिये ताकि अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ सके ।

हमारे इलाके में बाढ़ से फसलों को बहुत अधिक क्षति पहुँचती है । आजमगढ़ को टोंस नदी बाँध करती है । गाजीपुर में गंगा, बलिया में गंगा और घाघरा दोनों, फसल को बाँध करती हैं । इस क्षति को रोकने के लिये गंगा के किनारे बलिया बँरिया बांध और घाघरा के किनारे बेलथरा संसार टोला बांध जो है उसको गंगा और घाघरा के मोहाने पर मिला देना चाहिये ताकि फसल को बाँधी से बचाया जा सके ।

किसानों को कर्ज के लिये कचहरियों में न दौड़ाये बल्कि उनको कोआपरेटिव बैंक, लैंड मार्केट बैंक और स्टेट बैंक से निश्चित समय के अन्दर रुपया मिलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । किसानों को स्नाय में सक्सीडी, पम्पिंग सेट्स ट्यूबवेल, ट्रैक्टर गावों में मिला करते थे लेकिन संविद सरकार ने इसे बन्द कर दिया । इसको फिर से चालू किया जाना चाहिये ताकि किसान अपने कार्य को सुचारु रूप से कर सकें । जहाँ तक ट्यूबवेलस का

प्रश्न है, कि हमारे यहां प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल्स की दो हजार एप्लीकेशन्स पड़ी हुई हैं लेकिन उनको साइन नहीं मिल रही है। मेरी राय में तो प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल्स के स्थान पर या तो स्टेट ट्यूबवेल्स बनाये जायं या फिर ग्राम पंचायतों के ट्यूबवेल बनाये जायं। यह भी सम्भव न हो तो रूरल-मेन-यावर योजना जो कुछ ब्लाकों में लागू है उसको सारे जिले में लागू किया जाये ताकि उस जन शक्ति से कुये और तालाब बनाये जा सकें। मैं श्री कमलापति जी का आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके कारण हमारे यहां ट्यूबवेल के दर्शन हुये थे। वहां पर ह/ जिले को कम से कम एक हजार ट्यूबवेल मिलने चाहिये, तभी कुछ हद तक यह समस्या हल हो सकेगी।

हमारे क्षेत्र में बूँ कि बाढ़ बहुत आती है इसलिये वहां पर कृषि बीमा योजना चालू की जानी चाहिये। फूड पॅकेज प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत सारे जिले को लिया जाना चाहिये। हाई ईल्ड वेरायटी के अन्तर्गत सारे जिले को लिया जाये। पटेल कमीशन ने जो अर्पनी रिपोर्ट दी थी उसके अनुसार वहां पर—उद्योग भी स्थापित नहीं किये गये। खादी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है कि हर ब्लाक में 4 इन्डस्ट्रीज होनी चाहिये और इस साल 8 करने का प्रस्ताव है लेकिन उसके अनुसार भी पूर्वी जिलों के ब्लाकों में इन्डस्ट्रीज की स्थापना नहीं की गई। मैं गांधी आश्रम को आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा हमारे वहां औरतों और मजदूरों को डेढ़ रुपया रोज मिल जाता है। भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि उनके उत्पादन और विक्रय का प्रबन्ध करे ताकि वहां के लोगों की समस्या कुछ हद तक हल हो सके।

हमारे क्षेत्र में ग्राम दान काफी दुष्प्रा है। कहा गया था कि वहां पर डेवलपमेन्ट के सिधे काफी सहायता की जायेगी लेकिन आज तक कोई सहायता नहीं की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो 80 फीसदी लोन और 20 फीसदी ग्रान्ट देने की बात है, मेरा सुझाव है कि ग्रान्ट 50 फीसदी कर दी जाये और लोन भी 50 फीसदी

कर दिया जाये ताकि वहां पर अनाडेवलप्ड सैड डेवलप हो सके।

हमारे यहां तालाब और नदियां अधिक हैं और वहां पर कसकते के लिये मछली का व्यापार भी किया जाता है। अगर वहां पर इस उद्योग को विकसित कर दिया जाये तो हम करोड़ों रुपये का व्यापार कर सकते हैं। वहां पर पोल्ट्री फार्मिग की भी काफी गुंजायश है। जहां तक शुगर इन्डस्ट्री की बात है, गोरखपुर देबरिया, आजमगढ़ और बलिया में काफी मिलें लगी हुई हैं लेकिन गन्ने के रस में कमी हो रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में शुगर डेवलपमेन्ट कौंसिल की ओर से अफसरों की एक कमेटी बनी हुई है लेकिन मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिये एक विशेष समिति का निर्माण किया जाये जो इस बात की जांच करे कि गन्ने के रस की मात्रा किस प्रकार बढ़ाई जा सकती है जिससे कि वहां के शक्कर के उद्योग को घक्का न लगे और वह चलता रहे।

शुगर उद्योग के क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक संख्या में कोआपरेटिव फॅक्टरीज का निर्माण किया जाना चाहिये। वहां पर एक शुगर कोआपरेटिव फॅक्टरी लगी लेकिन वह चल नहीं पाई। सरकार को चाहिये कि उस फॅक्टरी को जल्दी से जल्दी चालू करे। वहां पर पेपर मिल्स का काफी स्कोप है, सरकार को चाहिये कि वहां पर पेपर मिल खड़ी करे। वहां पर पौदों में कीड़े और बीमक बहुत सगते हैं, इसके लिये सरकार को आधुनिक दवाओं का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविस पर एक एग््रीकल्चरल इंजीनियरिंग वर्कशॉप होनी चाहिये जहां पर कि आधुनिक कृषि यन्त्रों की सुविधा हो सके। ट्यूबवेल तथा ट्रेक्टर की मरम्मत हो सके।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am coming from the IADP district in Andhra Pradesh. I am closely associated with the scheme sponsored by the Government of India as well as the Andhra Pradesh State Government. Where there is a necessity of help to the agriculturists, where there is possibility of

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

construction of big projects, especially inter-State river projects it should be directly financed and dealt with by the Government of India. With our experience I would request the Government of India to take in their hands those projects which are being financed heavily by the Government of India, to be taken up by the Centre. Then only the results will come as we expected. From my experience I know that the funds are being granted by the Government cent per cent through the Government of the States. But, then there is a lack of cooperation in the various departments in the States. Only with the cooperation of the different departments and coordination in the various departments in the States can we accomplish results.

When we go to the construction of rice mills, we find that electricity is not there. In Andhra Pradesh the Government has given nearly 100 or 200 rice mills without considering whether electricity is there on the spot. We are suffering now. They already constructed nearly 100 mills in Andhra Pradesh. We have been suffering for lack of working capital in the cooperative mills.

Our experience with regard to the Food Corporation is this. Even though the State Government is procuring paddy on behalf of the Food Corporation directly from the agriculturists it is not being obliged by the Government or even the State officers to allot the procured paddy to the cooperative rice mills. How can we wait and expect good return from the co-operative rice mills when these things are going on out of the way? The result will not be as we expected in our plans. This is one thing so far as the rice mills and other cooperative are concerned. There is the other thing. There are the cooperative farming societies in the various States. The name is very sweet and attractive. But the necessary incentive to the farmer is not being given. The societies are being organised by self-interested people taking some interested persons of their own without the knowledge of the agricultural labourers and the landless poor. They take advantage of the innocency of the surrounding villagers and the agricultural labourers and exploit them. In my district recently nearly Rs. 4,50,000 has been granted for a

cooperative joint farming society organised by an individual with most of the people from outside of the area. That is, Chintalapudi taluk in my constituency. There is a fertile land but there is no water. Near about 1100 acres has been acquired to a cooperative society. The men organised the cooperative society with some 40 or 50 people. But the local people, the labourers and the landless poor never knew that a society is being formed in that area. Fortunately at the time of drawing the amount the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative societies has come to know that the society has not been organised by the local people and as such the Deputy Registrar withheld the cheque. The promoter had entered into a contract for removal of the bushes in the field to the extent of Rs. 34,000—that means, Rs. 320 per an acre. Usually whenever the cooperative farming society is there the lands are being given to the agricultural labourers. They themselves remove those bushes without any extra expense. There is no necessity of financial help or contractor for this purpose. Fortunately the Deputy Registrar and the Collector has taken proper steps to put it in right lines and ordered for dissolving the bogus society and organised it with local agricultural labourers and the landless poor. Unless the Government of India and the State Governments take interest and some special care the farming societies will not be working properly as we expected and the fruits are not going to the common man or the poor agriculturist.

There is one thing about the high-yielding varieties. Sir, where there is an incentive given to the agriculturists, he is giving his best and growing more food without any hesitation and even without expecting any price increase. I know these things happened in 1933 also when prices fell sharply but the agriculturists did not give up his cultivation and he did not hesitate and he expected more things will be considered and the Government would come to his rescue and save him even under the British rule. Now, the Government of India properly considered and have come forward to help the agriculturists in all ways, but in regard to the implementation of the schemes there is a doubt in the minds of the agriculturists.

Sir, even though Dr K. L. Rao has agreed to give the current, there is no possibility to get the current immediately because there are so many Rules. Same is the case about fertilisers, same is the story about allowing land to the landless poor agricultural classes. So, unless all these things are co-ordinated in the Agriculture Department, agricultural production will not increase as we expect by 1971 or even by 1981. I would request the Government of India especially to take special interest in all these things in order to see that obstructions are not put in various Departments.

In our State as an experimental measure, all the Departmental works in a district was entrusted to the Collector. Now, within 3 or 4 months we have obtained good results. He is taking all the Heads of the Departments in his fold and controlling every Department at the district level. This co-ordination is not there at the State level or at the Centre level. This has to be done. Within 3 months we have got some results. He is taking all the Departments—the Co-operative Department, Agriculture Department and the Public Works Department, especially under his direct control.

This year, for rabi crops in the Krishna delta area in West Godavari district they have agreed to give water only upto February. Some of the agriculturists in our village have taken the risk and sowed nearly 1000 acres. It is now giving $3\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes per acre. This is my experience with the farmers in the field of agriculture. In regard to high-yielding variety also, in West Godavari district itself we have planned last year 2000 acres Taichung Native. Now this year they have planned nearly 22000 acres. In our own village last year there was not even one acre of high yielding variety in the first crop. Now we have sown 1000 acres, all the people in the village coming together and the agriculturists families now are fully engaged and getting all the benefits now. So, my humble request to the Government is that before sanctioning any central scheme, the Government should see to it that all the departments are co-ordinated and implement the schemes and help the agriculturists.

Before I close my remarks, Sir, I want to thank the students of Kerala. Recently they have formed themselves into an asso-

ciation and they are going to spend their summer vacation in villages and helping the agriculturists. Sir, instead of sanctioning all the monies to the so-called Bharat Sevak Samaj or even the Khadi Board, give some grants to these students for such activities. Even in British time we have developed cottage industries without the assistance of Bharat Sevak Samaj or the Khadi Board. Sir, I must make it clear that I am not against Khadi, I am not against the village industries, I am all for them, but the poor agriculturists would also be helped. The agriculturists are not being treated at least on par with other classes of village artisans. For every festival, a 5 naye paise rebate is given on the sales of handloom cloth but for fertilisers there is no rebate given to the agriculturists. So, please consider all these things.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, खेती के मामले में जब हम सब चीजों का ध्यान नहीं रखते तो फसलों का रकबा घटने और बढ़ने लगता है। एक चीज का संकट दूर होता है और दूसरी चीज का संकट चासू होता है। गन्ने के मामले में आजादी के बाद से लेकर अब तक लगातार इस पांच साल का चक्र है। एक साल ज्यादा पैदावार होती है, दूसरे साल सही पैदावार होती है, तीसरे साल पैदावार कम होती है और चौथे साल पूरा संकट हो जाता है। लगातार वह चलता रहता है। अगर हमने उसका ठीक से ध्यान रक्खा होता तो ऐसा कभी हो नहीं पाता। हमको डर लगता है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारी जो और कौश क्रॉप्स हैं उनकी भी यही हालत हो जिस तरीके से केरल वालों को डर लग रहा है कि अगर उनको ठीक गन्ने का मूल्य नहीं मिला तो वह कौश क्रॉप्स घटा लेंगे। यह सब हो सकता है। मैं आपके द्वारा इस सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान गन्ना इसलिए बोता है कि उसको फायदा हो, मिल वाला इसलिए मिल चलाता है कि उसको फायदा हो लेकिन अगर कोई यह समझे कि किसान केवल इसलिए गन्ना बोता है कि मिल वालों को फायदा हो तो यह एक बड़ी भ्रान्ति की बात हो

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

जायगी। अब खास तौर से हमारे पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ना सितम्बर के आखिरी हफ्ते में पक जाता है और अक्टूबर के पहले हफ्ते में, उन दिनों में लोग कोल्हू चला कर गुड़ बनाते हैं लेकिन मिल चलती है आखिरी दिनों में अर्थात् दिसम्बर के दिनों में। सरकार पाबन्दी लगा देती है और कृषक भी नहीं चल सकते और मिलें भी नहीं चल सकतीं। आजकल के जमाने में गेहूँ की फसल गन्ने की फसल से ज्यादा कीमती है और अगर थोड़ा सा भी सरकार के दिमाग में यह सुझाव बैठ जाय तो गेहूँ गन्ना और गेहूँ दोनों फसल ली जा सकती है और चीनी की पैदावार बिना अनाज की पैदावार को घटाये बढ़ सकती है। अक्टूबर के दिनों में गन्ना बोने के बाद उसमें गेहूँ बोया जा सकता है। और वह गन्ना सितम्बर में पक जायगा और अक्टूबर में पैरा जा सकता है लेकिन अगर आप अक्टूबर में नवम्बर में उस गन्ने के खेत को खाली नहीं करेंगे तो फिर उसमें गेहूँ बोया नहीं जा सकता है। आज की नई तकनीक, आज के नये और उन्नत किस्म के बीज और नयी खाद के जरिये गेहूँ भी पैदा किया जा सकता है और एक फ़ालतू गन्ने की फसल ली जा सकती है फोकट में लेकिन सरकार का काम इस तरीके से चल रहा है कि वह फसल मिल ही नहीं सकती है।...

श्री जगजीवन राम : नवम्बर में गेहूँ लगाया जा सकता है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : लगाया तभी जा सकता है जब नवम्बर में खेत खाली होगा। गुड़ आप बनाने नहीं देंगे क्योंकि कृषक चलेगें नहीं। वह आखिर में चलते हैं। आप मिल चलायेंगे नहीं रिकवरी की भाड़ में। नतीजा क्या होगा? खेत कैसे खाली होगा। आज जिस भाव में गुड़ बिक रहा है अब अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात का इन्नीशियेटिव ले वह इस

की पाबन्दी कर देवे कि कृषक चलेगें शुरू में गुड़ बनाने के लिए और अगर गुड़ बनेगा तो उसमें हर्ज ही क्या है? किसी न किसी के मुंह में मीठा ही पड़ेगा, चीनी नहीं पड़ेगी तो गुड़ ही पड़ेगा। एक ही खेत में गन्ना और गेहूँ पैदा होगा और इस तरह से दोनों चीजें मिलने जा रही हैं लेकिन सरकार हमेशा मिल मालिकों के हितों का ख्याल करने के हिसाब से गुड़ नहीं बनाने देती है नतीजा यह होता है कि जनवरी के महीने में खेत खाली होगा उसमें कोई और चीज पैदा होने वाली नहीं है। चूंकि किसान का पड़ता खाता नहीं है इसलिए वह गन्ने का रकबा कम करना शुरू कर देते हैं और जब गन्ने का रकबा घट जाता है तो पैदावार घटती है और उसकी कीमतें कुछ ऊंची जाती हैं।

आप ने अगले साल के लिए गन्ने के दाम किसानों के लिए 7 रुपये 37 पैसे क्विंटल के रक्के हैं। अब क्या सरकार को किसानों से 7 रुपये 37 पैसे के हिसाब से गन्ना मिल सकेगा? जाहिर है कि वह नहीं मिलेगा फिर आप ने क्यों ऐलान किया कि किसानों से 7 रुपये 37 पैसे क्विंटल के हिसाब से गन्ना ले सकते हैं? मेरा कहना है कि आप हिम्मत करके परी चीनी के ऊपर कंट्रोल करो। उसको तो आप ले नहीं लेते और इस तरह से किसानों और मिल मालिकों के बीच में एक लड़ाई बनाना चाहते हैं। किसानों और मिलमालिकों के बीच में उस लड़ाई का नतीजा इस साल हमने देख लिया कि मद्रास के अन्दर जहाँ वह गन्ना 7 रुपये 37 पैसे क्विंटल बिका, कहीं वह 10 रुपए बिका। ठीक है मद्रास में उसने मुनाफा कमाया, वह फ़ारमूला लागू किया। दाम तो वह उसको मिले हैं जोकि मिलवाले किसान और सरकार को नहीं दे सकते। इनकमटैक्स की चोरी करके लेते हैं वह किसान की धली भरेंगे मुनाफे में से। अब हम भी देख लेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर दस बफे हमने फ़ारमूला

देखा है कि रिकवरी के हिसाब से मुनाफा मिलेगा लेकिन आज तक हमें घेला नहीं मिला है। हम भी लगातार गन्ना सप्लाय करने वाले हैं और हम जानते हैं कि गन्ना 10 रुपये, 12 रुपये 15 रुपए और 17 रुपए क्विंटल के भाव से बिकता है जबकि चीनी सब को एक भाव पर बिकती है और गन्ना सबका अलग-अलग हिसाब से बिका है। अब जहाँ किसान में लड़ने की शक्ति रहती है वहाँ तो उसे गन्ने का भाव 17 रुपये और 18 रुपये क्विंटल मिल जाता है और जहाँ उसमें यह लड़ने की शक्ति नहीं थी वहाँ उसका गन्ना 10 रुपये पर ही बिक सका। गन्ने का भाव अगर कभी किसान को कहीं ज्यादा मिलता है तो वह उस की लड़ने की शक्ति की वजह से मिलता है। अब मिलमालिक और सरकार की लड़ाई हो तो उस लड़ाई से हमको क्या मिनने वाला है। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि जिन काश्तकारों ने 27 रुपये क्विंटल के बीज ले कर गन्ने की खेती की है उन से आप कैसे उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह 7 रुपये 37 पैसे क्विंटल पर गन्ना आप को दे सकेंगे? नहीं दे सकेंगे। इसलिए कोई इस तरह की नीति बननी चाहिये जिसमें वह किसान, जो हड़ताल नहीं करना चाहता, वह किसान जिस में लड़ने की शक्ति नहीं है, गन्ने का पूरा भाव पा सके। पूरा भाव तभी मिल सकता है जब गन्ने का मिनिमम भाव सबके लिए एक जैसा हो, और फिर पूरी चीनी लेकर आप बांटिये। लेकिन वह तो आप करने नहीं जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से हमको डर लगता है कि चीनी का संकट जो इस साल सामने था, और भी भयंकर हो रहा है। आपने 24 हजार टन चीनी रिलीज की है, अगले महीने शायद आप और रिलीज कर दें। लेकिन 8 लाख टन चीनी हर महीने रिलीज करना आपके लिए सम्भव नहीं है। जिस मुल्क में कुल 23 लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होगा है वह हर महीने 2 लाख टन चीनी कैसे रिलीज कर सकता है। इस बात को मिला वाले जानते और समझते हैं। 2 लाख टन

चीनी रिलीज करने के बाद भी चीनी के भाव कम नहीं होंगे बल्कि मुझे आशा है कि वह और भी ज्यादा बढ़ेंगे। कोई नहीं जानता कि वह कितने बढ़ेंगे और कितना पैनिक फैला हुआ है।

अगर सरकार मिल वालों से कहती है कि हमने तुमको कोटा दिया है तुम रिलीज करो चीनी, तो वह रिलीज करता, लेकिन अपने किसी भांजे को रिलीज कर देंगे जिसको उसने थोक की एजेंसी दिलवाई है, और वहाँ पर जा कर चीनी रुक जायेगी। वह पब्लिक के अन्दर तब भी नहीं जायेगी। पब्लिक के अन्दर तो वह तब आयेगी जब वह 6 और 8 रु० किलो बिकेगी। आज 40 परसेंट की आड़ में कितने परसेंट चीनी ले जा रहे हैं, इसको जानने वाला कोई नहीं है? कोई इसको नहीं सोचता है कि वह 40 परसेंट के बजाए 50 परसेंट ले जाते हैं। आज सरकार ने चीनी के मामले में इस तरह से इतना बड़ा धोला कर रक्खा है।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के बाद चार या पांच बार चीनी का संकट आ चुका है, बड़ा जबदस्त। उसमें किसान भी विरोधी रहा है और मजदूर भी पिसा है, तथा उपभोक्ता भी मारा गया है। किसी को भी कोई फायदा नहीं मिला है। मिल वाले भी अपनी शिकायत कर रहे हैं। 20 साल तक इतना मुनाफा करने के बाद भी मिल वाले मशीनों का आधुनीकरण नहीं कर पाये हैं। दिमाग में उनके यह है कि जो खींच सकते हो खींच लो इस इण्डस्ट्री में पैसा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं। अब कम से कम सरकार को चीनी के मामले में एक नंगिनि निर्धारित करनी चाहिए जिसको 10 या 20 साल तक चलाया जा सके और रोजना नीति बदलने की जरूरत न पड़े।

जितने कैश क्राप है अगर सरकार उनको उतना पैसा नहीं देगी जितना अनाज के दामों के सिलसिले में मिल रहा है तो कैश क्राप्स घटती चली जायेगी। फिर आप कहेंगे कि कच्चा माल नहीं मिल रहा है और मिले बन्द

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

हो गई। यहां कपास का संकट आया, यहाँ चीनी का संकट आया, यहां फलों चीज का संकट आया। आपको इस के बारे में एक व्यापक निति बनानी चाहिये जिस में हर फसल पैदा करने वाले किसान को मुनासिब पैसा मिल जाय। चीनी के मामले में किसान को साफ पता रहना चाहिये कि उसको इस भाव पर रसायनिक खाद लेनी है, इतना खर्च करना है और इतना भाव गन्ने का निश्चित रूप से मिलेगा। आपने 40 या 50 परसेंट की छूट दी है। लेकिन आप छः दफे यह छूट दे चुके हैं इस लिये कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। लेकिन वह बढ़ने के बजाय घट गया। नीति वह होनी चाहिये जिसमें लगातार प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता ही चला जाये। अगर हम हिसाब लगायें तो चीनी की खपत जो है वह बराबर बढ़ रही है क्योंकि चाय की खपत बढ़ रही है, काफी को खपत बढ़ रही है। अगर आप ऐग्री इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट करेंगे तो उसमें भी चीनी की खपत बढ़ती है। मुरम्बे बनेंगे, आचार बनेंगे, दूसरी चीजें बनेंगी, उनका प्रिजर्वेशन होगा तो चीनी की खपत बढ़ेगी। अमरीका में एक करोड़ टन चीनी की खपत है और दूसरी तरफ उस की आबादी हमारी आधी भी नहीं है। अगर हम अमरीका के स्टैंडर्ड पर न पहुँचे, सिर्फ दिल्ली के स्टैंडर्ड पर ही हिन्दुस्तान चीनी खाना शुरू कर दे, तो 100 रु० किलो भी चीनी नहीं मिलेगी। इस लिये हमको लगातार ऐसी पालिसी बनानी चाहिये जिसमें लगातार चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ती चली जाये, और किसान को भी तसल्ली हो, उपभोक्ता को भी तसल्ली रहे। लेकिन यहां पर कोई ब्राड वेड्ड पालिसी नहीं बनती है और सब मामला चौपट हो जाता है।

इस देश में हड़डी बहुत उपलब्ध होती है। दुनिया में जितने पशु है उनका चौथाई हिस्सा इस देश के अन्दर है। इस एक चौथाई पशुओं से जितनी हड़डी हमें उपलब्ध होती है, अभी तक हम उसका 50 फीसदी भी इकट्ठा नहीं

कर पाये हैं। 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा पड़ी रह जाती है, सड़ जाती है। साथ ही जो बहुत ही कीमती आरगेनिक खाद है जो कि हम इकट्ठी करते है उनको क्रश कर के क्रश बोन मील की शकल में हम बाहर भेजते है। बाहर के लोग उससे जेलेटिन और ग्लू बनाते है और फोकट में खेती के काम में लाते हैं। हमारे देश को खेती के लिये बोन मील पाता है। अगर गवर्न-मेंट को चाहिये तो उसको 14 या 15 रु० मन बोन मील मिलेगा। हमें सोचना चाहिये कि कौन सी ऐसी तरकीब है जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान में जो सबसे बड़ी फास्फेटिक आरगेनिक मैन्योर हड्डियों की है वह इकट्ठी करके किसान को दी जा सके। इसके लिये सिर्फ एक ही तरकीब है कि यहां पर कारकस यूटिलाइजेशन सेन्टर्स खोले जाने चाहिये, लाशों को इस्तेमाल करने के सेन्टर्स बड़े पैमाने पर खोले जाने चाहिये। दो एक जगहों पर खोले गये हैं, एक तो बरुशी के ताम्बाब पर है और दूसरी जगह यह मजाक हार कर रह गया। किसान के मरे हुए जानवर मुफ्त में जाते हैं। उठाने वाले लोग उसको मुफ्त भी नहीं उठाना चाहते। उठाना भी नहीं चाहिये। जिस की बजह से उनको नीची जाति का माना जाता है, उसे वह क्यों उठायें? आज बैज्ञानिक ढंग से खाल निकालने का काम, उससे गोश्त निकालने का काम और हड्डियों को निकालने का काम होना चाहिये। इस मुल्क में इतना बड़ा साधन हमें मिला हुआ है। हमारे यहां जानवर मरते हैं, लेकिन उनको इस्तेमाल करने की कोई योजना नहीं बनी है मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि वह पूरे देश में कारकस यूटिलाइजेशन सेन्टर कायम कर दे ताकी लाशों की सब चीजें इस्तेमाल हो सकें और हमारे काश्तकार को कई तरह की आरगेनिक मैन्योर मिल सके।

श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय (पदरोना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी लोग जानते हैं कि खाद्य की पैदावार

तभी सम्भव होगी और बढ़ेगी जब पानी और खाद मिले। लेकिन हमें यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि पहले पानी की जरूरत है या खाद की जरूरत है। पानी के दो हिस्से हैं। एक बड़ी सिंचाई योजना और दूसरी छोटी सिंचाई योजना। छोटी योजना तो फूड मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे है और बड़ी योजना इरिगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे है। फर्टिलाइजर जो है वह तीसरी मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर है।

पहली बात तो यह है कि पानी के बारे में, जो कि इतनी कीमती चीज है, ऐसा न हो जाये कि प्रयोग तो उस का दोनों तरफ से हो जाये, पैसा खर्च हो जाये लेकिन आखीर में हम यह समझें कि हम से गलती हो गई, यहां पहले बड़ी योजना चलानी चाहिये थी, छोटी योजना की जरूरत नहीं थी। जहां बड़ी योजना नहीं सम्भव है वहां छोटी योजना चलाई जाये। मेरे खयाल से जरूरत इस बात की है कि तीन मिनिस्ट्रियों की एक कमेटी होनी चाहिये। उन तीनों का कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये। तभी जा कर फूड प्रोडक्शन देश में बढ़ सकता है। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि अब की बार देश में खेती की पैदावार बढ़ी। लेकिन हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह हमारे उद्यम से बढ़ी है। यह ठीक है कि फूड मिनिस्ट्री ने बड़ी खोजें की हैं अच्छे-अच्छे बीज आये हैं, घान, गेहूं, बाजारा, मक्का के, इससे पैदावार बढ़ी है लेकिन यह चीज आगे रहेगी यह कोई भी फोरकास्ट नहीं कर सकता। इसलिये एक कमेटी होनी चाहिये जो प्लान करे और सोचे कि आगे चल कर कौन से हालात होंगे और उन में हमें क्या करना है। इतनी बात हम को जरूर कर देनी चाहिये, तब तो तरक्की होगी, नहीं तो अगर हम इसी तरह भगवान भरोसे रह गये तो किसी साल अच्छी फसल होगी और किसी साल इसी तरह से सूखा होगा और हम मरते रहेंगे।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने छूट दी है कि जो मिल या उद्योग रिसर्च का काम करेंगे उन्हें हम कंसेशन देंगे, रेमिशन देंगे एक्साइज ड्यूटी में। सारे उद्योगों में तो यह रिसर्च की सुविधा है नहीं, लेकिन इन उद्योगों में जिन की सप्लाय ऐग्नीकल्चर से होती है, उन में पैदावार बढ़ाने की रिसर्च हो रही है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं शुगर इंडस्ट्री को लेता हूँ। रेमिशन वहां मिलेगा जहां फैंक्ट्री वाले अपनी खोज करेंगे। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने फैंक्ट्री वालों के हाथ में रिसर्च के लिए भूमि है? जो गन्ना हमारा है उस से मैक्सिमम एक्स्ट्रैक्शन हो इस के लिये कानपुर में रिसर्च सेंटर है? गवर्नमेंट के पास रिसर्च सेंटर है और बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि जब तक फैंक्ट्री वालों में दिलचस्पी न पैदा की जाय गन्ने का डेवेलपमेंट नहीं होगा। इस में उस का ही ज्यादा हित है। जब तक वह खुद पैसा न लगाये इस काम में, तब तक ज्यादा रिक्वरी या ज्यादा ईल्ड वाली बेराइटी नहीं मिलेगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोयम्बेद्वार में जो खोज हो रही है, जिस को मैंने इस किताब में देखा, दो बेराइटी निकली हैं उस में। लेकिन नार्थ में जो बेराइटी निकली है वह केवल यह है कि जमिनेशन बढ़ जाये गर्म पानी से। इसलिये नार्थ में रिसर्च सेंटर खोलना चाहिये और खोल कर फैंक्ट्री वालों को मदद दी जाय कम से कम उन फैंक्ट्री वालों को जिन के पास लैंड है। नहीं तो कोऑपरेटिव फार्म के तौर पर रिसर्च कराई जाये। इस तरह से जो बेराइटी निकलेगी उस की तरक्की इसी जोन में होगी। इस तरह से नार्थ की फैंक्ट्रीज को चीनी की रिक्वरी ज्यादा मिलेगी और किसानों को ज्यादा पैदावार का गन्ना मिल सकेगा। आज आप देखें कि गुड़ बहुत महंगा होता जा रहा है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसके बारे में स्टेप लिया भी है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और मध्य प्रदेश का यह प्लान था कि गुड़ ज्यादा खरीद

[श्री काशीनाथ पाण्डेय]

कर डिसटिलेशन के प्रयोग में लायें। उसकी शराब बने। आंग्र के लोग भी परेशान हैं, वहां जा गुड़ बन रहा है वह ज्यादा तर डिसटिलेशन में जाता है। यही हाल बम्बई का है। इसलिए बम्बई और मद्रास में रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाई इसके ऊपर कि गुड़ डिसटिलेशन में न जाए। एक तरफ तो हम सैंटीमेंटली इसके खिलाफ हैं कि गुड़ के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल होना चाहिये। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आज किसान यह चाहता है कि उसको ज्यादा मुनाफा हो। और डिसटिलेशन को यदि चालू रखना है तो किसान ने क्या गलती की है कि उसको अच्छा दाम न मिले। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ अगर गुड़ डिसटिलेशन में जाता रहा तो सारे देश में चीनी का संकट पैदा हो जायेगा और इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने 1967-68 के सीजन के लिए एक क्विंटल के दाम पांच रुपये और कुछ पैसे फिक्स किये थे। जब उन्होंने ऐसा किया था तभी यह पता चल गया था कि यह चीज चलने वाली नहीं है। बाद में यह भाव सात रुपये 37 पैसे क्विंटल हुआ। लेकिन कहीं पर 17 रुपये क्विंटल हो गया और कहीं पर पंद्रह रुपये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके पीछे कोई अर्थशास्त्र का सिद्धान्त भी होना चाहिये। केवल यही हो कि यह ऊपर चढ़ जाये, ऊपर उठ जाए और फिर गिर जाये तो यह चीज चलने वाली नहीं है। पार्शल कंट्रोल से यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है या तो आप सब जगह सत्तर रुपये दिलवाइये नहीं तो सब जगह नौ रुपये दिलवाइये। इसका क्या मतलब हुआ कि इस तरह से यह काम फ्लक्चुएट करती रहे बाजार में। अगर ऐसा ही होता रहा तो किसान पर जरूर इसका असर होगा। किसान पहले गुड़ बनाता था। उसके बाद चीनी बनने लगी। यह इस वास्ते हुआ कि चीनी की मांग बहुत ज्यादा है। सभी चाय में, काफी में चीनी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। चीनी को सब लोग पसन्द करते हैं। अब अगले साल मेरा सुभाव यह है कि आप या

तो कम्पनी कंट्रोल चीनी पर करें और दाम तय करें या फिर कम्पलीट डिक्ट्रोल करें। दोनों में मैं तो यही पसन्द करूंगा कि कम्पलीट कंट्रोल हो। इस साल आपका पार्शल डिक्ट्रोल हमने देख लिया है और इसके नीचे भी सामने आ गए हैं। जितनी पार्टियां उतनी ही मांगें। कांग्रेस वाले गए तो उन्होंने कहा कि दस रुपये क्विंटल होना चाहिये। सोशलिस्ट गए तो उन्होंने कहा कि पंद्रह रुपये क्विंटल होना चाहिये। कम्युनिस्ट गए तो उन्होंने कहा सोलह रुपये होना चाहिये। इस तरह से यह चीज चलती गई। इस तरह से कब तक यह चीज चलेगी। कम्पलीट डिक्ट्रोल भी हो जाये तब भी अपने आप कम्पीटीशन में जो प्राइसिस हैं फिक्स हो जायेंगी। लेकिन अगर की प्रोडक्शन पर इसका असर होगा। मैं तो आपको यही सलाह दूंगा अगर आप मुझ से पूछेंगे कि क्या भाव गन्ने का तय किया जाए तो मैं कहूंगा कि 7 रुपये 37 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल का भाव चलने वाला नहीं है। आज जब किसान 17 रुपये क्विंटल पा चुका है और अगले साल आप उसको 7 रुपये 37 पैसे दें तो क्या आप सभन्ने हैं कि वह आपको गन्ना दे देगा? नहीं देगा। एग्ज निकाल कर एक भाव आप तय करें। अगले साल गन्ना की पैदावार जो भी हो बगैर किसी स्कावट के चीनी का उत्पादन होना चाहिये। जहां तक चीनी के भाव का सम्बन्ध है, रीजनेबुल भाव पांच रुपये किलो नहीं है। कहीं पर तो पांच रुपये किलो और कहीं पर 1 रुपया 75 पैसे किलो, यह कौसी बिम्बना है। किसान जो गन्ना पैदा करता है उसको तो पांच रुपये किलो चीनी मिले और शहरों में 1 रुपया 75 पैसे किलो चीनी मिले यह चलने वाली चीज नहीं है। इस सबके बारे में निश्चित रूप से आपको कुछ करना चाहिये।

पिछले साल भी हमने कहा था और डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल में भी इसको उठाया था कि यह देखा जाए कि मूल्यों में यह फ्लक्चुए-

शन, या उतार चढ़ाव क्यों होता है। अब मंत्री महोदय ने एक कमेटी बिठा दी है। यह कमेटी कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी? जो लोग गन्ने के विषय के जानकार हैं उनसे उनका क्या सम्पर्क हुआ है और किस तरह से उनकी ओपिनियन यह कमेटी ले रही है। इसको भी आपको बनाना चाहिये। साथ साथ उस कमेटी को आपको जरा प्रगति की तरफ ले जाना है।

SHRI P. K. GHOSH (Ranchi) : I thank you for allowing me an opportunity to speak. This year's food production should not make us complacent; it is mostly due to good monsoon. All the efforts made by the Government of course, contributed to a higher production but I should say that mostly it is due to a good monsoon. Therefore, we should not depend on the monsoon, but create irrigation facilities so that every inch of our land may be properly irrigated.

Regarding the minor, medium and major irrigation schemes, the report shows that Government is going to instal 2 lakh masonry wells, 42,000 private tubewells and filter points, 1000 State tubewells and 2 lakh pumping sets during the current year. It is very good, but our past experience is that out of 100 wells we envisage, we have been able to complete only 10 per cent, i.e. only 10 wells. The rest are either not completed or are half-completed and it becomes a waste. Therefore, it is time we changed our view about this. Now the wells are being dug under 50 per cent subsidy scheme. Out of that only 25 per cent reaches the agriculturist and 25 per cent goes to the officials. So, the wells should not be entrusted to the agriculturists for digging. The BDOs should be made responsible for constructing the wells and 100 per cent subsidy should be given by the Government, so that you can complete at least 50 per cent of the wells. After constructing the wells, we can ask the cultivator to pay a higher rent, which he will be prepared to do.

Due to floods, lot of crops are damaged every year. After 20 years of independence, it is very unfortunate that we have not been able to control floods. All efforts should be made to control floods.

There are only a small number of gove-

rnment agricultural farms. We should have more such farms. There should be one agricultural farm in every C.D. Block, with soil testing and other research facilities. Distribution of improved seeds extension service and training should be arranged in those agricultural farms. Regular radio talks and showing films on the result of research should be undertaken. Agriculture should be made a compulsory subject right from the primary school stage. Incentives should be given to the BDOs and other extension staff on the increase of the area under irrigation and higher food production within the blocks. All our efforts should be made to step up production of chemical fertilisers. The surplus States of Andhra, Punjab and Madras alone are in a position to consume almost the entire fertiliser produced within the country.

Burring of cow-dung should be stopped. 90 per cent of the cow-dung is being burnt by the villagers. The extension workers should be asked to educate the villagers not to burn it. There is a good potential of natural fertilisers in this country. The leaves that fall from the trees in the forests and just washed away. The forest departments should be asked to make compost of the decaying leaves and distribute it to the near by vilages.

Food production should be taken up on a war footing. Higher sums have been allocated in the fourth plan, but I feel some more money should be made available by effecting economy in other departments. The money should be judiciously spent in order to derive the maximum out of each paisa.

16 hrs.

The report shows activities of the Government in different fields in bringing up maximum food production, but the scale is very modest. It should be done on a mass scale. India is a very big country. Whatever we take up should be done on a vast scale. Improving agriculture in one or two districts will not help the country. All the agricultural scientists and extension workers should be enthused to face the national challenge. We should have more extension workers who will educate the farmers to translate the results of research in their fields. It is a matter of great regret that we have not yet constituted the All India Agricultural Service although

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

agriculture is the most vital branch today. The Rajya Sabha passed a resolution to this effect about three years ago.

It is an irony that the Indian Forest Service which was proposed a few months earlier has got over all the hurdles and the Service has actually been formed under the same Minister. Do we agree to give agriculture such a low priority as compared to forest in our crash programme of agricultural production? Agricultural scientists are serving 70 per cent of our population engaged in producing 50 per cent of the national income. But the whole wonder is that while the agricultural officers are expected to deliver the goods the top level posts recommended by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh Committee like Agriculture Production Commissioner and Joint Commissioner have been passed to IAS officers to satisfy them to enlarge their cadre to superior posts.

It is time that our brilliant Agriculture Minister put such facts before the Cabinet so that the Bills enacting the All India Service of Agriculture is given top priority among the Bills to be introduced during the current Session of this House. The State Minister for Agriculture the other day told us that we have to take the concurrence of the States. I would request the Minister to take the concurrence of the States without delay.

Lastly, most of our hon. friends have expressed their concern about the abolition of food zones. I would also very strongly say that the food zones should be abolished.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to give a chance to some Independents. The names are there but they are not present in the House. Shri Ramji Ram is not here. Shri Kisku is not here. On the Congress side also I do not find Shri Bibhuti Mishra and others. In future; I think, I will have to give a chance to those who catch my eye.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Government for what little they

have done for the improvement of food production. I also charge the Government for what they have not done to the agriculturists and also for what harm they have done due to their Acts.

The Government has done two good things. One is achieving self-sufficiency in seed. Though they have not achieved self-sufficiency in foodgrains they have achieved self-sufficiency in seeds. This has helped very much in the increase of food production in the country. Secondly, I congratulate them for the removal of control on sugar. Before de-control of sugar only 20 per cent of the population used to get sugar distributed through fair-price shops and 80 per cent of the rural population were not able to get sugar though they produced sugarcane. After de-control of sugar 80 per cent of the people have been able to get some sugar even though after paying a higher price.

The agitation from the consumer side is of the 20 per cent people who are still getting sugar but who, people like Parliament Members or the rich people, used to get special quota of sugar. Because they are not getting the additional quota in the ration card they are agitating. The Parliament Members and others who used to get extra quantity on their cards do not get that benefit now and therefore they are agitating.

Then, instead of allotting more funds for increased agricultural production in the country the Government is planning to have more of imported foodgrains. I do not know whether it is the Agriculture Ministry, the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry which is responsible for this, but they are only planning to import more of foodgrains for years to come. We can see the evidence of it in the expansion of shipyards so that more ships can unload foodgrains in the shipyards. Otherwise, at a time when there is shortage of foodgrains why should they spend money on shipyards when they could very well utilize it for increased agricultural production?

On the one hand, Government say that they do not have money for giving inputs to the farmers like subsidising the cost of fertilizer, extension of electricity or construction of irrigation projects. At the same

time, they do not seem to suffer from shortage of money for import of foodgrains from foreign countries. They are getting aid under PL 480 only for wheat. Rice they have to purchase from other countries by paying money. They are going with a begging bowl from country to get rice but they are not able to enter into contracts. Even friendly countries like UAR are demanding a price of Rs. 1,500 per ton. The Finance Minister has funds to pay at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per ton for import of rice but he has no money for raising the minimum support price for rice in the country.

Then, there is a Price Fixation Committee in our country. Who are the members of that Committee? People who do not know anything about agriculture. It is just like a butcher presiding over the meeting to decide which sheep should be killed the next day. Government should have nominated at least one agriculturist in that Committee. But they have not done it.

Our late lamented Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had stated over and over again that Government are going to introduce a legislation for crop insurance. Our President has repeated it in his Presidential Address. Yet, they have not taken any steps to bring in crop insurance. They are only luring the agriculturists by the promise of bringing in that scheme. I do not know whether the responsibility lies with the Ministry of Agriculture or the Planning Commission but the fact remains that it has not been done yet. They must act firmly in this matter.

Then I come to another big mistake which the Government committed. In our country we produce a large amount of groundnuts. We were exporting it and earning foreign exchange. Some genius in the Ministry thought that by importing soya beans they can bring down the price of groundnut. Now they are importing soya bean and soya bean oil which has brought down the price of groundnut with the result that we are now not producing groundnut. Is this the way in which the Government help the farmer? Why should they import soya beans? What business have they to do it when we are able to produce enough groundnut in the country and we are able even to export

it? Who is responsible for the import of soya bean oil to this country?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Demand resignation.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Recently I have read in the newspapers that the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister has said that on whatever dal and wheat that leaves the State, Rs. 5 surcharge per quintal must be paid. He said that it was for the development of irrigation and other facilities for the farmers. I entirely agree with him; I support him. I want that the same thing must be done for Andhra also. We are exporting so much rice. Because the Government does not come forward to help us, on every quintal of rice exported Rs. 10 surcharge must be laid and this amount must be kept separately and should be given to the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER : Rs. 10 is a big amount. Limit it at that. You will lose the Rs. 10 if you do not stop your speech.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am finishing.

I request the Government to concentrate more on minor irrigation. When they sanction funds for minor irrigation they must give special preference to famine and drought affected areas. They must allot more funds for the extension of electricity so that we can draw out water for irrigation purposes.

Before I finish I want to say two words about community development. I only sympathise with the Community Development Minister. He looks that he comes from a famine area; he is very thin. I only sympathise with him. 80 per cent of the people come from the villages and the development scheme is only for the villages but only 20 per cent of the people are enjoying all the benefits. It is only called community development but no community is developed. Probably, some rich people have been developed. The really poor people in the country have not been developed. The Minister must decide whether to mend it or end it.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : It is better to end it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : This policy of not giving money for it and keeping it going on will not pay either the country or the Government.

Now, power is concentrated in the hands of a few people. If it is concentrated in the hands of a few people definitely there would not be democracy and dictatorship will come. All our elders—Gandhiji, Jawaharlalji and every-body—said that power must be decentralised. Is this the way of decentralising power, that is, not allotting funds in the required amount for panchayat samitis and zila parishads? Government are allotting only 40 per cent and out of that 40 per cent, 30 per cent goes towards salaries and 10 per cent goes towards petrol for jeeps. They have left nothing for development. Is this the way that community development is to be looked after? I only sympathise with the Minister if he is not able to do anything, but I cannot sympathise with the Government which is having all the funds at its disposal and is not allotting any amount for community development. If there is any conscience left in the Finance Minister or anybody, they should allot cent per cent for community development. They must also look after community development because 80 per cent of the people come from the villages. The must decentralise and give more powers to panchayat samitis and zila parishads. Because the Central Government is doing like this, the State Governments are merging two blocks into one or three blocks into one. From the panchayats it has come to blocks and from the blocks it has come to talukas. I do not know what will happen hereafter. I want the Government to be serious about it. I want the Food Minister, who is in charge of this, to be serious not only about food production but also about community development. If he is not able to get funds from the Finance Minister, let him resign.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what Shri Lakkappa wanted.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : If he is not able to get funds, what is the use of his being the Agriculture Minister

without funds? He must fight for funds and must get more funds. He must improve food production.

MR. SPEAKER : Give him time to reply and resign.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : He must get funds for community development.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will join with a large number of hon. Members in paying my tribute to the Indian farmer who by dint of his hard labour and perseverance has produced a record crop this year. No doubt, God has helped.

But it will be quite unfair to the Indian farmer to give the entire credit to God.

Sir, a large number of Members have expressed opinions which reflect the sense of confidence noticeable in the country side today in view of the easier situation on the food front. At the very outset, I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the House that we are not a unitary Government but we are a federal Government and that many of the subjects that are included in my Ministry are primarily, the States' subjects and therefore, the detailed implementation of the programmes in those fields are the responsibility of the State Governments. If any hon. Member expects that I will be in a position to say something about the detailed implementation of those various subjects here, perhaps, it will not be possible for me to do so. Whether it is agricultural programme or cooperation or community development, as I have said, they are primarily the concern of the State Governments.

Again, about land reforms, many hon. Members have waxed eloquence on the land reforms, some saying what has the Congress done during the last 20 years? Anybody who has cared to read the history of the land reforms in this country during the last 20 years will readily agree that it was the Congress which took the initiative in the initial stages to introduce land reforms in this country, it was the Congress which eliminated landlordism, the zamindari system. It was a great revolutionary step.

Anybody who has any idea of land reforms in other countries will readily agree that what was achieved in other countries through a long process of revolution was achieved in this country through peaceful, democratic and legal processes. It is an achievement of which any country can be proud. To follow the process of land reforms, various enactments in several States were undertaken. I will not hesitate in admitting that the pace of implementation of those various land reform legislations has been rather uneven in different States. Besides, the process of land reforms has not been taken to its logical conclusion yet. Much remains to be done in various parts of the country.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : When much remains to be done, why do you take the credit ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I take credit for what we have done.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : What about much that remains to be done ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That is for the people in authority to do now and it will take time. Certainly, I take credit for the wonderful achievement that the Congress has done. If anybody has no understanding, I am sorry, I can give the information, not understanding.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : How much is the credit worth ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Sometimes we don't understand what he says.

I want to make a preliminary remark about this blatant falsity, what the Congress has done? Our country can be proud of what the Congress has done in the field of land reforms. The elimination of landlordism itself is a landmark in this country. The confidence that the Congress gave to the tenants is itself a landmark in the history of land reforms.

The other day, one hon. Member was remarking about the land reforms in Kerala. I do not know what stands in the way of Kerala Government to have as radical land reforms as it thinks necessary. I will give one information to the House. As soon as I took over the responsibility

of this Ministry, I raised this question of land reforms with the Chief Ministers. I have followed that up by writing detailed letters to every Chief Minister, whether Congress or non-Congress, pointing out the shortcomings and that which remains to be done by legislation and the backlog in the implementation of the enactments already done in those various States, and I am following them up. But the House will agree with me that it is primarily a subject which has to be dealt with by the State Governments. An hon. friend said that there was backlog. Certainly some friends think, especially the Party which the hon. members over there have the proud privilege of representing, that the radical land reforms have led to litigations, and if they will have their way, they will perhaps put the clock back; they will perhaps again think of restoring landlordism as some of my friends are thinking or dreaming of the days... (Interruptions) That is the Bloc which you have the proud privilege of representing in this House... (Interruptions)

I feel that there is a necessity for radical land reforms in this country. There is this problem of a large number of people having large holdings and quite a number of people labouring and toiling in the field going without any patch of land. There is this enormous incongruity in the land system at present and that has to be rectified. I am quite certain that, if steps are not taken in time, perhaps circumstances will force the pace of land reforms in those areas. That will harm the social equilibrium of the country. That is why, I have been emphasizing the necessity of land reforms on the State Governments. (Interruptions)

We are taking some steps wherever additional areas are available so that people of the areas where there is great pressure on land can be settled in those areas. Schemes of reclamation of fallow land and Usar areas are under way, but there are financial limitations and the pace of implementation of these schemes is rather slow in view of the financial limitations.

For solving our food problem, agriculture is the main base and any policy, which is for agriculture or for food, will naturally have to be farmer-oriented; there is no doubt about that. Up-till now, it has been the bane of Indian agriculture that those who were

[Shri Jagiivan Ram]

educated, sophisticated, shifted from the rural areas and went to the urban areas. With the new revolution in agriculture brought about by the advent of chemical fertilisers and high-yielding varieties of seeds, a turn from the urban area to the rural area, though on a small scale, has already started. It is a very welcome sign that educated, young men are now diverting their attention to the rural areas as well and are taking to agriculture.

After land reforms irrigation is the most important thing which is necessary for agriculture. High-yielding variety of seeds, good fertilizers etc. will be necessary only when there is irrigation facility. If we can provide water, even without the high-yielding variety of seed or manure they can grow something. And therefore priority has to be given to irrigation. So far as minor irrigation is concerned, we are seeing that more and more funds are provided for minor irrigation. I don't want to give figures and statistics. They are available in the budget papers and also in the annual report of the Ministry that we have circulated among hon. Members. Therefore I do not want to quote these figures and statistics. But we are providing more and more funds, making available credit to the farmers for minor irrigation, tube-wells and also other inputs. I will agree that so far as the provision in the budget of the Central Government or the State Governments is concerned, it has not been possible to provide as much fund as I would have liked to give for the provision of the tube-wells and minor irrigation in the State Sector. But we have taken care to see that adequate amounts are made available through the various financial institutions, whether it is the co-operative, land-development banks or commercial banks or taccavi loans from the State Governments. For all these three or four sectors, as hon. Members will find by comparison, I have provided more funds for the agriculturists either through the cooperative or the land development bank or commercial bank or the taccavi loans. The commercial banks and the other financial institutions so far were not paying any adequate attention to the agricultural sector, and as I remarked yesterday somewhere, a man who wanted to purchase a truck could find accommodation from the commercial

banks. That accommodation was not available to the farmer who wanted to purchase a tractor. But it is a healthy sign now that a change is taking place in the outlook of the commercial banks so far as the advancing of credit to the agricultural sector is concerned. I will give the instance of one bank with a view that other commercial banks may follow these examples. Till the 31st March, 1967 the State Bank of India advanced Rs. 217 crores for various agricultural purposes out of a total credit advance by that bank of Rs. 587 crores. If other commercial banks did in the same way I think much of the credit requirements of the agricultural sector will be met, whether it is in respect of tube-wells, pumps tractors, warehousing, processing industries, manures, fertilisers or seeds. I have no doubt that the commercial banks will realise the importance of the agricultural sector and that they will do justice to this sector which has so long remained neglected by them.

After irrigation, I would like to say that research is very important. In order to bring agriculture on modern lines the Indian scientists have done wonderful work in this direction. And they deserve the thanks and the congratulations of the nation for the development of the high-yielding varieties of seed and for their original and fundamental research work in various fields allied with agriculture. Whether it is seed or animal husbandry or the rese arch in fodder or feed, in various fields they have done wonderful work and the process is going on.

Science is not limited by boundaries of various States or countries and if there is any scientific achievement in any part of the world, other countries do take advantage of that, and so do we. But, our scientists have in many respects improved upon what we got from other countries.

One great important thing to be taken note of in our country is that the number of foodgrains that we have in our country is much larger than in any other country. Whether it is America or Europe, if you count half a dozen foodgrains, all the foodgrains in those countries will be exhausted, whereas in our country we have dozens and dozens of varieties of foodgrains. Take

pulses for example. No other country produces so many pulses and now our scientists have taken research in pulses also so that we can produce high-yielding varieties of pulses.

When the result of the research is achieved, extension is necessary to take it to the farmers. Somebody complained that the Agriculture Ministry, either at the Centre or in the State, has grown. Certainly they have, and it was necessary that this should grow because with this new research, new varieties are coming up and it is necessary that the results of the research are taken to the farmers and it has to be done through extension. One of the representatives of the Swatantra Party who initiated the debate said, 'What has been done? What are your officers doing?' Well, for the agricultural revolution that is taking place in the countryside, certainly some credit should go to the officers of the Agriculture Ministry either at the Centre or in the State and anybody who has the eyes to see the countryside, will not fail to see what a revolution is taking place and it means that some effort has been made by the officers in the Agriculture Ministry and the Extension Service to carry the results of this research to the farmers. And the farmer has become so awakened that there is confidence that we can achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains. To-day the pressure is from the farmer; he wants high-yielding varieties of seeds, he wants more fertilisers, he wants more irrigation facilities, and it is certain that he will not permit any administration to develop any sense of complacency. Somebody remarked that the record crop this year may create a sense of complacency in us. I am sure the Indian farmer will not permit the administration whether at the Centre or in the States to develop any sense of complacency in this matter. He will exert such a great pressure that we will have to do what is necessary for agriculture.

Regarding Extension Workers, of course, there are and there may be defects here and there and if the hon. Members will bring any specific instances to our notice, whether regarding the Centre or the States, certainly appropriate action will be taken in the matter because it is the common concern of everybody to see that the achievements of the results of research

are carried to the farmers so that the farmers adopt them.

There has always been a prejudice against the Indian farmer that he is backward and that he is conservative. Well, if he was like that, there was no wonder because the agriculture in India was left to uneducated, unsophisticated, backward people. But the Indian farmer has a wonderful capacity of adaptability and the readiness with which he has accepted the new method of agriculture is perhaps surprising, but he has accepted it and he is taking to it.

Our seed production has moved in a satisfactory way. Sometimes difficulty comes and there are some occasions for some complaints. This is because while we are developing new varieties of seeds we are making experiments and have not certified and released them; farmers want them. Sometimes they are wonderful seeds. Some farmers get excited, they try to get 10 or 15 or 20 seeds and some unscrupulous people manage to get them and sell them at fantastic prices. Reports have come that even adulteration is taking place and spurious seeds have been sold at fantastically high prices. That is likely to take place when we are at a stage of developing new and wonderful varieties.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
What about the Birla seed farm ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Sometimes, some Members presume that they know everything, but they are sadly mistaken, they do not know it.

As for the process of seed production, the State Governments are primarily responsible for growing the seeds and for distributing them in their areas. Whenever it is brought to our notice that they require more seeds, we arrange for the seeds from the States which have got surplus or through the seed Corporation. We have developed seeds farms and our farmers have done pretty well in this direction. As regards foundation seeds and other seeds, so far as the various foodgrains are concerned, I think we shall be in a position to meet the requirements of the areas which we have undertaken under the high-yielding variety programme.

Regarding fertilisers, there is no doubt

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that our *per capita* consumption of fertilisers in this country is much lower than that in many countries in the world. But every year, we are steadily increasing the *per capita* consumption of chemical fertilisers. Our indigenous capacity is not adequate. But steps are being taken, and the House is aware of them, to increase the capacity; I do not want to go into the details now. New fertiliser factories are going to be established.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does he have some figures on that ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Yes, I have some figures on that. If the hon. Member would care to read the annual report of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, he will find it there.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All he can say is, 'Look up in the dictionary', in which case, we do not need a speech.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : He can shut his ears if he so pleases. I know that he wants to lighten his job. He himself is not reading; I know that; I quite understand that with bulk it is difficult for him to read bulky reports.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The hon. Minister may also look at himself before a mirror.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : We have tried to meet whatever shortfall is there with imported fertilisers. This year, we have taken steps to see, as is evident from the report we have already circulated that the rabi programmes and the next Kharif programmes of all the State Governments are met in time. Even in the last rabi crop, we took special care to see that the fertiliser requirements of the States reached there in time. There are difficulties in transporting it in some areas, but the State Governments do take care to maintain reasonable stocks at the block level at the nearest place. (Interruptions).

एक माननीय सदस्य : खूब ज्लैंक होता रहा है ।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Of course,

certainly, in a huge country where we have to deal with huge quantities, I cannot guarantee that there will not be some undesirable activity in the matter. It will be a bold person who will say that there will be nothing untoward in these things when it has to be dealt with in several States.

Again, as I have said, the hon. Member forgets that the detailed distribution is not the responsibility of the Central Government.

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बचने का तरीका है ।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : If anything has happened in any State, the proper place to raise that question would be the Assembly of the State.

एक माननीय सदस्य : सेंटर की पालिसी इंटेंसिव एप्लीकलचर की है जिसे कि वह सपा नहीं पाये ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अगर माननीय सदस्य को बकल हो तो वह समझ जायेंगे कि उसका इस्तेमाल करना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम होता है न कि सेंटर का होता है ।

Certainly, as I have said, when we have to deal with such huge quantity in a huge country like ours, it is very likely that there may be some misuse here and there. If he thinks that it will be possible to check everything from the Centre, then I would say that it is impossible.

Regarding manure, we have to develop compost, green manure and utilisation of carcasses, bone-meal, meat-meal etc. I have taken up all these things with the Planning Commission, and I think it will be finalised, so that we could start quite a number of such centres where the proper utilisation of carcasses can be undertaken, and everything can be utilised gainfully for manure purposes, whether it is blood-meal or meat-meal or bone-meal. I think we can utilise more and more of this indigenous material which will provide organic elements for fertilising and manuring the fields, which will replenish the vital elements in our soil

and which will prevent its quick deterioration as is the case with the application of chemical fertilisers.

In agriculture, power is necessary for cultivation, whether it is bullock power or tractor power, and for many years to come; even in the face of mechanisation in our agriculture, the bullock will continue to be the main motive power for cultivation. Therefore, we will have to attach the greatest importance to animal husbandry and livestock development. It all depends on how we develop our cow. The cow, after thousands of regeneration, has deteriorated with the result that the milk yield of the Indian cow has gone down very much. The only solution I can find is by cross-breeding, increasing the yield of milk of the cow. I have seen experiments that have been carried out. In certain areas, it has been introduced on a sizeable scale where a cow can yield 40-50 kilos of milk everyday. This is the only solution.

I propose to start a large number of insemination centres with sophisticated, exotic bulls' semen, cross-breeding and introduction of Holstein and Jersey cows. I was the other day talking to my hon. friend, Shri Randhir Singh, in connection with the Delhi Milk Scheme and was saying that if in the milk-shed area of Haryana and other States, we could introduce these cows the milk yield would go up, draught cattle would improve and we would supplement our food requirements. So, as I said, the only solution to this problem is to introduce the new varieties of cows and cross-breeds. One has to undertake that on a sizeable scale.

There is a shortage of tractors. Our indigenous manufacture this year, I think, may be between 15,000 to 18,000 units. We propose to import some. All the same, the shortage will continue and we will have to develop more manufacturing capacity in the country. The House is aware that recently we have delicensed the manufacture of tractors. Various parties are examining it and I am sure in the near future some new units will be established for the manufacture of various types of tractors of varying H. P.

For these things, whether it is tractor, tubewell, rig or pump, it is necessary that the farmers are provided with the necessary

credit facilities to purchase on a hire-purchase system. Adequate provision is being made for the maintenance and repair of tractors and pumps and the various agro-industries corporations, being set up in every State, will provide all these facilities for hire-purchase of tractors, pumps etc.

Also, I have requested them to maintain mobile repair shops so that for minor repairs, the farmers will not have to take the tractors to the workshop; rather the mobile repair shop will come to the farmers to repair the tractor or pump sets. In Haryana they have already started one on a truck

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaaspur) : In Punjab also it is being done.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Yes, I will give credit to Shri Sharma that in Punjab also it is being done.

As regards crop insurance, it is true it has taken some time as it has to be taken up with State Governments, because its implementation will be the responsibility of those Governments.

I think that we will be in a position to introduce the Bill in the near future.

AN HON. MEMBER : No limit ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : It means exactly what it means.

About insecticides and pesticides, the House is aware and many members have seen that we are doing some work on this. Our farmers are becoming more and more conscious of the utility of insecticides, and pesticides and our programme is to cover an area at least of 20 million acres in the coming season.

After production, naturally the question of storage and wastage comes in. So far as our storage capacity is concerned, the House is much concerned about that, and naturally so in view of the large production this year, as to how we will store all this. At present we have a capacity in the Central Government, Warehousing Corporation and State Governments, of nearly five million tonnes, i.e. modernised storage capacity, where there is no danger of wastage by rodents, rats or insects, but the real wastage does take place in the field and house of the farmers, especially

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the small farmers, and unless we are in a position to provide a large number of containers or silos to the farmers at convenient places in the villages, the wastage cannot be eliminated. We are examining a scheme of providing a large number of silos of varying capacities at convenient points in the countryside where the farmers can store their foodgrains and sell them not necessarily at the harvest time but when they feel they can get the best price for it.

Then we come to the question of prices after production has been achieved. Prices we do fix before the sowing time known as support prices, and before the harvest known as procurement prices. This year, for the rabi season I have fixed the same price which was in force last year. The Agricultural Prices Commission recommended some reduction in the prices that were in vogue last year, and that was the feeling of many economists in this country that in view of the bumper crop that we have this year if we want to make an impact on our economy, if we want to have some savings, some reduction in the prices is justified, but I personally did not agree with that view, and I feel that whatever prices we have fixed—Rs. 76 to Rs. 81 per quintal for wheat—are a good incentive prices.

Then, apprehensions have been expressed that in view of the large crop this year it is likely that the prices will go below this price. I may again assure the House and the farmers in the country that whatever stock is offered, arrangements have been made to purchase them at the procurement price, so that the prices do not fall below that level. The purchasing agencies are either the State Government, the Food Corporation or the co-operative marketing societies.

Mr. Brahm Prakash, who is a great exponent of the co-operative movement, wanted everything to be entrusted to the co-operative movement. I also would like to give more and more work to the co-operative societies. I only wish the co-operative societies do fulfil the objectives with which they are formed. There are many weaknesses, many defects, many shortcomings. I will not say that there is no substance in the general complaint voiced in this House that the credit, inputs and other

things that are made available through the co-operative societies, have by and large, benefited the sizable cultivators and not the small farmers. There is much force in that, and it is time that we examined how the facilities provided through the co-operative societies are made available also to the small cultivators.

It was decided to have a conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Co-operation in order to examine the various aspects of the co-operative movement and to see how we can remove the various shortcomings that are noticeable in the co-operative societies. But we have gone on supporting the co-operatives. The credit with the co-operative societies has increased every year. Last year the co-operative societies provided nearly Rs. 450 crores credit to the farmer. In the current year it is going to be increased by Rs. 100 crores; the co-operatives will provide to the farmers credit to the tune of Rs. 550 crores. In addition credit will be available also through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and the commercial banks. So far as procurement and purchases are concerned, the Food Corporation is there and in many areas the Food Corporation has appointed co-operative marketing societies as their agents wherever they are functioning reasonably satisfactorily. But so long as certain weaknesses are noticeable in the co-operative societies we cannot agree to entrust everything only to the co-operative societies. In many areas the co-operative societies are not adequately developed to take the responsibility of every work. They are not in a position even to provide the credit facilities to farmers. Therefore, alternative arrangements will have to be made if the agricultural programme is not to be adversely affected due to the weaknesses of the co-operative societies. The Reserve Bank has been quite liberal and considerate and imaginative in providing the necessary credit facilities to the co-operatives for the agricultural sector, and it will be completely undesirable to think of any other alternative agency for that purpose. The Reserve Bank has done very good work in this matter and is doing very good work.

The Food Corporation has been started

recently, and when it was started, there were conditions of scarcity in the country and so they had no occasion to handle any sizeable stock. It is for the first time that they have to face this responsibility and it is a gigantic job to do. Naturally, in the initial stages, they were not equal to the task but they have made preparations, and I am sure that they will be able to perform the functions that have been entrusted to them. This is the beginning. I cannot say whether it will be possible to have the entire foodgrain trade in the nationalised sector. Personally, as I have said on many occasions, if any State Governments want to do that the Centre will render all possible assistance to them.

Then, it has been said why we are importing under PL 480. Well, it is not a matter of pleasure that the country should depend upon imported foodgrains to feed the nation. Somebody asked, why, in view of the bumper crop, we were importing this year. I had to import because I had to supply to States in the month of January, February and March when the bumper crop was not there. Perhaps the House will not have forgiven me if there was any scarcity in any part of the country, and I could not supply adequate quantity to keep the people going. Then, apart from that, unless we build a sizeable buffer-stock we will always be at the mercy of the trading community and therefore I had to build up a sizeable buffer-stock and for that I wanted some import. I may inform the House that I have gradually, uptill now, built up something like two million tonnes of stock with me and with the State Governments. It may be that I may divert at least 50 per cent of this to the buffer-stock; I am taking a precaution of building up a buffer-stock. So, by October next, I may have—with the Centre and the States—a buffer-stock of nearly three million tonnes.

For that purpose, we required PL 480 imports. I will be the first person to terminate it at the earliest possible opportunity which I consider as the appropriate time for that. There are many people who are allergic to PL 480 theoretically, but in actual practice, nobody's orthodoxy is so great as not to touch American wheat. It is a fashion with them to say—I cannot help it—that when we accept PL 480, our

foreign policy is influenced by it. Those who always live under extra-territorial influences will presume that everyone lives under the influence of other people. I have nothing to say about that.

Then, it has become more or less a perpetual pastime with some members to say that the Congress Government at the centre has discriminated between various State Governments on political considerations. I do not think by repetition fallacy can be paraded as reality.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : More concessions are given to non-Congress Governments.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : In procurement price, more concessions are given to non-Congress Governments.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : नान-कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट्स से डरते हैं ।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Another member—I do not want to mention his name—said that because the surplus States are Congress States, they are not procuring so that they may not have to supply foodgrains to Kerala. I was surprised at the colossal ignorance of the hon. member. Which are the surplus States? Orissa—does the hon. member from Kerala say that it is a Congress State? Then Punjab. They can say today it has a Congress supported Government. But before that, it was the Government in which the hon. member's party—the Communist Party—had the unique and proud privilege of combining with the Akali Dal and Jan Sangh there.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : Doubtful privilege.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : It is a proud privilege for the Communist Party.

Then Madhya Pradesh. Last year it was a deficit State. This year it is a surplus State.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : Because the Congress Government is not there, it has become surplus.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : You can have that satisfaction if you want. So, except Andhra, all surplus States are non-Congress States. So far as procurement and supply is concerned, I have received the fullest co-operation from all the States. Except for this perpetual expression of obsession, by and large, the State Governments have dealt with the food problem as a national problem and have not brought in politics into that. I have received the fullest co-operation from the Punjab Government, even when Mr. Gurnam Singh was Chief Minister. I have received the fullest co-operation from Orissa Government. I am saying this because both are non-Congress States. I have received the fullest co-operation from Andhra. But the deficit States think that they should please their farmers and the surplus States should displease their farmers in order to please the deficit States. It is a strange argument.

They always bring in politics in order to cover their own faults, their own shortcomings, their own failures, and lay all that at the door of the Central Government which happens to be a Congress Government.

17 hrs.

About Kerala, Sir, there is no doubt and I have made it clear that it will not be possible to supply 77,000 tones of rice every month. I will say, the question is not about food, the question is about rice. There are many areas in this country which have been traditionally rice-eating areas. When the occasion came and we were not in a position to supply rice, certainly we saw to it that we supplied adequate quantity of foodgrains. To Kerala we maintained the supply of an adequate quantity of wheat. We see to it that whatever shortfall is there in the supply of rice is made good by supply of wheat. We have done that last year and I informed the House on more than one occasion.

Bihar is a rice-eating area but we did not supply even a single grain of rice to Bihar.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : In place of rice Bihar got the Food Minister.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Of course, the Food Minister is proud of belonging to Bihar. I am mentioning this because questions have been raised that we do not supply enough to Kerala. I am supplying adequate quantity of foodgrains to Kerala.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : But not rice.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I am myself saying that it is not possible to supply 70,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : But you promised that you will supply 70,000 tonnes of rice...*(Interruption)*.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I have never undertaken to do that.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Let them change their food habits.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I have never undertaken that. I have made it quite clear to the Chief Minister in the Chief Ministers' Conference that it will not be possible to supply 70,000 tonnes of rice every month to Kerala.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : But are you prepared to increase the quota of rice to Kerala; if not 70,000 tonnes at least something more than what you are giving now?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I have nothing to do with quota. I find a report alleging the State Chief Minister to have said that we have asked them not to increase the ration from three ounces to five ounces or six ounces. I have only said that I will try to send 40,000 tonnes every month. Which that quantity and with their own production it is for them to decide what quantity they will supply every day. The house should know it that whole State of Kerala is rationed and the people are also free to purchase in the open market. It is not like statutory rationing in Delhi. You must remember the distinction between the two. What they grow is also with them. All that I am saying is that there is no attitude of any discrimination. I may also say another thing for the information of the House,

Out of the total quantity of rice that we supply to the various rice-eating States in this country more than 40 to 50 per cent is supplied to Kerala alone. We supply to West Bengal, to Gujarat, to Maharashtra and to Jammu and Kashmir also. Out of the total supply that we make every month more than 45 per cent, and at times more than 50 per cent, is supplied to Kerala alone. More than that we cannot do.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : This is discrimination.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Of course it is discrimination in favour of Kerala. I only wanted to say that it is farthest from us to make any discrimination on political consideration. Even if I have to fight it on the political plane I do not mind doing it, but I will regard it as a very mean and debasing tactic to utilise food for political purposes. I have never done that and those who try every time to bring in this thing do not, I think, do any good to their own citizens or to their own political party.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : बिहार को चावल नहीं दिया गया, क्या यह बिहार के खिलाफ डिस-क्रिमिनेशन था या नहीं ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : If the hon. Member persists, I cannot help it. My prime consideration last year was to save the people of Bihar from starvation with any foodgrains that I can get and today I am happy to say that in spite of their dilatory tactics I was able to save the people of Bihar. In spite of the obstructions that their people in the government at that time created, every time they demanded four lakhs tonnes, I took the precaution to see that I will save the people of Bihar with whatever foodgrains I can provide for them, and I have succeeded in that.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : Is it not a fact that you have failed to give even the allotted quota ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : That will require some intelligence to understand it.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will

you accept the challenge to have a parliamentary inquiry ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Parliamentary inquiry for what ? What I was going to say was that a man with the crudest intelligence will understand this much, that whatever quantity was supplied to Bihar was adequate to save the people of Bihar from starvation. A man with the crudest intelligence will understand this and will not raise the question of shortfall in allotment and supply, and that is why I said it requires not very sharp intelligence to understand this.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : जब तक कांग्रेस सरकार बिहार में थी, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हर साल बिहार को चावल दिया, लेकिन एक साल नहीं दिया, जबकि वह सत्ता में नहीं थी ।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : What can I do ?

I have practically finished. I may say again that I am grateful to the House. As I have said, I have not tried to meet all the points, because most of them are dealt with by the State Governments.

One thing more about community development. In the rural areas we will have to have some agency for extension work or for carrying out common purpose community work. I will not claim that whatever money has been given to community development has been utilized hundred per cent for the purposes for which they are meant or that some re-orientation is not necessary or some re-thinking about the entire programme of community development is not necessary. For that I propose to have a conference of the Chief Ministers and the Ministers in charge of Community Development to think about the whole programme of community development *de novo* and to see what agency we can create for such work in the rural areas and how we can rephrase or refashion them.

I will take into consideration all the suggestions made by the hon. Members. I again express my thanks to the hon. House for the kind words said about me.

SHRI P. K. GHOSH : What about the abolition of food zones.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Abolition of food zones is not necessary at present.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not necessary or not possible ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : I say that it is not necessary. Again I say that the hon. Members should apply a little of their mind. This is the rabi season and, so far as the rabi zones are concerned, steps have been taken to widen the area or to remove the restrictions on the movement of some of the rabi grains. The consideration of the zones for the khariff areas will come when the time for the harvesting of the Khariff crop comes. So, I say this is not the time to consider the question of zones and I am sure if the hon. Members had applied their mind a little to the problem perhaps they would not have raised this question, knowing that I have already relaxed the restrictions and I have already widened the zones. I have made the movement of grams and barley free throughout the country and maize, jowar and bajra from Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan to other parts of the country. The House is aware of that and so I do not want to repeat it.

Some hon. Member has raised the question of Madhya Pradesh putting some restrictions on the movement of gram. If they have done anything like that, it is beyond their competence ; it is quite unauthorised and quite illegal. I will take care to see that such things are not done.

I will again express my thanks to the House on my behalf and on behalf of the Indian farmers for all the kind and encouraging words said by Members. It will be our endeavour to take steps which will lead the country to self-sufficiency in matters of agricultural production.

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of cut motions. May I put all of them together to the vote of the House ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Now I shall put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the

fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 30 to 34, 114 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.].

Demand No. 30.—Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation".

Demand No. 31.—Agriculture.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,63,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Agriculture'.

Demand No. 32.—Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,14,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research'.

Demand No. 33.—Forest.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Forest'.

Demand No. 34—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Co-operation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,79,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'.

Demand No. 114—Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,62,24,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers'.

Demand No. 115—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,45,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'.

17.11 hrs.

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 72 to 74 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 72—Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,16,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'.

Demand No. 73—Geological Survey.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,17,38,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of Geological Survey'.

Demand No. 74—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,49,05,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

Demand No. 125—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,88,79,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals'."

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last one year this Ministry has been subjected to very severe criticism at various levels, in and outside the House, by various committees and inquiry commissions appointed from time to time. Whether it is the Hindustan Steel Limited or the NCDC or the NMDC, it appears that there had been some sort of a competition within this ministry for mismanagement and inefficiency. The Hindustan Steel Limited particularly, which controls as much as 36 per cent of the total public sector assets, has been subjected to very severe criticism. It has been infested by various types of managerial crises labour problems, inefficiency, lock-outs and various troubles in machinery, so much so that the name of public sector on account of the inefficient management of these public sector units has been slurred and damaged.

The Minister, Dr. M. Channa Reddy, has been nursing this white elephant in the course of the last 14 months sitting over the huge heap of accumulated loss of as much as Rs. 20 crores in the Hindustan Steel alone. During the regime of the hon. Minister of 12 months, in 1967-68 alone this Hindustan Steel Limited had incurred a loss of Rs. 40 crores. It had been subjected to the most difficult type of management trouble, labour trouble and machinery trouble.

The stock of India has gone down so far as the functioning of the public sector is concerned. The image of India has gone down in world opinion so much so that even the collaborators and the aid-giving countries including Russia, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the World Bank, have passed very adverse remarks. They are thinking twice before giving any further aid to this country.

In order to look into the defects in the working of these organisations Government had appointed various commissions from time to time. The Pande Commission was appointed; the Mahatab Commission was appointed and this subject was also tackled and discussed in detail by the Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on public undertakings. Then a team of British experts was invited to look into the defects of the Durgapur Steel Project.

The Minister himself had visited England to study the working of the British Steel Corporation so that whatever good points that are there in the British Steel Corporation may be incorporated. But what has this entire exercise in the course of the last 15 or 18 months—the appointment of various commissions and the submission of various reports; some of them are very useful and constructive—produced? Is the Ministry really serious about introducing improvements that are needed in this organisation? Have they taken cognisance in the real sense of suggestions made by them; or, are they even today making a whitewash giving explanations justifying the performance of HSL?

I believe, the Ministry is not serious about it. During the entire exercise of 15 months, all these committees, all these investigations, all these suggestions, have produced only two documents, These documents have been laid on the Table of the house by the hon. Minister. One was laid on the 20th March, 1968, and it was a statement relating to management organisations. The other was a paper on performance of the H.S.L. presented to Lok Sabha on 5th April, 1968. What are these documents? The entire paper on performance of the H.S.L. is nothing but an explanation and justification, trying to cover up inefficiency of the H.S.L. rather than confessing the draw-backs and the inefficiency of the H. S. L. on various counts.

Now, I would like to come to some of the points raised by the hon. Minister in the document on performance of the H.S.L.' The first explanation given by the hon. Minister for inefficient working is that larger provision for depreciation and interest has to be provided in these public sector projects. I am amazed and somewhat amused to listen to this particular argument of the hon. Minister. It is an admitted fact all over the world, not in India, that whenever there is a new plant, a modern plant, the capital base has got to be wider, the depreciation has got to be larger and the interest has got to be larger. If this theory is accepted, then, for all times to come, the modern technology, the new plant, will always be inefficient and less efficient compared to the old plant. But this is not correct. In spite of the wider capital base in sp it

of the high interest charges, in a new plant, the compensating economies are so large that they not only off-set the high charges of depreciation and interest but they bring about more efficiency and, in the end, a product of the new plant is always cheaper and more economical. I am, therefore, amazed at this argument of the hon. Minister.

After all there is some thing like gestation period also. All the steel plants were commissioned for production in 1960-61. It has become a set argument with the Ministry, year after year, in reply to every single question put to them, that they are losing because the capital base is larger and because the depreciation and interest charges are higher. At what stage, are you going to end that? It is not enough that all these steel plants have run for 7 to 8 or 9 years? To what extent is the gestation period going to last? Therefore, I am amazed, whereas the depreciation and interest charges are higher, they have not been able to achieve those compensating economies by which a modern plant can be developed.

17.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chairs*]

I would briefly deal with these compensating economies which are justified in a modern plant. The first is the saving of man-power. It has been admitted on the floor of the House by the hon. Minister himself that man-power engaged is very large. On a comparable plant producing, 1 million tonnes a year, in other countries, the man-power has been estimated at 6000. Looking to the Indian conditions, it was originally estimated that the man-power of 10,000 should be sufficient. What is the position today? As against 6000 in this country, as against 10,000 anticipated in this country, after taking all things into consideration, in Bhilai, we have 18,000 man-power directly for production and in Durgapur and Rourkela, we have 15,000 man-power directly for production. It does not end here. On the top of it, we are making huge sums of overtime payments. In Durgapur alone, in 1965-66, overtime payments have been made to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and 6 lakhs. In 1966-67, for 10 months, overtime payments have been

made to the extent of Rs. 55 lakhs. In Bhilai, every month, practically, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is paid towards overtime payments which is nothing short of approximately 10 per cent of the total wages that are paid. Excessive man-power and, on top of it, excessive overtime payments eat up into the profits.

Then the efficiency that the Ministry has not been able to obtain is in respect of inventories. The inventory in Indian steel industry is terribly high. According to the Annual Report of 1966-67, the inventory of all the three plants is around Rs. 110 crores. This is not serious. The other part is more serious. Out of Rs. 110 crores, as much as, nearly, Rs. 70 crores represent the cost of spares and stores.

What is the consumption of spares and stores? The total consumption of spares and stores annually in all the three Plants is only Rs. 30 crores. They have an inventory of 2½ years for spares and stores. I have no doubt that this Ministry and the Plants are capable of reducing the inventory at least to the extent of Rs. 40 crores. It has been estimated by the ARC in their Report that maintenance of inventory involves approximately 15 to 20 per cent of the expenses in the form of interest, in the form of storage and in the form of other charges, and a reduction of inventory by Rs. 40 crores itself will introduce a minimum saving of Rs. 6 crores to the Exchequer and will change the picture of the Steel Plants.

The third point over which they have not been able to obtain efficiency is that these Plants have been subjected to large scale thefts, on account of bad management again. The Pandey Commission has reported that, in Durgapur alone, in 1965-66, there was a shortage of Rs. 81 lakhs; similarly, in all other Plants, the incidence of theft and shortage is extremely high.

Another point is this. A new, modern plant is expected to have an advantage over the old plant; on account of the sophisticated nature of the plant, the material cost must be low, the consumption of raw material must be less; but here in India, the picture is just the reverse. The material cost of the old plant of TISCO and Indian Iron and Steel is lower compared to the Plant of Hindustan Steel Limited, and here again I quote from the report: in the

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

case of TISCO, the cost of material is 48.6 per cent; in the case of Indian Iron it is 54.2 per cent, but in the case of Hindustan steel it is 64.6 per cent.

Another point is with regard to rejection and poor quality. It is tremendously high. After working for 7 or 8 years, the rejection at the various stages is so large that it eats into the profits. It is very much high compared to the other steel mills in India and compared to the steel mills in the world. Serious remarks have been given with regard to rejections by the ARC as well as by the Public Undertakings Committee.

One of the pleas advanced by the hon. Minister is that the higher incidence of depreciation and interest is partly due to the fact that the existing steel plants do not work to the expected capacity or, in other words, to the optimum capacity. It has been estimated that the optimum capacity of Rourkela is 2.5 million tonnes and the optimum capacity of Durgapur is 3.4 million tonnes. If we have to achieve this optimum capacity, it is necessary for us to expand these units further. Here I bring the Bokaro Steel Plant into the picture. What is this Bokaro Steel Plant? It is a project for which the contract was signed in 1965; it is a project for the production of 4 million tonnes of steel; the first stage which will be capable of producing 1.7 million tonnes of steel is expected to be completed earliest by 1971 or even in 1972; thereafter, it will have an in-built capacity of 5.5 million tonnes; and thereafter it has a provision for further expansion upto 10 to 12 million tonnes. The cost will be: for the first stage of 1.7 million tonnes, Rs. 670 crores, and for 4 million tonnes, approximately Rs. 950 crores. What is this? It immediately means that whereas you are going to create a capacity of 1.7 million tonnes by 1971-72, you are going to spend your money on the in-built capacity which is capable of making 5.5 million tonnes, and until you are able to achieve 5.5 million tonnes capacity or 10 million tonnes capacity, your machinery, your land and your buildings will remain idle. The country cannot afford to lose this. If there is justification in the argument of the hon. Minister that

we are losing to day because the existing steel plants are not working to the optimum capacity, there is no justification whatsoever in building the Bokaro Steel Plant now; it will be an idle capacity for many years, and by the time the full capacity is introduced, possibly the Plant will become obsolete. If there is any justification for expansion—which in my opinion is not there, but even if it is there—the justification lies in expanding the existing units rather than in setting up new plants, creating a big white elephants involving Rs. 1,000 crores of this nation's money.

The second point explained by the hon. Minister is this. This is another instance of the bad performance of the Hindustan Steel. The units of the byproducts like fertilisers, welded pipes and alloy steel are not giving adequate return and the accumulated loss of Rs. 217 crores is accounted for in the balance sheet of the Hindustan Steel Limited. It is a wonderful argument. It is most irrelevant and very confusing. Why are the byproduct plants being set up, Sir? The byproduct plant is set up because it is economical to set up a plant because the raw material is available locally, because the capital base is lower and the very idea of setting up byproduct plant is that it has got to be economical. Why is it uneconomical? Is it enough to say that we are losing because of these factors? They should have contributed by giving adequate profit rather than by becoming a burden. What has happened in this case? Take the case of fertilisers. A plant was set up in Rourkela with a capacity of 5.8 lakh tonnes. It was commissioned in 1962. But after six years of working, it is working only at an efficiency of 25 per cent. Why is it working at such a low efficiency? At the time of erection of the plant it was estimated that the coke oven gas which will be needed to produce 5.8 lakh tonnes will be available from the steel plant. When the plant was set up it was found that the coke oven gas has disappeared. It is no more available. The designing was wrong, calculation was wrong. The public money was wasted and sunk in this way. At a moment it was discovered that even if there was mistake it can be corrected by setting up a naptha plant. This was

the view of the Ministry in 1963. Even after five years we still have to see the day when the naphtha plant is set up. And now the hon. Minister justifies this bad performance by saying that because there is a loss in fertilisers the loss of Hindustan Steel is also large.

Take another case, the case of welded pipes. This plant was set up at a cost of Rs. 4 crores. This is also working at 20 per cent capacity—a wonderful thing. And an explanation was given, that this plant was set up to cater to the need of the Indian Oil Corporation only, and it is manufacturing certain pipes of larger diameter. Was the need of the Indian Oil Corporation not known to the Ministry? Was it not possible for them to make assessment as to what would be required in the course of ten years to come? Is it not possible for them to diversify their products? I have visited that factory myself and I can say that it is very easy to diversify them by fixing certain tools and rigs. They are not doing it. They are permitting this unit to incur losses year after year and permitting this unit to work at 20 per cent efficiency in spite of all these things.

The hon. Member justified the performance of Hindustan Steel by saying this. In respect of machineries which are imported, the capital base in India is so large, compared to other countries, because we have to incur freight, insurance and customs. Very good. But why should he forget this, that compared to that, the cost of raw material is cheaper in our country? What about other countries like Japan who import raw materials from India and other countries and who export the finished products to other countries? Whatever we spend more on imports of machinery is more than offset by the economies that we get by our freight, by our insurance and by raw materials.

Therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of the hon. Minister to say that our performance justify with a larger base.

Another argument that has been given by the hon. Minister is that in 1967-68, the loss was particularly more because there was a serious labour disturbance in Durgapur and Rourkela. I have nothing to say except that it is a clear confession of the fact that the State sector and the Govern-

ment who claim to be the protectors of the labour have not been able to maintain a good labour-employer relationship. They have maintained in a steel much worse manner. The labour-employer relation is better in any other unit in the private sector compared to what we are seeing in the public sector to-day.

Now one most important point over which the Steel Ministry has miserably failed and which has been seriously remarked by the Administrative Reforms Commission is that in spite of ten years of working they have not been able to make any progress in their managerial cadre, they have not been able to produce any managerial calibre and they are entirely dependent upon the officers who are on deputation from various Departments in the administration, officers who are not aware of the technical working of the industries and who apply their experience of Civil Service and who have miserably failed so far in managing these factories properly. I do not know how far they will be successful in creating this cadre even in future and I believe that although certain suggestions have been made by the hon. Minister, these suggestions are not enough and it cannot be possible for them unless they make some more basic improvements in the matter to create a good managerial cadre in the real sense.

In the beginning I referred to various Commissions' reports and various inquiries and reports submitted from various sectors. It is not necessary for me to go into details of each one of them, but whatever I have said are endorsed, supported and vouchsafed by all of them. I would only quote three small passages from the report of the Administrative Reforms Committee on Public Undertakings. In this respect it says:

"Perhaps the most important failure of the public sector has been its inability to develop to the requisite extent its own resources of managerial and technical personnel and its continued dependence on foreign engineers and technicians and deputationists from Government."

It further says:

"Further, neither in quality nor in price have some public undertakings brought full satisfaction. Many kinds

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of special steel have still to be imported because the public sector steel plants are yet to achieve the needed quality of manufacture."

And, lastly, it says :

"The damage to the national economy as a result of miscalculation or mismanagement of these enterprises cannot be tolerated with equanimity by the people who ultimately have to bear the burden of not only providing the capital but also of having to pay high prices for their products."

This is the picture of Hindustan Steel. This is the picture of this Ministry, not the picture that is painted by the hon. Minister in this book on performance of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

Now, Sir, to sum up my recommendations, I would say that in respect of Hindustan Steel it is necessary that excessive manpower is neutralised and whatever expansion that is in process in the existing units, that expansion must not take in any new labour and the existing labour must be absorbed, if we want to make economy. Strict discipline in respect of inventory should be introduced and a time limit should be prescribed. I suggest that you must write to the various steel plants that within 6 months it will be their duty to reduce the inventory by at least Rs. 40 crores, whatever happens. Now they must take proper steps to reduce the material cost and reduce the incidence of rejection.

Setting up of Bokaro is not only not justified but is useless. It would be a burden on the national economy and must be prevented. People of this country will not tolerate further drain of public funds and they will not tolerate that the taxation policy is used for meeting the losses of these big giants, big white elephants of the country.

It is necessary that a sense of profit motive and a sense of cost consciousness should be introduced. It is necessary that the people in the Hindustan Steel should learn that their survival is dependent on their performance. To that extent, I suggest that whenever any future expansion takes place, the resources must be raised by these projects independently from the

market and must not be borrowed from Government either in the form of share capital or in the form of loan, because only then will they learn the lesson that unless they make profit and unless they are efficient, they will not be able to survive. Let them compete in the open field. If the private sector is capable of mobilising the resources, why not the public sector ?

Now, I shall briefly deal with the NCDC, which again has been criticised very severely by the Public Undertakings Committee. In 1965-66 there was a target originally of 30.5 million tonnes; it was revised to 22.4 million tonnes, but the real production was only 11.2 million tonnes. As a result, 68.2 per cent of the men and machine remained idle, and this has happened after eleven years of working. After eleven years of working we find that there is no proper inventory control also. Here again, there is a serious problem of heavy over-staffing. There was an estimate that at full production, the total strength of labour will be 12,074. But the actual position is that at one-third production, the total strength is not 12,074 but 14612.

Now, I would briefly come to coal. In respect of coal also, on account of wrong calculation by the Ministry the Ministry said that the requirement in the Fourth Plan would be of the order of 125 million tonnes. It was a wrong calculation; they revised it and later on they said that it would be 100 million tonnes only. Now, they say that it would be only 80 to 82 million tonnes. In this process what has happened is that the industry built up additional capacity, and they are in a position to produce as much as 100 to 108 million tonnes. But there was no demand. When the industry was faced with such a serious crisis recently, the hon. Minister silently decontrolled it. Not only did they decontrol it, but taking advantage of the situation, they imposed implementation of the wage award; and along with the implementation of the wage award, there was a bargain with the industry in respect of price. I must confess that in the process of that bargaining the hon. Minister of Steel was reasonable and wise with the industry but not so was the case

of the hon. Minister of Railways and the hon. Minister in charge of fertilisers. In any case, they wanted to take advantage of the weak position of the industry. Even today, up till now, the Fertiliser Corporation of India has not fixed the price of coal in spite of so much of negotiation. I hope the hon. Minister will see to it that a fair price is fixed immediately so that the industry is not put to trouble.

Another problem in regard to coal is in connection with the movement by railway. The hon. Minister says that enough of railway wagons are available, but coal is not actually getting enough of wagons. The consumer is suffering for want of railway wagons and the industry is suffering because the stocks are the piling at the pitheads. Therefore, the Ministry should look into this and see that proper railway wagons are made available.

I do not want to cover the NMDC because my time appears to be over. But I would just take one minute to refer to two or three times of the Demands for Grants.

I would only refer to the Department of Iron and Steel. In the Demands for Grants it has been stated that the pay of officers in 1968-69 would be Rs. 5,67,400 as against the revised figure of Rs. 4,76,300 in 1967-68. Similarly, pay of establishment has also been increased from Rs. 3,26,400 to Rs. 4,00,700. Why has there been this increase? We are trying to introduce economy at every stage. So much of increase cannot be accounted for simply by the raising of the dearness allowance. It means something more; it means additional staff. And additional staff at this juncture cannot be tolerated. The hon. Minister must explain why this increase has taken place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us introduce economy of time now. The hon. Member must try to conclude.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Kindly bear with me for just one minute. The other item is under the head of "Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals." Here the total expenditure on the Bureau of Mines has been in-

creased from Rs. 30,51,000 to Rs. 45,94,000. Why? This, again, has been mostly on account of officers' pay and establishment expenses. There is a clear case for economy here also.

Two words about the office of the Iron and Steel Controller and the office of the Coal Controller. The job of the office of the Iron and Steel Controller has been considerably reduced after steel has been decontrolled with effect from 1st May 1967. Why could there not be a substantial reduction in expenditure? But economy has been introduced only to the extent of 1 lakh. It is insignificant. Even now, expenditure has been provided to the extent of Rs. 36,44,000. There is scope for a further reduction of at least Rs. 10-15 lakhs. He must look into it.

As regards the Coal Controller's office, the entire job is over. There is no function of this office now. Coal has been decontrolled. But even now the Minister wants to continue expenditure for six months. Why? It must be wound up immediately. We cannot bear this expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs because he wants to continue it for six months.

Therefore, I would request the Minister to reduce his demands to the extent suggested by me and also introduce efficiency in the management of Hindustan Steel on the lines I have suggested-

17.41 hrs.

Re : CONSTITUTIONAL SITUATION IN U.P.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके सामने पहले भी इसके बारे में बात आई है और अभी 6 बजे कैबिनेट की मीटिंग है यू पी के बारे में। मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट सबको मालूम है। इस लिये सरकार को चाहिये कि वह गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर रखे और उस पर यहाँ पर बहस की जाय। संबिद के लोग हम लोगों से मिले हैं। उन लोगों की वहाँ पर मैजस्ट्रिट है लेकिन यह सरकार वहाँ डिमाके-टिक इन्स्टिट्यूशन को खत्म करना चाहती है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can this House anticipate events ? No question of Cabinet meeting can be raised here now.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : The Governor's reports are confidential. They can never be placed on the Table.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : गवर्नर की रिपोर्टें सब अखबारों में छपी है। यह कोई छोटा इंग्लिश नहीं है। सरकार इससे बचना चाहती है। मैं आपसे ही तो प्रोटेशन मांग सकता हूँ। संविद की मंज़ारिद है। उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति से और गवर्नर से कहा है कि वह अपने सदस्यों को पि.जि.कली प्रोड्यूस कर सकते हैं, सामने ला सकते हैं। फिर भी गवर्नर रिकमेंड करता है कि वहाँ पर मिड-टर्म पोल होना चाहिये। वह एक तरह से डिमार्कसी की इत्या है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This point was raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri S. M. Joshi at 2 P. M. and then I disposed it off.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : आप वह रिपोर्ट टेबल पर रखवाइये तो फिर बातचीत हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question of what the Governor has reported, what the President is going to decide about it—how is this House at this stage concerned with all this, I cannot see (*Interruptions*). I appreciate your anxiety about it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is a very serious matter.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I must make one thing clear. Whatever the Governor's report be, now before any final decision is taken I learn that some kind of horse-trading is being done in Rashtrapati Bhavan also. It is not meant for that thing. The whole report should be placed before the House and we should know why, when the Congress Party is prepared to form a Ministry, when the SVD also is prepared to form a Ministry, when both sides are prepared to form their government, cannot one party be given a chance to do so and to prove that

they can do it. This kind of horse-trading, this kind of deceiving the House, is not proper.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : यस्ता कौन सा है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under our Constitution, is this the occasion to raise this issue ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : कांग्रेस प्रौर अपो-जिशन सबने कहा है कि मिड-टर्म पोल नहीं होना चाहिये। उसके बाव भी सरकार ऐसा करने जा रही है, यह गलत बात है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I fully recognise there are occasions when you feel perturbed, very naturally, very much concerned. But so far as this House is concerned, can we give that latitude or permit discussion of it at this stage ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : NO.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I asked Shri Madhok is this constitutionally permissible now ? No.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : I take strong exception to the point raised by Shri Madhok on two counts. First, the Governor's report is confidential and is not to be laid on the Table.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It has been published. We all know.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Secondly, Rashtrapati Bhavan has been brought into discussion.

It is never done. Those words which are indecorous about the Rashtrapati should be expunged.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : I stand by every syllable of what I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not brought in the Rashtrapati, but what things are happening in Rashtrapati Bhavan, horse-trading or anything, I do not know. This House has nothing to do with that.

17.45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1968-69

—Contd.

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals—Contd.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): While speaking on the Demands of this Ministry, I would like to remind the Minister of the statement that his predecessor had made about the scheduled target of Steel production in this country. The announcement that was made from New Delhi for steel capacity for 1970-71 tentatively set the target at 21 million tonnes. Even if you leave out the two plants which are probably not coming up and include Bokaro, that leaves probably the existing target of 18 million tonnes. I am not talking here of the capacity target but the production target which the Government had evolved.

In spite of the fact that only the initial stage of Bokaro has been sanctioned, Government has not exactly made up its mind as to what steel production targets it is going to keep ultimately.

Even if we consider the target of steel as has been scheduled by the Government, the total investment that will be required for the expanded target of steel production will be, according to the present estimate, Rs. 2,100 crores, because the House knows that every ton of steel requires 2.5 tonnes of raw coal, 1.5 tonnes of iron ore and half a tonne of limestone, and that takes the investment target per ton of steel at the present cost to Rs. 155. That is the cost of one tonne of steel production.

The hon. member who preceded me has given certain targets about variation between the physical target and the financial target. I do not agree with many of the points that he has raised and the cause which he has pointed out. He has put all the blame on the Government, but I would like to ask him what the private industry was doing all these years. If the Government has been disorganised in its own production programme, the private sector industries have been much worse, and that is the problem which has come to the open in the last two years of the recession. If the Government has not done well, the private sector industries cannot

point an accusing finger at them. If the Government steel plants did not function well, except for the two steel plants of TISCO and IISCO, the other steel foundries and steel works have done so badly that most of them are not in a position even to survive today. Even Indian Iron, I understand, is finding it very difficult, and I understand that Sir Biren is under extreme pressure to sell his shares to Goenka. I understand—that is the news of the share market—that Goenka who was holding quite a substantial share in in the steel plant, is very soon going to take over IISCO. Sir Biren Mukerjee is losing very heavily. This is the state of affairs even of Indian Iron.

So, that leaves only Tatas. Certainly I can say that Tatas have managed their plants well, but that is one industry in the entire private sector of steel, forge foundry, foundry and rerolling mills, which can claim to stand on its own feet, and that also, I must say, because Tatas have been able to build up every good cadre for running their steel plant.

AN HON. MEMBER: They got loans from Government.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Interest-free loans have been given, but then you cannot compare that with the Government steel plants because the Government steel plants also get a lot of facilities. Let us compare the working of these plants.

What has been the reason for this? The reason for this is that Government, when they started it, made this basic mistake of not realising that steel is an overhead commodity; that is an overhead material like transportation, like the railways, like other basic materials. Basic materials have no survival capacity of their own. They cannot survive in an isolated manner. They are not only inter-industrial links but they are also industrially inter-independent on other links and therefore, in any steel plant that comes up or has come up, we should have realised that the basic criterion of setting up any steel plant is that it really creates a chain and no link of the chain should be allowed to be broken, because in case the link breaks, entire overhead structure gets disturbed. That is what has happened to the steel

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

plants. If our economy would not have been pushed to the targeted capacity, we would not have faced any difficulty so far as steel is concerned. In the plans mainly it was always formulated that this will be our target, hence that this will be our target of steel, that this will be our target of ship-building, our wag on manufacture, our industrial capacity, industrial expansion and that this will be our population and our ratio of national income growth which could be linked up with the steel. That was the targeted network that was created. But when the targets in so many other fields failed and could not be fulfilled and did not come up to the expected achievement, naturally, there was bound to be disturbance in the steel plants. A steel plant is such a gigantic complex that it is very difficult to devise a steel plant in one day or in a fortnight or a month. I understand the difficulty of the hon. Minister. I must also congratulate him for the many things that he has started doing and I am glad that things have started moving very much faster today than they were ever before. And I do appreciate that a steel plant, once it has been created, once it has been allowed to come up to the working capacity, it cannot be changed overnight, and therefore the disturbance in one sector necessarily created a very heavy disturbance in the steel plant sector.

But I would like to ask this question to the hon. Minister, even by indulging in a little antiquity though it is not going to serve any purpose now. I would however like to indulge in it in order to submit to the hon. House and to ask the hon. Minister whether past mistakes have made us any the wiser. That is the stand which we have to take today. That is a point which we have to consider. There is a saying in Urdu.

सुरखरू होता है इंसान ठोकरें खाने
के बाद

Whether today, after all the mistakes that we have committed, are we going into the question of the causes which led to those failures and whether we are going to improve or not going to improve. That is the criterion on which we have to judge the entire operation of the steel plants and this Ministry's performance.

The steel plants are also linked up in many other ways. They are completely interlinked with various other industries in regard to coal, in regard to minerals, in regard to metallurgical development, in regard to limestone and in regard to so many things. And so it is very difficult to take item by item and say that in this the Ministry has done well and in this it has not done well. If there is any disturbance in one link, the entire chain gets disturbed. That in a nut shell is the story of this Ministry.

For building up a steel plant or construction of heavy industrial complex in this country, we should have foreseen that we have to deal with a very disorganised industrial sector. Our industrial economy was very backward, and apart from that, it was a very disorganised economy; a very conventional economy in one sense and a very unconventional economy in another sense. Then there were regional pressure which could not be avoided; in a political system functioning in a democracy, regional aspirations cannot be completely checked and cannot be curbed. They should be taken into account. And when all these formulations of the schemes were being made, the work study or feasibility study which is carried on with so much details and so much attention in foreign countries was not carried on here. Even today we find that the question of feasibility work, evaluating the progress of any industrial complex is not being attended to the satisfaction of this country.

I do not blame the backroom boys of the Central Secretariat or the planning Commission. We have been here in Delhi for the past 15 to 16 years and some of us have been associated also with working of Government of India Secretariat.

The crux of the problem today that the hon. Minister has to face is, each department works in isolation. The officers have created such heavy vested interests in each department that nothing moves from one department to another unless and until a particular officer in that particular department okays it. It must satisfy his vanity. This vanity orientation in economic programming is the root of all the problem, the vanity of a particular depart-

ment or of a particular wing in a particular department, the vanity of the senior officers who do not listen to junior officers. The vanity-orientated system has not only created a Parkinson's law but also a network which has become thoroughly incompetent and has not allowed us to go forward as we would like to.

Individually the members of the civil service are very competent, but their competency has been shrouded by their vanity that they are the superior beings in this world. It is surprising that apart from God who created the earth, these semi-gods—the civil-servants—are the only people who are experts in everything in this world! One day an officer is the Chairman of electricity company. The next day he is the Chairman of the Fertilizer Corporation. The third day he becomes the head of a steel plant. The fourth day he becomes the Joint Secretary in the Central Secretariat. The fifth day he is the Chairman of the Food Corporation and so on and so forth! Everywhere in the world, expertise knowledge is recognised. You are a very competent economist Sir, and you know that the present day is day of specialisation. Nobody can create a Carnegie in a day or two. But here in this country the civil servants consider themselves to be omnipotent beings that they easily can be shuttled from one department to another. The malplanning of the industrial complex, especially the public sector complex, has been due to the fact that the civil servants have become so much conscious of their superiority that they consider themselves to be omnipotent beings. It requires, therefore, a political decision, not an administrative decision, to set the entire house in order. Unless and until you create the cadre round about which you can build up you will not be able to build up the structure. Nothing is inanimate in this world; everything is animate. It was Carnegie who said, "Take away all my plant and machinery, but give back my men and I would create another ten steel empires." These are not the words of a lay man or of an omnipotent civil servant but of a person who gave his life and blood for the working of the steel plants and who knew everything about it.

I would tell you a nice story, Sir, I

would not mention the name of that officer, but he was in charge of a public sector plant and he was asked to take charge of the steel plant. For the minister it seems it is very difficult to find a person competent to run the entire steel plant. He has decided that three or four people should run it, because it was impossible to run a two thousand crore worth complex by one person. I commend this decision. The officer, to whom I just now referred, said, when he was approached to take charge of the steel plant, "I do not know about steel plants. It is a technical thing—marketing, operational efficiency, personnel etc. I know nothing about it. How can I take this responsibility? It is not a joke." Here in our country a system has been evolved where everybody is considered to be competent overnight to take charge of such complex machinery. I would request the minister to see that this entire attitude of putting the backroom boys of the secretariat in charge of public sector plants should be changed.

18.00 hrs.

Another point is, there is always under-estimation of the actual requirements of a project. Take, for instance, the Rourkela expansion. The original estimate was Rs. 90 crores. The foreign exchange component of the Rourkela Expansion was Rs. 50 crores. Its total cost now I understand is Rs. 130 crores and foreign exchange component has gone up to Rs. 56 crores. That means a clean increase on estimate of 44 per cent. If estimates are to be revised in this way, if this is the calculation that 44 per cent here and there does not matter, how can we at all create a scientific analytical industrial sector. One per cent or even half a per cent variation should give a lot of headache to any Minister or any Ministry. But 44 per cent variation here and there does not matter to anybody and we go on doing it casually and with such a sense of complacency, that people when they realise how much money is being invested in such a manner, feel like shuddering. It gives us creeps when we think that 40 to 50 percent variation in estimate here and there does not matter. Sir, you will yourself appreciate

[Shrimati Tarkesh wari Sinha]

that this 40 to 50 per cent variation in one project leads to variation in another, then another and yet another and thus a vicious circle gets created which is very difficult to be break up. That is exactly the problem that the Minister is facing today. His problem is, how to break this vicious circle which turns and turns so viciously. His problem is where and how to break it.

I would like to give the statistics of total additional cost orientation that has come into existence. The total cost of industrial and mineral development programme has gone up from Rs. 1800 crores to Rs. 2800 crores, an increase of not less than Rs. 1000 crores. Who is going to pay this? How it is to be geared into the economic machinery? The entity which will pay for that will be the industry which will absorb these things. But it is the consumer who will ultimately have to buy costlier goods. Naturally, the economic malformation creates a chain reaction and it does find a place. It has to find a place. It does not operate in a vacuum or in isolation. Ultimately, therefore, the economy suffers as a whole and this suffering of economy cannot be removed by isolated remedies, by palliatives which we may take here or there.

Therefore, today, the orientation of targets and projects must be done in a more feasible manner and in a more detailed manner. It is not only a question of internal investment. Internal investment is one problem, but there is also a big involvement of foreign exchange. You know that foreign exchange is a scarce commodity in the country and the prospects of foreign exchange are getting more and more delicate, more and more uncertain. For producing 18 million tonnes of steel if we add 4 million tonnes of Bokaro, —for the complete programme of steel production,—the investment as I said before is going to be Rs. 2100 crores. Surely it has to be incurred because we cannot put the cart back. The foreign exchange component of that is as big as Rs. 960 crores which may any time go up to Rs. 1000 crores. This big foreign exchange expenditure, when the whole country is feeling very uncertain about foreign exchange prospects, is a colossal amount

to be spent on steel alone. I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister as to how this target of so much of foreign exchange will be met. If you really consume Rs. 1000 crores of foreign exchange only for steel plants, what about the other demands of the economy for which foreign exchange is equally important and is equally required to be spent?

Then I would come to some of the remedies which I would like to suggest. Even today, in spite of all the experience, metallurgical surveys as they should be conducted are not being done. Metallurgy is very important for any of the complexes for which the hon. Minister or his Ministry is responsible. I would like to submit that when the hon. Minister is winding up bodies like the office of the Iron and Steel Controller, the Coal Controller and so on, that machinery may be geared into these surveys, research and operational efficiency and also feasibility programme. Metallurgical surveys, metallurgical programmes and feasibility studies have to be done in a more detailed manner. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to conduct the metallurgical survey of the entire complex with which he is connected in greater depth.

Then I would like to submit that the steering group which was created in the Ministry should be strengthened. I am glad that because of the criticism made in Parliament and the demand made for cost study a panel has been created to undertake cost study. That is very good. But the cost study must be undertaken at the time when the project is taken up and not after the project has started functioning. Today the whole thing is inter-linked; raw materials and other things, fees for collaboration, fees, wages and emoluments, all of them are inter-linked. The hon. Member who preceded me pointed out about the heavy establishment charges. I do appreciate that it is very difficult to reduce overnight the establishment charges. It is difficult to reduce it because it was not done beforehand. But it is better late than never, the establishment of this panel may help the Minister in achieving this objective. So, from now onwards more feasibility studies should be undertaken about cost reorientation also in all public sector

projects. I would like to submit that the steering group must be revived and it must be asked to go into the question of interlinking limestone, coal programme and steel production programme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She should conclude now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am concluding. The steering group which is created should be allowed to function in a way where it can discipline the technical exercise to collect data because we suffer very much from lack of data. Because in the running of not only steel plants but any other complex that we have to establish it is not only quantitative surveys are necessary but qualitative surveys are also equally necessary.

Then, technical task force has to be deployed into public sector economy. The establishment of a task force for economic planning has not been conceived in our present economy. This is a suggestion which has been given by Shri Jehangir Ghandy who is a great expert on steel. He has also suggested that immediately a technical task force must be created. But for that competent personnel should be created. Even for Bokaro—I was reading some of the documents—I understand that for every million tons of steel you would require 6,000 personnel but that set of personnel should be A—one competent people who could conduct the work in a way in which it should be conducted. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the employment policy of the public sector projects must be again re-oriented and we must create a cadre of men who can man and run this organisation. Here I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister not to play to the galleries or to slogans. If a person deserves to be appointed as the head of a plant, he should give him the job and if he does his job well it should be appreciated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now she should conclude.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am concluding.

Last but not least, no attention was paid to the high quantum of alumina in coal. You are very short of coking coal, What

are you going to do about coking coal when Bokaro goes into production? If Your steel target is 18 million and you require 30 million tons of coking coal. So, I would like to hear from the hon. Minister as to what he is going to do about coking coal.

Then, because of the closure of the Suez Canal a great opportunity has come to the Indian economy. I would also appeal to the hon. Minister to take advantage of the fact that the Arab countries are not going to buy some of the basic materials from some western countries. We have to take advantage of that.

Secondly the demand for finished steel is not going to rise very high, because every country is interested in having steel plants. Latin American countries and South East Asian countries are doing it. But the demand for pellets, half-finished steel goods is going to rise. Please, for God's sake, introduce large-scale pelletisation for clearing your iron ore stock. The prospects for pellet export are very bright.

I certainly appreciate the Minister's frankness and seriousness in tackling this problem and I hope Parliament, by offering constructive criticism, will pave the way for the Minister's future work programme. With these words, I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1.

[Lack of avenues of promotion to the employees in Coal Controller's Organisation (I)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1.

[Non-supply of adequate drinking water to the construction workers in Bhilai (2)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1.

[Bolstering INTUC unions in public sector steel plants and in National Coal Development Corporation Ltd (3)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1.

[Non-development of non-ferrous mines in India to suit the requirements of foreign mine owners (4)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1.

[Connections of National Coal Development Corporation officials with private colliery owners (5)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1.

[Steep rise in the prices of steel after constituting Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund (6)]

SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give preference to local engineers and workers in giving employment in Steel Plants (10)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to sell or export steel dumped at steel plants (11)]

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recognise N. M. D. C. workers union Khetri (12)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in the construction work of Bokaro Steel Plant (13)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Victimisation of trade union workers in Hindustan Steel Limited as a result of police verification (14)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to supply adequate housing facilities to the workers in Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants under the Hindustan Steel Limited (15)]

That the demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100

[Use of contract workers in construction work in projects under Hindustan Steel Limited (16)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to check corruption in National Coal Development Corporation (17)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to improve the working of Durgapur Steel Plant (18)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100

[Appointment of ex-army officials as personnel officers by the management of Hindustan Steel Limited (19)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100

[Closure of mines under the management of National Coal Development Corporation (20)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Disastrous consequences of decontrol of coal. (21)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to settle the dispute between the management and workers in Ratibhati colliery (22)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100

[Mismanagement in Karghati coal washery (23)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100

[Anti-labour policy of the management of Bhilai Steel Project (24)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100

[Anti-labour policy of the management of Durgapur Steel project (25)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Anti-labour policy of the management of Rourkela Steel project (26)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Anti-labour policy of the National Coal Development Corporation (27)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Anti-labour policy of the management of Khetri Copper project, Khetri. (28)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to fulfil the target of production of steel (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1."

[Retrenchment of employees in Hindustan Steel Ltd. (32)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced Re. 1."

[Decontrol of steel resulting in high prices of steel. (33)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1."

[Reliance on British experts to study the working of Durgapur Steel Plant. (34)].

"That the demand under the head Geological Survey be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Lack of concern in considering the demands of employes of Indian Bureau of Mines. (35)].

"That the demand under the head Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Lack of job security to the employes of Iron and Steel Control Organisation after the decontrol of steel (36)]

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Reliance on West Germany and U. K. for the development of steel industry in India. (37)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Delay in taking decision on the location of fifth steel plant. (38)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Delay in finalisation of technical services for the drawings for the manufacture of indigenous equipment for the Khetri Copper Project. (39)].

"That the demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Suspension of some important projects under the National Coal Development Corporation. (40)].

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this time to intervene during this debate. My task is very light because the hon. Minister, Dr. Reddy, is going to reply to the debate tomorrow.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : Then why are you intervening?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am taking up a few subjects which he will not take up. The broad policies and problems of HSL will certainly be dealt with by him. I am limiting myself to the problems of the coal industry and the National Coal Development Corporation.

The hon. Member, Patodia, has mentioned certain points about NCDC and Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has also raised a point about coking coal. Recently the Tenth Report which has been placed before the House by hon. Members of the Public Undertaking Committee has high-lighted the problems of NCDC. But it is not as if the Government was not aware of the problems of NCDC. We were aware of the problems of NCDC; that is why Government took a decision to appoint a committee on 22nd July, 1967, to look into the problems of NCDC. This committee is headed by Shri Kamath and they have already submitted a preliminary report which is under investigation. Apart from that, they are further looking into the matter.

We are certainly grateful to all the Members of this Committee and to the Chairman of this Committee, Shri Tiwary, who have taken great care to go into the details of NCDC. Certainly they have pointed out very many deficiencies and given a good many suggestions. I would only say that this report would certainly receive our highest consideration and we will go into the details. We would also ask the NCDC to go into the details submitted by this report. Apart from that, we would also pass on this report to Shri Kamath's Committee so that they can also take care of the various points and suggestions made in this report.

As far as the problem of the coal industry is concerned, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has rightly said about the fixation of targets on various affirmations of the country. One is connected with the other. As far as the coal target is concerned, the target of 98.5 million tonnes was fixed for the Third Plan period. This target was not fixed as if it were in isolation. It was in consultation with the Planning Commission taking into account the various requirements of the big and small industries. The various ministries were also consulted. The requirements of

steel, cement and railways were taken into consideration and then this target was fixed. Later on it was realised that this target will be difficult to achieve and that perhaps it was on the higher side.

The NCDC was asked to produce about 31 million tonnes of coal, both coking and non-coking. The NCDC had a very heavy task to perform; therefore, they took up the problem of development of about 27 collieries. But later on when they came to realise that the development of 27 collieries will be on the high side they reduced it and brought down the development to 16 collieries only. Later on, when they had started work on 16 collieries, the demand slashed down further and they even stopped work on certain collieries.

Certainly, that has entailed certain expenditure which is unfruitful at the moment but coal development, specially like Sodamdih and Monidih, takes a long time. Therefore from a long range point of view and looking to the target of 98.5 million tonnes, NCDC had a task to perform; therefore, they had taken up this problem of development of coalmines.

If we look to the trend of coal demand in our country, we will find that it has come down. This year the production is about 67 million tonnes and last year it was about 68.5 million tonnes.

Therefore, the total production of coal is about 67 million tonnes today even when we are currently in the Fourth Plan period.

If we look to the development of coal production in other countries, this is a general phenomenon not only in India but in other countries also. In U. K. in 1954, the coal production was about 227.69 million tonnes and, in 1965, it was about 190.51 million tonnes. In U.S.A. in 1954, it was 379.15 million tonnes while, in 1965, it came down to 475 million tonnes. Similarly, in Japan, in 1963, it was 52.05 million tonnes, today it is 49.53 (1965) million tonnes. In Germany, in 1957, it was 151 million tonnes and today it is 135.46 (1965) million tonnes. So, the total requirement of coal and the general production trend, as far as coal is concerned, have come down in most of the developed countries also.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : Only in capitalist countries, not in socialist countries.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Whatever figures I have got, I have given you. I am just giving you the general trend in most of these developed countries, whether they are capitalist or not, as far as the development of coal is concerned.

As far as the requirement in our country is concerned, this target has come down due to very many factors. The requirements of very many industries, in our country, have come down. For example, about the requirement which was indicated to us for steel, naturally, when steel targets were fixed higher, the requirement of steel industry was also higher. Now, the requirement has come down in respect of steel by 10.58 million tonnes; Railways—3.80 million tonnes; power—3.28 million tonnes; cement—2.56 million tonnes; paper—1.20 million tonnes and in respect of export, it has come down by 0.70 million tonnes. Therefore, the total requirement of these various important industries has come down by 22.12 million tonnes. Also, about 9 million tonnes shortfall has been accounted for in respect of the brick kilns, soft coke and other small industries. So, the general trend of requirement of coal has come down.

Certainly, there are very many factors responsible for that. For example, the dieselisation has been undertaken by the Railways. Certainly, in order to increase efficiency of the Railways, they have to do it. But to the extent they have taken to dieselisation, the coal demand has come down. Then, oil is used by the cement industry and, to that extent, the demand in the cement industry has come down. Similarly, apart from these, the targets of the various industries, for example, cement, steel, etc. which were fixed when the target of coal was 98.5 million tonnes have also come down and, to that extent, the demand of coal has also come down. Therefore, it is not correct to say that N. C. D. C. have developed all these coal mines and have fixed targets in isolation and only on account of fancy of developing all these coal mines. Certainly, it is true, as has been pointed out by the Tiwary Committee, that they did not study the problem by

themselves, as far as requirement or demand pattern is concerned. But now they are doing it and, year by year, apart from the general studies which are being taken up either in the Ministry or at the Planning Commission level, they have started doing the demand pattern study themselves. Apart from this demand pattern study, I would, certainly, admit—this is well known even by the appointment of the Kamath Committee—that the Ministry themselves were careful and they were watchful about the deteriorating conditions in the N. C. D. C. That is why this Committee has been appointed. To the extent very many good suggestions have come from this Committee, we will, certainly, get them examined and we have already initiated action in certain directions. I may only assure the House that we will certainly take care to see that most of the recommendations which are useful to improving the conditions of the N. C. D. C. will be taken care of.

Apart from this, Shri Patodia has raised certain problems of decontrol of coal. As far as decontrol of coal is concerned, decontrol of coal is not a thing which has come suddenly. It was a gradual policy which was initiated right in the year 1959 when the ceiling prices of certain categories of Bengal/Bihar coal were fixed and the price control was removed to that extent. Then in 1960, the ceiling prices of hard coke was also fixed and the price control was removed. In 1962, the ceiling prices were fixed for H. S. grade coking coal and non-coking coal. Thus right from 1959, we have been moving in a particular direction and this time was the most opportune time when we could have embarked upon the decontrol of coal.

Looking to the production pattern and looking to the market conditions, we had to decide on this; we thought that it was better that the step of decontrol of coal was taken, because according to the previous scheme of things, whatever price increase was given to coal, it was in response to every increase that they had to pay, whether they had to pay to the labour enhanced wages or whether they had to pay higher tax or whether they had to pay increased railway freight, for every thing that they had to pay, the burden used to be passed on to the consumer; in the present set of circumstances we thought

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

that the industry, by this, under the present conditions, should be able to absorb certain of these burdens and, therefore, we decided upon decontrol. Certainly decontrol has created problems and under the present set of circumstances, it has also created problems for the industry. But I am sure that this step is in the correct direction and, given time, it would settle by itself. When decontrol came, it was natural that there was some problem in negotiations of price between the steel plants and the Railways and the coal producers, and to that extent, the Ministry certainly came to their help and we tried to bring our good offices to the extent it was possible for us to do, and even now we have set up a committee which is studying the problem of the coal price and they would be able to submit their report, and to that extent, the coal industry would be certainly benefited.

As far as decontrol of coal is concerned, I was surprised that the hon. Member, Mr. Patodia, could advocate against decontrol of coal when the general policy of his Party and also of his own seems to be for decontrol. I think, as far as decontrol of coal is concerned, Mr. Patodia seems to be ill-informed and to the extent that we have embarked on the policy of decontrol of coal, I think, it is completely in the correct direction... (Interruption)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Coal Controller's office ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am coming to that.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : The profit margin is going to be lessened and that is why there are some vested interests who want the control to be kept.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : that is also one of the points. I am coming to that.

As far as the office of the Coal Controller is concerned, Mr. Patodia, seems to be under a wrong impression because the Coal Controller's office has not only to work for the control of prices and also to facilitate movement of coal, but it has got very many other functions to perform.

At the present moment, there are 28 gazetted officials, and the total number of employees in the Coal Controller's office is 609. With the decontrol, we will be having five officers and 182 other personnel surplus in the Coal Controller's office, and to the extent possible, we can either absorb them somewhere else or try to help them through the Home Ministry. By the decontrol of coal, only this number of personnel in the Coal Controller's office has become surplus. As I said, the Coal Controller's office was not only meant to regulate prices and movement of coal, but it has also to perform many other functions ; for example, at the moment, they are collecting subsidy which has to be given to the movement of coal by sea ; to that extent the subsidy has to be collected by them and has to be distributed by them to the various shipping companies : this is also one of the duties which have been allotted to them. Apart from this, they have also to look to the interests of the development of coal-mines ; it is only after their scrutiny and recommendation that we allow opening of new mines...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is he finishing ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will finish in two minutes.

So, to that extent, they are responsible for this. Then, whenever any problem of import of mining machinery comes, to that extent they have to be consulted and they have to give import licences, etc. Therefore, the Coal Controller's office has to deal with very many problems, and to the extent that decontrol has done away with their work, we have certainly to reduce the Coal Controller's office.

My last point is in regard to coking coal to which Shrimati Tarkeshwari has made a reference. Certainly, coking coal reserves of our country are depleted, but at the present moment the entire requirement of the coking coal, as far as the steel plants are concerned, is being met and in fact not only this, but we foresee that even after Bokaro goes into production, the coking coal requirements of the Bokaro plant would also be taken care of.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

According to their own estimate, from 1970-71 they will require nearly 50 million tonnes of coking coal.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is impossible...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

How is that going to be met ?

After all, there is a proportion between the amount of coking coal and the amount of steel production. Per tonne of steel, how much coking coal is needed ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the coking coal requirement after 1970-71 is concerned, the total requirement, according to the present estimate is...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

For 18 million tonnes of steel production how much coking coal is required ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is not going to be 18 million tonnes.

To that extent the production targets of steel have also come down, and, therefore, I can only say...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

What is the steel target at present ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : At the present moment...

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

I am asking about the position in 1970-71.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would not go into the steel target because that will be dealt with by the hon. Minister when he replies.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (DR. CHANNA REDDY) :
About 10 million tonnes only.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the coking coal requirement is concerned, we would be able to take care of it. I can only say that much.

12.28 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FIRE IN A COACH OF SEALDAH-PATHANKOT EXPRESS

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Sir, I am sorry to inform the House that on 13-4-1968 at about 19.00 hours, while train No. 17 Up Sealdah-Pathankot Express was running between Chichaki station (situated at kilometres 336 from Howrah) and Hazaribagh Road station (situated at kilometres 346 from Howrah) on the Asansol-Gaya section of the Eastern Railway, a third class coach marshalled fourth from the train engine caught fire. Six persons who were travelling in the affected coach jumped out from the running train and got seriously injured and died. Another ten persons who has also jumped out, sustained serious injuries. Eleven persons sustained simple injuries, eight of them due to burns. One person with serious injuries subsequently died in the Civil Hospital, Dhanbad.

This train had left Sealdah at 12-25 hours on 13-4-68, after being duly serviced and inspected by the train examining staff. The last station where this train had stopped was Parasnath, 27 kilometres away from Hazaribagh Road station. The train was brought to a stop only 5 kilometres short of Hazaribagh Road station, where the train was booked to stop.

Immediately on receipt of the information, Medical Relief Train was rushed from Gomoh at 19.36. hours. In the meanwhile a doctor who was travelling in the train rendered first aid to the injured with the assistance of the Guard. After being rendered first aid the injured persons were brought to Dhanbad by the Medical Relief Train and admitted in the Civil and the Railway Hospitals, Dhanbad.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of dead and to the injured is being arranged.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is holding an enquiry into the accident.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion. It is not our practice to permit questions after statements are made...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इसके ऊपर अलग से प्रश्न पूछने का मौका देंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully share his anxiety about this but this is not the occasion to ask questions. Let him find some other way and let him seek other opportunities which are provided in regard to statements. Let him seek permission under those rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमारी एक कठिनाई है। जब इसके बारे में ध्यान दिलाऊ सूचना दी जाती है तो उसे मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार नहीं करते। उसमें हमें प्रश्न पूछने और उत्तर प्राप्त करने की छूट होती है। अब इस वक्तव्य पर हमें प्रश्न पूछने का मौका कब मिलेगा, यह आप बतायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The usual practice that we are following is that the Ministers make statements and after that usually we do not permit any questions. If I permit one Member I shall have to permit so many others. There is no doubt about it that this is a very unfortunate happening, and everybody is very much concerned, and I fully share his anxiety and there should be an opportunity for seeking further information regarding that accident. Just now, the hon. Minister has barely stated the facts as he has gathered them and placed before the House those facts. So, just now, the hon. Member will have to bear with me. Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक अति गम्भीर मामला है और इस पर दो, चार सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जाय।

श्री अशोक लाल बेरबा : (कोटा) 24 घण्टे से अधिक इसको हो गये हैं। मैं कौलिंग प्रटेशन नोटिस पहले ही दे चुका हूँ इसको सबेरे ही आना चाहिए था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully

share his anxiety, but there is no remedy just now. If he starts with one question, another hon. Member will follow. He is already saying something. I overheard him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट किया है और प्रश्न पूछने की इजाजत दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him take another opportunity. There are ways of finding it. I will see.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी वक्तव्य करने के बजाय रेल मंत्री ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के बारे में कल वक्तव्य कर सकते थे। लेकिन जब वक्तव्य दे दिया है तो उस पर प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I share his anxiety. The House fully shares it. But beyond this at this juncture no more questions.

श्री अशोक लाल बेरबा : पेपर में सबेरे आ चुका है। 24 घण्टे से अधिक हो गये और मंत्री जी को स्टेटमेंट करने का टाइम नहीं मिला।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That he has had clear. He must gather facts. As far as possible, he must gather all the information at the hour. It may not have been possible get all that information in the morning. Only just now he has got it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह जो तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है वह उचित नहीं नहीं है और यह एक ऐसी भयंकर और गम्भीर घटना है कि उसके लिए आपको हाउस को अलग से बहस करने का मौका देना चाहिए। अगर आप कौलिंग प्रटेशन एडमिट कर लेते तो हम प्रश्न पूछ सकते थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is another way of putting it.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : कौलिंग प्रॉडक्शन नोटिस बेरा आप ने डिस्ट्रेलाऊ कर दिया और इस तरह हम लोगों को मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न पूछने का मौका नहीं मिला है। अभी उन से जो वक्तव्य कराने का ढंग अपनाया गया है वह उचित ढंग नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These are repeatedly taking place. Unfortunately, accidents are repeatedly taking place. Therefore, there is anxiety. But let us stop here.

Now, the half-an-hour discussion—
Shri Kothari.

18.32 hrs.

*ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS TO PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : The last quinquennium has witnessed a progressive deterioration in the operation of public sector undertakings. The return on capital investment of what has been described by the Auditor General as 'running concerns' has declined from 3.6 per cent in 1964-65 to 2.6 per cent in 1965-66. There is a return of about Rs. 53 crores on an investment of Rs. 2038 crores. During the last two years, there has been a further deterioration in their profitability. Conspicuous, of course, is the loss sustained by Hindustan Steel of about Rs. 40 crores in one single year. I believe this is a fantastic loss. That is an indication how public sector undertakings are functioning.

18.33 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *In the Chair*]

While they are incurring losses and while there is considerable idle capacity the Central Government continue to give funds to these public sector undertakings. This is the basic point I am trying to make.

What is needed is rationalisation of this allotment. I would take the case of

Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, to illustrate this point. This concern incurred losses of Rs. 6.75 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 6.77 crores in 1966-67. Yet it has been allotted funds for continual expansion. Its fixed assets increased by Rs. 8.55 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 6.93 crores in 1966-67. That is, it has expanded by an amount greater than what it has lost.

What is the state of utilisation of installed capacity? It would be seen that with regard to manufacture of its products such as switchgears, transformers, traction equipment, steam turbines, less than 60 per cent of installed capacity has been utilised. Yet HEL is going on with an expansion scheme costing Rs. 17 crores. This is without being certain whether there would be demand for the products of the new machines which would be installed. It is not having sufficient demand already for its existing products. When there is a further expansion of Rs. 17 crores coming into effect, probably it would have a further accumulation of idle capacity.

With regard to Hindustan Steel, it would be seen that it has considerable accumulation of stocks. Demand for steel is sluggish. As I said, its losses are already very heavy. Yet Government persist in continuing sanctioning funds for expansion. Secondly, Government are determined to establish, despite considerable criticism both inside the House and outside, the Bokaro Steel plant which would involve an investment of Rs. 12.00 crores. What does it mean? 12 followed by 9 zeros! It would have been good if instead of this, existing capacity and existing investments were properly made and utilised.

Bokaro, in my opinion, is an effective blueprint for budgetary imbalance, deficit financing and inflation.

I propose to make certain constructive points which I want, with all the emphasis at my command, to commend to the Minister. I hope he gives his attention to these points.

Firstly, allocation of funds to public enterprises for expansion and establishment

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

of fresh capacity should be linked with their efficiency. If funds are given to efficient concerns like HMT or NEPA Mills, I for one would have no objection, but if they are given to HEL, HEC, NCDC or any of those concerns which are functioning most inefficiently, then I say let the Government put an embargo on further liberal allocation of funds to these concerns which have been utterly mismanaged. Until these concerns attain a modicum of efficiency or are able to show profits or hold out promise of what I would call achieving economic viability within a reasonable time, they should not be given further funds for expansion or for accumulating idle capacity.

Secondly, these concerns which have not achieved at least 80% utilisation of their installed capacity should also not be given funds for expansion, except to the extent they require them for balancing equipment for diversification purposes which may be necessary for them to change the product mix.

Thirdly, it is observed that many of these public undertakings continuously require more and more funds for working capital. They have an accumulation of inventories, they are not able to use properly the funds which have been given to them for working capital, and they purchase stores much in excess of their needs, with the result that a good segment of those stores become obsolescent, useless and out of date. Besides, certain funds which have been given to them for capital expansion purposes are misutilised, misallocated for working capital. Therefore, I submit that the Ministry should exercise a very careful scrutiny of the funds which have been given to these undertakings, and after such scrutiny it should be ensured that the existing funds are properly utilised, that the inventories are reduced and other current assets are also brought down to reasonable levels, and then only further funds should be given for working capital.

The Planning Commission has achieved notoriety with regard to wrong estimates of demand. The coal industry is a classic example there because of the fantastically wrong estimate of demand by the Planning Commission, the industry went on expand-

ing, particularly the NCDC, and the consequence was accumulation of coal at pitheads, half the collieries are lying idle, there is surplus manpower, and consequently this concern is losing very heavily. In spite of that, if their balance-sheets are seen, it would be observed that they have expanded during 1964-65 by about Rs. 21 crores and during 1965-66 by Rs. 26 crores. I would say this amounts to utter callousness on the part of the Government to give them further amounts when this is the state of affairs. Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister that the demand estimated by the Planning Commission should be very carefully examined and scrutinised by the experts in the Ministry, and if they do not have the expertise, let them have the estimates examined by some outside agency to ensure that any increase in capacity that takes place is not of such a nature that when it starts manufacturing the products it would result in accumulation of further stocks and consequently accumulation of idle capacity.

Besides, there have been cases where a private sector industry is prepared to manufacture a commodity. Take for instance telephone cables. The cable industry has idle power in the country today, and the industry has repeatedly asked the Government to permit it to manufacture telephone cables. It would be able to manufacture cables with a small amount of balancing equipment and a little change in its methods and a little adjustment in its technological processes, but the Government, instead of giving that opportunity to the cable industry in the private sector, wants to establish its own telephone cables manufacturing industry at a cost of Rs. 14 crores, but of which a substantial portion would be on account of foreign exchange.

Therefore, I would submit that where such idle capacity is available in the economy, the Minister should not distinguish between the private sector and the public sector. In such cases where such a capacity is available, let not the public sector use its scarce resources for further establishment of new projects or expansion of capacity.

Another point which I would like to make is that capital expenditure and ac-

quisition of machines have not been synchronised with the requirements of the industry. Costly machines which are required, say, about five or six years later, are purchased at the time of inception or at the time of implementing the original project. On top of it—just like adding insult to injury—the concern recruits labour which would be necessary for utilisation of the machines say after five years and the labour which is recruited by the industry, or at least a part of it, is idle. So, with idle machines, with idle labour, the consequence obviously is that the concern incurs heavy losses. Therefore, I would urge that where expansion takes place it should be seen that only those machines should be imported which are immediately required and those which are required four to five years hence can be obtained by the concern when the right time comes for utilisation, because after all, the import licences are sanctioned by the Government itself. Otherwise, the wages, the surplus workers, interest on capital, depreciation and idle machines add to the losses.

I would submit that a high-power committee composed of Members of Parliament should scrutinise the requests for funds made by public undertakings in excess of, say, a crore of rupees. The Government have failed to evolve any rational basis or criterion for the allotment of funds to them and the money is sanctioned on an *ad hoc* basis without adequate control or scrutiny irrespective of the fact whether a concern is able to utilise the money or the funds efficiently or in a proper manner. The committee which I suggest would be able to objectively judge and scrutinise whether such funds are actually required and whether the expansion is justified or warranted by the conditions of the demand and only then would such a committee pass the requests for more funds. Besides, it may take the advice of some technical personnel or experts and this committee would also be able to evolve principles and criteria for the purpose of allotment of funds to the public sector undertakings.

Another point I would like to make is that the financial advisers have utterly failed to perform the functions which were expected of them. Had the financial advisers performed their functions properly

or had the personnel in the Ministry in charge of the desk in respect of that particular undertaking exercised their functions properly, scrutinised the expansion of the plants and the demands for funds, the state of affairs which exist today would not have been brought about.

I would urge that the institution of financial advisers should be activated. At present, the public sector, thanks to mounting operational inefficiency and waste has touched the nadir of mismanagement and the losses have scaled new peaks, and a process of consolidation rather than expansion of the public sector is absolutely necessary. I would urge upon the Government to evolve a rational basis or criterion for the allotment of funds. My plea is for rationalisation of allotments of money to the public undertakings. This is imperative in the national interests. May I submit that it would lead to a lower capital-output ratio and secure better allocation of scarce means and resources to the benefit of the economy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Members who have been bracketed are not present in the House. The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend Shri Kothari has broken up his speech in two parts. In the first part he has been critical of the functioning of the public sector undertakings and in the second part he has made various suggestions which he calls constructive, to improve the functioning of the public sector undertakings. I can assure him that so far as his suggestions go, we shall certainly look into them. But so far as his earlier remarks go, I should like to put certain facts before him, so that he may see the whole problem in its proper perspective and not be led into very harsh criticism, on the basis of certain stray facts.

The first point I would like him to remember is that if he makes a judgment of surplus capacities etc. in the public sector by the position obtaining at present, that is not a very fair starting point. We have had two years of drought and recession. It would have required an astrologer to have accurately anticipated the drought and recession while these projects were being planned some years

[Shri K. C. Pant]

ago. The real point is just at this moment, because of the recession, engineering and heavy industries have been particularly hard hit, whether they are in the private or public sector. Therefore, regarding a large area of his criticism which relates to surplus capacities in public sector, while it may have substance in individual cases here and there, if viewed in the perspective of growth of the whole economy over a period of say, 25 to 30 years, he will concede, I hope, that these heavy industries were required by this country. They were essential for its growth and prosperity and for getting out of the need to keep on importing machines etc. for building up the infrastructure. I do not think he can lose sight of the fact that the private sector firstly did not have the necessary funds to launch upon such a huge programme. Secondly, many of those industries were long gestation period industries, which did not have a very high rate of return. If the public sector had not built them up, possibly they would not have come up, because it is so much more attractive to go in for consumer industries which offer a better return. But they were necessary for strengthening the basic economy of the country. The fact we have these public undertakings today is a great source of strength for the future. Now that capacities have been built up, even though there may be a temporary phase of recession, I am sure we are now already bouncing back from the position of recession. The industries and the demands are picking up and in due course, when we once again launch our fourth plan and get into the full stream of developmental process, we would be very happy that this installed capacity is there and we shall be able to get production out of it without making any additional capital investment. This is the broad perspective in which this aspect has to be viewed.

... He brought in the private sector-public sector controversy to some extent. I can assure him that capacities in the public and private sectors are taken into account whenever new capacities are built. Obviously nobody wants to build up capacity to keep it idle. This factor is certainly

kept in mind. I shall give him a little later some of the concrete steps we have taken in this regard.

But I should like to remind him of one simple fact that private sector today is also very much dependent upon the public sector. If he recalls, only last year there were repeated requests from the private sector that public sector investment must go up in order that the recession may be better countered and fought. There were repeated cries of inter-dependence of public and private sectors. That is in fact really so and today we must see that both sectors grow. But according to our basic industrial policy resolution I should like to make it quite clear that we will deliberately move towards giving the public sector a dominant position in our economy. But that does not mean that we are stifling the growth of private sector. Both these sectors can grow and increase the prosperity and wealth of this country.

He referred to the return on capital employed having declined in the course of the last five years. He mentioned Heavy Electricals. Heavy Electricals has been undergoing losses. But he will be glad to know that these have been coming down from year to year in the last three years. It was less in 1965-66 than in 1964-65 and still less in 1966-67.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Still it is Rs. 6 crores a year.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is Rs. 5 crores. It has come down from almost Rs. 7 crores. So far as return on capital goes I would like only to point out that while this year because of the factors I mentioned earlier there has been the impact of recession on the heavy engineering industries of which he is very well aware, in spite of that the concerns in the public sector made a much bigger profit this year than in the previous year. In other words, in 1965-66 34 undertakings made a net profit of Rs 19.9 crores and in 1966-67 they made a profit of Rs. 43.11 crores. That means to say, the concerns which were working well have worked better and they have produced better results. But it is quite true that concerns which

were not working well have again given losses. Some new concerns coming up for the first time have also given losses. The Hindustan Steel, which he mentioned, has certainly given us a big loss this year. But this fact should be kept in mind that it is not that it is all losses, that all public undertakings are not functioning well. In fact, a majority of them are functioning well. Out of the total undertakings 34 made a bigger profit this year and 24 made a loss. This fact will reassure him that once the long gestation period is over—very many times the project report itself provides for a long gestation period and slow building up to the point of break-even and then making of profits—and it catches up the momentum should be kept up and the profit should grow. There I entirely agree with him. Even in respect of Hindustan Steel he will be glad to know that in the course of the last five years it seemed we had turned the corner before the recession hit us. There were two years in which we actually made a profit as against losses previously. After that recession hit us and the last two years have been bad years.

I do not want to go into all the reasons why the return was low or bad because we go into that on various occasions in this House. The hon. Member mentioned Bokaro. I am surprised that again Bokaro was mentioned.

Because, twice already in this House I have attempted, apparently without success, to explain why Bokaro is necessary and why it will not add to idle capacity. Now it is said that steel is surplus; but it is forgotten that steel is of various kinds. While one kind of steel may be surplus, another kind of steel may be in short supply. If you look at the import figures, we are importing flat type of steel, and the projection for 1971-72 is that the shortage of this particular kind of steel will amount to the necessity of importing Rs. 90 crores worth of steel. So, it is that which is relevant. You may have a surplus of girders but if you do not have flats, you will have to import them. So, surely you must produce flats in this country. Bokaro is meant to take particular care of the demand for flats. Therefore, the fact that some other type of steel is surplus should not be allowed to

confuse the issue. I would beg of Shri Kothari, who is a very intelligent and knowledgeable person, not only to accept this but to persuade his other colleagues on that side of the House not to bring it up again and again. They should not consider this to be just a whimsical decision on the part of the Government to go ahead with this. We are going ahead with this it is necessary for the country's economy and it will fulfil a known and accepted gap in the demand structure that is going to occur in a few years' time. I hope he will agree that if we anticipate such a gap in 1971-72 then we must start preparing for it now because, as he knows, the gestation period for a steel plant cannot be reduced below 4 to 5 years. At any rate, our experience is that it may well be 7 years. Therefore, if we want to do something about it, we have to start right now. And I hope the House will have reasons to be thankful a few years now that Bokaro was started when it was started.

Among his suggestions I would like to touch only two or three. Firstly, his criticism was that the Planning Commission have made wrong estimates of the demand. It is quite true that so far as the Third Five Year Plan goes...

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Do not try to defend it. You will not succeed.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not defending anybody. I am only giving facts, and I hope my hon. friend will accept facts. In respect of the Third Plan it is quite true that the pace of growth of demand anticipated in the original Third Plan document was high and that is why, if hon. Member may recall, there was a mid-term appraisal of the plan. As a result of the mid-term appraisal, various targets were scaled down. After all, this is something which is a part of history now. My hon. friend will appreciate the fact that planning cannot be an exercise in symphonic coordination or an exercise in exact arithmetical calculation. It is a huge country and the co-operation of countless people go into the planning effort. They are utilized in the productive process and they create wealth in this country and ultimately from out of those savings that are generated more is created by pumping that into the economy as investment. In this whole process

[Shri K. C. Pant]

sometimes there is slackness, sometimes there is tightness, sometimes there is scarcity, sometimes there is surplus and sometimes there is lack of coordination between different sectors because all of them are not coming up in an equally coordinated way. I would submit that this will continue to be so. In a country of our size these things will happen. Then, on top of this, we had two years of recession, there were wars, disturbances and all that. We have to remember that. So, I would only submit that his idea that there should be another body to examine the targets once again, after the Planning Commission has decided that, that is, to my mind, a suggestion for a fifth wheel in the coach. I would like to ask him this question. Suppose that body goes wrong, would he suggest another body to examine it? We must have faith in the institutions we set up. The Planning Commission should have built-in machinery to watch the progress of the Plan, to evaluate and change the course, as we go along. Now it is a fact that if suppose the steel target goes down, along with the steel target, many other targets will go down, the iron target, the transport target, the coal target, everything goes down, because one is linked with the other.

19 hrs.

In this respect he referred specifically to the NCDC. I would like to assure him that, if he cares to go through the report of the NCDC, in the case of the NCDC it did take into account the fact that the demand was falling and it did not incur a large part of the investment that had earlier been earmarked for opening of new mines. Actually, it scaled down its targets very much and in spite of that, if today there is some surplus in machinery etc. in the NCDC, it is partly because having ordered the machinery etc., it is impossible to cancel those orders but it is not as though the original target was adhered to by the NCDC regardless of the other factors which had taken place in the mean time. They did not lose sight of the fact that the demand was coming down. If he examines the figures which I have examined, he will derive some satisfaction from the fact that the demand was kept in view and the targets were scaled down.

Lastly, I shall refer to the suggestion to have a high power committee to scrutinise the funds allocated to public under-

takings. First of all, it is a function of the Government, as my hon. friend Shri Kothari knows, and I am sure that he would not like Government to be carried out by committees in this manner. But even that cannot allocate funds to individual projects. That is not possible.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: You must accept these informal consultative committees then. Ask your Government to do that.

SHRI K. C. PANT; No committee, formal or informal, can substitute the Government. Government has its own functions to perform and it must bear the responsibility for the mistakes...

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: The hon. Minister may study the working of such committees in the USA.

SHRI K. C. PANT: ...even though we may occasionally give Shri Kothari the opportunity to criticize. That is the risk that we have to take. But I want to assure him that the point that he made we have been considering. So far as the pre-Budget scrutiny of projects goes, that is an area where we have felt the need of taking steps to strengthen that particular area and we have done so in the recent past. We have been doing so in the past few months.

A manual has been prepared in the Planning Commission for the preparation of feasibility studies which covers both technical and economical viability of the projects. Now the feasibility study forms a basis for investment decisions. This is gone into very carefully not only in the administrative ministries, many of whom have set up their own technical cells, but in the Bureau of Public Enterprises which has set up its own cell to examine these feasibility studies. The Bureau has also laid down guidelines for the examination of detailed project reports and the feasibility studies and for the scrutiny of estimates for civil works etc. I will not go into further details but, I think, the point is well taken and I can only assure him that this is an aspect of the functioning of public undertakings to which we are giving due attention now.

19.05

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 16, 1968/27 Chaitra, 1890 (Saka)