

Fourth Series-Vol. XXXI No-16

Monday, August 11, 1969
Sravana 20, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

(Eighth Session)

(Vol. XXXI contain No.11-20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Re. 1.00**

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 11, 1969 | Sravana 20, 1891
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raid on the premises of M/s. Printers House (P) Ltd., Delhi

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

(a) whether any raid has been carried out on the premises of M/s. Printers House (Pvt.) Ltd., Delhi and on the residences of the Directors of the firm ;

(b) if so, whether any foreign exchange has been recovered from the premises of the firm or from the Directors' residences ;

(c) if so, the value thereof ?

(d) whether any other breach of any other laws of the land is alleged against the company ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). On the basis of reliable information received by the Enforcement Directorate, the Business premises of the company, The Printers House (P) Ltd. in New Delhi and the residential premises of three of its Directors (including the Managing Director and the Chairman) were searched by the Directorate in April, 1969. The branch offices of the firm in various places and the residential premises of some of the firm's executives were also searched. As a result of the search, a large number of documents have been seized and are under scrutiny. Some foreign exchange, of which the value in Indian rupees is Rs. 90/-, was

also seized from the residential premises of the Managing Director of the company.

(d) and (e). The original information, on the basis of which the search was carried out, referred to unauthorised transactions in foreign exchange and holding of large reserves abroad which involved contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. It did not include allegations of contravention of any other law. However, some communications received subsequently contained allegations of contravention of Customs, Income-tax, Sales Tax and Import Trade control laws. These allegations are also being looked into.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कम्पनी चलाने वाले लोग बहुत ही बड़े लोग हैं और समाज में काफी प्रतिष्ठा रखने वाले लोग हैं। कम्पनी के चेयरमैन श्री के० डी० कोहली और मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर श्री साहनी, इनकी राज-नैतिक क्षेत्रों में भी काफी पहुंच है। जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री बनीं थीं तब श्री साहनी ने प्रकाशवाणी पर उनकी तारीफ में एक तस्वीर भी दी थी। इसके अलावा श्री कोहली की बेटी की शादी में हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डाक्टर जाकिर हुसैन, श्री घमवीर आदि यह सब ही लोग अभी दो वर्षों के पहले मौजूद थे। मैं यह प्रस्तावना इसलिए कर रहा हूँ ताकि पता हो कि यह कितने बड़े व प्रतिष्ठित लोग हैं ? अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो यहां पर जानकारी दी वह बहुत अचूरी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास यह सबूत है कि यह कम्पनी दो बड़े राष्ट्र-भक्तों के जरिये चलने वाली और सरकार में लम्बी पहुंच रखने वाली कई वर्षों से पूर्वी योरप के कम्युनिस्ट देशों के जरिए देश की विदेशी मुद्रा को नुकसान में डालने वाला व्यापार कर रही है? क्या इसकी जानकारी सरकार को है? दूसरे

उनके दफ्तर में और घरों में रेड डालने के बाद कई कागजात हाथ में लिये उसमें आएको क्या यह सबूत मिला है कि स्वीडन में प्रिंटिंग मशीनरी लाने का काम हंगरी, बलगेरिया इन देशों के जरिये किया जा रहा था और यह कि उसके दाम से भी 25 प्रतिशत ज्यादा रकम देकर यह लोग उसे लाने का काम कर रहे थे और देश को नुकसान में डाल रहे थे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल पूछने के पहले कई ऐसी बातें कहीं जिनका वास्तव में इस सवाल से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य के एक्सप्ले-नेशन के बावजूद भी मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वह लोग चाहे कितने ही भ्रसरदार हों, इन्फुल्-एशल हों, जो कार्यवाही की गई है और जो खर्च की गई है वह इस बात का सबूत है कि इस प्रकार का कोई भ्रसर जहां तक काम करने का ताल्लुक उस पर नहीं पड़ना है। इसी वजह से इस कम्पनी की बिजनेस प्रीमिसज, तीन डाइ-रेक्टरी (जिनमें कि मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर और चेयरमेन शामिल हैं) उनकी रैजिस्ट्रेशन प्रीमि-सेज भी सर्च की गई। माननीय सदस्य की तरफ से शिकायत आने के पूर्व ही हमारी जो जानकारी थी उसके आधार पर यह सर्च की कार्यवाही अप्रैल में ही शुरू हो गई। एक जगह नहीं बल्कि करीब 17 जगह एक साथ उन्हीं दिनों में अर्थात् 16 तारीख और 29 तारीख के बीच में सर्च की गई। उसमें जितने इम्पोर्टेंट डाक्युमेंट्स हैं प्रथवा कागजान हैं कब्जे में कर लिये गये हैं और उनकी छानबीन हो रही है। अब जब तक वह छानबीन पूरी न हो जाय यह कहना कठिन है कि उसमें कौन-कौन से मामलात सम्मिलित हैं लेकिन मैं इसमा ही कह सकता हूँ कि पूरी सस्ती और मुस्तद्दी के साथ इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेग्बीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। दरअसल यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। मैंने एक बहुत

स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न किया था। मेरे पास यह सबूत है और मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या आपके हाथों में यह सबूत आया है या नहीं? मेरा एक सीधा और ठोस प्रश्न है कि क्या पूर्वी योरप के कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ इस कम्पनी ने ऐसी सोदेबाजी की थी कि स्वीडन से मशीनरी को 25 प्रतिशत: ज्यादा दाम देकर इन देशों के जरिए लाया जाय जिसका कि सबूत मेरे हाथ में है? क्या सरकार को यह सबूत मिला है या नहीं मिला है कि जहां यह लोगों ने लिखा जैसे कि अध्यक्ष महोदय एक पत्र है यह विदेशी कम्पनी का.....

MR. SPEAKER : May I bring to his notice that there is a difference between asking a supplementary question and supplying information himself? I would request him to confine himself to asking a question rather than supplying any information himself.

श्री जार्ज फरनेग्बीज : मेरा स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न है कि सोलना प्रोफसेट प्रिंटिंग इन्वियामेंट इस स्वीडिश फर्म के जरिये जब मशीनरी को यह कम्पनी लाई और चूंकि विदेशी मुद्रा उनको नहीं मिल रही थी हार्ड करेंसी नहीं मिल रही थी इसलिए हंगरी, चेकोस्लोवाकिया और बल-गेरिया की व्यापार संस्थाओं के जरिए 25 प्रतिशत: उसके दाम से भी ज्यादा रकम देकर वह मशीनरी उन्होंने यहां पर लाई है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I think I made myself amply clear that the entire matter is under investigation and the unless the investigation is complete it would not be desirable on my part to disclose on what basis and on what grounds the investigation is going on.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE ; Why not ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेग्बीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। कम्युनिस्ट देश हिंदु-स्तान के साथ किस ढंग से व्यापार में बदमाशी करते हैं इसका यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर मामला

है। यह कोई मामूली मामला नहीं बल्कि अति गम्भीर मामला है। वह ऐसे कह रहे हैं जैसे मैं कोई बिना मतलब वाला प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has stated that the matter is under investigation. So, he may await the result. The hon. Minister is not in a position to answer his further questions.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : He says he has no information.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा इस पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से क्या कोई मंत्री इंकार कर सकता है इसके बारे में परिपाटी बन चुकी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना है कि उनका उत्तर देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है वह एक गुप्त बात है ? लेकिन यह तो उन्होंने नहीं कहा। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या उनको यह जानकारी मिली है ? इस के लिए मंत्री महोदय को हां या ना कहना चाहिये। जानकारी के बारे में तो उन्हें कहना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न था उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया। उस पर उनकी तरफ से एक सप्लीमेंटरी किया गया जिसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इन सभी मामलात पर इनकवायरी चल रही है। मैं नहीं समझता कि उसके बाद कौनसा मसला रहता है ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कम से कम इतना तो बतला सकते हैं कि यह जानकारी उनके पास है या नहीं। हां, या ना में तो जवाब दे सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I think he is raising an entirely different matter.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Is there any charge of breach of any other law against the company ? If so, what are the details ? It is a very relevant question.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Minister has information he can supply it.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as investigation and seizure of documents are concerned, as I have said recently the Director of Enforcement is seized of the matter completely and he is thoroughly investigating into all the records that have been seized. With the regard to the other question and the subsequent information which was received from the hon. Member later on, namely, with regard to any breach of the law of the land, investigations have been carried out with regard to income-tax and others. I can certainly say that with regard to deduction of income tax and other things, they have been found responsible for something and a penalty has been imposed. In the other case a notice has been issued asking why they be not prosecuted.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह तो हो गया कम्युनिस्ट देशों के साथ। अब आप देखिये कि इंग्लिसतान और अमरीका के साथ गठबन्धन कर के यह लोग कैसे देश को लूट रहे हैं। मैं सिर्फ दो चीजों की जानकारी मंत्री महोदय से लेना चाहता हूँ। पहली यह कि क्या सरकार के पास यह जानकारी आई है कि यह कम्पनी हिन्दुस्तान में जो प्रिंटिंग मशीनरी लाई जाती है उसके जो दाम विदेशों में हैं उससे 10 प्रतिशत ज्यादा दाम पहले से बिल में लगाती है और उसके बाद बढ़ाये हुए दाम पर 20 प्रतिशत कमिशन और लेती है, और अमरीकी कम्पनियों के साथ इस किस्म का सोझ करती है, और यह लिखकर देती है कि आप हमें किस दाम पर मशीनरी बेच रहे हैं यह किसी को न बताइयेगा ताकि हम को हिन्दुस्तान में मिलने वाला कमिशन कहीं कम न हो जाय। जैसे लहलो टाइपोग्राफिक कंपनी को के० डी० कोहिली साहब पत्र लिखते हैं। मैं केवल एक वाक्य पढ़ूंगा, ताकि आपको पता लग जाय :

"Please do not disclose the existing prices between us as once this is disclosed to the newspapers, these newspapers individually and jointly will not only make our life miserable but also approach the Government to prevent us from charging so much commission from them. The newspapers have no scrupulous in this respect and we would like to

guard ourselves from their fury as it will expose us for all the past transactions that we have done in supplying your equipment to hem."

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a debate ; it is a question and the Minister has already said that an inquiry.....(Interruption).

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह वाक्य तो मुझ को खत्म कर लेने दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is for eliciting information. The Minister has already replied. But you are introducing quite new material. I do not think it is relevant.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह बिलकुल रिले-वेंट है, कि कैसे यह लोग चोरी कर रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : This does not arise out of this. You are passing the information yourself and not asking a question.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मुझे प्रश्न तो पूरा कर लेने दीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : No.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इस कम्पनी का काम था । एक तरफ तो इस तरह से विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी करना और दूसरी तरफ बिना लाइसेंस के "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" और "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" को लाखों रुपयों की मशीनरी स्पेयर पार्ट्स के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान के आठ अलग-अलग शहरों में मंगा कर और उसको बम्बई में असेम्बल करके देना । सरकार के पास क्या इस बात की जानकारी कि इस कम्पनी ने "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" और "इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस" को दो दो लाख रु० की मशीनरी बेची है ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is just giving information and not asking a supplementary.

श्री रवि राय : यह जानकारी है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER ; He has said that everything is being inquired into.

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : यह सब जानकारी आपने ही हमें भेजी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपके पास क्या जानकारी है ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : वह तो मिनिस्टर साहब पहले बतला चुके हैं । हमें जानकारी थी और उसके बाद माननीय सदस्य ने अपने पत्र में और जानकारी भेजी । जैसा यहां कहा गया है, 17 जगहों में जांच हुई । उनमें से सात जगह दिल्ली में थीं । बहुत से कागजात पकड़े गये और वह देखे जा रहे हैं । कई डिपार्टमेंट्स में साथ-साथ कार्रवाई हो रही है, जैसे इनकम टैक्स, सेल-टैक्स, एम्फोर्समेंट, कम्प्लेक्स वगैरह में । यह सब कार्रवाई चल रही है और जब तक यह चल रही है, उस के बीच में बहुत से प्रश्नों का जवाब देना कठिन हो जाता है ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि प्रिंटिंग मशीनरी के आयात को लेकर काफी घपले हो रहे हैं, जिसके बारे में मैंने भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा था । मैं सिर्फ इतना पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यहां ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको प्रिंटिंग प्रेस इम्पोर्ट करने का लाइसेंस दिया जाता है कुछ कंडिशन पर, और वह खरीदते हैं मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि एन्क्वायरी कर रहे हैं । जो एन्क्वायरी हो रही है, उस में प्रिंटिंग प्रेस को लेकर जो घपले हैं की एन्क्वायरी करने के लिये क्या सरकार तैयार है ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : All such cases which are either in our knowledge or referred to us are thoroughly gone into and proper investigations are made. About what the hon. Member is saying—a part of the information has already been given to us in a form of letter—we are seized of the matter and important documents have been seized and they are being investigated.

SHRI RANGA : May I know whether it would not be possible for the Government to take advantage of the information that has been placed before the House by the hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes and

then assure the House that these questions are also investigated by the same very inquiry that is being carried on.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Member has already written to us and I would further request if the hon. Members have any such documents which can give us a clue and proper evidence, they are certainly welcome to do so.

श्री अक्षय सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि यह एन्क्वायरी कब तक खत्म हो जाएगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो शुरू भी नहीं हुई है ।

Raising of Marriageable Age Limit

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*453. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**
**SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a final decision to raise the marriageable age in the country ;

(b) if not, what is the reason for delay in taking the decision ;

(c) whether some of the communities have opposed the move : and

(d) when the legislation is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Not yet, Sir,

(b) The proposed measure is still under consideration in consultation with the State Governments, and reactions of some of them are awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question of legislation will be considered after ascertaining the views of all the State Governments and processing the matter further in consultation with the concerned Ministries etc.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : I would like to know why the hon. Ministry thought it necessary to bring forward such a legislation at the present moment. Does he mean, by this, he will control the population by choice and not otherwise ? What is the exact purpose of bringing such a legislation ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The legislation has not been brought forward yet. The matter is being discussed in consultation with the State Governments. There is no legislation yet. But I would like to inform the Hon. Member that it is what we call a non-clinical approach in reducing the fertility by raising the marriageable age limit.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Even if such a law is passed, does he feel that it is possible to enforce such a law throughout the country ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : In many parts of the world, it is being done. We may have some special difficulties. We will certainly keep in view such difficulties.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Ila Pal-Choudhury. How are you interested in this ?

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY : At this stage, I am not interested in this question personally, but I am interested in it as a representative of Bengal. The hon. Minister said that it has been sent to all States for their reaction. West Bengal Kerala happen to be the most thickly populated States. Have their reactions been received ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Yes, Sir. Both States have stated that they are fully in favour of the proposed legislation excepting that they pointed out certain amendments. They have said that unless we have full and complete compulsory registration of births and deaths it may be very difficult to enforce it. But I am glad to inform the hon. Member that we have the other day passed the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill and when it becomes an Act the registration would be complete.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI NIGAM : How many States have sent their reactions ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : Seven

States have sent their replies : we are awaiting reactions from others.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : For the last two or three years the Government of India have been proposing and advocating the desirability of raising the minimum age of marriage in this country, which I think is a very laudable effort. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much time will the government take before making up its mind for introducing suitable legislation. Secondly, as far as the enforcement of the Sarda Act, which is already in force in this country, is concerned, it is observed unfortunately more in its breach than in its compliance. Has the hon. Minister forcefully brought it to the notice of the various State Governments, specially of the northern States of this country, that it is extremely desirable that the Sarda Act, which prescribes the minimum age for marriage of girls as fourteen, or whatever it is, should be strictly enforced, before taking this second step ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, popularly known as the Sarda Act, was mostly a punitive measure, punishing the parents and those young people who got into marriage before the age of consent. Under that Act the onus and responsibility of proving that the bride in question was below the age of consent was left to the person who complained. Therefore, it was found to be impractical of practical implementation. Now the whole scope of the Act has been changed in the proposed new Bill. As soon as the State Governments accept it, we hope to bring forward the necessary legislation.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : May I know whether the proposed legislation will embrace all religious groups and communities or not ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The Sarda Act embraced all religious groups in India and the proposed legislation will also include all the religious groups.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश श्यामी : बाल विवाह को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में शारदा एक्ट बना हुआ है। लेकिन उसको सरकार की तरफ से धमल में नहीं लाया गया है। बाल विवाह को रोकने के

लिये सरकार ने कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बिल में संशोधन करके शीघ्र ही इस प्रकार का बिल बनायेगी ताकि वह भी क्रियात्मक रूप ले सके ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The hon. Member is quite correct. To obviate the difficulties of the Sarda Act, the proposed legislation will have such provisions which will meet such contingencies.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The question of raising the age of marriage of girls is intimately connected with the facilities for education of girls, who attain a certain age, so that they will be engaged in other avenues which will keep them occupied. May I know whether any investigation has been carried out in this respect ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The hon. Member is quite correct. Girls, particularly in the rural areas, have only one career and that is marriage. If the education could be prolonged by providing them higher education, it will have the effect of delaying the marriage. Unfortunately, that subject is not with my Ministry. We cannot do it because the schools are not with us and we have no money.

श्री विष्णु मिश्र : सरकार विभिन्न स्टेट्स से पूछ रही है। उसके बजाय आप यहां के एम पीज से क्यों नहीं पूछते हैं ? जो सोशल आर्गनाइजेशन हैं हिन्दुस्तान में उनकी राय जानने की भी सरकार क्यों कोशिश नहीं करती है ? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के लोग तो ऐसे समाज सेवा के काम नहीं करते हैं, वे तो पालिटिशियन होते हैं। इसके बजाय सरकार सोशल आर्गनाइजेशन से और यहां के एम पीज से क्यों नहीं पूछती है, उनकी राय क्यों नहीं लेती है ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : The hon. Member's views are very valuable and we shall be very grateful for the opinions of Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

SHRI P. B. MANDAL : What will be the age of boys and girls in the proposed legislation ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : 21 for boys and 18 for girls.

SHRI A. SREEDHANRAN : I come from a State where the rate of fertility is very high. Fertility takes place not only when they are married young but also when they are married old. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will fix an upper age limit for marriage so that children are not produced in senility.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : There is no such contemplation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why not ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Possibly this legislation to raise the marriageable age is proposed in order to make the family planning programme more effective. In that connection may I know whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister said recently that the difficulties towards the implementation of the family planning programme are triangular? If so, what does he mean by the difficulties being triangular?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to by triangular difficulties.

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is reported recently in the papers that the hon. Minister said that the difficulties towards the family planning programme are triangular.

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : I said in a speech at Chandigarh that we have three difficulties to implement family planning programme.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What are those difficulties ?

DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR : First— we do not have an ideal contraceptive to suit our rural conditions. (2) Facilities of mass communication are not fully available to us. (3) The methods of motivation are also not with us.

Income-Tax Returns Not Filed by Ministers

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*454 **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :**

**SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI M. N. REDDY :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Ministers who have not filed their Income-tax returns for the past 3 years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Ministers have paid the arrears of taxes this year ;

(c) if so, the names of the Ministers, the taxes and the penalty paid by them ; and

(d) action taken against the Ministers who have not paid the taxes so far, the action the Ministry took and at what level, to realise the taxes from the defaulting Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d) Information with regard to those Ministers who had notified their returns for any of the last three years 1966-67 to 1968-69, has been furnished on 16.5.69 in respect of Question No. 4065 dated 24.3.1969. Detailed information as regards the latest position is being collected.

श्री यजदत्त शर्मा : लोग माननीय वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से एक विशेष अपेक्षा रखते हैं। यह देश और यह सदन भी यह समझता है कि वह एक क्रान्तिकारी पग के साथ और लोगों के मनो में अनेक प्रकार की नई आशाओं जगाने वाले नारों के साथ इस नए पद पर आई हैं। इनकम टैक्स विभाग के अन्दर अनेक प्रकार की धांधलियां हैं। मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। राजनीतिक जीवन के अन्दर शुचिता और प्रामाणिकता लाई जानी चाहिये ताकि आम जनता में भारत की राजनीतिक के प्रति आस्था जगे। आपके कार्यालय के अन्दर मन्त्रियों से सम्बन्धित प्रश्नों के ऊपर अनेक प्रकार के प्रश्न लगाये जाते हैं और सदस्यों के प्रश्नों को रोका जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमें संरक्षण मिलना चाहिये।

मेरे प्रश्न के क भाग में दस वर्ष तक की मन्त्रियों की आय के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी मांगी गई थी। लेकिन इसको तीन वर्ष कर दिया गया

और तीन वर्ष की ही जानकारी दी गई है। इस प्रकार की अडगेबाजी क्यों? मन्त्रियों से सम्बन्धित यह प्रश्न है। दस वर्ष को काट कर तीन वर्षों की जानकारी ही यहां पर दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सामान्य व्यक्तियों की बात भ्रमलग है। मन्त्री महोदय ने दस वर्ष तक की जानकारी नहीं दी है तो क्यों नहीं दी है? अग्र विभाग की ओर से इस प्रकार का कोई कानून बनाया गया है या नियम बनाया गया है तो यह गलत है और हमें पूरी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये।

मैं प्रश्न पूछता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जिन मन्त्रियों के अपने नाम बताये हैं, उन पर कोई एरियर्ज भी बाकी है और अग्र बाकी हैं तो कितने बाकी हैं?

श्री प्र० शं० सेठी : माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना सही नहीं है कि उन मन्त्रियों के नाम नहीं दिये गये हैं, जिन्होंने पिछले दस सालों से इनकम टैक्स के रिटर्न नहीं दिये हैं। एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इस हाउस में, या दूसरे हाउस में—मुझे ठीक से याद नहीं है—ये नाम दे दिये गये हैं। अब माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जिन मन्त्रियों पर तीन साल का बकाया है, उनके नाम दिये जायें। वे नाम भी सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, वह काफी व्यापक है, क्योंकि उन्होंने पूछा है कि जिन मन्त्रियों पर तीन साल के बकाया थे, उनमें से किन-किन का क्या हुआ, किस पर कितना बकाया है और जिन पर बकाया है, उनके खिलाफ मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ मिनिस्टर्ज का एग्रेसमेंट यहां होना है और कुछ का दूसरी कमिश्नरीज में होता है। यह सवाल 6-8-69 को हमारे पास आया था। सब कमिश्नरीज से यह सब जानकारी इकट्ठा करने में समय लगना स्वाभाविक है। इसीलिए प्रश्न के भाग (बी), (सी) और (डी) का यह उत्तर दिया गया है कि यह जानकारी इकट्ठी को जा रही है और इकट्ठी करने के बाद वह सदन के सामने रख दी जायेगी।

मैं थोड़ा सा खुलासा करना चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी आमदनी चार हजार रुपये से कम है, वे पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हों, मिनिस्टर हों या कोई दूसरे व्यक्ति हों, सेक्शन 139 (1) के मुताबिक उन्हें सुबो मोटो इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न फाइल करनी पड़ती है। ऐसा न करने पर सेक्शन 139 (2) के मुताबिक उन्हें नोटिस दिया जाता है और इस बारे में डीफाल्ट करने पर पीनल इन्ट्रेस्ट की क्लोज के मुताबिक कार्यवाही की जाती है और इन मामलों में भी की जायेगी। इसमें कोई शंका की बात नहीं है।

श्री यज्ञवल्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे पहले का प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है, बल्कि मन्त्री महोदय ने केवल शब्दों की जादगरी दिखाई है।

कानून की दृष्टि में छोटे और बड़े सब समान हैं। एक सामान्य नागरिक द्वारा इनकम टैक्स की रिटर्न न दाखिल किये जाने पर विभाग एक दम बिच्छू की तरह उसे काटने के लिए दौड़ता है। लेकिन जिन मन्त्रियों ने पिछले दस-दस सालों से अपने रिटर्न दाखिल नहीं किये हैं, उनके संबंध में विभाग के दिमाग पर और काम करने की उसकी शक्ति पर कौनसा पत्थर पड़ा हुआ है कि वह उनकी तरफ मुंह नहीं करता है? क्या मन्त्री महोदय कानून को इतना बल प्रदान करेंगे कि वह छोटे और बड़े सब के लिये सक्रिय हो सके? प्रधान मन्त्री ने वित्त मन्त्रालय का भार सम्भाल लिया है और उन्होंने कई क्रान्तिकारी नारे देश के सामने रखे हैं, जिन पर बधाई देने के लिए प्राइमरी स्कूलों के बच्चे उनके निवास-स्थान की तरफ जा रहे हैं। मैं उनसे यह आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह एक्सीक्यूटिव के ढाँचे में ऐसा परिवर्तन लायेगी, जिससे कानून की दृष्टि में एक मन्त्री और एक सामान्य नागरिक के साथ समान व्यवहार किया जाये?

SHRI P C SETHI : I would like to make this position very clear that as far as section 139 (1) is concerned, if the return is not filed but later on it is found that it was a taxable income, then an interest of 9 per

cent per annum is collected on the tax which has remained unpaid. With regard to the penalty, it could be imposed at 2 per cent p.m. subject to 50 per cent in aggregate.

Now, it is likely that under section 139(1) if one has not filed the return, because the taxable income, he thinks, is short of Rs. 4000 or if the tax is not deducted at the source, then the penalty is that on the tax which has remained uncollected, there will be 9 per cent interest. Secondly, there would be a penalty of 2 per cent.....

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : यह सब कथा तो कागजों में लिखी हुई है। मंत्री महोदय यह बतायें कि उन्होंने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैंने कहा है कि इस विषय में सब जानकारी इकट्ठी करने के बाद सदन के सामने रख दी जायेगी।

श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा प्रश्न बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। हम ने पूछा है कि उन मिनिस्ट्रों के नाम बताये जायें, जिन्होंने पिछले तीन सालों से इनकम टैक्स के रिटर्न नहीं दिये हैं, क्या कुछ मिनिस्ट्रों ने इस साल बकाया भ्रदा किये हैं, उन मिनिस्ट्रों के नाम बताये जायें जिन पर पिनेल्टी लगाई गई है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न आप के विभाग को जून के पहले सप्ताह में भेजा गया था। मंत्री महोदय के पास भी वह उस समय पहुँच जाना चाहिए। इस स्थिति में इस प्रश्न का उत्तर न दिये जाने का क्या कारण है? यहाँ पर खुल्लम-खुल्ला इल्जाम लगाये गये और मिनिस्ट्रों के नाम लिये गये। यह कहा गया कि श्री जगजीवन राम ने दस साल का टैक्स नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य किसी का नाम न लें।

श्री कबरलाल गुप्त : इस में क्या हर्ज है। खुद गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से नाम बताये गये हैं।

श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण : खुद सरकार ने नाम बताये हैं। सब मिनिस्टर यहाँ रहते हैं।

उन के बारे में विभाग से सब जानकारी प्राप्त की जा सकती थी और स्वयं मिनिस्ट्रों से भी यह जानकारी ली जा सकती थी कि क्विन पर जुर्माना किया गया और किन्होंने रिटर्न नहीं दिये, आदि। प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा आज स्वयं फिनांस मिनिस्टर हैं। वह अपने बारे में बता दें कि क्या उन्होंने वेल्थ टैक्स के बारे में रिटर्न दिये हैं, क्या वे रिटर्न रिजेक्ट हुए हैं और क्या उन्होंने दोबारा वेल्थ टैक्स के रिटर्न रिवाइज कर के दिये हैं? क्या वह बतायेंगी कि उन के रिटर्न क्यों रिजेक्ट हुए; अगर उन्होंने दोबारा दिये, तो क्यों दिये; क्या उन पर कोई जुर्माना हुआ; अगर नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं? जो जुलेरी ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल इनकम टैक्स के बारे में है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया है कि वह इनफर्मेशन इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं। अब माननीय सदस्य जरा जोश से और आगे बढ़ गये हैं।

श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण : प्रधान मंत्री आज वित्त मंत्री भी हैं। वह दूसरों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर रही है, लेकिन वह अपने बारे में जानकारी दे दें कि उन्होंने अपने इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न कितने भरे हैं, उन में क्या गलती है, क्या मंजूर किया गया है और क्या नामंजूर किया गया है। क्या अपने इनकम टैक्स के रिटर्न में उन्होंने बताया है कि उन्होंने अपने जेवरान, अपनी प्रापर्टी, महरोली और देहरादून का आपने फार्म कहां से लिए? वह अपने बारे में यह सब जानकारी दें।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not make insinuations. This is very wrong.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : On an earlier occasion, this question was asked and it was replied to in this House. I have no farm in Dehra Dun.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is a very important question.

श्री अग्र्य सदस्यों को भी सवाल पूछने का मौका दें।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The hon. Member should not make insinuations.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am not making any insinuations.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This question was replied to on a previous occasion.

SHRI SAMBASIVAM : How many Opposition leaders have not filed their returns ?

श्री सु० अ० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्रियों के साथ साथ इस सदन के मेम्बरों की भी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वे जनता के सामने सही मिसाल रखें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रियों के अलावा इस सदन के किन किन मेम्बरों ने पिछले दस सालों से इनकम टैक्स का रिटर्न दाखिल नहीं किया है और श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने कब से अपना रिटर्न दाखिल नहीं किया है।

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates to Ministers only and not to Members

श्री सु० अ० खां : मंत्री भी इस सदन के मेम्बर हैं।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I want to ask a question. You had permitted an hon. Member opposite.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed his question

श्री सु० अ० खां : मुझे मालूम है कि श्री गुप्त ने अभी रिटर्न दाखिल नहीं किया है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is a very important question.....

SHRI RANGA : Supplementary questions should not be confined only to those

Members who have to be given notice of the question. Other Members also have to be given an opportunity. You are not calling others. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta wants to ask a supplementary question. But you are not calling him

MR. SPEAKER : I gave him an opportunity but the question asked was not relevant...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I shall ask a relevant question now.

MR. SPEAKER : The earlier question was not relevant...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : If you do not allow me, how can I ask the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask another question now, not the same question.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल यह है, मैंने पहले भी यह पूछा था, जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय कहती हैं, मैंने किसी के खिलाफ इन्सिन्च्युएशन नहीं किया, हर एक मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में पूछने का मुझे हक है, मैं जानता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय ने जो (बी) भाग का जवाब दिया :

"the names of the Ministers who have not filed their income-tax returns for the past 3 years "

इस का जो उत्तर उन्होंने दिया उस के संभव में मुझे कहना यह है कि मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि किस किस मंत्री ने टैक्स किस माल में पे किया लेकिन यह उसे सदन के सामने न बता कर बाद में इंफार्मेशन रखते हैं ताकि उस की पब्लिसिटी न हो, यह मेरा चार्ज है, मैंने तीन बार इस बारे में सवाल पूछा, तीनों बार इसी तरह से किया गया तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मंत्रियों ने रिटर्न लेट फाइल किए या गलत रिटर्न भरे जिन की ऐन्सिन्च्युएशन डिपार्टमेंट ने नहीं की, उन पर पेनाल्टी का नोटिस जाना चाहिए, लेकिन वह नहीं गया तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार के जो

दूसरे एसेसीज हैं जो यही डिफाल्ट करते हैं, इसी तरह से उन के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करेगे और क्या आया वह डिफाल्टर्स हैं, उन के ऊपर ठीक तरह से नोटिस या और कार्यवाही हुई इस की जांच करने के लिए किसी इंडेपेंडेंट जूडिशियल आदमी को यह चीज सौंपेंगे ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का यह आरोप ठीक नहीं है कि हम सदन के सामने जो जानकारी हमारे पास है उस को छिपाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। सही बात यह है कि जब जब कोई सवाल आया है उस के बारे में जानकारी इकट्ठा कर के दी गई है। पिछले वक्त जिन मंत्रियों के खिलाफ टैक्स बकाया था उन के नाम दिए गए हैं। अब सवाल यह है कि उन के ऊपर क्या क्या कार्यवाही हुई, जैसा मने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया इस का कोई एडवांस नोटिस भी हम को नहीं मिला और 6-8-69 को हम को यह सूचना मिली, कई कमिश्नरियों से इस की जानकारी मंगानी है। जिन मंत्रियों ने अपने इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न फाइल किए हैं उसमें कुछ केसेज ऐसे भी हैं कि जिन में कार का जो डिडक्शन होता है वह उन्होंने नहीं लिया था, उन को कुछ पैसे वापस मिले हैं। कुछ केसेज ऐसे हैं कि जिन में अगर टैक्स बकाया है तो इन्टरेस्ट लेने की कार्यवाही की गई है। माननीय श्री गुप्ता जी इनकम टैक्स के प्रेजिडेंट हैं, उन को पता है कि इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न फाइल करने के बाद असेसमेंट का कम्प्लीशन होने तक यह पता लगाना मुश्किल है कि इस केस में पेनाल्टी लगेगी या इन्टरेस्ट लगेगा या क्या होगा ? असेसमेंट उन्होंने फाइल किए हैं। उन की सारी स्क्रूटिनी और जांच होने के पश्चात् ही हर एक केस में पता चल सकेगा हम में क्या कार्यवाही करनी है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इनकम टैक्स के मामले में साधारण लोगों में, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों में और मिनिस्टर्स में

कानून की दृष्टि में कोई अन्तर नहीं किया जायगा।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया। मेरा कहना यह था कि डिस्क्रिमिनेशन न हो उस के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ है। एक केस में एक मन्त्री ने अगर अपनी इनकम कम दिखाई और डिपार्टमेंट ने उसे ज्यादा कर दिया, उस पर कोई पेनाल्टी नहीं लगायी तो दूसरे केस में कैसे लगा रहे हैं ? मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आना चाहिए।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : When the information is not before me, how can I say whether what he is saying is correct or no ?

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : The hon. Minister said that he would enquire and find out whether under secs. 139 (1) and 139 (2) there were any defaults by the Ministers. Will he further enquire into other defaults committed by the Ministers, if any, under secs. 211 and 212. According to these sections, advance tax has to be paid in a particularly manner. Under sec. 212, if it is not paid, the assessee has to file his estimate. Was any advance tax paid by the Ministers or was any estimate filed by them ? If not, was any penal action taken under sec. 273 ? There is another section, sec 140A. Have the Ministers filed their assessments and paid their tax in time under the self-assessment scheme ?

MR. SPEAKER ; He is making suggestions. Let him ask a question.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : I would ask him to collect information on these points and lay it on the Table.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : If the hon. member tables a separate question, we will go into it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : I think there was a news item-whether it was in reply to a question in the other place or not. I do not know to the effect that some Ministers have not filed their income-tax returns for ten years ? Is it true ?

MR. SPEAKER : This was asked and already replied to.

SHRI RANGA : He said he has not got the information.

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : एन के नाम मैंने दिए हैं सदन में ।

SHRI RANGA : May we have an assurance that no discrimination is being made or will be made between the ordinary public and the Ministers and also Members of Parliament ? May I also have an assurance that the delay in making returns, making returns which are not accepted by the authorities and being asked to file another return, having to pay any penalty, etc. are not criminal cases nor are they cases of moral turpitude ? They are only questions relating to revenue and they have to be decided by the income-tax officers and the income-tax payees.

SHRI P. C. SETHI . As far as collection of income-tax is concerned, I have only to say what I have already said that no discrimination is made and if there is any legal action to be taken in any particular case, it will be taken.

Consumption of Synthetic Rubber

*455. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total consumption of synthetic rubber in the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the only unit in the country producing synthetic rubber cannot cope with the required demand and a colossal sum of foreign exchange is spent in its import ;

(c) whether some applications for fresh licences are pending since long with the Ministry ; and

(d) if so, why the grant of new licences is being delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Consumption of Synthetic Rubber during 1968 was 24, 517 metric tonnes.

(b) Only certain special types of Synthetic Rubbers not manufactured in the country are being imported.

(c) and (d). Two applications were received in the middle of 1968 and one in early 1969 but all of them were rejected in July, 1969 as premature at this stage since the availability of raw material to the extent required is still not certain.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : While the Government are crying hoarse against monopolies, in actual practice they encourage monopolies and do nothing to prevent monopolies. You will remember that sometime back in this House I raised the question of the inactivity of the licensing department and how it was allowing monopoly to persist in the field of polyester fibres. The same thing applies in the field of synthetic rubber also where only one unit is allowed to carry on production and others are not allowed to come in. Last year there was a tremendous shortage of natural rubber and shortage of tyres, etc. that the Government allowed imports. Is it a fact that while there was a shortage of natural rubber and synthetic rubber in the country and while the Government spent enormous amounts in foreign exchange to import those things, the only manufacturer in the country had increased the price, thereby harming the production of local units which used those raw materials ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have made my position clear in my reply. There is only one unit producing synthetic rubber. The applications for new licences are tied to the production of bhutadine extraction plant in Gujarat. Government of India have offered to participate in collaboration with the Polymar corporation of Canada in carrying on certain studies for synthetic rubbers and on certain productions projections indicating the demand of rubber in another 15 years or so. No sooner are those studies completed and the bhutadine extraction plant is completed, than all the applications will be considered ; they cannot be considered now because there is no raw material.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : My question was whether the monopoly manufacturer had increased his price or not when there was a shortage..... (Interruptions).

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Yes, there is an increase; and the increase or decreased in the price is given on the basis of the consumption of indigenous alcohol, and alcohol imported from foreign countries. I have mentioned that only one unit is producing it, and some other rubber is also imported from other countries. That is a special type of rubber.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The hon. Minister has said that because of the shortage of raw materials—he mentioned about the naphtha cracker—new licences are not being granted. May I know whether, in view of the fact that one of the important raw materials, alcohol, which is available in abundance this year, because of the large production of sugar and molasses, it would lead to a decline in prices, and whether importing naphtha cracker only for a plant would be cheaper or not, than importing 20,000 tonnes of synthetic rubber every year?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The point that has been mentioned by the hon. Member, that industrial alcohol is available in abundance, is not correct. As a matter of fact, in the year 1967 about 41,000 tonnes of industrial alcohol was imported at a cost of Rs 380 lakhs. In another year, in 1968 industrial alcohol to the extent of 33,000 tonnes was imported. It is only this year, when the production of sugar which has increased to 34 lakh tonnes, that molasses in adequate quantities will be available. Therefore, the availability of industrial alcohol is likely to increase, and this year, a factory which is based on industrial alcohol is likely to get about 18,000 tonnes of alcohol. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : The hon. Minister has just now stated that there is a factory in the country which is making synthetic rubber. May I ask the hon. Minister, what is the installed capacity and at what rate is it working? Is it producing 25 per cent or 50 per cent or 40 per cent or 90 per cent or 100 per cent of the installed capacity? If it is working at a lesser rate, why is it working less?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The installed capacity of the plant which is working at Bareilly is about 30,000 tonnes. It went

into production in 1963. Its production started with 6,900 tonnes. Last year, in 1968, the production went up to 25,000 tonnes. If you can calculate these figures, you can understand what is the percentage of production in relation to its installed capacity.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अभी मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि रा मॅटीरियल की कमी है। क्या यह सच है शीरे के दाम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में मिट्टी के दाम में भी कम हैं, 60 पैसे क्विंटल के हिसाब से बिकता है। यही कारण है कि कई फॅक्ट्रिया शीरे के उत्पादन और रख-रखाव में दिलचस्पी नहीं रतीं। यदि हां, तो शीरे का दाम बढ़ा कर पैसा बनाने के लिये कि जिससे शीरे का उत्पादन और रख-रखाव प्रच्छा हो, सरकार क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The production of molasses is dependent upon the production of sugar. As I said, in 1966-67 and 1967-68, the production of sugar was very much less. It was only about 22 and 24 lakhs tonnes respectively.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : उस को कच्ची मिट्टी में बहा देते हैं, प्रोडक्शन कहाँ से होगा ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : All the precautions are taken for storing. I know what is the condition concerning storage and all that.

MR. SPEAKER : Has molasses got something to do with synthetic rubber.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : Yes; molasses is the basic raw material for the manufacture of industrial alcohol, and industrial alcohol is the basic raw material for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

श्री विष्णुलाल मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे जिले में 9 शुगर फॅक्ट्री हैं और वहाँ पर 4-5 करोड़ मन गन्ना होता है। वहाँ पर नरकटिया गंज शुगर फॅक्टरी में धलकोहल बनता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप गीषा सजान करें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जो वहां से बंगाल को जाता है। लेकिन इस पर टैक्स इतना ज्यादा है कि मलकोहल वहां से एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हो रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज मौलेसेज पानी में बह रहा है क्या सरकार इस पर कोई ध्यान देगी कि जहां पर मौलेसेज से मलकोहल बन रहा है। उस को बाहर एक्सपोर्ट कराने के लिये कोई सहूलियत दे और जो मौलेसेज इस तरह से बह जाता है, वह बहने न पावे और उस के जरिये से रिप्रट बन सकें।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : All the precautionary measures are being taken by the State Governments. The molasses are controlled by the State Governments and they are taking ample precautionary measures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The synthetic rubber factory at Bareilly has a capacity of 30,000 tonnes. Since the factory is facing closure because of want of work may I know whether the Government is contemplating the take over of this factory ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The information of the hon. Member is not correct. This year the factory has gone into production and during the period January to March it has produced 15,000 tonnes of synthetic rubber.

Funds Demanded By Chandigarh Administration for House Building Loans, Construction of Approach Roads and Drinking Water Schemes

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

(a) how much funds have been demanded by the Chandigarh Administration for construction of houses and advance of house building loans during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) how much funds have been demanded for construction of approach roads to the villages of the Union Territory ;

(c) how much funds have been demanded for its drinking water schemes ; and

(d) whether Government propose to meet the above demands ?

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

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : We always get this sort of reply from this Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : It is very unfair to make such remarks.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : We always get only such replies. There is a limit to our patience. I can quote at least 20 instances where we have got the same reply from the same Minister. Are we expected to keep quiet ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The questions are :

“how much funds have been demanded by the Chandigarh Administration for construction of houses and advance of house building loans during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; ...”

We thought this information will be available with the Home Ministry. Then we came to know that it is not available with the Home Ministry. Now we are approaching the different departments as soon as the required information is available we will supply it.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : That should have been mentioned in the reply.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : May I now ask the supplementary ?

MR. SPEAKER : Supplementary on what ? The Minister says that information is being collected.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I had asked for information about Chandigarh. Even if he had tried to get the information today morning, he would have got it by now from Chandigarh. So far as Chandigarh

is concerned, housing is a serious problem. Ten thousand government servants are already in the waiting list.

Even though they have applied for accommodation, they have not got it. Because the government have not constructed enough hostels, students have to pay Rs. 60 to 70 to get a room. Because of the acute housing problem the Chandigarh Administration said that they will construct about 10,000 houses. I want to know whether the Central Government is ready and willing to provide enough funds to the Chandigarh Administration for the construction of these houses.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : We thought that we will collect the information in the normal way. So, we first contacted the Chandigarh Administration. When the Chandigarh Administration stated that they will take time to collect the figures, we approached the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry said that it is being dealt with by the different Ministries. So, we have now approached the different Ministries.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Location of Units of a Public Sector Undertaking

452. **SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the policy of locating various units of a Public Sector Undertaking at different places in the country ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the special problems of planning, programming and provisioning of materials created by such different locations ;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to provide a Central Control and Co-ordination among all the units of an undertaking located at different places with regard to items of common use and items which are imported ; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce complete centralisation of all purchases of all such units and if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The location of public sector projects is decided, after taking into account all the relevant techno-economic considerations including availability of basic raw materials and cost of transportation of raw materials and finished products, as also other relevant factors such as balanced development of different regions of the country.

(b) Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to multi unit enterprises, which have individual projects located in different places. As indicated in reply to part (a), even in such cases the individual projects are located on the basis of various considerations which include proximity of basic raw materials. As such the question of special problems in respect of basic raw materials would not arise even in such cases. There are, however, certain other important materials, which do not fall into the category of basic raw materials, where there are some special problems of planning, programming and provisioning faced by the projects. But these problems are not related to the location of the concerned projects inasmuch as these would arise irrespective of where the projects are located.

(c) and (d). The Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings in their 40th Report on "Materials Management in Public Undertakings" (Third Lok Sabha) had observed that in the case of the various units belonging to an enterprise located at different places, there should be central control and or co-ordination among all the units of an undertaking with regard to (i) items of common use, and (ii) items which are imported. According to the Committee, in all these cases even if it is not considered feasible to have complete centralisation of all purchases, there should be substantial degree of central control in the matter of fixing suppliers, prices, methods of purchases, etc. In the present context, by 'central control', the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings naturally meant control by the apex organisation of a multi-unit enterprise and not by Government of India ; such control by Government of India is neither feasible nor desirable. The observations of the Committee have been brought to the notice of the Public Enterprises for their guidance with a view to examining the introduction of central control/co-ordination

in their units, wherever feasible. Even at present many multi-unit enterprises have adopted centralised planning procedures in certain areas of stores procurement depending on needs.

राहत तथा विकास कार्यों के लिए ब्रिटेन से सहायता

*457. श्री हिम्मतसिंहका : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में राहत कार्यों तथा विकास कार्यों के लिये सहायता के तौर पर भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में भारत को ब्रिटेन से कितनी राशि प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उस पर व्याज देना पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस दर पर और यह राशि कितनी किश्तों में लौटाई जायेगी ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). ब्रिटेन की सरकार ने, 1969-70 के लिए भारत को 380 लाख पौंड (68.4 करोड़ रुपये के बराबर) की रकम देने का बचन दिया है। यह रकम ऋण-शोधन सम्बन्धी सहायता के लिए तथा प्रायोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक सामान सहित विभिन्न किस्मों के रख-रखाव सम्बन्धी सामान और पूंजीगत सामान के आयात के लिए होगी। उक्त ऋण/ऋणों पर व्याज नहीं लगेगा और ये पौंड के रूप में होंगे। यह रकम पौंडों में, 36 छमाही किस्तों में, 25 वर्षों की अवधि में चुकायी जायेगी। इस अवधि में 7 वर्ष की प्रारम्भिक रियायती अवधि भी शामिल है।

**Foreign Exchange Allotted to M.P.'s
for Visits Abroad**

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

(a) the names of the Members of Parlia-

ment who were allowed to go to foreign countries either on their own account or Government's account or on invitation from the countries visited, along with the purpose of their visits, during the second half of 1968 ; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent on them separately ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1613/69.] It may be mentioned that this statement has been prepared on the basis of sanctions issued between the period 1-7-1968 and 31-12-1968. As no post-visit check is made, actual travel and actual utilisation of the foreign exchange released may vary from the details given in the statement.

**Rock Phosphate Deposits in
Rajasthan**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that rich rock phosphate deposits have been located in Rajasthan which estimate to 40 to 50 crores of tonnes ;

(b) whether the existence of phosphate in such large quantities will enable the setting up of more fertilizer factories in the State which will *inter alia* cut out import bill and save country's foreign exchange by Rs. 10 crores annually ; and

(c) if so whether plans for the fuller utilisation of the phosphate resources and setting up of more fertilizer factories in Rajasthan have been formulated during the Fourth Plan Period, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) During the course of geological prospecting by the Geological Survey of India and Directorate of Mines and Geology, Rajasthan, extensive deposits, estimated at 59 million tonnes of rock phosphates have been located in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). The deposits are still under investigation. A Working Group, set up by Government, has, on the basis of data so far available, indicated the possibility of establishing a fertilizer complex at Saladiपुरा or Udaipur making use of the rock-phosphate deposits as also the pyrites deposits located in Rajasthan. The establishment of such a complex can be considered only after commercial exploitation of the deposits starts. In the meantime, the Government of Rajasthan have proposed a scheme to produce 2000 tonnes of rock-phosphate per day in the next 12 months increasing it to 4000 tonnes per day in about 3 years from now. To the extent this rock-phosphate is utilised in the production of fertilizers in the country foreign exchange will be saved. For every tonne of indigenous rock-phosphate utilised, the saving of foreign exchange will be approximately Rs. 150/-.

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को सरकारी आवासों का प्राबंटन

- *460. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री आ० सुन्दर लाल :
श्री रामस्वरूप बिश्नोयी :
श्री प्रोब प्रकाश त्वागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली में कुछ सरकारी रिहायशी मकानों/क्वार्टरों को इस समय गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को प्राबंटित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितन-कितन व्यक्तियों को उक्त मकान/क्वार्टर अलाट किये गये हैं और उन्हें वे कितन-कितन आचारों पर अलाट किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों से किस दर पर किराया लिया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें गैर

सरकारी व्यक्तियों के नाम जिन्हें दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सम्पदा निदेशालय के नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत सरकारी बास प्राबंटित किया गया है, प्राबंटन के कारण तथा उन से लिया जा रहा किराया दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1614/69]

Crisis in Manganese Ore Industry

- *461. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :
SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI
KHAN :
SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether the manganese ore industry is passing through a very critical situation due to lack of export orders ;

(b) whether a number of mines have already been closed down and many others are on the verge of closure ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to find new export markets for manganese ore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The manganese ore export market is passing through difficult times due to fall in prices and increased competition in the international market from other countries like Gabon, Brazil etc.

(b) As per the returns received by the Indian Bureau of Mines, 50 manganese mines were temporarily discontinued and 2 mines were closed permanently in 1968, and 9 mines were temporarily discontinued during the period from January to May, 1969.

(c) Efforts are being made to step up exports of manganese, as also internal sales. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. are exploring new markets for manganese ore and as a result manganese ore was exported to North Korea last year and to Rumania this year, both

of which are new markets for Indian Manganese ore.

Reduction in Fourth Plan Targets of Installed Power Capacity

*462. SHRI K M Koushik :
SHRI G C NAIK :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fourth Plan targets for installed power capacity in the country have been reduced from 26 Million to 22 Million kW by the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, whether he has expressed dissatisfaction about the lowering of these targets ; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of the upward revision of the same and if not how it is likely to affect the industrial development in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). According to the Fifth Annual Power Survey modified by the Working Group on Power, the installed generating capacity at the end of the Fourth Plan should be 26 million kW while the Fourth Five Year Plan envisages a target of 22 million kW. The matter was taken up with the Planning Commission who have indicated that financial restraint is the main bottle neck in the way of creating additional generating facilities.

(c) Power shortage will hamper industrial and agricultural developments in the country. Upward revision beyond the target of 22 million KW is possible only if additional funds are made available.

Taking over of Killick Nixon Group of Companies Kapadias

*463. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8380 on the 5th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether inquiry ordered into the annexation by the Kapadias of the Killick Nixon Group of companies has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the results of the inquiry ; and

(c) the action taken against the Kapadia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Investigations are still under progress.

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

उर्बरकों का उत्पादन

*464. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज नूबरा लाल :
श्री राज गोपाल शालवाले
श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1968 से फरवरी, 1969 तक की अवधि में देश में नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्बरक का उत्पादन उसकी कुल उत्पादन क्षमता के आधे से कम तथा फास्फेटिक उर्बरक का उत्पादन उसकी कुल उत्पादन क्षमता का एक चौथाई से भी कम था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या गत चार महीनों में उत्पादन की गति में तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से परिवर्तन आया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० लक्ष्मण) : (क) जी नहीं। 1968-69 में नाइट्रोजनी उर्बरकों का उत्पादन प्रायः क्षमता का लगभग 78 प्रतिशत है। फास्फेटिक उर्बरकों के बारे में तदनुसूची प्रतिशतता लगभग 60 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) उत्पादन में और सुधार करने के लिए लगातार यत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ). यद्यपि एक चपुथीश के उत्पादन के आधार पर निश्चित रूप से कहना सम्भव नहीं है तथापि नए सन्यन्त्रों में उत्पादन की उच्चतर गतियों को प्राप्त करने के चिन्ह हैं।

करों का अपवंचन

- *465. श्री श्रीकार सिंह :
श्री शारदानन्द :
श्री राम सिंह अयरबाल :
श्री श्रीगोपाल साबू :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आयकर विभाग के निरीक्षण निदेशालय के गुप्तचर कक्ष ने गत दो वर्षों में ऐसे कितने मामले पकड़े हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक मामले में कर अपवंचन की राशि 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक थी ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक आयकर अपवंचक का नाम और पता क्या है और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी-कितनी कर-राशि का अपवंचन किया गया था ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने मामलों में कर-निर्धारण कर लिया गया है और किन-किन पक्षों पर कर-अपवंचन के कारण फौजदारी के मुकदमे चलाये गये हैं और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी-कितनी राशि के कर का अपवंचन किया गया था ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) गुप्त-सूचना पक्ष ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान ऐसे 68 मामलों की रिपोर्ट दी है जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक के कर-अपवंचन का अनुमान लगाया गया था। केवल गुप्त-सूचना पक्ष की रिपोर्टों के आधार पर ही यह निष्कर्ष नहीं निकाला जा सकता कि कर

का अपवंचन किया गया है। गुप्त-सूचना पक्ष ने जो प्रमाण एकत्रित किये हैं उनको कर-निर्धारण अधिकारी निर्धारितियों के सामने प्रस्तुत करते हैं। कर-निर्धारण पूरा होने पर ही कर अपवंचन का निश्चित अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। इनमें से कई मामलों का कर-निर्धारण अभी होना बाकी है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताई गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, जब तक कर-निर्धारण का कार्य पूरा नहीं हो जाता, तब तक ऐसे सब मामलों के बारे में सूचना देना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) बम्बई के रुइया समूह के मामलों में और मद्रास, बंगलौर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कम्पनी तथा उसके भागीदारों के मामले में कर-निर्धारण पूरे हो चुके हैं। पहले समूह द्वारा 8,94,576 रुपये का और दूसरे के द्वारा 12,76,926 रु० का कर अपवंचन किया गया था। इन दोनों मामलों में इस्तगसे की कार्यवाही की गई थी। पहले समूह के मामलों में न्यायालयों में मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, जबकि दूसरे समूह से सम्बन्धित मुकदमों में 5,00,000 रु० की अदायगी करने पर समझौता किया गया।

पन बिजली पैदा करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम

*466. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री गं० ल० बीभित्त :

क्या सिखाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय पैदा की जा रही पन बिजली की तुलना में दस गुना अधिक पन बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो पन बिजली पैदा करने के लिये छोटा कार्यक्रम बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिखाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री (श्री० कु० ल० राब) : (क) जी, हां। इस समय दस में

उपलब्ध पन-बिजली शक्यता के केवल दसवें हिस्से का ही विकास किया गया है।

(ख) पन-बिजली शक्यता का देश में समान रूप से वितरण नहीं किया गया है। इसका सर्वोत्तम उपयोग अधिकतम शक्ति के रूप में भी किया जाता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग को भली प्रकार पूरा करने के लिए साथ-साथ ताप और अणु-शक्ति का विकास किया जाए। पन-बिजली केन्द्रों की प्रतिष्ठापित बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता 1950 के अन्त तक 5.6 लाख किलोवाट से 1968-69 के अन्त तक 59 लाख किलोवाट तक बढ़ गई है जिससे देश में पन-बिजली के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति का पता चलता है। इस समय पन-बिजली कुल उत्पादित बिजली का 46 प्रतिशत है।

Burning of Gas at Koyali Refinery

*467. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Public Sector Refinery at Koyali in Gujarat, gas is allowed to be burnt ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to utilise this gas for domestic purposes ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes ; some quantity of refinery gas is being flared for safety reasons in this refinery as in all refineries.

(b) and (c). Liquefied Petroleum Gas (INDANE) is already being produced and

marketed from Gujarat refinery for domestic use.

दिल्ली के भुग्गी भोंपड़ी निवासियों के लिये मकान बनाने हेतु दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार के पास उपर्याप्त धन

*468. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को भुग्गी भोंपड़ी निवासियों के लिये मकान बनाने हेतु पर्याप्त धन नहीं दिया गया था ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को इस बारे में अभी कितना धन दिया जाना शेष है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली के भुग्गी भोंपड़ी के निवासियों का पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी कार्य सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार को यह धन राशि न दिये जाने के कारण रुक गया है तथा इस वर्ष के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हो सका है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा दिल्ली के किन क्षेत्रों के भुग्गी भोंपड़ी निवासियों के इस वर्ष बसाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) भुग्गी तथा भोंपड़ी योजना के मूल अनुमान तक निधियां वास्तव में दी जा चुकी हैं। किन्तु योजना के कार्य क्षेत्र को विस्तृत करने तथा खर्च (आउटले) को लगभग दुगना करने के प्रस्ताव किये गये हैं तथा ये सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

(ख) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए 90 लाख रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था के स्थान पर 62.50 लाख रुपये की राशि उन्हें पहले ही दी जा चुकी है। 27.50 लाख रुपये की शेष राशि

भी, जैसे ही पिछले वर्ष दिये गये रुपये का परीक्षित लेखा विवरण प्राप्त हो जायेगा तथा उन्हें पहले दी गई निधियों का उपयोग हो जायेगा, चालू वर्ष में दे दी जायेगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) साफ किये जाने वाले क्षेत्रों की सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या LT—1615/69]

समय समय पर साफ किये जाने वाले विशेष क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल के द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाता है; इस प्रकार का निर्णय 1969-70 के लिए अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है।

मूल्यों में वृद्धि

- *469. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :
 श्री पी० एम० मेहता :
 श्री स० कुण्डू :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं, उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं तथा तेलों के मूल्यों में अधिक वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, गत वर्ष और चालू वर्ष में अब तक मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) मूल्यों को स्थिर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) हां, जी, हां। इस अवधि में मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि होना, सामान्य मौसमी बात है, लेकिन तेलहनों, कपास और दालों (विशेष रूप से चने) के उत्पादन में कमी होने के कारण मूल्यों में और वृद्धि हो गई है।

एक विवरण अलग से सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है, जिसमें चालू वर्ष में (29 मार्च से 19 जुलाई 1969 तक) और पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि में, मुख्य वर्गों/वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में हुए परिवर्तनों का प्रतिशत दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1616/69]

(ग) सरकार कच्चे जूट, कपास और सोयाबीन के तेल जैसी वस्तुओं का आयात करके इन वस्तुओं की पूर्ति बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। कृषि उत्पादन को तेजी से बढ़ावा देने के लिए किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्यों की गारन्टी दी जा रही है। सरकार के पास संकट के समय काम आने वाला अन्न का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार भी है। कर सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्धों से और बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणियों पर अधिक कड़े नियंत्रण लगाकर, तथा कपास मिलों द्वारा रखे जाने वाले स्टॉक के स्तर के विनियमन जैसे उपायों से माल की अधिक मांग को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। इसके अलावा अलग से एक व्यवस्था भी मौजूद है जिसके द्वारा 20 अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर बराबर नजर रखी जाती है। अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों को अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण और उनके मूल्यों का विनियमन करने का भी अधिकार है।

Production Target of F.C.I.

*470. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after 17 years, the Fertilizer Corporation of India have not achieved the targets of production ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in regard thereto ?

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

and (b). The Fertilizer Corporation of India has five factories in production, out of which the only factory which has been in production over seventeen years is the Sindri Fertilizer Factory. This factory achieved nearly the attainable capacity during the years 1955-56 to 1957-58 and 1962-63 to 1966-67. The production has declined since then due to the non-availability of the right type of gypsum and coal and also due to steam deficiency in some of the plants.

(c) Several steps have been taken over the years to augment production to the optimum level at Sindri. Two additional lean gas generators were commissioned in October, 1966. These have added to the production capacity of factory by 10,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen. A naphtha gasification Scheme, which will further add to the capacity by another 10,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen, is nearing completion and is to be commissioned shortly. Besides, ammonium sulphate is also to be produced by direct neutralisation of ammonia by sulphuric acid produced from pyrites. In addition a scheme called "Sindri Rationalization Scheme" is also under implementation to improve the production capacity of the factory.

**Evaluation of Family Planning Programme
by U.N. Advisory Mission
in India**

*471. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in its interim evaluation report submitted to 'Aid India' Consortium in Paris, the United Nations Advisory Mission on Family Planning in India has criticised the working of the Family Planning Programme

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has also been drawn to the report that the basic data on the birth trends are defective and estimates used in their place are of variable quality and projection of the number of births averted to-date provide at best uncertain approximations ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) The United Nations Advisory Mission in its Interim Report on Evaluation of Family Planning Programme of the Government of India have while noting that the working of the programme has been "impressive" and the performance as "notable" pointed out certain deficiencies and made some suggestions for making improvements in the programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While it is true that statutory registration of births in the country is far from complete and cannot be very sensitive to the trends of birth rate, the estimates of birth averted due to practice of family planning are based on certain realistic assumptions. Government are seized of the problem of improving registration and certain long-term Schemes for improvement of registration of vital Statistics are being undertaken

Fertilizer Plant at Haldia

*472. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed scheme of a Fertilizer Plant, which was to be set up at Haldia by Messrs Phillip Petroleum, has been withdrawn ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a letter of intent has been issued to that firm ; and

(c) the reasons for withdrawal of this scheme ?

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

(c) The scheme was withdrawn by the company due to tightness of the money market in USA, competition for their investment of dollars around the world and the uncertainties created by the devaluation of the pound.

**US Aid for Expansion of Trombay
Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of
India**

*473. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :**
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the USAID has agreed to finance the foreign exchange requirement for an expansion scheme for Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd , and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which the Government of India have accepted the aid ?

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

(b) The Loan is repayable over a period of 40 years including a 10 years grace period and carries the rate of interest of 2% per annum for the first 10 years and 2½% per annum thereafter.

**Out-of-turn Allotment of Quarters to
Central Government Employees**

*474. **SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a long list of out-of-turn allotment sanctioned to the Central Government employees is kept pending ;

(b) if so whether it is also a fact that there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to review the sanctions of allotment on medical grounds ;

(c) if so, the reasons for reviewing the sanctions of accommodation on medical grounds and the need to ask for fresh medical certificates ; and

(d) the time by which the allotments are expected to be made particularly to type II quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) At present, there are 532 cases in which out-of-turn allotments have been sanctioned but actual allotments have not yet been made in so far as general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi is concerned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The sanctions for out-of-turn allotments were accorded upto about 1½ years ago and it is considered desirable to review these cases in the light of the circumstances now existing in each case.

(d) It cannot be said by which the allotments can be made in these cases. After reviewing them, allotments in approved cases will be made out of a quota of 12½% of all vacancies arising earmarked for this purpose.

**Master Plan of Bihar for Development
of Irrigation Facilities in Chotanagpur
and Santhal Parganas**

*475. **SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of any Master Plan having been prepared by the State Government of Bihar for the development of irrigation facilities in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The Government of Bihar had prepared in 1959 a Master Plan for irrigation in the State. The Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas were also dealt with in this Plan, which estimated the cost of new schemes as Rs. 11.8 crores for Santhal Parganas and Rs 20.44 crores for Chotanagpur.

The State Government have reported that this Plan is now out of date, and that the Irrigation Commission set up by the State Government in 1967 has been asked to advise on the comprehensive policy for the utilisation of the water resources of the State.

The State Government have also reported that in the meantime certain schemes in the area have been taken up for implementation.

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

नोटों तथा सिक्कों का परिचालन

*476. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या वित्त मन्त्री 21 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7031 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है कि मार्च, 1969 तक कितने नोटों तथा सिक्कों का परिचालन किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

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

(घ) भाग (ङ). के उत्तर में दिये गये कारणों के अतिरिक्त मूल्य सूचकांक में परिवर्तन के लिये मुद्रास्फीति के अन्य क्या-क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक अलग विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

31 मार्च, 1969 को चल-मुद्रा के मूल्य-वर्गों के अनुसार प्रतिम प्रांकड़

(लाख रुपयों में)

छोटे सिक्के	118,54
एक रुपय के नोट और सिक्के	237,05
दो रुपये के नोट	57,06
पांच रुपये के नोट	271,79
दस रुपये के नोट	1,348,76
सौ रुपये के नोट	1,786,47
एक हजार रुपये के नोट	51,59
पांच हजार रुपये के नोट	19,01
दस हजार रुपये के नोट	7,73

जोड़ : 3,898,00

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(घ) जैसा कि 21 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7031 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, मुद्रा उपलब्धि में होने वाली घटबढ़ और कृषि तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन में होने वाले परिवर्तन उन मुख्य कारणों में से हैं जिनका मूल्यों पर प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

Housing and Medical Facilities for Himachal Pradesh Government Employees

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Government have referred the difficulties of Himachal Pradesh Government employees in the matter of housing and medical facilities ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government on the request and whether any arrangements have been finalised for the provision of these essential facilities and if so, when the decision is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). In such reference has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government.

मध्य प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में छटिया (बेस) धातुओं की खोज

*478. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या पेट्रो-लियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5460 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मलीमानाबाद और अन्य क्षेत्रों में प्राधुनिक नवीनतम वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों के प्रयोग से बैमानिक भौतिकी खनिज

सर्वेक्षण द्वारा बटिया धातुओं की गहन खोज का प्रस्तावित कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इस सम्बन्ध में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के हरदा सलीमानाबाद-सीधी क्षेत्रों के भागों में, फ्रांसीसी सहयोग के साथ हवाई भूभौतिक खनिज सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा आभार धातुओं की गहन खोज करने के प्रस्ताव पर अभी भी बातचीत हो रही है ।

Central Assistance for Development of Calcutta Metropolitan Area

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have sought special financial assistance from the Centre for the development of Calcutta Metropolitan area ;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANATH PAHADIA) : (a) The Government of West Bengal have from time to time been requesting the Government of India for special financial assistance for Calcutta Metropolitan Development Schemes

(b) The State Government sought additional Central assistance for financing a total outlay of Rs. 79.52 crores on Calcutta Development Schemes during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 42.33 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the Greater Calcutta Development Schemes during the Fourth Plan period. This amount forms part of the Plan outlay of West Bengal for which Central assistance will be provided on an overall basis. In the determination of the share of West

Bengal in the total Central assistance available for State Plans, substantial weightage is being given to special problems of the State which include the problems of Metropolitan areas. In addition, it has been decided to provide special loan assistance upto Rs. 8 crores during the Fourth Plan period towards the cost of construction of the Second Hoogli Bridge.

Complaint Regarding Denial of Share of Bhakra Project and Ganga Canal Water by Rajasthan

*480. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has complained to the Centre that it has been denied several million cusecs feet of its share of water from the Bhakra Project and Ganga canal inspite of repeated requests ;

(b) whether the Central Government have enquired into this complaint, if so, the findings thereof ;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government has demanded that the control of the head-works on the rivers Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej should be taken over by Government or by some independent authority ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). There have been complaints from Rajasthan regarding short supplies delivered to them through Haryana contact points on the Bhakra system. The position has been examined by the Bhakra Management Board and it transpires that shortage was small. The supplies in Ganga Canal were, however, according to indents.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir, except that Rajasthan Government have made no much demand for the control of Head-works on River Ravi. The matter regarding taking over the control of other Headworks from Punjab by Bhakra Management Board is under consideration.

Representations from Development Officers of L.I.C. alleging corruption charges against L.I.C. Officers

2921. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received representa-

tions from the Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation in Delhi containing certain grave allegations of nepotism, favouritism and corruption against the top officers of the Life Insurance Corporation ;

(b) if so, the nature of the allegations contained therein ;

(c) whether any inquiries have been made into these allegations ;

(d) if so the nature of the inquiries made ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The representations contained certain allegations against the senior officers of the L.I.C.

(c) to (e). The matter has been enquired into and a report has been submitted to Government. Their report is under consideration.

Smuggling of Indian Films into South Africa

2922. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the films that have been smuggled into South Africa since Government imposed ban on their export in 1963 ;

(b) the reasons why Government allows open defiance of its ban ;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite the legal efforts of Shri Hiten Chaudhury, a Bombay Film Distributor, to restrain South African theatres from illegally showing Indian films, they are still being shown there ;

(d) the loss of revenue in rupees to the Indian Government on this account during the last 5 years ; and

(e) whether Government propose to take steps to prevent this smuggling and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No case of Indian films smuggled from India to South Africa has been detected.

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

(c) Government is not aware of the correct position.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a). There is also no provision for the levy of any customs duty on films exported from India.

(e) The customs authorities have already been alerted to prevent such smuggling.

Government Accommodation to Press Correspondents who own Houses in New Delhi

2923. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government encourage allotment of Government accommodation at low rent to otherwise ineligible persons who own houses in Delhi ;

(b) the reasons for providing Government accommodation at subsidized rates to several numbers of the Press Association who own houses in New Delhi ;

(c) whether a former correspondent of the 'Hindu' was allowed to retain his Press Pool house at subsidized rate even after his appointment as the Public Relations Adviser of Jammu and Kashmir Government ; and

(d) whether the Press Information Bureau and the Press Association have been requested to revise their rules regarding accreditation and allotment etc. to prevent abuse of facilities offered by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Generally ineligible persons are not entitled to the allotment of general pool accommodation and the question of allotment of Government accommodation at low rent to otherwise ineligible persons who own houses in Delhi does not arise. The Government have set apart a separate pool for allotment to the accredited press correspondents and the allotment is made to them according to their turn on the recommendations of the Press Association on payment of normal rent under FR. 45-A.

(b) Allotment of general pool accommodation to accredited Press Correspondents is

made on the recommendation of the Press Association who maintain the waiting list of their numbers. Since no ban has been imposed for the purposes of allotment of Government accommodation to Government employees owning houses, no such restriction has been imposed in the case of Press Correspondents.

(c) The Directorate of Estates have not received any information about any accredited Press Correspondent of 'Hindu' having been appointed as the Public Relations Adviser of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) No, Sir.

Industrial Management Pool

2925. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers selected annually from Government and from the private sector for the Industrial Management Pool, since its inception to fill up senior posts in new public sector undertakings giving the annual cost of maintaining the pool ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Pool of 200 officers was set up originally to have a regular and competent cadre to fill up senior posts in the four major grades—A, B, C and D of public sector undertakings in the Pool ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of officers has gone down to 80 now and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government propose to scrap the Pool altogether ; and

(e) if not, what in short, is the present policy of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presumably the hon. Member is referring to the Industrial Management Pool constituted by Government Resolution of November, 1957. In all 130 officers were recruited to the pool in 1959-60 after which no additions have been made to it. Barring a few officers, who are in the Government Departments, all other I.M.P. Officers are employed in the Public Sector Undertakings, which pay their salaries etc. from their respective budgets. There is no additional cost involved in maintaining the pool.

(b) Industrial Management Pool was constituted to man the senior managerial posts of the public enterprises run directly by the Government or those in other Corporations and Companies, in which Government have a controlling interest. The scheduling of top level posts in public sector undertakings into A, B, C and D grades has been a subsequent decision taken by the Government in 1965, and these cover most of the posts carrying a salary of rupees 2,000 and above. Some of the officers of the Pool have also been selected for the scheduled top posts.

(c) Owing to retirements, resignation and death, the strength of Industrial Management Pool has come down to 98 officers.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. It is however at present not proposed to make further recruitment to the Pool. The existing officers will continue in the Pool and would continue to work with Public Enterprises till they retire.

Deaths due to Vasectomy and Tubectomy in States

2926. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a 30 day tubectomy camp, inaugurated at Anantapur on the 4th June, 1969, was suspended temporarily following the death of a woman after a tubectomy operation ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this mishap ;

(c) whether there have been deaths in other States due to vasectomy and tubectomy ;

(d) if so, the number thereof ; and

(e) whether in view of such incidents, Government will go slow and exercise more care in the matter of these operation ?

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

(b) A patient died due to sudden fall of blood pressure following spinal anaesthesia.

(c) and (d). The required information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) The Government is taking utmost care and precautions regarding such operations.

Maintenance of Lifts by C.P.W.D. in Delhi

2927. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lifts maintained by C.P.W.D. in Delhi ;

(b) the number of lifts mechanics or senior mechanics employed by C.P.W.D. for maintenance of those lifts ; and

(c) the average number of lifts put under the charge of one mechanic or senior mechanic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 212.

(b) 22.

(c) 3.6 so far as C.E. (NDZ) is concerned. No lift mechanic/Senior mechanic is employed in the CE(DA) Zone as minor defects are attended to by wireman/electrician and major defects are rectified by suppliers.

Effect of Diesel Smoke on Human Health

2928. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiments carried out at the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi on four mongrel dogs have proved that exposure to diesel smoke causes blood poisoning ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to protect human beings from the damaging effects of diesel fumes in the metropolitan towns, especially in Delhi, where the diesel fumes emitted by the out-lived D.T.U. buses is a real danger to human blood ?

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

(b) Experiments were carried out in Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi, where four healthy mongrel dogs were exposed to diesel smoke in a chamber and adverse effects on their blood cells and blood haemoglobin were noted. Under ordinary conditions the exhaust gases emitted by a diesel engine get considerably diluted by the atmospheric air and the harmful effects due to it on human beings have not yet been proved. The Medical Officer of a large Transport Company of London carried out a study on the subject and found no deleterious effect on the health of the workers employed in garages even after prolonged exposure to the smoke. However, the high content of carbon particles emitted by diesel engines causes annoyance, irritation of upper respiratory passage and watering of eyes. According to the present view, diesel exhaust fumes are considered secondary to petroleum and coal in respect of their harmful effects on health but the diesel smoke seems to be a nuisance by virtue of its highly visible black smoke and unpleasant odour. The Delhi Transport Undertaking are maintaining special squads in each of their depots and one at the Central Workshop. An Assistant Engineer has been detailed to go round the depots as well as to supervise the working of the injection room in the Central Workshop to ensure that the number of vehicles emitting heavy smoke is reduced to the minimum. D.T.U. have also issued instructions to depot workshops to carry out preventive maintenance in respect of scheduled mileage at regular intervals. Vehicles are checked at the time of out-shedding and those vehicles which emit heavy smoke are detained and attended to immediately. Due to shortage of fuel injection spares and delays in receiving the imported fuel injection spares, the number of heavy smoke emitting vehicles had increased from 15 to 20%. Since the receipt of spares the number of smoking vehicles has been reduced to 5 to 7%. The D.T.U. is making efforts to eliminate the heavy smoking of vehicles as far as possible.

In general, air pollution from motor

vehicle in India does not yet present a problem of such magnitude as in the highly industrialised countries.

L.I.C. Investments in Gujarat in Third Plan

2929. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount invested by the Life Insurance Corporation in industrial and non-industrial projects in Gujarat during the Third Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the Government of Gujarat for investments to be made during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Public Undertakings in Gujarat

2930. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public undertakings being run by the Central Government in Gujarat ;

(b) the dates on which they had been started and the cost at which each out of them had been started ;

(c) the details regarding production, cost, profit, and loss in each of them in the last year ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the progress achieved in Gujarat has been less as compared to the average progress made by the rest of the country and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take such steps as may enable Gujarat to keep pace with the other parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The details of the Central Government Undertakings as on 31-3-1968 with the dates they commenced operations and the value of investment reckoned in terms of gross-block are given in the statement below :—

Statement showing Central Government Undertakings in Gujarat as on 31-3-1968

Name of undertaking	Date of commencement	Value of Gross Block
(1)	(2)	(3)
		(Rs. in crores)
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	1962 (production in Western region commenced).	46.2
Indian Oil Corporation	Gujarat Refinery went into production in May, 1966.	30.3
National Small Scale Industries	1955*	0.7
Hindustan Salts	1958*	0.5
Modern Bakeries (India)	1968 (Production of Ahmedabad unit commenced).	0.1
	Total	77.8

* (Date of the incorporation of the company).

(c) The Projects/Units of the Central Government located in Gujarat are parts of the larger multi-Unit undertakings and as such the Unit-wise information with regard to Production, cost, Profit and loss is not

available. The relevant information in respect of the overall operation of the 5 Corporations which have Units in Gujarat is given below :—

Statement showing Production, Cost of Production and Net Profit

Name of the under-taking	Production 1967-68	Cost of production including depreciation	Net profit (+) Loss (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(in lakhs of Rs.)			
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	3,522	2,073	(+) 1,279.0
Indian Oil Corporation	43,562	42,066	(+) 1,096.0
National Small Industries	528**	448	(.) 0.2
Hindustan Salts Ltd.	19	28	(-) 9.3
Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd.	15	20	(—) 6.8

** (represents sales, commission and interest earned from parties).

(d) and (e). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the progress achieved in terms of the Central Government's investments in industries. As far as Central Government's investments (in terms of Gross Block) are concerned, Gujarat accounted for Rs. 77.8 crores as on 31-3-1968. The ratio between investments in the Central public enterprises and population in respect of Gujarat, though lower than some of the States is higher than many others.

It may be appreciated in this context that location of a Project depends on various techno-economic factors like local availability of raw materials, communication facilities, availability of power and water, easy accessibility to market for the product manufactured, etc.; it also depends on the resources available. These factors have been taken into consideration in deciding location of projects in the past and will continue to be taken into consideration in future. Where such techno-economic considerations are fulfilled, Gujarat's claim will be considered alongwith claims of other States.

Construction of Dam on the Pun-Pun River in Bihar

2931. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government have

submitted any plan to the Central Government for the construction of a Dam on the Pun-Pun River between Motepur and Moglapur ;

(b) if so, whether the construction of this Dam will be helpful in irrigation of about one lakh acres of agricultural lands of Patna and Gaya Districts ;

(c) whether the Central Government have been asked by the State Government to provide adequate funds for this Dam ; and

(d) if so, how much funds are being released by the Centre and where the matter stands at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar has under consideration Pun Pun Irrigation Scheme which is likely to provide irrigation to about 48,000 acres.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Per Capita Power Installed Capacity and Power Availability in Gujarat

2932. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* power installed capa-

city and power availability in Gujarat at the end of the Second and Third Five Year Plans and at present ; and how it compared with corresponding All India figures ;

(b) the reasons for low *per capita* power availability in Gujarat ; and

(c) the details of the power development programme proposed during the Fourth Five Year Plan and how far the *per capita* power availability in Gujarat is likely to come up to All India level by the end of the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) The required information is given below :

	Installed capacity (MW)	<i>per capita</i> electricity consumption (kWh)
<i>End of 2nd Plan</i>		
Gujarat	312	48
All India	5,650	38
<i>End of 3rd Plan</i>		
Gujarat	608	78
All India	10,170	61
<i>End of 1968-69</i>		
Gujarat	618	110
All India	14,250	76

(b) The *per capita* availability (i.e. *per capita* consumption) of electricity in Gujarat is higher than All India average.

(c) The power development programme of Gujarat during the Fourth Plan envisages addition of a total of 824 MW to the existing generating capacity as per details below :—

(i) Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station Extension (2×140 MW)	280
(ii) Ukai Hydroelectric Scheme (4×75 MW)	300
(iii) Gas Turbine Station (2×27 MW)	54
(iv) 50% share of power from Tarapore Atomic Power Station	190
Total	824

By the end of Fourth Plan, the *per capita* electricity consumption in Gujarat is expected to be 176 kWh as against All India figure of 121 kWh.

Allocation of Fund for Irrigation Schemes in Maharashtra

2933. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have urged upon the Central Government and the Planning Commission for more funds for medium Irrigation Schemes ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have considered their demand ; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) No proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for additional assistance for medium irrigation schemes.

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

गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं तथा व्यक्तियों द्वारा विदेशी धन की प्राप्ति

2934. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों को किन-किन देशों से धन प्राप्त हुआ तथा प्रत्येक-प्रत्येक कितना धन प्राप्त हुआ ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जितनी सूचना प्राप्त हो सकेगी उतनी सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सेक्टर 2 रायब्रह्मपुरम, नई दिल्ली की कल्याण संस्था के कार्यकर्ताओं के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

2935. श्री रामाबतार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्वाण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेक्टर 2,

रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली की कल्याण संस्था के कार्यकर्ताओं की ओर से निवासियों को परेशान करने के उद्देश्य से सम्पदा निदेशालय से बहुत सी शिकायत की गई है :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 30 अप्रैल, 1965 से 30 अप्रैल, 1969 तक की अवधि में सम्पदा निदेशालय को कुल कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ग) अब तक कुल कितनी शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही की गई है तथा कितनी शिकायतें निपटाई जानी शेष है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, सार्वजनिक तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) में (ग). बेलफेयर एसोसियेशन, सेक्टर II, ग्रार० क० पुरम, नई दिल्ली के कार्यकर्ताओं से अथवा उनकी ओर से 30 अप्रैल, 1965 से लेकर 30 अप्रैल, 1969 तक की अवधि में उस सेक्टर में सरकारी निवास स्थानों की दायित्वदात्री के सम्बन्ध में सम्पदा निदेशालय में 37 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनमें से, 34 शिकायतें छद्म प्रमाणित हुईं। निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सभी शिकायतों पर कार्यवाई की गई है।

Public Sector Undertakings

2936. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued comprehensive instructions to the Public Undertakings to (i) classify properly all the items held in stock and to standardise their nomenclature ; (ii) give a distinctive code number to each category of item to facilitate quick and sure identification to avoid purchase of similar items lying under different code number ; and (iii) prepare necessary catalogues and make them available to all concerns ; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

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

Undertakings of the Central Government have been advised to classify and codify the stocked items and to standardise their nomenclature.

(b) In any materials management system, it is essential to classify the items, to be stocked, in a number of classes/groups depending upon their similarity and/or use. System of describing the nomenclature in the classes/groups should be standardized so that the same or similar items are not described in two or more different ways. All such classified and standardized nomenclatures have to be listed out in the form of catalogues. For the sake of brevity, accurate distinction and to facilitate mechanisation of accountal each item should be allotted a code number. The catalogues which give full and complete description and code number for each item along with its specification and drawing references as necessary may also give, unit of accounting, rare source of supply, distribution of stocks, average consumption and stocking limits as may be considered convenient by the organisation. The actual comprehensive details of classification, standardization, codification and cataloguing will differ from undertaking depending upon the nature of items and their consumption. The details applicable to steel plants may not be applicable to Machine Tool or Fertilizer Corporation etc. It is neither possible nor desirable for the Government to undertake classification, standardization, codification and cataloguing for each undertaking, as it is best left to each undertaking to devise a system of classification, standardization, codification and cataloguing best suited to its requirement.

The Government had already stressed the importance and urgency of classification, standardization, codification and cataloguing to each undertaking through their Administrative Ministries. The Government is further following up the progress made in this direction by each undertaking by calling for progress reports under certain special proformae. The Government is in particular looking into the questions of inventory levels, A.B.C. Analysis, economic order levels, etc.

Public Sector Undertakings

2937. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any general instructions have

been issued by Government to the Public Sector Undertakings to make efforts to enter into contracts with purchasers before taking up the production of the items as are specially manufactured for a particular customer and that there should be a levy of storage charge etc. on the failure of the customer to lift the goods according to schedule; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). No formal general instructions have been issued of the nature the Honourable Member has in view. However, while approving projects for implementation, the question as to whether there will be sufficient demand for the products proposed to be manufactured is thoroughly gone into. In this context, the attention of all concerned has also been drawn *inter alia* to the requirement that feasibility studies should be made for all projects on the lines indicated in the Manual prepared by the Planning Commission, where emphasis is laid on detailed estimation of the pattern of demand. Apart from this, Government are also considering further action to be taken to formalise the commitments of the government consumers with regard to off-take of items specifically produced to meet their requirements. As regards levy of storage charge etc. for failure to lift goods according to schedule, it will only be fair if storage charges are recovered by the producer.

Functioning of Public Undertakings

2938. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made efforts to determine that the public undertakings in many parts of the country are functioning in consonance with the Industrial Revolution Policy;

(b) if so, the percentage of the people in the project of the State in the top managerial positions in all the Public Undertakings in the country; and

(c) if not, what action Government have taken to remove the regional imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The setting up of public sector

projects is governed by the principles contained in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 of the Government. In the location of public sector projects, the claims of relatively backward areas have been kept in view wherever this could be done without giving up essential technical and economic criteria.

(b) For manning Top Managerial Posts in the public undertakings, Government's policy is to appoint men of the required talent and experience, irrespective of the state to which they belong.

(c) Does not arise.

Steps taken to popularise consumption of Urea

2939. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that urea produced at the different fertilizer plants is not finding consumers; and

(b) if so, the extent of unutilised urea lying with different plants and the steps taken and being taken by Government to popularise the use of urea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No; except in the case of the fertilizer factory at Neyveli, which had 21053 tonnes of urea in stock on 30-7-1969. Drought conditions in Tamil Nadu and stock of imported fertilizers are some of the reasons given by M/s Neyveli Lignite Corporation for accumulation of stock. The company is taking special sales promotion steps to clear the stocks and the position is expected to improve with the commencement of current agricultural operations.

Consumption of Scrap Metal

2940. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total consumption of scrap metal in the country—ferrous scrap and other metals;

(b) whether a large quantity thereof is

exported to better industrialised countries which process the scrap into useful articles and sell it back to India on exorbitant prices adding to foreign exchange crises ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will seriously consider to utilise that scrap and thus save valuable foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Class I Officers in Industrial Undertakings

2941. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class I officers in the Industrial Undertakings of the Central Government ; and

(b) the total number of Harijans among them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) In the Central Government Industrial Undertakings generally, officers are not classified as in Government. The information in respect of officers who fall under categories corresponding to Class I and Class II of the Central Government totalled nearly 42,000 in 1968

(b) Government have not categorised Harijans as a Special Class but they are included in the Scheduled Class category. Since the Harijans are not classified as a separate group, it is not possible to give any figures of employment in respect of them.

Government have advised public undertakings to observe the reservation of posts for Scheduled-Castes/Scheduled Tribes as is done in Government. Most of the undertakings have already adopted necessary measures in this regard and with the others the matter is being pursued.

Revision Case concerning Minor Minerals

2942. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any revision case is pending before Government from Banda District in Uttar Pradesh concerning minor minerals (sand) ;

(b) if so, whether comments have been filed by the opposite parties to the revision petitions ; and

(c) the result of the petitions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Five revision applications are pending.

(b) Comments of opposite parties have been received in three cases,

(c) All the cases are under examination.

Expansion of Staff by World Bank

2943. SHRI S. K TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Worldwide recruiting drive of the World Bank to expand its staff by 20 per cent to have more Economists and Engineers; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to encourage Indians to take up such employment to meet the unemployment at home ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The World Bank is recruiting additional staff to man its expanding operations. There is, however, no fixed percentage by which such an increase will take place.

(b) Government of India receives requests from the World Bank for different categories of professional and non-professional staff and candidates are suggested to the Bank for recruitment on the basis of technical competence and requirements of the posts.

Development of Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi

2944. SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kotla

Mubarakpur area of New Delhi is the most backward area in the Capital ;

(b) whether he has visited or proposes to visit the area to get a first hand knowledge of the appalling conditions of the original inhabitants of the area which was taken over for developing the National Capital ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for development of Kotla Mubarakpur and providing basic facilities to the men, women and children in respect of housing, water and sanitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) It is a fact that services and community facilities in the area are of sub-standard nature.

(b) Yes. I have. I propose to visit again.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has recently approved an overall redevelopment scheme of Kotla Mubarakpur, which provides for a proper circulation system and sites for the community facilities, such as parks, open spaces, schools, shopping facilities, etc. The Corporation propose to prepare detailed redevelopment plans for the residential areas and the commercial areas in accordance with the approved scheme. The Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking are also preparing detailed plans for the provision of water lines and sewer lines etc., in a portion of this area.

Use of Barbed Wires at Various Places in New Delhi

2945. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the use of barbed wire has recently increased in New Delhi in places like India Gate, Minister's Residences and Public Gardens ;

(b) whether the use of barbed wires is out dated and unnecessary and may serve to irritate and annoy tourists ; and

(c) the steps being taken to diminish or avoid the use of barbed wire in New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There has been no significant increase in the use of barbed wire fencing in New Delhi recently.

(b) and (c). Barbed wire fencing is used either for security reasons or to prevent trespass by unauthorised persons or cattle. It is being used to the minimum extent possible. As such it is not likely to irritate and annoy tourists.

Supply of Imported Gauge Steel By I.O.C. to Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co.

2946. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation supplied 500 tons of 18 gauge imported steel sheets recently to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co Pvt. Ltd. for execution of their balance order against tender No. OP/Ten-7/65 but the latter supplied to the former barrels of 20 gauge steel instead of 18 gauge steel ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation had to incur huge loss as excess oil was filled in these 20 gauge steel barrels for which they could not bill their customers ;

(c) if so, the extent of loss suffered by them ;

(d) whether Government propose to make a thorough investigation as to what the firm did with the said 18 gauge imported steel sheets and source from which they procured 20 gauge steel sheets ; and

(e) if so, whether the result of the investigation will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Indian Oil Corporation supplied to M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd. about 600 tonnes 18 gauge imported steel sheets to complete the balance of the order. The latter firm supplied only 11 barrels made of thinner gauge steel sheets.

These have since been replaced by barrels of 18 gauge steel sheets. The remaining barrels against this supply of imported steel sheets, have been fabricated and delivered as per the specifications.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The matter is under examination.

State Bank Loans to Entrepreneurs without furnishing Securities

2947. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has agreed to operate a new scheme under which loans to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs can be raised by entrepreneurs without having to furnish securities as required hithertofore ; and

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been thrown open to all the States, if not, the reasons therefor and when the benefits will be given to the States, particularly to Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A scheme for financing qualified entrepreneurs having worthwhile projects and the necessary ability to operate them successfully but lacking the resources to bring in the "owners equity", was introduced by the State Bank of India in July, 1967 at all its branches in the country. The scheme was also introduced by the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India in April, 1968. The amount of accommodation available to any one entrepreneur was originally restricted to Rs. 1 lakh so as to cover his entire range of financial requirements, including the owner's equity. The ceiling limit of Rs. 1 lakh has since been raised to Rs. 2 lakhs. Where more than one qualified person is associated with the project, the ceiling limit may be raised up to Rs. 3 lakhs at the discretion of the State Bank of India. As primary security for the loan, the entrepreneur is required to charge, in State Bank's favour, all the assets proposed to be acquired by him out of the proceeds of the loan.

The scheme has been in operation in all the States and Union Territories since its inception.

Suspension of Construction of Government Accommodation in Delhi

2948. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of houses for the Central Government employees in Delhi has been suspended ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that persons having put in more than 16 years of service in Delhi have yet not been provided with Government accommodation ;

(c) whether dearth of money is one of the causes for the non-construction of quarters ; and

(d) if so, whether Government would consider the desirability of inviting the private entrepreneurs to undertake the work with suitable incentives ?

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

(b) On the basis of the applications received for the allotment year 1968, all Government servants entitled to types I and II who have put in more than 16 years of service and have applied for the same, have been allotted Government accommodation. In the case of employees entitled to types III and IV, there are some employees who have not been allotted general pool accommodation although they have put in more than 16 years of service. In the case of officers drawing emoluments of Rs. 800/- p.m. and above and entitled to type V and above, the date of appointment in such cases is not called for by the Directorate of Estates in the applications for the allotment of Government accommodation. It, therefore, cannot be said if there are certain Government servants in these types who have put in more than 16 years of service and have not been allotted Government accommodation.

(c) The comparatively slow rate of cons-

truction of quarters is mainly due to the shortage of resources.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

वर्ष 1969-70 में सरकारी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

2949. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री भा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली में वर्ष 1969-70 में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने क्वार्टर बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) उक्त क्वार्टर किन-किन स्थानों पर बनाये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सूचना निम्नांकित है :—

क्वार्टर का टाइप	संख्या	स्थान
टाइप-I	200	डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र, त्यागराज नगर
टाइप-II	504	तीमारपुर, रामकृष्णपुरम, डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र, मोती बाग ।
टाइप-III	288	डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र मोती बाग ।
टाइप-IV	1,179	डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र, मोती बाग, रामाकृष्णपुरम इरविन रोड ।
टाइप-V	141	इरविन रोड ।
टाइप-VI	184	चाणक्यपुरी ।
टाइप-VII	6	मोतीलाल नेहरू प्लेस ।

कुल जोड़ : 2,502

(ग) 1,782 क्वार्टरों के बारे में, या तो काम ठेकेदारों को दिया जा चुका है, या टेण्डर आमंत्रित किए जा चुके हैं ।

सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली के 'टाइप दो' क्वार्टरों में प्रलम्भारियों की व्यवस्था

2950. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और

निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली की सरकारी कालोनी के 'टाइप दो' के प्रत्येक क्वार्टर के केवल एक कमरे में प्रलम्भारियों की व्यवस्था की गई है :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन क्वार्टरों के अन्य कमरों में भी एक-एक प्रलम्भारी की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) सरोजनी नगर में टाइप II के 3500 क्वार्टरों में से 1844 क्वार्टरों में प्रत्येक कमरे में एक झलमारी लगा दी गई है जबकि शेष क्वार्टरों में जो कि पहले के बने हैं केवल एक कमरे में एक झलमारी लगी हुई है।

(ख) तथा (घ). निर्माण के समय प्रत्येक क्वार्टर में केवल एक झलमारी लगाई गई थी तथा दूसरी झलमारी लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

स्नातकोत्तर अस्पताल प्रशासन पाठ्यक्रम

2951. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री भ्मा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री 24 मार्च, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4091 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने व्यक्तियों ने अब तक झाल इण्डिया इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ मेडीकल साइंसेज, नई दिल्ली, द्वारा संचालित स्नातकोत्तर अस्पताल प्रशासन पाठ्यक्रम पास किया है ;

(ख) इस पाठ्यक्रम में प्रति वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को दाखिल किया जाता है ; और

(ग) जिन व्यक्तियों ने अब तक इस पाठ्यक्रम को पास किया है, वे इस समय किन-किन अस्पतालों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) अब

तक आठ व्यक्तियों ने झाल भारतीय प्रायु-विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली से अस्पताल प्रशासन में स्नातकोत्तर परीक्षा पास की है।

(ख) 1966 से इस पाठ्यक्रम में दाखिल किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1966...7

1967...3

1968...2

1969...3

(इस पाठ्यक्रम के लिये चयन किए गए तीन और उम्मीदवारों ने अभी तक दाखिला नहीं लिया है)

(ग) अस्पताल प्रशासन की स्नातकोत्तर परीक्षा पास करने वाले आठ व्यक्तियों में से तीन इस संस्थान में तथा शेष पांच सैनिक अस्पताल, सिकन्दराबाद, 150 जनरल अस्पताल के र आफ 56 ए० पी० ओ०, आर्मी मेडिकल कोर, लखनऊ, स्नोडाउन अस्पताल, शिमला और राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य प्रशासन एवं शिक्षा संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में काम कर रहे हैं।

जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी की शिक्षा

2952. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री भ्मा सुन्दर लाल :

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री 21 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6972 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम गृह कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा आयोजित हिन्दी की कक्षाओं में अपने कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगा ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा यदि कोई अन्य वैकल्पिक उपाय है तो क्या ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) तथा (ख). जीवन बीमा निगम अपने कर्मचारियों को गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा कार्यालय के समय के बाद आयोजित हिन्दी कक्षाओं में शामिल होने की अनुमति देता है।

सरकारी उपक्रमों में विधायक

2953. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री वृजभूषण लाल :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन सरकारी उपक्रमों और संगठनों के निदेशक अथवा प्रबन्ध बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष भूतपूर्व (1967 से) या वर्तमान विधायक हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम, पदनाम तथा वेतन आदि क्या है ; और

(ग) उनकी नियुक्ति के पूर्व उस पद के लिए उनकी झूँटाएं और अनुभव क्या था ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री प्र० ख० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). विभिन्न सरकारी उपक्रमों के निदेशक बोर्डों के निदेशक आदि के पदों पर कार्य करने वाले भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्यों और विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी करने में जितना समय लगेगा और जितना परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा वह उनसे निकलने वाले परिणाम से कही अधिक होगा। केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों के निदेशक बोर्डों के सदस्य आदि के पदों पर काम करने वाले वर्तमान संसद सदस्यों और विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध है। इस सूचना के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित संसद सदस्य और विधान-मण्डलों के सदस्य इन उपक्रमों के बोर्डों के सदस्य आदि के पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं :—

नाम	कम्पनी
मवंशी	
1. बी० के० नायक सदस्य विधान सभा आन्ध्र प्रदेश	— निदेशक, प्रागा टूल्स लिमिटेड
2. नरणा रेड्डी, सदस्य विधान परिषद आन्ध्र प्रदेश	— निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड
3. मेजर राणा बहादुर वीरेन्द्र बहादुर सिंह, सदस्य विधान सभा, मध्य प्रदेश	— निदेशक, नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट ऐण्ड वेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड
4. के० सी० मुकजी सदस्य विधान परिषद्, पश्चिम बंगाल	— अध्यक्ष, हिन्दुस्तान केबुल्स लिमिटेड
5. होमी जे० एच० तालयारखी, सदस्य विधान सभा, महाराष्ट्र	— निदेशक, भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम
6. एम० वार्डे० घोरपांडे, सदस्य विधान सभा, मैसूर	— निदेशक, गुंगभद्र स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लिमि- टेड
7. एस० आर० वासवडा, सदस्य राज्य- सभा	— अर्बैतिक अध्यक्ष, नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन
8. जे० एन० हारारीका, सदस्य, राज्य- सभा	— निदेशक, निर्यात ऋण गारन्टी निगम

चूँकि ये सभी सदस्य, निदेशक बोर्डों के अंश-कालिक सदस्य हैं, इसलिए इन्हें केवल बैठक-शुल्क और बोर्ड की बैठकों आदि में भाग लेने के लिए यात्रा-भत्ते तथा दैनिक भत्ते जैसे अन्य भत्ते दिये जाने हैं। जटा नक योग्यता और अनुभव का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार की नीति यह है कि सरकारी उपक्रमों और बोर्डों के अध्यक्षों और निदेशकों के पदों पर ऐसे व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की जाय जो निपुण और अनुभवी हों और चाहे वे जीवन के किसी भी क्षेत्र में काम करते हों।

पोटाश उर्वरक का निर्माण करने के लिए परियोजनाएं

2954. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक पोटाश की खपत 11 लाख टन से भी अधिक होने वाली है और समुद्र के पानी से और कच्छ के रेत में उपलब्ध नमक से यह उर्वरक बनाया जा सकता है, सरकार द्वारा अपने कारखानों में पोटाश उर्वरक को तैयार करने की परियोजनाएं न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : भारत में पोटासियम लवणों के किसी खनिज स्रोतों का अभी तक पता नहीं लगा है। साल्ट बिटनेज से केवल थोड़ी सी मात्राएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। साल्ट बिटनेज से पोटासियम लवण प्राप्त करने के लिये, खरगोधा, (गुजरात) के सरकारी क्षेत्रीय नमक उद्योग में एक पायलट संयंत्र की स्थापना की गई है। सांभर झील (राजस्थान) के बाइन में, जहां अन्य सरकारी क्षेत्रीय लवण उद्योग स्थित हैं, नमक उद्योग के अपशिष्ट लिंकर में पोटासियम नहीं है। अतः सरकारी क्षेत्र में देशीय पोटासियम स्रोतों को मासूम करने के लिए यथा-

सम्भव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। पोटासियम क्लोराइड के निर्माण के लिये गैर-सरकार क्षेत्र में भी एक संयंत्र चालू है।

यदि अभी नमक उद्योगों के बिटनेज से पोटासियम प्राप्त कर भी लिया जाय तो भी के 2 ओ के रूप में 25,000 मीटरी टनों से नहीं बढ़ेगा। यह कुल आवश्यकताओं का एक मामूली अंश है।

विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों से करार समाप्त करना

2955. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने तेल कम्पनियों से हुए वर्तमान करारों को समाप्त करने के प्रस्ताव पर कई बार विचार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने तेल कम्पनियों के साथ गत कुछ अवसरों पर तेल कम्पनियों के शोषनशाला सम्बन्धी करारों को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर बात चीत की है, किन्तु कोई परिणाम नहीं निकल सका है।

Deaths due to Food Poisoning

2956. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths due to food poisoning in the country, Statewise, during the period January to June, 1969 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent such happenings ?

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

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Eradication of Malaria

2957. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that malaria which was thought to have been eradicated as a result of the anti-malaria programme has reappeared in several parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the State-wise position at present ; and

(c) the steps being taken to eliminate the disease completely from the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Malaria was not completely eradicated from the country, though the incidence was brought down from 75 million cases to 278,621 cases in 1967. However, there have been focal outbreaks in some States in the last few years.

(b) The State-wise phasing of the NMEP units (during 1969-70) and the number of malaria cases detected during 1968 is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.—1617/69.]

(c) The following steps are being taken to eliminate the disease from the country :

1. The Programme has been rephased in the light of the experience gained from its working during the last few years ;
2. To obtain timely supply of insecticides, advance indents for import of insecticides are being placed ;
3. New vehicles have been purchased and a number of old vehicles have been re-conditioned for distribution to the States ;
4. The pockets, where DDT and BHC

have been found to be ineffective due to development of resistance in vector mosquitoes, have been delineated and substitute insecticides are being tested and used ;

5. For the solution of the problem of the migratory population and persistent transmission, entomological and epidemiological investigations have been intensified in the various States ;
6. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, NMEP has been made a Centrally sponsored Scheme with hundred per cent Central Assistance.

महानगरों में नागरिक सुविधाएं

2958. श्री कंवर ल ल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महानगरों में कितने व्यक्ति ऐसे गंदे क्षेत्रों में रह रहे हैं जिनमें पर्याप्त नागरिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(ख) और (ग). क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इन नगरों में नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए धनराशि का आवंटन करने के बावजूद भी गंदे क्षेत्रों की वृद्धि होती जा रही है ; क्या सरकार गंदी वस्तियों की संख्या कम करने के लिए कुछ विशेष कार्यवाही करेगी ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का उन नगरों में नागरिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जीवन बीमा निगमों, बैंकों और कुछ विदेशी संस्थाओं के द्वारा धन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बंध में और क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डॉ. सु० भूति) : (क) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, अहमदाबाद, हैदराबाद

बंगलौर तथा कानपुर के महानगरों की जन-संख्या का लगभग 30 प्रतिशत गंदी बस्ती क्षेत्र में अपर्याप्त नागरिक सुविधाओं के साथ रहता है। इस आधार पर 1 जुलाई, 1968 को इन नगरों की गंदी बस्तियों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की अनुमानित संख्या लगभग 59 लाख है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इन गंदी बस्तियों को साफ करने के लिए सरकार ने समय-समय पर निर्म्मांकित कदम उठाये हैं :—

(i) निम्न आय वर्ग आवास योजना, तथा औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों और समुदाय के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर लोगों के लिए एकीकृत सहायता प्राप्त आवास योजना का प्रारम्भ करके निम्न आय वर्ग के निर्माण कार्य को प्रोत्साहन देना।

(ii) गंदी बस्ती सफाई/सुधार योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान गंदी बस्तियों की सफाई/सुधार :

ये सभी योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्रीमती श्रीर श्री डी० एन० वाचा से

बरामद की गई वस्तुएं

2959. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों में श्री श्रीर श्रीमती डी० एन० वाचा से पालम हवाई अड्डे पर बहुत सी विदेशी मुद्रा, विदेशी वस्तुएं तथा सोना बरामद किया गया है जबकि वे घोषित करते थे कि उनके पास ऐसी कोई वस्तु नहीं है जिस पर सीमा शुल्क दिया जाना हो ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनसे बरामद की गई वस्तुओं का व्यौरा क्या है और श्री वाचा के विरुद्ध कोई मामला दायर न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री वाचा ने कहा था कि वह ये वस्तुएं किसी उच्च अधिकारी के लिए लाये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस उच्च अधिकारी का पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच पड़ताल की गई है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) तथा (ख). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान श्रीमती श्रीर श्री डी० एन० वाचा केवल एक बार कुछ माल के अनधिकृत आयात के एक मामले में अस्त हुये थे, जब श्री वाचा अपनी पत्नी सहित फ्रैंकफर्ट से एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल के वायुयान से 21 अगस्त, 1966 को पालम हवाई अड्डे पर उतरे थे। श्री वाचा ने घोषित किया था कि उनके साथ लाये गये पारिवारिक असबाब में विदेशी मुद्रा (पौंड 2-10-0 और 205 डेनिशमार्क के अतिरिक्त 2,150 रु० मूल्य की शुल्क लगने योग्य वस्तुएं हैं, जबकि पारिवारिक असबाब की जांच करने पर 8,756 रु० मूल्य की बहुत सी वस्तुएं बरामद की गई थी जिनमें 2 कैमरे, 3 घड़ियां टैपरकांडर, सौंदर्य प्रसाधन, वस्त्र, सिगरेट, छुरी-कांटे, कपड़े आदि शामिल थे। श्री वाचा के शरीर की तलाशी लेने पर निम्नलिखित जेवरात भी बरामद हुये :—

मूल्य

रु०

1. एक मोतियों का हार जिसमें ...1,500
10 हीरे जड़े थे।
2. एक मोतियों का बाजूबंद ...1000
जिसमें 10 हीरे जड़े थे।
3. एक रोलेक्स जनाना घड़ी, ...1,500
सोने के फीते सहित।
4. एक प्रोमेगा हीर जड़ी हुई ...2,500
जनाना घड़ी।
5. एक अतिरिक्त सफेद फीता ...5,000
जिसमें 13 हीरे जड़े थे।

जोड़ 11,5000

उपर्युक्त वस्तुएं और विदेशी मुद्रा जिनकी घोषणा नहीं की गई थी, पकड़ ली गई। मामले में विभागीय न्याय निर्णय किया गया और पार्टी पर जुर्माना तथा दण्ड लगाया गया। ऐसे मामलों में इस्तगसे की कार्यवाही धामतीर पर नहीं की जाती है।

(ग) यद्यपि श्री बाचा ने कहा था कि उन के द्वारा लाई गई कुछ वस्तुएं कुछ उच्च अफसरों के लिये थीं तथापि पकड़े जाने के समय और जांच पड़ताल के दौरान भी उन्होंने किसी भी अफसर का नाम बताने से इंकार कर दिया।

(घ) क्योंकि श्री बाचा ने उन अफसरों का नाम बताने से इंकार कर दिया था जिनके लिए वे इन वस्तुओं को लाये थे, इसलिए जिन अफसरों के लिये वे वस्तुएं लाई गई थीं, उनके नामों के सम्बन्ध में आगे कोई सूचना नहीं मिल सकी।

Unauthorised Occupation of Government Accommodation in New Delhi

2960. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALARAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 700 units of Government accommodation in New Delhi built mainly to house Central Government employees are under the occupation of the other bodies ;

(b) if so, which are the bodies occupying them ;

(c) the reasons for their occupation ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to make these units available to those who have not been allotted accommodation even after putting in 12 years of service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Out of the residential units under the control of the Directorate of Estates in Delhi/New Delhi, about 737 units are in occupation of bodies/persons other than Central Government employees.

(b) These units are in occupation of Embassies/Foreign Missions, Social, Cultural Organisations, Municipal Bodies, Honorary Advisers, Eminent Artists, Political Parties, Private persons/Organisations, Press Correspondents and employees of quasi-Government Organisations.

(c) The accommodation was allotted in the past to such bodies/persons as a special case. Employees of some of the organisations were allotted accommodation in accordance with the orders prevalent at that time.

(d) All such cases are being reviewed from time to time. Any units which are vacated by such persons/bodies will be utilized for allotment to eligible Government employees.

Requirement of Crude Oil

2961. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Crude Oil required by the Refineries in India annually ;

(b) the quantum of Crude Oil imported during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(c) whether some of the foreign oil companies have been dictating terms in the matter of supply of crude ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to develop indigenous crude ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The total crude oil requirements of the various Refineries operating in the country, for the year 1969-70, are currently estimated at about 18.50 million tonnes.

(b) The crude oil imports during 1967-68 and 1968-69 were 9.02 million tonnes and 10.73 million tonnes respectively.

(c) The foreign oil companies obtain

their supplies of crude oil from their own sources under the terms of the Refinery Agreements. Taking advantage of the falling trend in the price of West Asian crudes, Government have been impressing on the oil companies to reduce the price charged to India. As a result, the prices have come down during the last two years. Government continues to watch the price trends and, in the recent weeks, Burmah-Shell has reduced the price further by 4 cents a barrel only for Light Iranian crude. Esso and Caltex have not yet responded. Government will, however, continue to watch the situation.

(d) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has intensified its efforts to maximise the indigenous availability of crude both on land and offshore.

Recommendations of Fifth Finance Commission Re : Allotment of more Funds to States

2962. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADOM :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fifth Finance Commission has since forwarded to Government its recommendations regarding the allotment of more funds to States ; and

(b) if so, what are those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Commission have been received and are being processed for action under article 281 of the Constitution. The recommendations, together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon, will be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as possible.

Performance of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

2963. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore, Ltd. at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) the amount of loan received by the FACT upto the 31st March, 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties, separately ; and

(c) the amount paid as interest by the FACT during the last three years and details of its performance during this period ?

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

	At the time/ of setting up	As on 31-3-69
	(Rs crores)	
Authorised Capital	0.50	50.000
Paid-up Capital	2.25	14.098

(b) Loans outstanding as on 31-3-1969 :

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Central Government	30.105
(ii) Industrial Finance Corporation	... 1.539

Information in respect of loans from Banks or other parties is not readily available and is being collected.

(c) (i) Amount paid as interest :

	Rs.
1966-67	79,62,491.87
1967-68	78,36,620.35
1968-69 ...	1,65,25,785.29

(ii) Performance : The company made a profit of Rs. 43.46 lakhs in 1966-67 and of Rs. 19.60 lakhs in 1967-68. The company expects to make a profit during 1968-69 also.

Indigenous Plant for Expansion of Namrup project

2964. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the Planting

and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. has indigenously fabricated the plant needed for the Namrup Expansion Project and the savings of foreign exchange thereby ;

(b) the reasons for importing spares worth Rs. 2.87 crores during 1967-68 and the items so imported ; and

(c) the steps being taken to get all spares to be made in India and whether the various public sector industrial undertakings have been consulted in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) In the design, engineering and procurement of the plant and machinery for the Namrup Expansion Project, the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has been able to use extensively the indigenous fabrication facilities. Further, the process schemes evolved are based on the Planning and Development Division's own catalyst and know-how for the range of operating sequences for Ammonia production starting from Natural Gas as raw material. The substitution of imported catalyst by indigenous catalyst for Namrup Expansion Project, has resulted in a saving in foreign exchange of about Rs. 92.00 lakhs exclusive of royalties etc., payable to foreign parties, which would have amounted to about Rs. 33.00 lakhs. In addition, the Planning and Development Division has been able to arrange for indigenous fabrication and procurement of plant and machinery to the extent of about Rs. 510.00 lakhs.

(b) Namrup Expansion Project is still under construction and the question of importing spares for the Expansion Project at this stage does not arise. However, spares to the extent of Rs. 2.87 crores were imported for Sindri, Nangal, Trombay, Namrup, and Gorakhpur units and P and D Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India during 1967-68. The details of the spares imported are too voluminous to be listed.

(c) Steps are being taken for fabrication of equipment required for fertilizer industry indigenously. In order to achieve this, various Public Sector Industrial undertakings as well as Private Sector undertakings are constantly being consulted regarding avail-

ability of various stores. With the reduction in the imported machinery there will be a progressive reduction in import of spares.

हसनपुर तहसील (उत्तर प्रदेश) में बांध का निर्माण

2965. श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुरादाबाद की हसनपुर तहसील में, जो प्रति वर्ष गंगा नदी में बाढ़ आने से प्रभावित होता है, बांध निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी योजना में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उक्त योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) रुड़की में बांध बनाने के बारे में किये जा रहे अनुसंधान कार्य के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्राप्त रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). तहसील हसनपुर जिला मुरादाबाद में बांध बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। सम्भवतः माननीय मदस्यगंग गंगा के बाएं किनारे के साथ-साथ इस पट्टे में एक उपान्तीय तटबंध के निर्माण से संबंधित प्रस्ताव का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार ने सर्वेक्षण कार्य हाथ में ले लिया है जिसके पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् रुड़की स्थित सिंचाई अनुसंधानशाला में माडल प्रयोग किये जाएंगे। उग के बाद ही स्कीम की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट के उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है।

Machines Lying Idle in Nangal Workshop

2966. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in the Nangal Workshop, a number of machines are lying idle ; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Nangal Workshop which, working round the clock, was geared to meet the construction stage demand of Bhakra Nangal Project is now generally working during the day shift only to meet the requirements of operation and maintenance of the Project in addition to some works of Beas Project construction and other outside projects' orders. Spare capacity exists mainly in galvanizing plant, steel structure, light fabrication and machine shops and penstock section.

Minting and Circulation of Coins in Memory of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

2967. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for minting and circulation of coins in the memory of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the denominations for which the coins are to be minted and circulated ?

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

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

Construction of Type II Quarters for Central Government Employees

2968. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of type II quarters for the Central Government Employees constructed during the last three years ;

(b) the number of such quarters to be constructed during the next three years ;

(c) the total number of quarters allotted to the employees ;

(d) the estimated percentage of the employees to be allotted accommodation during the next three years ; and

(e) the total number of quarters which would be required to meet the cent per cent allotment of accommodation ; and whether Government are considering to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) 2,380.

(b) It is proposed to take up the construction of 1,200 Type II quarters during the current financial year. The number of quarters to be constructed during the subsequent two years has not yet been decided, as this will depend on the availability of funds.

(c) 15,031 type II quarters stand allotted to eligible Government employees.

(d) This would depend on the number of quarters to be completed in the next three years and cannot be worked out at present.

(e) Assuming that all who are eligible do want allotment of Government accommodation, at present there is a shortage of 28,368 type II residential units. New construction will be undertaken depending on the availability of resources in the future.

सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं में विकास

2969. श्री कार्तिक उर्राव : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनसंख्या, आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये सिंचित क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकता, उस क्षेत्र से प्राप्त होने वाली आय और विकास कार्यों पर खर्च होने वाली आय के प्रतिशत के आधार पर सिंचाई सम्बन्धी विकास कार्यों के लिए कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ग्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का देश के विभिन्न भागों में सिंचाई सम्बन्धी संतुलित विकास करने के बारे में क्या प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). जल संसाधन और उनके नियंत्रणार्थ औद्योगिकीय तौर पर उपयुक्त स्थल देश में एक-सम वितरित नहीं हैं; अतः सिंचाई के विकास की सम्भाव्यताएं प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में भिन्न भिन्न हैं। इस के प्रतिरिक्त, क्योंकि सिंचाई एक राज्य-विषय है, इसलिये सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के परिचय को राज्यों की योजनाओं में व्यवस्थित समय राशि-सीमा और खंडवार व्यवस्थित परिचयों के भीतर समयोजित करना पड़ता है। इन सीमा बंधनों का उल्लंघन न करके राज्यों में सिंचाई परियोजनाएं इस प्रकार से कार्यान्वित की जाती हैं जिस से राज्यों के भीतर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों का संतुलित विकास हो पाये, अनाज की उपज से संबंधित आवश्यकताएं पूरी हों, और विशेषतया पिछड़े तथा सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की विशेष आवश्यकताएँ पूरी हो जायें।

Cultivable Land in Bihar

2970. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of acres of lands available for cultivation in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas in Bihar ; and

(b) the total number of acres of lands under irrigation in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The necessary information is given below :

	Chotanagpur	Santhal Parganas
	(in lakh acres)	
Cultivable area	61.60	19.84
Land irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects during 1968-69.	1.19	0.23

Aid to D.M.C. for Slum Clearance

2971. SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :
SHRI SHRI CHAND
GOYAL :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :
SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

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

(a) the total amount of financial aid given to Delhi Municipal Corporation upto March, 1967 for slum clearance/improvement scheme in Delhi ;

(b) how many dwelling units were to be constructed during this period and how many were actually constructed ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the financial aid has been stopped from April, 1967, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Rs. 560 46 lakhs.

(b) Against 4770 residential units sanctioned for construction by the Corporation upto 31st March, 1967, 2392 units were completed.

(c) No.

बिस् मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों

2972. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बिस् मंत्री 12 मई, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1638 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बारे में जिनको उनके लिये प्रारंभित कोटे से पदोन्नति किया गया है अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है।

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बिजल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सूचना का एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT—1618/69]

(ग) यह सवाल नहीं उठना ।

Construction of Reservoir at Dhojkot, Delhi

2973. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a reservoir is proposed to be built at Dhojkot near Delhi to supply water to the South Delhi colonies ;

(b) if so, the approximate amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on this ; and

(c) when the reservoir will be ready ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) It is proposed to construct reservoirs at Dhauj and Kot to augment the water supply to Delhi.

(b) The cost of project is estimated to be Rs. 23.5 crores.

(c) It is proposed to complete these in about three to four years.

Allotment of Land to Ex-Servicemen by Delhi Development Authority

2974. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Ex-Servicemen League requested the Delhi Development Authority for allotting land for the Ex-Servicemen in Delhi ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) An offer of land has been made to the organisation in the Naraina Scheme.

Production and Consumption of Petroleum and Kerosene Oil

2975. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

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

(a) the total annual consumption of petroleum, diesel oil and kerosene oil in the country ;

(b) what percentage of our total consumption is produced in the country and how much of each of these items was imported during the last three years ;

(c) how the petroleum products were imported and through which agencies and the costs of imports ;

(d) whether the country will become self-sufficient in oil production during the Fourth Five Year Plan and if so, upto which year of the plan ; and

(e) which new fields have been discovered which bear oil and whether any trace has been found in Himachal Pradesh capable of commercial exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Total consumption of Petroleum Products, High Speed Diesel Oil and Kerosene Oil during 1968 was of the order of 15829, 3189 and 2816 thousand tonnes respectively and the percentage of total consumption of these products produced in the country during 1968 was of the order of 94.01%, 100% and 85.20%. The quantity of these products imported during the last three years is as under :

Year	Petroleum products	High Speed Diesel Oil	Kerosene Oil
			(Qty. in '000 tonnes)
1966	2,202	314	788
1967	952	—	448
1968	933	—	418

(c) The c.i.f. value of imports of petroleum products during 1966, 1967 and 1968 was Rs 57.2 crores, Rs 39.0 crores and Rs 40.7 crores. All kerosene imports were on I.C.C.'s account. Other imports were made by all oil companies.

(d) The country is already self-sufficient in major petroleum products. It is expected to be self-sufficient in lubricants during the Fourth Plan Period. But in crude oil production she will continue to be deficit at the end of the plan period.

(e) Oil fields of commercial significance have been established at Ankleshwar, Kalol, Nawagam, Kadi, Kathana, Dholka and Sanand in Gujarat and Rudrasagar and Lakwa in Assam. No oil bearing structure of commercial significance has been discovered in Himachal Pradesh.

**Expenditure on Advertisement by
Big Companies**

2976 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that all the big houses mentioned in the Monopoly Commission Report incur very large expenditure on advertisements which are released to newspapers in which these houses have interests ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this is done in order to keep the profits of Companies low and simultaneously to cover the loss on newspaper, publishing and thus evade Income-tax ;

(c) whether Government are aware that because of these practices, chain newspapers have come into being which have in turn curbed the progress of small and medium newspapers and have in fact become a source of danger to democracy ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Income-tax law to curb such practices ; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has seen the Monopoly Commission's Report in this regard.

(b) No, Sir. Expenditure on advertise-

ment as provided in Rule 6B of the Income-tax Rules is admissible to the extent it is considered reasonable having regard to the legitimate business needs of an assessee. This rule is intended to prevent tax-evasion.

(c) Government does not have more information except what is available in the Monopoly Commission's Report.

(d) At present there is no proposal to further amend the income-tax law in this regard.

(e) Does not arise.

**Big and Medium Irrigation Schemes
for Himachal Pradesh**

2977. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that big and medium irrigation schemes for Himachal Pradesh have been approved for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the total expenditure on these schemes and how much of it will be borne by the Central Government and how much by the Union Territory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No major or medium irrigation schemes have been proposed by the Himachal Pradesh Administration. They have, however, proposed to take up some minor irrigation schemes, involving an outlay of Rs. 3 crores during the Fourth Plan to benefit in all 52,000 acres.

The expenditure on all Plan Schemes in Union Territories is fully borne by the Central Government.

**Rules for Admission to Medical
Colleges**

2978. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government in respect of admission to Medical Colleges and whether there is any differential treatment to resident

and non-resident candidates in the matter of admission ; and

(b) if non-residents are not treated on equal basis with resident candidates of States, what arrangements are made for the admission of students from areas where medical colleges are very few, as instance in Himachal Pradesh where there is only one medical college ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) At present admissions to most of the Medical Colleges in the country are made either on the basis of domicile or the possession of pre-admission qualifications from the local Universities or School Boards. The National Integration Council in its meeting held at Srinagar in June, 1968 recommended that domiciliary restriction should not be imposed for the purpose of admission to the educational institutions. The recommendations of the Council have been referred to the State Governments.

(b) The students of such areas can compete for admission to those institutions which do not impose such restrictions. As regards Himachal Pradesh, it has a medical college according to the current norm of one medical college for 5 million population.

Estimates of Plants of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Limited

2979. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates of various plants of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited were revised several times during the past few years, increasing the estimates every time ;

(b) the least estimate in the case of the Antibiotics project and the Synthetic Drugs Project and the percentage of increase over the initial estimates ; if any and the reasons for these steep rises in the estimates of the project ;

(c) whether the authorities of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. did not have comparative figures of similar projects in public and private sectors while preparing the original estimates ;

(d) whether the authorities prepared the estimates on the principle of approved and recognised methods and techniques ; and

(e) whether Government have penalised any officer of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for such faulty estimating procedures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes. The estimates have been revised by the Company on two occasions.

(b) The tentative estimates as prepared in 1961 and the estimates as finally approved by Government in 1966 and the latest estimates and the percentage increase are given below :—

Name of the Project	Estimates of 1961	Approved estimate (1966)	Latest proposed estimates	Percentage increase over approved estimates
				(Rs. in crores)
Antibiotics Project	15.75	24.04	26.32	9
Synthetic Drugs Projects	14.25	21.35	22.93	7

The increase is due to :

- (i) additional import of equipment resulting from changes made in the technological processes by the collaborators from time to time ;
- (ii) Increase in incidental charges such as customs duty, etc ;

(iii) rise in administrative costs due to time taken in the completion of the project ;

(iv) increase in the cost of the equipment ; and

(v) inclusion of commissioning expenses and interest on Government loans

during construction, which were not provided for in the original estimates.

(c) No. Similar plants have not been established in the public or private sectors in India and the comparisons are therefore not possible.

(d) Yes.

(e) The estimates were prepared on the basis of the date available at that time and were considered by different authorities. So the question of penalising any of officer of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for preparation of faulty estimates does not arise.

**Increase in Capital Outlay on
Projects of Indian Drugs and
Pharmaceuticals Limited**

2980. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in the capital outlay of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited projects were not brought to the notice of the Cabinet ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the standing instructions of the procedure in this behalf ?

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

(b) and (c). The tentative estimates prepared by the company in 1961, had to be revised a number of times before Government were in a position to approve them in 1966. According to the standing instructions issued in 1968 increases in the estimates which are in excess of the 20% over the original estimates should have the approval of the Cabinet while in respect of excesses below this percentage approval of the Ministry of Finance should be obtained. The latest estimates being less than 20% over the approved estimates it is not necessary to bring them to the notice of the Cabinet.

**Financial Returns from Irrigation
and Power Projects**

2981. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to secure adequate financial returns from the Irrigation and Power projects ; and

(b) the success achieved by Government in this regard as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1619/69.]

**रामकृष्णपुरम नई दिल्ली के सैंक्टर
9 में मार्केट का निर्माण**

2982. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली के सैंक्टर 9 में कोई मार्केट नहीं है जबकि सरकार ने वहाँ दो वर्ष पूर्व 650 क्वार्टरों को प्रलाट किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ मार्केट के निर्माण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या उक्त सैंक्टर में मार्केट बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ मार्केट का निर्माण कब तक हो जायेगा ?

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

(ख) रामकृष्णपुरम के सैंक्टर IX में एक शापिंग केंद्र के निर्माण की स्वीकृति मंत्रालय द्वारा अप्रैल, 1964 में दी गई थी । तथापि इस

कार्य को करने के लिए निधियां केवल 1967-68 में नियत की जा सकीं। इसी दौरान में इस सैंक्टर का लेआऊट प्लान का दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बताये गये सामुदायिक केन्द्र समूह की व्यवस्था करने के लिये संशोधन करना पड़ा। ले आऊट को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद, उसे दिल्ली नगर निगम को अनुमोदन के लिये भेजा गया और वह अप्रैल, 1969 में प्राप्त हुआ। कार्य के निर्माण का ठेका अब दिया जा चुका है।

(ग) मार्केट के 1970 तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

Service Conditions of Junior Doctors in Government Hospitals

2983. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that junior doctors in the Government hospitals in Delhi are dissatisfied with their service conditions, working and residential facilities;

(b) if so, whether any funds have been provided for removing the most pressing grievances of the junior doctors; and

(c) if so, how much has been properly utilised and in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1620/69.]

Provision of Jafry and Rain-Shed in Thyagaraja Nagar, Delhi

2984. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the residents of

Thyagaraj Nagar (Prem Nagar) Delhi for provision of Jafry and Rain-Shed in the Government quarters; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

चोरी छिपे लाये गये माल का पकड़ा जाना

2985. श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में अब तक कितनी कीमती कीमत का चोरी छिपे लाया गया माल पकड़ा गया;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में माल को चोरी छिपे लाने ले जाने के सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि देश में तस्करी के मामले बढ़ रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तरस्करी को रोकने के लिये क्या कड़ी कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) वर्ष 1969-70 (30 जून 1969 तक) के दौरान सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों ने लगभग 6.28 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का तस्करी का माल पकड़ा।

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान 593 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये।

(ग) यह कहना कठिन है कि देश में तस्करी आयात वृद्धि पर है। लेकिन तस्करी के मामलों का पता लगने में निस्संदेह वृद्धि हुई है।

(घ) सरकार, भारत में तस्करी आयात और भारत में तस्करी निर्यात की समस्या की ओर ध्यान देती रही है। तस्करी रोकने के लिये समूचे देश में सुदृढ़ उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। समुद्रतटीय क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षितया अधिक सत-

कता भी बरती जा रही है और उसके साथ-साथ ही गुप्त सूचना को अधिक अच्छी तरह संग्रह करने तथा कर्मचारियों की विशेष रूप से तैनाती आदि भी की जाती है। इसके साथ ही तस्करी के माल का पता लगाने के कार्य को सुविधापूर्ण बनाने की दृष्टि से मीमांशक अधिनियम, 1962 में भी हाल में संशोधन किया गया है।

Promotion of Nurses in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi

2986. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7013 on the 21st April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the eligible nurses have been promoted as Nursing Sisters in Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi ; and

(b) if not, how long it will take to promote the eligible nurses to the existing vacancies of nursing sisters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING : AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The eligible nurses who were suitable have been promoted. The cases of others are under review.

Production Cost of Fertilizers in FACT

2987. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

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

(a) whether the cost of production of fertilizers in fertilizers and chemicals Travancore, Ltd., FACT is comparatively high ;

(b) whether Government have examined the reasons therefor and if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the cost of production of fertilizer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Committee on Public Undertakings (1968-69) (Fourth Lok Sabha) in its Forty-Fourth Report has gone into the question of cost of production in the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. According to the Report, the actual cost of production in the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 was higher compared to the cost estimates in the Detailed Project Report and the standard cost fixed by the Management. Government are examining the recommendations made by the Committee in this connection.

Recommendation of Technical Committee Regarding Utilisation of Imported Ammonia

2988. SHRI HIMAT SINGKA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

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

(a) whether the high-level official Technical Committee appointed to go into the question of economic utilisation of imported ammonia has recommended that urea production capacity of naphtha-based fertilizer plants either proposed or in operation can be increased by 20 per cent to 25 per cent without any large-scale initial investment by using carbon-dioxide with imported liquid ammonia ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to these observations of the said Committee ;

(c) the other recommendations and observations made by that committee ; and

(d) Government's decisions thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main observations of the Committee are the following ;

(i) Cochin, Madras and Trichy.

Fertilizer factories would have adequate carbon dioxide for the utilisation of imported ammonia based on the process involving the use of carbon dioxide.

- (ii) In the case of Cochin, the Committee agreed with the views expressed by the Cochin project authorities that any proposal for expansion at Cochin based on carbon dioxide would be pre-mature till the plants have been commissioned and run-in.
- (iii) With regards to Madras, the Committee did not recommend for immediate consideration additional fertilizer production based on imported ammonia in view of the fact that the Madras fertilizer project authorities are not sure of market trends and are at present reluctant to consider additional investment for fertilizer production.
- (iv) In recommending against expansion schemes at Cochin and Madras based on surplus carbon dioxide, the Committee was guided not entirely by the consideration of possible variations in the availability of carbon dioxide but also by the fact that no expansion of nitrogenous fertilizer facilities either at Cochin or at Madras was currently under consideration.
- (v) In the case of Trombay, based on the data available at present the Committee considered favourably the location of additional capacity based on imported ammonia.
- (vi) In the Committee's analysis, the utilisation of imported ammonia is possible even at a grassroot location, if the phosphonitric process is adopted. The choice of a grassroot location for the installation of fertilizer manufacturing facilities based on imported ammonia would have to be determined based on overall conditions of demand and supply of fertilizers.

(d) On the basis of the Committee's observations the Government have obtained from the fertilizer Corporation of India a project report providing for production of nitro-phosphate from imported ammonia and surplus carbon dioxide available from existing

plant at Trombay. The report is under consideration.

Expert sent Abroad for Training by Hindustan Antibiotics

2989. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri have decided to send some experts abroad for training ;

(b) if so, the number of persons who are likely to be sent abroad for training ;

(c) the object of the training ; and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Government have no information on the point. Public Sector Undertakings are fully competent to depute any officers for training abroad without any reference to Government.

Completion of Shanti Vana and Vijay Ghat Projects in Delhi

2990. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

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

(a) the progress so far made in the completion of Shanti Vana and Vijay Ghat projects in Delhi ;

(b) the amount spent so far on each project ; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent during the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) *Shanti Vana*. Earth filling in 39 acres out of 81 acres has been

completed. Raising of two mounds has also been completed. Earth work on other two mounds is in progress. Works on car park, approaches for car park, including lighting and underground drain for new parking area, supply of filtered and unfiltered water have been completed.

Vijay Ghat. Out of a total area of 75 acres, development work on 20 acres in the rear and sides of the Samadhi has been completed. This includes earth filling, car park, railing around the Samadhi, granite stone paving on and around the Samadhi, Lily Pond and horticulture work, supply of filtered and unfiltered water etc.

(b) Shanti Vana	Rs. 12,58,380/- (Works Outlay)
Vijay Ghat	Rs. 3,25,220/- (Works Outlay)
(c) Shanti Vana	Rs. 10.00 lakhs.
Vijay Ghat	Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Construction of Houses through Cooperative Societies in Chandigarh

2991. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administration of Union Territory of Chandigarh has decided to allot plots of land for construction of houses to its employees through Co operative Societies ;

(b) the prices fixed for the plots ;

(c) the cost of development per square yard ; and

(d) whether Government are considering the possibility of providing plots of lands at no profit basis to its employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a), (b) and (d). A proposal to allot plots to its low paid employees at reasonable rates is under consideration of the Chandigarh Administration.

(c) Rs. 20/- per square yard.

Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Chandigarh

2992. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the full capacity of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Science, Chandigarh to accommodate indoor patients, is not being utilised even though there is a pressing demand for the purpose ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the steps taken to utilise the full capacity ; and

(d) whether additional accommodation for indoor patients is being created in the hospital in Sector 16 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) & (c). The Hospital of the Institute has a capacity for 1000 beds. On account of the limitation of financial resources, however, 730 beds are being used at present.

(d) A new building is under construction to provide 150 additional beds in the Sector-16 Hospital, Chandigarh.

Conference of Income-tax Commissioners

2993. DH. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Income-tax Commissioners was held recently ;

(b) if so, whether the Conference had made some recommendations to Government on the tax accumulation ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The important rent recom-

mendations made in the Conference regarding accumulation of tax arrears are given in the Annexure.

(c) Government have accepted these recommendations.

Statement

Statement showing the important recommendations made by the Commissioners' Conference, 1969, regarding accumulation of tax arrears

- (i) There should be a proper drive for the write-off of irrecoverable taxes shown outstanding.
- (ii) A target date should be fixed for taking over of tax recovery work from the remaining State Governments by the Income-tax Department. The legal difficulties in the way should be resolved at an early date.
- (iii) The powers of detention in civil prison should be more frequently used as the exercise of such powers will have a salutary effect upon the tax defaulters in general. The procedural difficulties/obstacles should be removed at an early date.
- (iv) The question of providing additional Income-tax Officers with complementary staff for recovery work should be examined.
- (v) The possibility of doing away with the system of adjustments of advance tax on completion of regular assessments should be examined, so that taxes should not be shown outstanding till the intimation regarding adjustments of advance tax are received from the Treasuries/Accountant General's office.
- (vi) The question of expediting disposals of appeals by the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal wherein large amounts of tax are locked up should be taken up by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Sale of Chinese Goods in Assam

2994. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many

markets in Assam, especially in Jorhat, have been flooded with such Chinese contraband goods as pens, cigarette lighters and crockery and that these goods enter Assam through Manipur, Nagaland and from across the Burmese border ;

(b) whether it is also fact that Chinese agents are using the proceeds, from the sale of smuggled goods, for setting up secret espionage and subversion centres in Assam and Nagaland ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). As far as the Government are aware markets in Assam, particularly Jorhat have not been flooded with Chinese goods through Manipur, Nagaland and from across Burmese Border although availability of small number of Chinese articles like fountain pens, Cigarette lighters, crockery etc. cannot be ruled out.

Government have also no information about Chinese agents using the proceeds from the sale of smuggled goods for setting up secret espionage and subversion centres in Assam and Nagaland. However, all preventive steps like collection of intelligence through reliable informants and specialised sources keeping watch over suspects, traders together with intensive patrolling of the borders and vulnerable areas are being taken.

कोढ़ के उपचार के लिये धोषधि

2995. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोढ़ के उपचार के लिये किसी प्रभावशाली धोषधि का मुझाव दिया है ताकि उसका सेवन करके ग्रामीण लोग इस रोग से मुक्ति पा सकें ;

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

(ग) इस धोषधि की सेवन-विधि क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). डी०डो०एस०(डायमिनों-डिफेनाइल-सल्फोन) कुष्ठ रोग के उपचार के लिए बहुत ही गुणकारी पाई गई है और राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, ग्राम तथा शहरों दोनों क्षेत्रों में, बड़े पैमाने पर इमका इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है।

(ग) यह औषधि सप्ताह में छः दिन के लिये 20 मि० ग्रा० की मात्राओं में दी जाती है जिसे धीरे धीरे सप्ताह में छः दिन के लिए प्रति दिन 75 मि० ग्रा० तक बढ़ा दिया जाता है। यह औषधि प्रशिक्षित चिकित्सा अधिकारी के निर्देशानुसार ही इस्तेमाल की जानी होती है।

राज्यों द्वारा लिये गये ऋण

2996. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने औद्योगिक विकास तथा कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये केन्द्र से कितनी राशि के ऋण के लिये तथा किन-किन राज्यों ने खाद्यान्नों के लिए ऋण लिये तथा ऋणों की राशि कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या जिन राज्यों ने औद्योगिक विकास तथा कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये ऋण लिया था, उन्होंने इसका उचित तरीके से उपयोग किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र के ऋण को कब तक चुकाने का उनका विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० खं० सेठी) : (क) एक विवरण जिसमें आवश्यक सूचना दी गयी है, [सभापटल पर रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या LT 1621/69]

(ख) राज्य सरकारें, केन्द्रीय सहायता का जो उपयोग करती हैं उस पर लेखापरीक्षा-पत्रों के माध्यम से नजर रखी जाती है और कुछ

मामलों में लेखा-परीक्षा-पत्र अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं। पर, सहायता के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों के दावों का निपटारा अन्तिम रूप से, व्यय के लेखापरीक्षित आंकड़ों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा केन्द्रीय ऋणों की वापसी प्रत्येक ऋण की शर्तों के अनुसार की जाती है और ये शर्तें ऋणों के उस प्रयोजन पर निर्भर रहती हैं, जिन के लिये ऋण मंजूर किये जाते हैं।

Petro-Chemical Complex in Baroda

2998. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Petro-chemical Complex in Baroda during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the total expenditure involved and the foreign exchange component thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A Petro-chemical complex consisting of an Aromatics Unit and a Naphtha Cracker plant including extraction of benzene and butadiene will be set up near the oil refinery at Koyali, Gujarat State during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The total estimated cost of the Aromatics Unit is Rs. 18 crores, with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 7 crores. The Naphtha Cracker plant including benzene and butadiene extraction is estimated to cost Rs. 34 crores, with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 12 crores.

Pending Assessment Cases

2999. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay on the Table :

(a) the statement showing the total number of pending assessment cases at the end of each of the years 1963-64 to 1968-69 indicating the year-wise break-up of the pending cases ; and

(b) the copies of the Agenda for the

Conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax for the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 and also copies of the main decisions taken in those Conferences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A statement showing the total number of pending assessment cases at the end of the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 along with the year-wise break-up is given in statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1622/69]. The information relating to 1968-69 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) The main points of the Agenda and the decisions taken thereon in respect of the Commissioners' Conference held in 1965, 1967, 1968 and 1969 are given in statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1622/69].

Import of Petroleum Products

3000. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on import of petroleum products in the year 1968-69 ;

(b) the names of the countries from which petroleum products have been imported ; and

(c) the comparative prices of these products coming from different countries and how do they compare with the cost of indigenous production per ton ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The amount of foreign exchange spent on import of Petroleum Products including lubricants, during 1968-69 was about Rs. 35 crores.

(b) The imports of Petroleum products came mainly from the U.S.S.R., Iran, Saudi Arabia, U.S.A., Rumania, Yugoslavia, Venezuela and Thailand

(c) At present only Kerosene, two grades of Aviation Gasoline, and Lubricants are being imported. Regarding Aviation Gasoline, as the imported grades are not being

produced indigenously, no comparison with the cost of indigenous production is possible. As regards Lubricants, the prices differ from grade to grade and as between various sources. Thus no comparison is possible ; moreover, the indigenous production of lubricants, at present, is very little. As for Kerosene, it is imported exclusively from the U.S.S.R. by Indian Oil Corporation on the basis of Commercial contracts and it is not in its commercial interests to disclose the price.

Concealment of Income-tax by Commercial, Industrial and Trade Concerns

3001. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2314 on the 10th March, 1969 and state :

(a) the names of the commercial, industrial and trade concerns which concealed Income tax amounts of more than Rs. 50,000 during the period 1965—68 ;

(b) the steps taken against such concerns ;

(c) the 'special circumstances' which delayed realisation of the Income-tax from the concerns which are required to pay Income-tax over Rs. 50,000 annually ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to develop any effective system and machinery for quick realisation of income-tax and minimise harassment to income-tax payers ?

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

(c) The special circumstances are :

(i) In some cases, the demands are being disputed in appeals and as such the collections have been stayed and/or are not being enforced.

(ii) In some cases, the time for payment of tax has been extended and/or instalments have been granted having regard to the disputed nature of the demands and/or the financial position of the assesseses.

(iii) In some cases, the assesseses are not

traceable and/or have left India without leaving sufficient assets.

- (iv) In some cases, the recovery proceedings are protracted due to writs/civil litigations.
- (v) In some cases the assesseees have lost subsequently and are not in a position to make the payment.

(d) The following steps have already been taken to ensure quick recovery of arrears and lessen difficulties to the tax payer :

- (i) Tax Recovery work has been taken over by the Department from the State Governments.
- (ii) Assessment work has been separated from recovery work. These are now separate Income-tax Officers for collection.
- (iii) Responsibility for taking appropriate action in cases of arrears has been fixed as follows :
 - (a) Upto Rs. 1 lakh—on Income-tax Officers.
 - (b) Upto Rs. 5 lakhs—on Inspecting Assistant Commissioners.
 - (c) Over Rs. 5 lakhs—on Commissioners of Income-tax.
- (iv) Cases in which arrear demands exceed Rs. 5 lakhs are reviewed by the Directorate of Inspection (Research, Statistics and Publication) with a view to ensure that effective steps for collection in suitable cases are taken by the Commissioners of Income tax.
- (v) Special recovery units have been created in each charge to look after expeditious recovery of outstanding demands.
- (vi) Rate of interest in cases of delayed payment has been raised from 6% to 9% with effect from 1.10.1967.
- (vii) Inspecting Assistant Commissioners have been appointed to look after exclusively recovery work in important charges. It is also proposed to appoint separate Tax Recovery Commissioners in major charges.
- (viii) Payments by crossed cheques are accepted in the Income-tax Offices and special counters in Income-tax

Offices have been opened for this purpose.

- (ix) Arrangements are being made for opening of sub-offices of State Banks in the Income-tax Office buildings at important places.

Allotments of Government Quarters to Scheduled Castes Employees

3002. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to untouchability, the Scheduled Caste Government employees, serving in various departments of the Central as well as the State Governments are not getting houses on rent in Caste-Hindu localities ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to pass general instructions to all the departments to give top priority to allot Government quarters to Scheduled Caste employees where Government quarters exist ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Scheduled Castes Social Welfare Organisation of India represented that Scheduled Castes employees experience difficulty in getting houses, on rent, from Caste-Hindus.

(b) and (c). The allotment of accommodation from the general pool is made on the basis of the date of priority of eligible Government employees. No preferential treatment to the Scheduled Castes employees in the matter of allotment of general pool accommodation is being given at present as every employee has to wait for his turn in accordance with his date of priority. However, the Government is considering whether any weightage could be given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in the matter of allotment of accommodation from the general pool.

Utilisation of Irrigation Water

3003. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the irrigation waters pro-

vided by the major irrigation projects are fully utilised ;

(b) if not, what percentage of the water is being utilised ; and

(c) what are the reasons for non-utilisation of the waters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The utilisation from major irrigation projects is about 88% of the potential created.

(c) The developmental period for full utilisation from major irrigation projects used to be about 10 years before Independence for the construction of field channels, land shaping etc. by the farmers. The State Governments have been requested to take up area development programme for providing the farmers with credit facilities, improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, communication to market centres and guidance on scientific methods of cultivation (crop planning) and application of water. The Irrigation Departments have also been asked to excavate water courses upto 2 cusecs and dig field channels where the farmer, delay them. In some States, compulsory irrigation cess is being levied. Some have fixed promotional rates for water. Every encouragement is being given to the farmers to use the waters as soon as they are made available.

चौथी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली लगाना

3004. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या सिंघाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गांवों को बिजली लगाने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया है ; और

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

सिंघाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). मध्य

प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में चौथी योजना के दौरान ग्रामविद्युतीकरण के लिये 30 करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय के लिये प्रस्ताव किया । परन्तु मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में 20 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है; इस राशि से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली सम्बन्धी अन्य मांगों को पूरा करने के अतिरिक्त 33,000 बिचाई पंपों/नलकूपों का ऊर्जन हो सकेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र की स्थापना

3005. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या सिंघाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में एक तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र स्थापित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह संयंत्र निर्धारित कार्यानुसार कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा ?

सिंघाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में नया तापीय बिजली घर स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

27.73 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का 200 मैगावाट का कोरवा तापीय बिजलीघर विस्तार तथा 11.08 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का 60 मैगावाट का अमरकंटक तापीय बिजलीघर पूरी तरह से चालू हो गए हैं; सतपुड़ा तापीय बिजली घर में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान का साझा है; इसमें 62.5-62.3 मैगानेट के पांच उत्पादन यूनिट प्रतिष्ठापित किए जाएंगे जिनकी कुल अनुमानित लागत 39.25 करोड़ रुपये होगी ; इस समय यह निर्माण की प्रौढ़ावस्था में है । चार उत्पादन यूनिट तो चालू हो चुके हैं ; पांचवें यूनिट के जनवरी, 1970 तक चालू हो जाने की

संभावना है। इस पर मार्च, 1969 तक 37.45 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुके थे।

Shifting of Central Government Offices from West Bengal

3006 SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are proposing to shift some of its Offices from West Bengal to other places in India ;

(b) whether such a move has been opposed by the State Government ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

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

Haldia Refinery Project

3007. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the Haldia Refinery Project has been finally approved and the work started in collaboration with the foreign partners ;

(b) the terms of collaboration ; and

(c) the date line for the completion of the Project ?

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

(b) Three Agreements were concluded by the Government of India during Septem-

ber-October, 1967 with French and Rumanian collaborators for setting up of the Haldia Refinery. In terms of these Agreements, Total International, Bermuda, will supply part of the crude oil required, TECHNIP/ENSA will undertake the design and the supply of service and equipment for mainly the fuel portion of the refinery. The Industrial export of Rumania will undertake work similar to that of TECHNIP/ENSA in respect of the Lube refinery. The Engineers India Ltd. will procure materials/equipment of Indian origin as well as construct the refinery under the supervision of the foreign parties.

(c) The refinery is expected to be completed by mid-1972.

L.I.C. Shares in Synthetics and Chemical Company

3008. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation hold shares in the Synthetics and Chemicals Company ;

(b) if so, whether the L.I.C. have been voting with the Kilachand Group of Industries in the annual shareholders' meeting ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). The L.I.C. does not usually send any representative to the meetings of the shareholders of companies of which shares are held by it. The representative of the L.I.C. however attended the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. held in September, 1963. At this meeting no controversial issue came up for voting. Recently a representative of the L.I.C. attended the two extraordinary general meetings of the Company held on the 28th and 29th April, 1969 at which the reappointment of M/s Kilachand Devchand & Co. (Private) Ltd. as sole selling agents was considered. The L.I.C.'s representative opposed the re-appointment.

नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक के कार्यालय द्वारा छापे गये प्रपत्र (फार्म)

3009. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखा परीक्षक के नियंत्रणाधीन कार्यालयों ने वर्ष 1968 तथा 1969 में कितने प्रपत्र छपवाये :

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रपत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में छपवाये गये तथा कितने प्रपत्रों में शीर्षक अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी, दोनों में छापे गये ; और

(ग) केवल अंग्रेजी में छापे गये प्रपत्रों में शीर्षक हिन्दी में न छापने के क्या कारण हैं और उनको कब तक हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी, दोनों में छपा जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) 1968 में छापे गये फार्मों की संख्या— 258

1969 में (जून 1969 तक) छापे गये फार्मों की संख्या— 103

(ख) (i) 1968 में केवल अंग्रेजी में छापे गये फार्मों की संख्या 258

1969 में (जून 1969 तक) केवल अंग्रेजी में छापे गये फार्मों की संख्या 102

(ii) 1918 में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी शीर्षकों के साथ छापे गये फार्मों की संख्या— कुछ नहीं

1969 में (जून, 1969 तक) हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी शीर्षकों के साथ छापे गये फार्मों की संख्या— 7

(ग) 1970-71 तक फार्मों को केवल अंग्रेजी में ही रखने का निर्णय इसलिये आवश्यक हुआ कि अभी फार्मों का हिन्दी में अन्तिम रूप से अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है। इन फार्मों में भारतीय लेखा-परीक्षा तथा लेखा विभाग में सामान्यतः प्रयुक्त तकनीकी वाक्यांश एवं पद आते हैं। वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी-शब्दावली-आयोग के साथ परामर्श करके शब्दावली को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

विदेशों में भारतीय डाक्टर

3010. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री 17 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3217 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रत्येक देश में भारतीय डाक्टरों की अलग-अलग संख्या के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है ;

(ख) वहां पर स्थायी रूप से काम करने वाले डाक्टरों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) देश में और विशेष रूप से गांवों में डाक्टरी सुविधाओं की अग्रगण्यता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें स्वदेश बुलाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 344 ब्रिटेन में काम करने वाले अधिकतर जिन भारतीय डाक्टरों के पास भारतीय-पारपत्र होता है उनकी संख्या इन फ्रांकडों में सम्मिलित नहीं है।

(ग) (1) विदेश से लौटने वाले सुयोग्य भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों तथा शिल्प शास्त्रियों की देश में जब तक समुचित पदों पर नियुक्ति नहीं की जाती तब तक उनकी अस्थायी व्यवस्था करने के लिए 1958 में वैज्ञानिकों का एक पूल स्थापित किया गया था।

(2) ऐसा निश्चय किया गया है कि वैज्ञानिक संस्थाएं कतिपय अतिरिक्त पदों की संज्ञाना करले ताकि उनमें सर्वाधिक शिक्षित वैज्ञानिकों की नियुक्ति की जा सके। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने इस बात की सहमति दे दी है कि उनसे परामर्श किये बिना ही ऐसी नियुक्तियां दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिये की जा सकती हैं।

(3) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने विज्ञापित रिक्त पदों की प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में सम्मिलित होने के हेतु विदेशी उम्मीदवारों के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था कर दी है। विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों के माध्यम से आयोग के विज्ञापन प्रकाशित कर दिये जाते हैं। जब कभी संभव एवं आवश्यक होता है उनके विदेशों में ही साक्षात्कार के लिए भी व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है।

सोनौली-पोखरा सड़क परियोजना

3011. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोनौली-पोखरा सड़क परियोजना के अन्तर्गत किनकी प्रगति हुई है तथा उस पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का श्रेणीवार तथा डिब्बीजन-वार ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) उन्हें दिये जा रहे वेतन, भत्तों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उपयुक्त परियोजना के लोअर डिब्बीजन बलकों को भारत सरकार के वेतनमान दे दिये गये हैं जबकि अपर डिब्बीजन बलकों के मामले में ऐसा नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चोरी छिपे लायी गयी वस्तुओं का जप्त किया जाना

3012. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री गत दो वर्षों में पुष्क-पुष्क और वर्ष-

वार बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, राजस्थान, बिहार, दिल्ली, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में पकड़े गये चोरी-छिपे लाये गये सोने और अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्य के बारे में 10 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2388 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उक्त प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) में पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उमका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जानकारी प्राप्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इसे प्राप्त कर कब तक सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० मेठी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ब्योरे विवरण में दिये गये हैं जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1623/69]

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता

Congress President's Visit Abroad

3013. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI J. H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, visited some of the foreign countries in the month of May and June, 1969; and

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit and the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for this trip ?

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

(b) He was given 'P' form clearance for visiting U.A.R., West Germany, Yugoslavia and U.K. on the basis of invitations received from the Arab Socialist Union, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Socialist Alliance of the

Working People of Yugoslavia and the U.K. Government respectively. A visit to Vienna and Geneva was also agreed to by way of a brief study tour of five days duration.

Foreign exchange equivalent to £80/- was sanctioned for the trip.

Drinking Water Resources

3014. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two hydro-geologists from German Democratic Republic who are currently on an exploratory tour of the country, have offered their country's help in India's efforts to tap drinking water resources ; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to make use of this offer ?

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

Copper Deposits at Rakha (Bihar)

3015. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether the scheme to develop copper deposits at Rakha in Bihar has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The Rakha Copper Project (Phase I) scheme as approved by Government in principle, envisages the development of a mine, confined mainly to Rakha mines block to produce 1000 tonnes of ore per day which will be

concentrated at site and sent elsewhere for smelting. This is expected to yield 3500 tonnes of copper metal per annum.

(c) The cost of the scheme as now estimated is Rs. 7.41 crores.

Publicity to the Names of Food Adulterators

3016. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1628 on the 3rd March, 1969 and state :

(a) the cases in which the names of food adulterators are publicized by Government ; and

(b) the cases in which it is not considered necessary to give publicity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the court is empowered to order that the offender's name, place of residence, the offence and the penalty imposed under the Act on the second or subsequent conviction be published at offender's expense in the newspapers or in such other manner as the court may direct. The courts are giving publicity wherever they think necessary to do so.

Employment to Local People in Noonmati Refinery

3017. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's policy of giving employment to the local people has been violated by the Management of the Noonmati Refinery ; and

(b) if not, the total number of local people as against people from outside the State working at present in the Refinery ?

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

(b) The total number of local people employed in Gauhati Refinery is 694 as against 595 from other States. The above figures include the officers in the scale of Rs. 700-1250, to which appointments are made by selection on all-India basis as per Corporation's policy.

C.B.I. Investigation against
M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal

3018. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has investigated the violation of exchange control regulations by Messrs. Aminchand Pyarelal ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation have conducted investigations in two cases, one registered in 1966 and the other registered in 1968, in regard to alleged violations of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 by M/s. Aminchand Pyarelal, Calcutta. Investigations in the case registered in 1966 have been completed which show that there is a *prima facie* contravention of the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. A complaint in this regard has been filed in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, where the same is pending trial. In the other case also, the C.B.I. have since completed the investigations, and the Investigation Report is under their legal scrutiny.

Fertilizer Factory in Goa

3019. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI HIMATISINGKA :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the agreement between Birla's Zuari Agro-Chemicals and the U.S.A.I.D. to build a fertilizer factory in Goa ; and

(b) if so, the quantum of money invested by the U.S.A.I.D. and the terms of the agreement ?

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

(b) On March 29, 1969 USAID signed a Cooley Loan Agreement for Rs. 189.6 million, (Disbursement will be restricted to Rs. 185.1 million for the present.) In addition to the Cooley Loan AID has approved the following guarantees for the project :

- (i) Specific Risk Guaranty on \$3.0 million of debt (maturing early) loaned by the Bank of America as agent for itself and others.
- (ii) Extended Risk Guarantee for \$9.0 million of debt (maturing later) from the Bank of America for itself and others.
- (iii) Both Extended Risk and Specific Risk Guarantees for (a) \$1.0 million of equity from the Bank of America and (b) \$250,000 of equity from First Chicago International Corporation.
- (iv) Specific Risk Guaranty for (a) U.S. Steel's equity of \$6.0 million and (b) Armour and Co.'s equity of \$3,00,000.

तर्पेदिक तथा कुष्ठ रोग के मामले

3020. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री अरबुल गनी डार :

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष-वार देश में

तपैदिक तथा कुष्ठ रोगियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी थी ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त रोगों के मामलों में वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उनका उपचार करने में सरकार को कितनी सफलता मिली है ; और

(घ) क्या उन रोगों का उन्मूलन करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) देश में राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम 1955 से चल रहा है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में 182 कुष्ठ नियंत्रण एकक तथा 1130 सर्वेक्षण, शिक्षा और उपचार केन्द्र काम कर रहे हैं । डा कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य अधिकतम रोगियों का रिकार्ड रखना, उपचार के अन्तर्गत लाना और उसके द्वारा उन्हें मंक्रमग से मुक्त तथा जीवाणुहीन रूप से निगेटिव बनाना है ।

देश में राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम 1951 से चल रहा है और इसका प्रतिवर्ष विस्तार किया जा रहा है । लगभग 500 क्षय रोग क्लीनिक स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से जिला स्तर पर सम्पूर्ण सेवाएं देने के लिए 175 केन्द्रों का उन्नयन करके उनको जिला क्षय रोग केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित किया गया है । लगभग 35,000 क्षय रोग पलंगों, 36 सचल एक्स-रे एककों तथा 15 क्षय रोग प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रदर्शन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई है । कार्यक्रम के प्रारम्भ से लगभग 25 करोड़ व्यक्तियों की द्वारकुलिन जांच की गई है और 12 करोड़ व्यक्तियों को बी०जी०सी० के टीके लगाये गये हैं । भारत सरकार द्वारा क्षय रोग निरोधी शोधियां भी राज्य सरकारों, स्वेच्छिक क्षय रोग क्लीनिकों तथा केन्द्रों को मुफ्त दी जाती हैं ।

नेपाल में बत्तरा नदी की परियोजना तथा कोसी परियोजना के भारतीय कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाली सुविधाएं

3021. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल क्षेत्र में चत्तरा नदी परियोजना तथा कोसी परियोजना में काम करने वाले भारतीय कर्मचारियों की दो श्रेणियां हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्हें मिलने वाली सुविधाओं में बहुत अन्तर है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या उन सबको समान सुविधाएँ देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Solution of Flood Problem

3022. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up an expert body to go into the flood problem and find out the permanent solutions, as suggested by the Home Minister in October last year ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) if the answer be in negative, the steps taken to solve this problem throughout the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to set up an expert body to go into the flood problems of the country. The flood problem in the entire country, as well as in specific areas, has been examined by a number of Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India and the State Governments in the past in order to evolve suitable remedial measures.

Since, 1954, when a systematic flood control programme was initiated, 54.26 lakh hectares had been given protection from floods up to the end of the Third Plan. The flood control works included the construction of 6,8.2 km. of embankments, 8,695 km. of drainage channels, 164 town protection works and raising of 4,582 villages above flood level. It is estimated that during the period from 1-4-1966 to 31-3-1969, the works executed would have afforded protection to another 10 lakh hectares. The total area benefited by the flood protection measures upto the end of 1968-69 would thus be 64 lakh hectares. The total outlay on flood control works during the various Plan periods is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

First Plan	13.21
Second Plan	48.06
Third Plan	82.09
1966-67	14.46
1967-68	13.27 (anticipated)
1968-69	14.26 ..

The work of providing flood protection is being continued in the Fourth Plan. The Planning Commission have tentatively approved an outlay of Rs. 99 crores for flood control works in the States and in the Union Territories during the Fourth Plan. Flood Control schemes are included in the State sector.

Amendment to Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development Act, 1957

3023. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government

or any other State Government have opposed the Union Government's proposal to amend the Mines and Mineral Regulation and Development Act, 1957 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for opposing the amendment ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) (a) to (c). Presumably the question relates to the proposal to amend Section 30(A) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The Government of West Bengal and Bihar have opposed the proposal in order to be able to collect arrears of royalty on coal. The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Blood Donations

3024. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrator of the Canadian Red Cross Blood Donor Programme has condemned the procurement of blood from blood sellers in India in his survey report on the Indian Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) He has expressed the opinion that the voluntary and professional systems of blood collection can only exist side by side to the detriment of the voluntary system.

(b) It is the policy of the Government of India to encourage blood donation by the public on a voluntary basis so that the need to purchase blood is obviated.

Foreign Exchange Received from Foreign Countries

3025. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any account is kept of the

foreign exchange earned through exports, money sent by Indians staying abroad or the money repatriated by Indian businessmen having their business abroad; and

(b) if so, the total amount received during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Accounts are kept by the Reserve Bank and recorded in India's Balance of Payments statistics. According to these, exports for the last three years are as follows :—

Year	Amount (in million dollars)
1966	1532
1967	1641
1968	1800 (Estimated)

As regards receipts on account of remittances by Indians staying abroad the accounts are maintained by certain categories of remittances such as migrants transfers, repatriation of savings and family maintenance remittances. During calendar years 1966, 1967 and 1968, these categories together amounted to 14, 8 and 12 million dollars respectively. These figures represent remittances in amounts equivalent to Rs. 10,000/- and above only, as accounts do not categories smaller amounts by purposes.

Procedure for Selection of Members of Life Insurance Corporation

3026. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure by which the Members of the Board of Life Insurance Corporation are selected ;

(b) the number of the present Members of the Board of L.I.C. who have previous experience, knowledge and understanding of the working of the Life Insurance ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the present Chairman does not possess the requisite experience, knowledge and understanding ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956

which deals with the constitution of the Corporation does not lay down any particular qualifications for Members of the Corporation. However, Members chosen are such as could guide the Corporation in its work.

(c) No, Sir.

नार्थ तथा साउथ एवेन्यू में संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में सफेदी का किया जाना

3027. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में नार्थ तथा साउथ एवेन्यू में संसद सदस्यों के फ्लैटों से सम्बद्ध नौकरों के क्वार्टरों के बाहरी भाग तथा शौचालय आदि में इस वर्षा के मौसम में सफेदी की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्षा के पानी से इस सफेदी के बह जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप घन की बरबादी होगी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वर्षा काल के समाप्त होने के पश्चात् क्वार्टरों में सफेदी न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, नहीं। साऊथ एवेन्यू में सर्वेट क्वार्टर तथा शौचालयों के बाहरी भाग का ही केवल मई, जून, 1969 में रंग कराया गया।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) क्योंकि पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में निधि की कमी के कारण सर्वेंट क्वार्टर और शौचालयों का रंग नहीं कराया गया, अतएव ये भूँड़े दिखाई पड़ रहे थे। इनके बारे में संसद सदस्यों की ओर से भी कई शिकायतें थीं। अतएव, रंग कराया गया।

साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में संसद सदस्यों को टेबल कैंनों की सप्लाई

3028. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली में रहने वाले कुछ संसद सदस्यों को इस वर्ष टेबल-कैन नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बं. सू. मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं, साउथ एवेन्यू में रह रहे सभी संसद सदस्यों को किराये पर दिये जाने के लिये टेबल के पंखों की मांग पूरी कर दी गई है ;

(ख) जी नहीं ;

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बम्बई में चोरी-छिपे लाई गई घड़ियों तथा चांदी का पकड़ जना

3029. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री भरत सिंह चौहान :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने बम्बई में जून, 1969 के पहले मप्लाह में चोरी-छिपे लाई गई अनेक घड़ियां तथा चांदी पकड़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका हफ्तों में कितना मूल्य है ; और

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० ना० सेठी) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्ता-कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने 4/5 जून, 1969 को बम्बई के थाना जिले में उत्तन के परे वाशी द्वीप से 16,33,000 रुपये के मूल्य की 17,399 कनाई घड़ियां तथा पोशापा पीरद्वीप, बम्बई से लगभग 6,25,000 रुपये के मूल्य की अपरिष्कृत चांदी की वस्तुएं जैसे घड़ियां, पायजेब, तस्तरियां आदि बरामद की जिनका वजन 1,250 किलोग्राम था। घड़ियां और चांदी पकड़ ली गई है। इन वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में किसी भी व्यक्ति ने कोई दावा प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है और अभी तक कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है। आगे जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

Caustic Soda Plant in Rajasthan

3030. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a caustic soda plant in collaboration with the French firm is being set up at Deedwana in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the full details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the caustic soda so manufactured would be available at cheap rates, if so, at what rates it would be made available ; and

(d) what would be the total capacity of the plant per day ?

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

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

Construction of Cheap Houses for Urban and Rural Areas for Poor People

3031. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

have taken some concrete decisions to build cheap houses for poor people in the Urban and Rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Certain social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry, such as Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community, the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme, Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers and Village Housing Project Scheme which envisage construction of low-cost houses for industrial workers, slum dwellers and other weaker sections of the society are already in operation in the States etc. No fresh decision has, however, been taken in this regard

Damodar Valley Corporation

3032. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is possibility that Damodar Valley Corporation may finance its own power plans in 1974 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 49.15 crores has been made in the draft Fourth Plan for the Damodar Valley Corporation's Power Projects. Out of this a sum of Rs. 31 crores—i.e. about 60%—is expected to be provided by the Damodar Valley Corporation from its internal resources. It is too early to indicate the position beyond the Fourth Plan Period.

Plan for Increasing Production of Coal by N.C.D.C.

3033. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National

Coal Development Corporation has plans to increase the production of coal by about six million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) : (a) Subject to availability of adequate demand for coal and transport and other facilities, the National Coal Development Corporation has plans to increase its production from 12.62 million tonnes to 23.50 million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(b) The increase in coking coal production estimated at about 5.57 million tonnes is expected to come from the mines already developed in Bokaro coal-field and those under development in the Jharia coal-field. The increase in non-coking coal production estimated at about 5.31 million tonnes is expected to come mostly from the mines already developed and under development.

State Bank's Scheme for Advancing Loans to Agricultural Graduates

3034. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India has finalised the scheme to advance 100 per cent loans on the mortgage of land to Agricultural Graduates in the rural areas ; and

(b) the response to and progress of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The State Bank of India announced towards the end of May, 1969 a special scheme called "Farm Graduate Scheme" for providing financial assistance to prospective graduate farmers who have worthwhile projects of agricultural production but are unable to undertake them due to lack of financial resources. A statement containing the main features of the scheme is annexed.

(b) The scheme has not yet been brought into force. It is proposed to be implemented by the Bank and its subsidiaries shortly at certain selected centres.

*Annexure***Farm Graduate Scheme of the State Bank of India**

Object : To provide financial assistance to prospective graduate farmers, having requisite technical qualifications and worthwhile farm development projects but unable to undertake them due to lack of sufficient resources.

Eligibility : The borrower should have land either in his own name or jointly with others. In addition, the farm graduate should have a worthwhile project of agricultural development, have requisite technical ability to run the farm and be capable of taking up new ventures with a spirit of determination. In exceptional cases, loans may be granted for the purchase of land also.

Scope : For the present the scheme would be operative only at selected centres in areas which are most responsive and yield maximum profit. Such areas should be assured of adequate water supply and not be subject to drought, flood and water-logging. Areas already included in the Intensive Area District Programme (IADP), Intensive Area Agricultural Programme (IAAP) and High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP), will be given special preference for the operation of the scheme.

Under the scheme financial assistance will be provided for covering the following activities :

- (i) production of foodgrains and commercial crops including Hybrid and high yielding varieties of seeds ;
- (ii) special farming activities such as poultry, dairy, fishery, grape and orchard gardens, horticulture, pig-gery etc. ; and
- (iii) setting up and running of service units.

The financial assistance is intended to cover the entire range of financial requirements including the following :

- (a) medium term loans for development of land, irrigation facilities and construction of farm house. etc. ;
- (b) instalment credit loans for purchase of tractors and other agricultural implements ; and

- (c) working capital loans for purchase of fertilisers, pesticides, seeds etc. and for meeting other cultivation expenses.

The assistance will be limited to Rs. 1 lakh depending on the requirements of each project and the resources, if any, already available with the borrower. The applicant will be required to bring as much amount as possible from his own resources to meet a portion of the outlay. This will form the margin. However, if the applicant has no resources of his own, no margin will be stipulated. But at the time of every renewal of working capital advance margin on a gradually enhanced scale will be imposed, depending the surplus of the immediately preceding year.

The loan will normally be for a maximum period of 10 years in the case of the State Bank of India and 7 years in the case of subsidiaries. The instalment credit will, however, be upto a maximum of 5 years. Working capital loans will be repayable on demand. The security for the loans will comprise of the following :

- (a) *Medium term loan* : Registered mortgage of land with structures, if any, pipe-line etc. ;
- (b) *Instalment credit* : Hypothecation of tractor and implements plus additional security by way of equitable mortgage of land offered for medium term loans or registered/equitable mortgage where no medium term loan has been granted ;
- (c) *Working capital loan* : Hypothecation of crops with collateral security by way of registered/equitable mortgage of land.

The rate of interest for all types of advances under the scheme will be $9\frac{1}{2}\%$. The loanee will have to bear the expenses connected with the verification of title of land execution of documents etc. If necessary, those will be provided by the bank by way of a loan repayable in two or three years. The loanee will also be required to insure a agricultural machinery and implements against usual risks with a company approved by the bank. The insurance policy will be in the custody of the bank. Crops will also be insured if that facility becomes available.

Inspection : Although the scheme is intended to assist technically qualified persons, with a view to ensuring the soundness and the success of the scheme, initial scrutiny and certification will be arranged by the bank. Great emphasis will also be given on inspection and follow up of advances. The expenses of such inspections will be borne by the bank.

कृषि फार्मों के लिए ऋण

3035. श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निर्धारित कृषि फार्मों को ऋण देने के लिए अनिश्चित धनराशि के लक्ष्य जून, 1969 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में कहां तक पूरे हुए हैं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक बैंक द्वारा उपयुक्त अवधि में इस काम के लिए कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) कृषि-फार्मों को ऋण देने के लिए रिजर्व बैंक ने ऐसा कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है। लेकिन, राष्ट्रीय ऋण परिषद की सिफारिश का अनुसरण करते हुए, रिजर्व बैंक के साथ विचार विमर्श के बाद, 20 बड़े बड़े बैंकों ने यह संकेत दिया था कि उन्हें आशा है कि जुलाई 1968 से जून 1969 तक की अवधि में कृषि को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों में लगभग 43 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि होगी। जुलाई 1968 से मार्च 1969 तक की अवधि के जो प्राकड़े उलब्ध हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि इन बैंकों द्वारा कृषि को दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष अग्रिमों में 115 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई। अग्रिमों की अधिकांश वृद्धि उर्वरकों के वितरण के कारण और राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों और कृषि-उद्योग निगमों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के रूप में किये जाने वाले अप्रत्यक्ष वित्त-प्रबन्ध के कारण हुई। किसानों को दी जाने वाली सीधी वित्तीय सहायता में लगभग 14.85 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

Village Housing Project

3036. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI TULSIDAS
DASAPPA :
SHRI M. S. OBEROI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Village Housing Project Scheme has made very little progress so far ;

(b) what is the precise progress made under the scheme for items for which 100 per cent grant is given by Centre to the State Governments as against the targets for their completion ;

(c) the total amount that Central Government has advanced under part (b) above so far and how much of it has been utilised ; and

(d) the reasons for non-utilisation of grant by the different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes ; the progress under the Village Housing Projects Scheme has not been satisfactory.

(b) to (d). Central financial assistance is allocated for implementation of the Village Housing Projects Scheme as a whole, and not for any specific programme thereunder. The Scheme provides that the State Governments may utilize upto about 1/3rd of the outlay under it for providing free house-sites to landless agricultural workers, and about 1/6th of the outlay for laying of streets and drains in the selected villages. 100% of the expenditure incurred under these two programmes is admissible as Central grants. No targets have been prescribed and the States implement the programmes at their discretion. According to information available, the progress achieved under the two programmes is as follows ;

(1) House-Sites

Sanctioned : 1166	} (besides, Bihar have acquired 9·92 acres of land for this pur- pose,) Rs. Lakhs
Allotted : 1047	
Expenditure incurred : 4·55	

(2) Streets and Drains**(i) Streets :**

	K.ms.
Sanctioned :	323
Completed :	212

(ii) Drains :

Sanctioned :	274
Completed :	158
Expenditure incurred Rs. 18·37 lakhs.	

I.O.C. Rates of Petroleum Products

3037. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rates of petroleum products of the Indian Oil Corporation during the last three years were more than the rates of Foreign Petroleum Companies :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) how much extra amount was received by the Indian Oil Corporation due to higher rates than what they ought to have received if they had charged rates equal to those of the foreign companies ;

(d) the profit shown in those years by the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(e) the profits shown by other foreign companies in this period ; and

(f) the percentage of profits in this period of all the big petroleum products companies including Indian Oil Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The ceiling selling prices of bulk refined petroleum products are determined by the Central Government and are same for all marketing companies.

(d) to (f). As per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1629/69.]

Shift in Policy Towards Medical Education

3038. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a shift in their policy towards medical education and more attention will now be paid on improving the standard of education rather than improving the facilities for its expansion ;

(b) whether the new shift in policy will have adverse impact on the already dismal doctor-population ratio in the country ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to make good the shortage of doctors by the end of Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) In the Fourth Five Year Plan the emphasis in the field of medical education will be on the improvement of the existing medical colleges rather than on their numerical expansion. Ten new medical colleges, are, however, proposed to be started in the Fourth Plan to expand the facilities for the training of doctors.

(b) and (c). Output of doctors from the existing and proposed new medical colleges is expected to improve the doctor-population ratio from 1 : 5150 as at present to 1 : 4300 by the end of the plan period.

At present there are 93 medical colleges in the country with an admission capacity of about 11,500 per annum. With ten more medical colleges the annual admission capacity will rise to about 13,000.

Return of Doctors now Working on Teaching Posts Abroad

3039. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what opportunities and facilities are offered by Government to those Indian doctors abroad who are holding teaching

posts in various colleges and Universities in U.K., U.S.A. etc. and who are willing to return to India on similar posts ;

(b) what procedure is followed by Government in selecting such candidates from abroad for teaching posts in Indian medical colleges and institutions ; and

(c) the number of such Indian doctors at present in U.K. and U.S.A. who are holding teaching posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Faculty posts in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, are advertised in India and also notified to the Indian Missions in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Indian nationals serving in the foreign countries who apply are considered in absentia for appointment to these posts.

The Union Public Service Commission have made special arrangements to enable overseas candidates to compete for vacancies advertised. The Commission's advertisements are published abroad through Indian Missions. Arrangements are also made to interview them abroad whenever it is found feasible to do so.

(c) According to the information compiled by the C.S.I.R. there were 103 medical personnel in the U.S.A. and 18 in U.K. holding faculty positions at the beginning of 1968.

Expansion of Oil Refining Capacity by 1975

3040. **SHRI N. K. SOMANI :**
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Petroleum have projected a total oil refining capacity of 34 million tonnes by 1975 ;

(b) whether these projections have been examined by a study group of his Ministry ; and

(c) the programme of expansion of public sector and private sector refineries to meet this demand ?

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

(b) and (c). Studies are being made as to how and when these capacities should be created and where they should be located most economically. -

Press Printing Forged Currency Notes Found in Deoghar in Santhal Parganas

3041. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a miniature Press was found some where in the town of Deoghar in Santhal Parganas during the first week of June, 1969, wherein forged currency notes were printed and circulated ;

(b) whether any arrests were made and the arrested people prosecuted ; and

(c) the amount of such forged currency notes in circulation and whether any attempts were made to withdraw these notes from circulation ?

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

Loan Sought by Orissa Government

3042. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have asked for a loan of 45 crores of rupees from the Central Government for 1969-70 to meet its revenue deficits ;

(b) whether the Orissa Government have already made an overdraft of 7 crores of rupees from the Reserve Bank of India in the current year ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No such request has been received by the Government of India.

(b) and (c) The State Government's overdraft on the Reserve Bank increased by Rs. 7.94 crores in April during the current year. The reasons for the increase are not known but subsequently the overdraft went down. The State Government were able to clear the overdraft on the 27th June, 1969 after obtaining a ways and means advance from the Central Government and is not running any overdraft currently.

Tax Evasion by a Ghee Firm of Delhi.

3043. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an informant had submitted documentary evidence to the Income-tax authorities regarding evasion of tax to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs by a ghee firm in Delhi ;

(b) whether any investigation had been made in this case on the basis of the evidence submitted by the informant ;

(c) If so, what were the findings thereof ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI). (a) to (d). A complaint of tax evasion against a ghee firm of Delhi was received through the Central Bureau of Investigation along with some documentary evidence. The investigations are in progress. Unless the investigations are completed, it is not possible to say the exact amount of tax evasion involved in the case.

Foreign Exchange to Persons going Abroad for Medical Treatment

3044. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any criterion has been laid down for grant of foreign exchange in case of Indians going abroad for medical treatment ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A person requiring release of foreign exchange for medical treatment abroad has

to obtain recommendation from the Presidency Surgeon/Civil Surgeon/Staff Surgeon/District Medical Officer/Treating Physician/Surgeon to the effect that the Doctor concerned has satisfied himself that the disease from which the patient is suffering is of such a nature that facilities for its treatment are not available in India or that in spite of the best treatment available in India, no improvement has taken place and it is necessary in the interest of the health of the patient to seek treatment abroad. This certificate has to be countersigned by the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the State concerned as under :

"After careful examination of the facts of the case as given, I agree that treatment of the case is necessary in the country abroad and I recommend release of foreign currency for this purpose".

Foreign exchange is released by the Reserve Bank on the production of the certificates as mentioned above. This is subject to accounts being rendered to the Reserve Bank, duly supported by vouchers to the extent possible, on return.

Rural Housing Schemes in Mysore

3045. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Villages in Mysore where Rural Housing Schemes have started functioning ;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard ; and

(c) the amount spent so far and the extent of Central assistance provided as loans and other grants during the last two years for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY). (a) According to information available, the Village Housing Projects Scheme is being implemented in 443 villages in the Mysore State.

(b) and (c) The State Government has so far sanctioned construction of about 9800 houses at a cost of Rs. 143.45 lakhs. Out of this, about 6400 houses have been comple-

ted against loans amounting to Rs. 124 lakhs disbursed by that Government. In addition, the State Government have developed and allotted 500 free house-sites to landless agricultural workers at a cost of Rs. 2.46 lakhs and laid 66.90 kms. of drains in 66 villages at a cost of Rs. 1.73 lakhs.

During the last two years, 1967-68 and 1968-69, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 14.10 lakhs (Rs. 10.80 lakhs as loan and Rs. 3.30 lakhs as grant) was drawn by the Government of Mysore under the Village Housing Projects Scheme.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in States

3046. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of kerosene oil in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh and it is being sold at more than double the fixed price due to defective system of distribution ;

(b) whether Government propose to consider this aspect and revise their distribution policy ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken to rectify this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) No such case has been brought to Government's notice.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Top Income-Tax payers in Certain States

3047. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the top 20 Income-tax payers in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra ;

(b) the details of arrears standing against them as on the 30th June, 1969 ; and

(c) the action being taken to liquidate the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) The requisite information can be made available according to Commissioner's charges and not according to States. The information relating to the Commissioners' charges of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Lucknow, Kanpur, Bihar, Bombay City and Poona is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Prices of By-Products of Hindustan Zinc Smelter

3048. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of by-products at Hindustan Zinc Smelter, Udaipur are higher than the prices of those by-products of other manufacturers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Slums Around Malkaganj, Delhi

3049. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the article "Women of Malkaganj" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 15th June, 1969 ; and

(b) whether Government purpose to take any steps about the problem of slums around the colony ?

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

(b) There is no proposal at present to clear the slum areas around Malkaganj

Rehabilitation Colony. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has, however, provided basic amenities, such as, open surface drains, brick paved paths, water hydrants, community type latrines and street lighting, in a large part of this area.

राजस्थान में पाये गये निकल के निक्षेप

3050. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के पाली जिले में निकल के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को प्राप्त हुई सूचना क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पालना कोयला खान से लिग्नाइट निक्षेप

3051. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर जिले में पालना कोयला खान में लिग्नाइट निक्षेप की सम्भावनायें बढ़ गई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन निक्षेपों को किस प्रकार उपयोग में लाया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिले में पालाना के लिग्नाइट निक्षेपों का समन्वेषण तथा उपयोग केवल राजस्थान सरकार का विषय है और पालाना लिग्नाइट प्रायोजना राज्य सरकार की एक प्रायोजना है । इस विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कार्य राज्य सरकार को उस समय सहयोग देने या मन्त्रणा देने तक ही सीमित है जब भी वह इस प्रकार

का सहयोग या मन्त्रणा मांगे । राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह सूचित किया गया है कि बीकानेर जिले में पालाना कोयला खान के लिग्नाइट निक्षेपों की संभावनाओं में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । पालाना के लिग्नाइट को, यदि और जब भी उपयोग में लाया जायेगा तापीय बिजली प्रायोजना में उपयोग में लाया जाना प्रस्तावित है । राज्य सरकार से यह ज्ञान हुआ है कि चौथी योजना के दौरान इसके उपयोग के लिये किसी भी राशि की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ।

नर्मदा नदी के जल का उपयोग

3052. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या सिन्धुई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नर्मदा नदी की क्रमशः मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र तथा गुजरात में कितनी लम्बाई है ;

(ख) नर्मदा नदी की कुल लम्बाई कितनी है तथा उक्त राज्यों में से प्रत्येक में इसकी लम्बाई की प्रतिशतता कितनी है ; और

(ग) इसमें से प्रत्येक राज्य को न्यायोचित रूप में नर्मदा नदी के जल की कितनी मात्रा का उपयोग करने का अधिकार है ?

सिन्धुई तथा विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). मुख्य नर्मदा नदी विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी लंबाई तक बहती है और यह कुल लंबाई का कितना प्रतिशत है, इस संबंध में जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :—

राज्य	लंबाई (मील/ किलोमीटर)	कुल लंबाई का प्रतिशत
मध्य प्रदेश	670 (1117)	82.2
मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के बीच सांझी सीमा	22 (37)	2.7
महाराष्ट्र और गुज- रात के बीच सांझी सीमा	24 (40)	2.9
गुजरात	99 (165)	12.2

815 मील (1350 किलोमीटर)

(न) इसका मूल्यांकन उस श्यायाधिकरण द्वारा होना है जिसको नर्मदा जल विवाद के शायिर्ण्य के लिये गठित करने का विचार है।

World Bank's Objection to India's Participation in Joint Industrial Ventures in Developing Countries

3053. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank objected to India's participation in joint industrial ventures in developing countries ; and

(b) if so, on what grounds the bank has raised objections ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cut in Production of Burmah Shell and Esso Refineries

3054. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as soon as Madras Refinery goes into stream, the ESSO and Burmah-Shell Refineries would be asked to curtail their production to their approved capacities ;

(b) whether Government will ask these Refineries to get their requirements of crude through Government rather than their procuring it themselves independently ;

(c) whether Government will force these companies to disclose the actual price paid by them for this crude ; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor ?

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

present operating capacity of the refineries, including Madras Refinery which went on stream in June, 1969, is just adequate to maintain country's requirements in fuel products in 1969. With all the refineries maintaining production at their present capacities, including Madras at its full rated capacity, the increased requirements during 1970 will just be met.

(b) to (d) The foreign oil refineries operate under conditions and terms embodied in the Refinery Agreements between the Government and the Companies. Until these Refinery Agreements are modified, this arrangement will continue.

बम्बई में पीने के पानी की कमी

3056. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई के निवासियों को प्रति वर्ष पीने के पानी की अत्यन्त कमी का सामना करना पड़ना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार का इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये बैतर्ना तथा मटसाई परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से 50 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण मांगा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने लगभग 26 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मांगी थी।

(घ) राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि वह आवश्यक साधन जुटाये।

Expansion of Banking Facilities in the Country

3057. ✓ SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the bank deposits in the country ;

(b) their break-up, State-wise and District-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bank deposits in the South Canara District in Mysore State are larger than the total bank deposits in some States like Orissa ;

(d) if so, the reasons for the uneven development of banking in the country ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to expand banking facilities in areas where these facilities have remained undeveloped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) As on 25th July, 1969, the scheduled commercial banks in the country had deposits of Rs. 4778.7 crores. Available State-wise break-up as at the end of 1967 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1625/69] District-wise information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yer, Sir.

(d) Uneven development of banking in different areas is due partly to differences in the level of economic activity in different parts of the country, and partly to the tendency of privately owned commercial banks to concentrate till quite recently on opening of branches in certain regions or areas.

(e) The objective of the present branch licensing policy is to remove regional disparities in the distribution of bank offices. One of the principal objectives in nationalising the major commercial banks is to promote a wider dispersal of banking facilities.

Regularisation of Palam Colony, Delhi

3058. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Palam Colony in Delhi

consisting of about 25,000 residents was in existence before or after the finalisation of the Master Plan ;

(b) if it was in existence before the Master Plan, the reasons why its existence has not been shown in the said Plan ;

(c) whether Government have decided about the regularisation of this Colony on which Government have spent a lot of money ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Palam village existed before the finalisation of the Master Plan but substantial unauthorised construction has subsequently come up adjacent to it, which is known as "Palam Enclave".

(b) The area has been shown in the Master Plan in the agricultural green belt just outside the 1981 urbanisable limits of Delhi.

(c) and (d) Palam Enclave is one of the 101 unauthorised colonies which came between 1st September, 1962 and 1st February, 1967. It has been decided that all these colonies would be acquired, and houses/plots leased out to the concerned individuals, wherever possible after getting the regularisation plan prepared from the Corporation and charging premium equivalent to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development and other charges. No lease would be given in respect of any property which does not conform to the land use pattern of the Master Plan which is required for any community facilities such as roads, parks, school sites etc.

पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद सम्बन्धी समिति

3059. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री सीताराम केसरी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और ज्ञान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के संबंध में एक उच्च शक्ति राष्ट्र समिति नियुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके निर्देश-पद क्या होंगे ; और

(ग) इस समिति के सदस्य कौन होंगे ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा बाबु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Bill for Compulsory Sterilization

3060. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a legislation on compulsory sterilization of persons suffering from mental diseases, leprosy and tuberculosis has been a failure in the United States ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard to the legislation on the subject being considered in the Rajya Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) According to the available information, legislation in the various States of the United States of America where it has been enacted for compulsory sterilization of persons suffering from mental diseases, leprosy and tuberculosis, has been having practical difficulty in actual implementation, because of legal challenges to these laws in the courts of law.

(b) Government will consider the matter in the light of public opinion being collected for the Rajya Sabha and the legal aspects involved in it.

Giving of Responsibility to Workers in Management of Public Undertakings

3061. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need for giving full responsibility to the workers in the Management of public sector undertakings to attain desired results has been stressed ;

(b) whether the matter has been given a consideration ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended the participation of workers in the Management of Public Enterprises. Accepting this recommendation, the Government have decided that it will be desirable to have a representative of the workers on the Boards of Management of public enterprises provided that he is actually working in the enterprise. Such representation will only be in Industrial Units and not in the case of Financial and Commercial Enterprises. As the decision was taken only very recently, it is too early to assess the results.

Checking of Valuable Antiques at Ports and Airports

3063. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements Government have made at ports and airports to help Customs to check, if any, valuable antiques or art piece is being smuggled out ;

(b) if so, the names of ports and airports where arrangements exist and the broad details thereof ; and

(c) if no arrangements have been made, how smuggling of antiques is proposed to be checked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The export of antiquities under the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947, is prohibited except under the authority of a licence granted by the Director General of Archaeology. In doubtful cases, the Customs at the ports and airports make a reference for expert opinion to the adhoc-Committees set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras by the Archaeological Survey of India. The Committees advise the Customs authorities and intending exporters as to whether or not an article, object or thing offered for export is an antiquity as defined in the Antiquities (Export Control) Act.

देश में लू से मृत्यु

3064. श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० सुगीला नंयर :
श्री अविचन :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त कर ली है जो मर्त, जून और जुलाई 1969 में लू से मरे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में लू से क्रमशः कितने व्यक्ति मरे ; और

(ग) भविष्य में लू से लोगों की मृत्यु न होने पाये इसके लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूलि) : (क) और (ख). लू लगना कोई अधिसूच्य बीमारी नहीं है इसलिए इस बारे में तुरन्त सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) 'लू' की कोई विशेष निरोधी चिकित्सा नहीं है ।

Maharashtra Housing Board

3065. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Housing Board, Bombay has made a representation to him that the funds of Rs. 8 crores offered to it by the Central Government are just 11 per cent of the funds which the Board is likely to spend during the next five years ;

(b) the progress made by the Board during last five years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Board has built more tenements in the past 20 years than any other State Housing Board ; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the representation of the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No such representation has been received in this Ministry so far.

(b) The State Housing Boards are one of the agencies through which the State Governments implement the social housing schemes of this Ministry. The Boards operate under the overall charge of the State Governments which review their performance. This Ministry watch the progress under the social housing schemes for each State as a whole. Progress achieved by any individual executing agency in the State is, therefore, not available with this Ministry.

(c) No such comparative study has been carried out.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Income-tax Evasion

3066. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any suggestion from the public/retired Income-tax Officers about undertaking certain business groups and small areas (like Burra Bazar in Calcutta and Mulji Jetha Market in Bombay) for intensive investigation for the purposes of Income-tax assessment and for checking tax evasion ;

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

(c) if not, whether such investigation will be undertaken in future in view of the fact that under the voluntary disclosure scheme, many big people disclosed their concealed income benami in the name of new and/or fictitious persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Commissioner of Income-tax have reported that no such suggestion has been received.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) Investigations in cases of tax evasion are constantly being undertaken by the Department. Cases of important groups suspected of having evaded tax on a large scale are transferred to the charges of Central Commissioners for a thorough probe. The Intelligence Wing of the Department is engaged in gathering information of evasion in such cases. In other cases, account books are thoroughly examined and local enquiries are made if there are reasons to believe that income has been concealed. Market surveys are undertaken from time to time. In those cases of benami disclosures which came to the notice of the Income-tax Department, necessary steps were taken to assess the real persons. Action will be taken wherever such cases come to the notice of the Department in future.

Mismanagement in Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi

3067. SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports about mismanagement, nepotism and jobbery in the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., Delhi ; and

(b) whether a great resentment prevails in the staff due to favouritism resorted to by the Managing Director and other higher officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Some complaints have been received about certain appointments made by the company recently. These are being looked into.

(b) Government have no information.

Supply of Machinery and Equipment to World Bank Aided Projects

3068. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have requested the World Bank for higher preferential prices for Indian machinery and equipment supplied to World Bank aided projects :

(b) if so, the preferential rate presently being given by the World Bank and the higher rate requested for by Government for such supplies ; and

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to the request made by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). In respect of projects financed by the World Bank/IDA in any country the Bank's policy is to permit a price preference of 15% (or the applicable level of Customs duty whichever is lower) over the C.I.F. quotations to domestic suppliers of machinery and equipment, that are procured on the basis of international competitive tendering. We have been trying to get a change in this policy to permit a domestic price preference of 27½ % or the applicable level of Customs duty whichever is lower. The matter is still under the consideration of the Bank.

Oil Production Capacity of Refineries in India

3069. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Petrol produced in Refineries at Assam and other places in the country annually ;

(b) the quantity imported with names of countries together with its rupee value ;

(c) the places where exploration work is being done with chances of success, if any ; and

(d) the time by which the country is expected to be self-sufficient in this commodity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CANVAN) : (a) It is presumed that by 'Petrol' The Hon'ble Member means 'Crude Oil'. The production of crude oil in Assam and other places in the country during 1968 was of the order of 2950 and 2903 thousand tonnes respectively.

(b) Total imports of crude oil during 1968 was as under :

Country	Quantity (in '000' tonnes)	Values (Rs. in crores)
Iran	8193	73.04
S. Arabia	2123	19.66
Kuwait	134	1.18
Total	10450	93.88

(c) Dumas, Palej, Kalol, Nawagam, Mehsana, Kadi, Sobhasan and Vaso in Gujarat, Nazir and Dum Duma in Assam, Ningru in NEFA, Manhera Tibba in Rajasthan and Madnam in Tamil Nadu. It is too early to indicate the chances of success at these places.

(d) The country will not be sufficient in crude production during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Power Generation Programme in Orissa

3070. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the power generation programme in Orissa during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the total amount earmarked for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) During the Fourth Plan, the following power generation schemes in Orissa are expected to be completed yielding a total benefit of 422.5 MW as per details given below :

	MW
(1) Talcher thermal Station (4th unit)	62.5
(2) Balimela hydro-electric Scheme (6 x 60 MW)	360.0
Total	422.5

(b) The provision for power development in Orissa in the draft Fourth Plan amounts to Rs. 44.55 crores out of which Rs. 29.13 crores is earmarked for the above-mentioned generation schemes.

Assistance to Gold-Smiths of Orissa

3071. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government during 1969 for the purpose of giving assistance to the gold-smiths of Orissa and how the same has been utilized ; and

(b) the number of gold-smiths who have been given assistance so far in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) During the financial year 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 14.12 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for rehabilitation assistance to displaced gold-smiths, out of which Rs. 8.12 lakhs represent the sum which had lapsed out of the previous year's sanction. The Government of Orissa sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 10.26 lakhs as loans of goldsmiths and a Co-operative Society of goldsmiths, during 1968-69. In addition, a sum of Rs. 17.35 lakhs spent by the Government of Orissa in giving educational assistance and technical training facilities to children of goldsmiths during previous years has been reimbursed by the Centre during the year 1968-69.

(b) 81,034 goldsmiths and their children are reported by the State Government to have received assistance under the rehabilitation assistance schemes for goldsmiths in Orissa so far.

Rural Housing Project in Rajasthan

3072. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to the Government of Rajasthan for house-sites for landless agricultural workers for streets and drains and for improving sanitary conditions in villages under the Rural Housing Projects ; and

(b) how the money was spent and what objectives were achieved by the Government of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). Central financial assistance is allocated for implementation of the Village Housing Projects Scheme as a whole and not for any specific project thereunder. Upto the end of March, 1969, a sum of Rs. 150 lakh was allocated to the Government of Rajasthan under the Scheme but only Rs. 78.92 lakhs was drawn by them.

According to transformation available, the Government of Rajasthan are not implementing the programme of providing free house-sites to landless agricultural workers, but have, however, sanctioned the laying of 6,780 Rft. of streets in 5 selected villages at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 84,000, against which a sum of Rs. 69,000 has been spent.

Family Planning Progress in Bikaner District of Rajasthan

3073. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the birth rate has come down in Rajasthan in the year 1968;

(b) what has been the number of voluntary sterilisation and loop insertions in Bikaner Division from the 1st January, 1968 to this date; and

(c) how many new rural family welfare planning centres, rural sub-centres and urban family welfare planning centres will be opened in Bikaner Division in the Fourth Five Year Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASHEKHAR): (a) The birth rate of 42.7 per thousand for 1951-60 (as per 1961 Census) is estimated to have been reduced in Rajasthan by about 2 points per thousand in 1967-68, according to the calculations made by expert demographers.

(b) A statement containing the requisite

information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1626/69.*]

(c) No new Rural Centres, Rural Sub-centres and Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres are proposed to be opened in Bikaner Division during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Indian Institute of Public Administration

3074. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Public Administration is an autonomous body set up by Government enjoying maintenance and other regular grants through his Ministry;

(b) whether the Institute has set up a organisation for Political Data Collection completely financed by foreign foundations and entered into contract with this foreign-guided Centre for conducting research, surveys etc.;

(c) the terms and conditions of the contract under which the Indian Institute of Public Administration has provided free office, faculty, accommodation and other facilities to the Ford Foundation and this new Political Research Centre set up by them; and

(d) whether the study on "Relations between Politicians and Administrators" an assignment from the Administrative Reforms Commission—was done by a team of Indian Institute of Public Administration or by any Institute named by the Ford Foundation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The Indian Institute of Public Administration is an autonomous organisation set up under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. It receives recurring annual grants from the Government of India through the Ministry of Finance.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) The Indian Institute of Public Administration has not provided any office accommodation or other facilities to the Ford Foundation. If the reference to the "new Political Research Centre" is to the

Centre for Applied Politics, an autonomous body set up under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, the Institute has made available to the Centre whose Director is also a Visiting Professor of the Institute, the free use of some of its office accommodation. No contract has however been entered into.

(d) The study on "Relations between Politicians and Administrators" was not formally assigned to the I.I.P.A. by the Administration Reforms Commission. It was undertaken by the I.I.P.A. on its own as a background study for the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Herbs for Oral Contraceptives

3075. SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that oral contraceptive prepared from certain herbs in Assam have proved effective ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give assistance and grow such medicinal plants on massive scales ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No ; its use-effectiveness has yet to be proved.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-State River Water Disputes

3076. SHRI D. B. RAJU :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

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

(a) the latest position of the outstanding river water dispute between various State Governments ; and

(b) the further steps taken by Government to solve this problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The following major inter-State river water disputes are pending settlement :—

- (1) Krishna
- (2) Godavari
- (3) Narmada.

The Krishna dispute and the Godavari dispute have been referred to Tribunals for adjudication under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. It has also been decided to refer the Narmada Water Dispute for adjudication.

Increase in Import Duty on Medical Instruments

3077. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which duty on import of surgical instruments has been increased from 25 per cent to 100 per cent ;

(b) the action taken by Government on the representation that it is likely to deprive the medical practice of proper instruments ; and

(c) whether their imports have already fallen and if so, the comparative figures of their imports before and after the imposition of new duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Surgical instruments are classified under tariff item 77(2) and the rate of import duty continues to be 25 per cent *ad valorem*. Even after the insertion of a new item 87B in the tariff (by the Finance Act, 1969) for imported articles which are intended for personal use (other than drugs and medicines), attracting duty at the rate of 100 per cent *ad valorem*, the rate of duty on surgical instruments imported for professional use is unchanged as the continue to be classified under item 77(2) of the tariff. This position has been clarified to those who represented to Government on the misapprehension that a higher rate would apply. By a notification issued on 9th June, 1969 surgical instruments when imported even for personal use (as distinct from professional use) have been exempted from duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

(c) Does not arise.

Expert Committee on Second Oil Refinery for Assam

3078. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the time for submitting the Report of the Expert Committee to find out the feasibility of setting up a second oil refinery in Assam has been extended by two months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the progress so far made by the Committee in its work ?

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

(b) The Committee has been granted extension for two months to give the fullest opportunity to the authorities of the State of Assam to make their full contribution to the study and also to enable the Committee to study more correctly the proved reserves of crude in the whole of Assam.

(c) The Committee has collected and partially examined a large volume of data in regard to the crude oil reserves and availability, the quantities of various petroleum products produced at the existing refineries in Assam and at Barauni, the projection of the demand for petroleum products in Assam and other areas of Northern India, etc.

Peace Corps Volunteers in India

3079. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Peace Corps Volunteers working in India at present, State-wise ;

(b) the number of technically qualified among them ;

(c) whether Government have reviewed their work in India ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) 545 as on 1st July, 1969. State-wise distribution of these volunteers is

given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1627/69.]

(h) Each volunteer receives specific training for the job he has to do in India and many of them also possess technical qualifications as well as practical experience. They have, therefore, adequate competence for the kind of work that they are expected to do.

(c) As the volunteers are assigned for work with the State Governments their performance is reviewed by the State Governments. An over all review of the volunteer programmes is made annually in consultation with the concerned officials of the State Government.

(d) The programmes have been found to be useful.

Small Savings Collections

3080. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been a decline in the small savings collections last year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the collections ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGAN-NATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The net collections in 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 112.32 crores approximately as against Rs. 123.84 crores in 1967-68. The final audited figures for the year 1968-69 are, however, not yet available.

(b) The decline seems to be largely due to reduction in investments by the Employees Provident Funds of exempted and unexempted establishments due to change in the investment pattern in 1968-69 of these Provident Funds.

(c) Among the steps taken in the recent past to improve collections, mention may be made of the following :

(i) Savings campaigns have been taken up, particularly in the States of Punjab, Haryana, parts of U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat, where there have been increases in rural

incomes. The aim of the savings campaigns is to induct farmers into the habit of banking their savings.

- (ii) The Fixed Deposit Scheme introduced last year as an additional instrument of savings has, from 1st November, 1968, been thrown open to Agents, who would earn commission at the rate of 1½ per cent of the business canvassed by them.
- (iii) The facility of opening a joint account by three adults has been provided in Post Office Savings Bank, subject to the existing limit of Rs. 50,000 for deposits in joint accounts. Hitherto, joint accounts could be opened by only two adults.
- (iv) Following the recommendation of the National Savings Central Advisory Board, which advises Government on the promotion of the Small Savings movement, a Committee known as the National Savings Movement Reorganisation Committee, has been set up to consider the respective roles of the Central National Savings Organisation and the State Complementary Organisations and for suggesting methods of co-ordination between them as also to consider how the movement could be more broad-based and revitalised. This Committee, which is headed by a former Small Savings Minister, Maharashtra, is expected to make its recommendations shortly.

Barrage Scheme of Baitarani River in Orissa

3081. **SHRI S. KUNDU** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Barrage scheme of Baitarani river in Orissa has been finalised and whether it will be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the scheme to construct a Dam on river Burabalanga at Kuliana in Orissa, is being undertaken ; and

(c) if so, in what stage it is at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The project report for the Anandpur Barrage Scheme across Baitarani river in Orissa, sent by the State Government is under technical scrutiny of the Central Water and Power Commission. The Scheme has been proposed by the State Government for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. The new irrigation schemes to be taken up in the Fourth Plan in the various States have, however, not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The Subaranarekha—Budhabalang Irrigation Scheme which envisages construction of a diversion weir on the Subaranarekha at Kokapada in Bihar and a reservoir in the Budhabalang basin at Kuliana is still being investigated by the State Government.

Rationalisation of Capital Structure of Public Undertakings

3082. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR** :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the question of rationalizing the capital structure of certain public sector enterprises ;

(b) if so, whether all the proposal in this regard which were under examination, have been examined ; and

(c) the outcome of this examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The question of rationalizing the capital structure of certain public sector undertakings like Hindustan Steel, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and Heavy Electricals (India) Limited which are capital intensive, has been under the active consideration of Government. Various important issues like initial investment, nature of Technology and tie-up of Technology, build-up of production, order book position, productivity, selling prices, profitability, financial relief and its timing, etc. are involved in the consideration of this matter ; all these issues are under various stages of consideration.

As the matters concerned are complex in nature final decision on all of them is likely to take some more time.

Export of Fertilizer Catalysts

3083. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has signed any contract with any European Country for the export of a range of fertilizer catalysts recently ;

(b) the name of the country with which the contract has been signed ; and

(c) the broad outlines of the agreement signed ?

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

(b) Bulgaria.

(c) The contract has been entered into with M/s Chimimport, for the supply of the following catalysts :

- (1) Catalyst for primary reforming of natural gas.
- (2) Catalyst for secondary reforming of methane.
- (3) Catalyst for high temperature Co-conversion.
- (4) Catalyst for low temperature Co-conversion.
- (5) Catalyst for methanation of CO and CO₂

The total value of the contract is US Dollar 1,15,275 FOB Bombay. As per the contract, the catalysts have to be shipped by Oct./Nov. '69.

Theft of Radio-active Source from Boiler House of Fertilizer Factory Kanpur

3084. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Indian Express* dated the 12th July, 1969 wherein it has been stated that there has been a theft of Powerful Radio-active source from the Boiler House of a fertilizer factory near Kanpur ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that lakhs of people of Kanpur are faced with the danger of radio-active contamination ;

(c) whether the nature of the radio-active metal and its radiation potency have been established ;

(d) the estimated loss as a result thereof ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) According to information received by the Government, the Radio-active source which was reported removed on 9th July, 1962, from its container was located on the 11th July, 1969 buried in open ground some 400 yards outside the factory fence and recovered. It is reported that as there was no habitation in the area where the article was found, there was no question of adverse effect of radiation on the health of the general public.

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

Free Supply of Teeth and Eye Glasses to Needy People

3085. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to supply free teeth and eye glasses to the needy people ; and

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Functioning of Indian Banks in Ceylon

3086. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon have agreed to allow Indian banks to function in Ceylon as approved banks provided the Bank of Ceylon is allowed to open its branches in India ;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to the condition laid down by the Government of Ceylon ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). An informal enquiry was made by the Ceylonese authorities whether the Indian authorities will agree to allow Ceylonese banks to open branches in India. The Ceylonese authorities were informed that the Government have no objection in principle to agree to allow Ceylonese banks to open branches in India on the same terms and conditions on which banks from other countries are allowed to open such branches. The Ceylonese Government have since permitted the Indian banks functioning in Ceylon to accept deposits of Ceylonese.

Japan's Co-operation in Cochin Fertilizer Project

3087. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI VISHWANATHA
MONON :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has agreed to explore the possibilities of co-operating in Cochin Fertilizer project ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Loans for Development of Hotel Industry

3088. SHRI M. S. OBEROI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after the creation of the Hotel Development Loan Fund, other institutions of Government have stopped advancing loans for the development of the hotel industry in the private sector ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the resources of the hotel Development Loan Fund are not adequate enough to meet demands for the development of hotel industry ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to allocate adequate funds to be made available to the prospective hoteliers or direct other financial institutions *viz.*, the Life Insurance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank and banks to make available loans for the development of hotel industry in the country ?

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

Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Private Limited

3089. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Company called the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Private Ltd. has been registered ; and

(b) if so, the justification and functions of the same ?

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

(b) India has been among the foremost in the world in developing irrigation. In the

field of power, India has built a large number of thermal and hydro projects. The progress in this field of development has been rapid during the last two decades. In this process of development, specialised knowledge and expertise in the field of investigations, planning, design and execution of projects has been built up. There is demand for engineering and consultancy services in developing countries and an autonomous organisation has, therefore, been set up to bid for and secure contracts for consultancy and related services pertaining to Water and Power development projects in the developing countries.

The Company will provide and perform engineering and related technical consultancy services for development of water resources, irrigation and drainage, electrical power, flood control and water supply projects, and procurement, installation, management of construction and related services in connection with the construction of resources development projects like dams, barrages, canals, hydro-power and thermal power stations, and transmission and distribution systems. It will also offer services for pre-investment surveys, aerial photography, hydrological surveys, material surveys, foundation and investigation, soil surveys, and land classification surveys.

The Company proposes to undertake work principally abroad. It has already applied for registration with United Nations agencies so that it can bid for pre-investment surveys, studies, projects etc., assisted by United Nations agencies in developing countries.

Increase in the Price of Coal

3090. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to increase the prices of coal ;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and
- (c) the percentage of the proposed increase in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). Consequent to decontrol of coal prices with

effect from 24th July 1967, it is now for the buyers and sellers to settle the coal prices mutually. In view of this, the question of Government increasing the coal prices does not arise .

Medical Seats for Manipur and Nagaland

3091. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of pre-Medical and M.B.B.S. seats allotted for Manipur and Nagaland for the year 1969-70 ;
- (b) the list of colleges and the seats therein so allotted for Manipur and Nagaland ; and
- (c) the number of seats demanded by the Government of Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library. See No. LT. - 1628/69.]*

परिवार नियोजन के बिन्दु अखिल भारतीय हिन्दू महासभा का अभियान

3092. श्री शशि मूषण : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अखिल भारतीय हिन्दू महासभा द्वारा जनता से की गई इस अपील की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जन संख्या न घटाई जाये ;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस आशय के समाचार की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि हिन्दू महासभा ने अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए धर्म-परिवर्तन अभियान को और अधिक तीव्र बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो जनता पर इसके

सम्भावित प्रभाव के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

इस अभियान से परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर होने वाले प्रभाव को निष्प्रभाव करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० भीपति चन्द्रशेखर) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता । यह उल्लेख करना उपयुक्त होगा कि भारत में परिवार नियोजन आन्दोलन नैतिक, बौद्धिक, वैज्ञानिक तथा स्वैच्छिक आधार पर चलाया गया है । यह एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष आन्दोलन है जो सभी समुदायों के लोगों के समाजिक-आर्थिक विकास से सम्बन्धित है तथा जाति-पाति, मत धर्म या सामाजिक-स्थिति के भेद भाव के बिना सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान रूप से लागू है ।

Unemployment Problem in West Bengal

3093. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have asked the centre to mobilise resources and money to solve the unemployment problem in the State ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation of Medical Seats for Central Government

3094. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government

have kept certain number of seats for allotment to candidates as they prefer for M.B.B.S. Course ;

(b) if so, the number retained throughout the country in this regard ;

(c) whether it is a fact that no mark or merit will be considered in the case of direct selection by the Central Government for M.B.B.S. Course ; and

(d) whether consideration for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will cover in this allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The Central Government reserve seats in the Medical Colleges every year for the following categories of students only :

- (i) Students belonging to Union Territories having no Medical Colleges of their own and Nagaland.
- (ii) Children of India-based staff serving in Indian Missions abroad, the United Nations Organisation and its specialised agencies abroad.
- (iii) Children of ex/deceased or serving personnel of armed forces.
- (iv) Repatriates from Burma, Ceylon, Mozambique and other countries.
- (v) Students from Sikkim and Bhutan.
- (vi) Cultural Scholars, private students of Indian origin domiciled abroad and private foreign students.
- (vii) Students from relatively less developed Commonwealth Countries.
- (viii) Students coming under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan ; and
- (ix) Students coming under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan.

(b) The number of seats reserved for the above categories of students varies from year to year depending upon the reservation actually made by the State Governments,

Universities and the Managing Bodies of the Colleges concerned.

(c) and (d). Selection of Indian students against the reserved seats is made on the basis of merit and 20% of the reserved seats are earmarked for eligible students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Selection of Cultural Scholars is made by the Ministry of Education and that of other categories of foreign students excluding the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan Scholars by the Ministry of External Affairs. The Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan Scholars are selected by the Indian Missions accredited to different countries.

Assessment of Wealth of Central Ministers

3095. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- whether the wealth of all the Ministers at the Centre has been assessed ;
- if not, the reasons therefor ; and
- the steps being taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the hon'ble Member is referring to assessment for purposes of wealth tax. Assessments under the Wealth Tax Act are made either on the basis of returns filed by the assessee themselves, or on the basis of returns which they file in response to notices issued by the Wealth Tax authorities wherever this is called for. In the cases of all concerned Central Ministers, assessments for purposes of wealth tax have either been completed or are in the process of completion accordingly.

चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक बिजली का उत्पादन

3096. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक बिजली का उत्पादन कितना हो जाएगा ; और

(ख) क्या यह देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त होगी ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बिजली विषयक कार्यकारी दल के अनुमानों के मुताबिक चौथी योजना के अन्त पर बिजली की प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता 260 मेगावाट अर्थात् लगभग 10,400 करोड़ यूनिट प्रतिवर्ष होना चाहिये जब कि चौथी पांचवर्षीय योजना में 220 किलोवाट अर्थात् लगभग 8,800 करोड़ यूनिट प्रतिवर्ष बिजली के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य परिकल्पित है, जिसे से यह स्पष्ट जाहिर है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक 40 लाख किलोवाट की कमी होगी ।

Declaration of Employees' Cooperative Credit Societies as Non-Banking Institutions

3097. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Reserve Bank of India has refused to declare the Employees Cooperative Credit Societies as non-banking institutions and/or exempt them from the purview of the Banking Regulations Act ;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has refused to relax some of the provisions of the Banking Regulations Act in respect of the Urban Cooperative Credit Banks as recommended by the Government of West Bengal ;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has also refused to acknowledge the nominal associate members as members in the 'real' sense of the term ;

(d) whether the Government of West Bengal have acknowledged the nominal associate members as members in the 'legal' sense of the term ; and

(e) whether Government propose to take suitable steps so that the innumerable Employees' Cooperative Credit Societies and Urban Co-operative Credit Banks do not

suffer and are not forced to close down because of the attitude of the Reserve Bank of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is not a fact that the Reserve Bank has refused to declare the Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies as non-banking institutions. The Reserve Bank permits such a society to go out of the purview of the Act provided it amends its bye-laws so as to permit acceptance of deposits from members only and repays or makes adequate provision for the repayment of deposits made by non-members. So far, out of a total of 770 salary earners/Employees' Co-operative Societies at the beginning of 1966, 424 Societies have been exempted by the Reserve Bank from the purview of the Banking Regulation Act (as applicable to Co-operative Societies).

(b) The Government of West Bengal recommended in June, 1966, that the provisions of the Act specially those relating to the maintenance of minimum cash reserves and liquid assets in respect of urban co-operative credit banks should be relaxed. Since such relaxation would have defeated the purpose of extending the regulatory provisions of the Banking Regulation Act to Co-operative Banks, the recommendation was not accepted.

(c) and (d). Nominal/Associate Members, wherever State Cooperative Societies Act provides for their admission as such members are treated as 'Members', as far as that Act is concerned. In the Reserve Bank's view, the acceptance of deposits from nominal or associate members who do not have any voice in the management would amount to acceptance of deposits from the public within the meaning of Banking Regulation Act and therefore the exemption of such societies from the purview of the Banking Regulation Act has not been allowed by the Reserve Bank.

(e) It is not true that Employees' Co-operative Credit Societies and Urban Banks either suffer or are forced to close down because of the attitude of the Reserve Bank of India. As already stated in answer to part (a) of the Question, the Reserve Bank would consider the request of any such society to go out of the purview of Banking Regulation Act provided a suitable amend-

ment to its bye laws is made to prohibit acceptance of deposits from non-members after providing for the refund of all deposits belonging to such non-members.

**श्री श्री श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए
दिल्ली में दो कमरों वाले
क्वार्टर बनाना**

1098. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए दो कमरे वाले कितने कितने क्वार्टर प्रति वर्ष बनाये गये और कहां-कहां ;

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70 के बजट में इस कार्य के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि नियत की तथा वास्तव में प्रति वर्ष इस कार्य पर कितना कितना धन खर्च किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त अवधि में ऐसे क्वार्टर नहीं बनाये गये तो इसके क्या कारण थे और भविष्य में सरकार ऐसे क्वार्टर कहां कहां बनाना चाहती है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री व० सू० वर्तु) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए दो-कमरों वाले कोई क्वार्टर नहीं बनाए गए ।

(ख) प्रायः सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों के निर्माण हेतु बजट में निषिद्धों का नियतन वर्गानुसार नहीं किया जाता । तथापि, चालू वर्ष दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में त्रिभिन्न टाइम के लगभग 2,000 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए 100 लाख रुपये के बजट की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस नियतन में से, डी० आई० जड० क्षेत्र में टाइप I (दो कमरों वाले) 64 क्वार्टरों के

निर्माण के अनुमान की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। क्योंकि इन क्वार्टरों का निर्माण अभी प्रारंभ होना है, अतएव अभी कोई रकम खर्च नहीं की गई।

(ग) निधियों की उपलब्धता तथा विभिन्न टाईप के क्वार्टरों में परिमुष्टि में प्रानुपातिक कमी के अनुसार विभिन्न वर्गों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण चरणों में किया जा रहा है। जिन टाईप I के 64 क्वार्टरों को स्वीकृति इस वर्ष में दी गई है, वे नई दिल्ली के डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र में निमित किए जायेंगे।

Production of Mineral Turpentine Oil

3099. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ESSO Company has stopped totally the production of mineral turpentine oil ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ; and

(c) the total gross and net profits of ESSO Company in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 ?

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

(b) The Government have made alternative arrangements to supply a suitable product ex-Koyalji Refinery.

(c) The requisite information is as under :

Year	Gross Profit (Rs./Lakhs)	Net Profit (Rs./Lakhs)
1965	148.6	19.3
1966	103.6	13.3
1967	40.8	27.9
1968	Audited figures are not available.	

Discussion About Barak Project between Chief Ministers of Manipur and Assam

3100. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister, Manipur

and the Chief Minister, Assam have discussed about the Barak Project at Shillong sometime in June, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have received report of the said talk ; and

(c) if so, the details of the talk on the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The proposal for the construction of a Dam at Narayandhar in the Barak Valley was discussed by the Chief Ministers of Assam and Manipur on the 18th of June, 1969 at a Shillong. The Chief Minister, Manipur while agreeing to offer his whole-hearted support felt that the construction of the dam at the site proposed at present might necessitate large scale displacement of people and also submerge substantial paddy growing areas and parts of the newly laid Cachar road. He, therefore, suggested to explore the possibility of alternative sites for the location of the dam. It was decided that the proposal may be examined including visits to the actual site by the Ministers and officials concerned of both States after the flood season.

Arrears of Rent Against the Shopkeepers of Subzimandi, Delhi

3101. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are arrears of rent against the shopkeepers of Subzimandi, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the exact amount thereof ;

(c) the reasons for the accumulation of arrears ; and

(d) the steps being taken to realise the same in full ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). On the basis of the rent paid earlier by the Fruit and Vegetable Merchants Union to the Delhi Improvement Trust/Delhi Development

Authority, the arrears of rent payable by the Union amounted to Rs. 25 lakhs for the period 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1969. These arrears accumulated consequent on the Union having gone in for litigation. The Union has now paid the arrears and agreed that the claim of the Municipal Corporation for interest be referred to the Lt. Governor for arbitration.

अमरीका, रूस और जापान की तुलना में भारत में उत्पादित बिजली के प्रति यूनिट लागत

3102. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या सिंघाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका, रूस और जापान की तुलना में भारत में बिजली के उत्पादन पर प्रति यूनिट अधिक खर्च आता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका न्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त की है जो बिजली के उत्पादन व्यय को कम करने के बारे में सुझाव देगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस समिति ने इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति की है और तत्सम्बन्धी न्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंघाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अमरीका, रूस और जापान के विविध स्रोतों से बिजली उत्पादन की वास्तविक लागत अधिकृत रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं है । इससे सम्बंधित जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है ।

इस देश में बिजली उत्पादन की वर्तमान औसत लागत नीचे दी जाती है :

बिजली उत्पादन की लागत

(लगभग)—पैसे/यूनिट में

पन-बिजली ताप

केन्द्र 2.5 से 4.0

(i) खान शीर्ष पर 4.2 से 6.3

(ii) खान शीर्ष से दूर

जगहों में 5.8 से 11.4

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) मई, 1969 में स्थापित की गई समिति द्वारा एक वर्ष बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की सम्भावना है ।

उपग्रह द्वारा तूफान के खतरे की चेतावनी

3103. श्री क० मि० मधुकर: क्या सिंघाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 9 जून, 1969 को 'आर्यवर्त' में प्रकाशित हुए एक समाचार के अनुसार उन्होंने यह कहा था कि अमरीका द्वारा छोड़े गये उपग्रह ने 14 मई, 1969 को उस तूफान के चित्र लिये थे जो कि लगभग 300 मील दूर महासागर में आया था, परन्तु इसकी सूचना शीघ्र प्रेषित नहीं की जा सकी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) क्या समय पर सूचना मिल जाती तो क्या आवश्यक सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किये जा सकते थे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंघाई तथा बिद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (ग). अमरीकी मौसम उपग्रह द्वारा 14 मई, 1969 को लिये गए फोटो अमूल्य थे और उन से चक्रवात के प्रारंभिक विकास का पता चलता था । यह चित्र मद्रास और कलकत्ता में स्थित तूफान सम्बन्धी चेतावनी देने वाले केन्द्रों को भेज दिया गया था । ये चेतावनियां आकाशवाणी के मद्रास, विजयवाड़ा और विशालापटनम केन्द्रों के जरिये भेजी गई थीं । जो कुछ बताया गया था, वह यह था कि चक्रवात की तीव्रता और उसके अगले मार्ग के बारे में पूर्वी तट पर रठार केन्द्रों की कमी के कारण प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती । यदि ये रठार केन्द्र वहां होते, इन से बहुत ही अधिक जानकारी मिल जाती और इस बिस्तृत जानकारी से क्षतिबोधों को काफी हद तक कम करना सम्भव हो जाता ।

Sharing of Revenue Received from Assam

3104. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the items besides Income-tax on which Central Government impose tax in Assam State :

(b) the total revenue Central Government got during the last three years and its yearly break-up from the State of Assam ; and

(c) the total amount of money that has been given to the State Government of Assam during the above period by the Central Government from its allocations and its yearly break-up besides loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). All the Central Acts under which taxes and duties are levied and collected are applicable to the State of Assam. A statement showing the realisation from Customs and Union Excise duties in Assam and the realisations from the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax Assam, of Income-tax, Corporation tax, Wealth Tax, Estate Duty, Gift Tax and Expenditure Tax for the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT—1629/69].

(c) The total amount transferred to the State of Assam during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 as its share of Income-tax, Estate Duty and Union Excise Duties is shown below :

	Rs. in lakhs		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Income-tax	3,35	4,27	4,76
Estate Duty	11	9	15
Union Excise Duties	7,33	7,50	9,38
	10,79	11,86	14,29

Customs duties, Corporation Tax, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Expenditure Tax are not shareable with the State Government.

Aid from the World Bank to Divert the Flood Waters, of the Ghaggar

3105. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the

Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of Punjab and Haryana, have sought financial aid from the World Bank, to divert the flood waters of the Ghaggar, which have been menacing the vast and fertile areas in the Ganganagar district in Rajasthan, to the Sutlej or the Yamuna ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the approach has been made direct to the Bank by these Governments or through the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Government of India has approached the World Bank for assistance for Flood Protection and Drainage Schemes in the Ghaggar and Western Jamuna Canal tracts of Punjab and Haryana States.

M/s. Dodsai (P) Ltd.

3106. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 921 on the 24th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the investigations being conducted into the affairs of M/s. Dodsai and Company have since been completed ;

(b) if so, with what results ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the same is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Replies to the show-cause notices and directives referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 921 answered on the 24th February, 1969, which were issued by the Enforcement Directorate to M/s. Dodsai (P) Ltd., and some of its Directors, have been received and the matter is under adjudication by the Director of Enforcement.

It is not possible to state precisely when the Proceedings will be completed. Efforts are being made by the Enforcement Directorate to finalise the same early.

**Shri Mundhra's Letter to his Agents
in U.K.**

3107. **SHRI JAI SINGH :**
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 149 on the 24th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the investigation being conducted into the letter purported to be written by Shri Haridas Mundhra to his Trade Controller in U.K. about the payment of 'five pound of tea' to one Shri Verma, have since been made ; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) :** (a) Enquiries being made by the Enforcement Directorate in the matter have not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Alternative Accommodations for Occupants
of Government Premises**

3108. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of directions issued by Government or referred to the Delhi Administration since 1966, yearwise, to allot alternative accommodation to the occupants of Government premises under the control of the Director of Estates, New Delhi ;

(b) the number of above direction redeemed, year-wise, and the number to be redeemed ; and

(c) the reasons for not providing alternative accommodations prior to ejection ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
B. S. MURTHY) :** (a) Those employees of the Delhi Administration, for whom no separate department pool exists, are eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation and no direction as such are issued to the Delhi Administration to allot alternative accommodation to the occupants of general pool accom-

modation under the control of the Directorate of Estate.

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

**Death of Mrs. Kakni in All India
Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi**

3109. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :**
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI T.D. RAMABADRAN :
SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) the circumstances which led to the sudden passing away of Mrs. Kakni on the 14th June, 1969, a patient in ward No. 9, Orthopaedic Department in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the doctor on duty saw the patient during the night and if so, whether her condition was serious, whether the medicines were given to her and whether the relatives of the deceased were informed immediately ;

(c) whether at the instance of the Head of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery a senior doctor was to be posted in ward No. 9, if so, why a senior doctor was not posted; and

(d) the step Government propose to take against the doctor who was on night duty ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S.
MURTHY) :** (a) Mrs. Kakni aged 70 years, was admitted to the institute's Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis of the lumbar spine. A major operation was performed on her on the 6th May, 1969 after which she suffered a difficult post-operative period and developed hypotension. Thereafter, she improved gradually. She died suddenly in the early hours of the 14th June, 1969.

(b) The Doctor on duty saw her at 9.30 P.M. on the 13th June, 1969 and found that she was well. No other drug was given to her except the anti-tubercular drug. As her condition was not serious no information was sent to her relatives.

(c) The Head of the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery did not issue any instructions for the posting of a senior doctor in the Ward. An experienced Doctor was on duty in the Ward and in addition to him a Registrar and a senior consultant were also available on call.

(d) There is no negligence and hence the question of taking any action does not arise.

Supply of Kerosene Oil to Gujarat

3110. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the *Per capita* supply of kerosene oil in Gujarat during 1966-67 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that whatever supply was made it was far below the demand ; and

(c) if so, whether Gujarat was allocated sufficient kerosene oil during the year 1967-68 keeping in view their actual demand for the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) The *Per capita* consumption of kerosene oil in Gujarat during 1966-67, based on an estimated population of 23,838,000 (Mid-July, 1966) works out to 8.67 kilograms or 11.13 litres.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

P.V.C. Shoe Manufacturing Units in States

3111. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every State has been allotted four P.V.C. Shoe manufacturing units ;

(b) if so, the number of units allotted to the State of Bihar ;

(c) whether priority has been given to the residents of Bihar ; and

(d) the future policy of Government for the promotion of this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Government's policy is to encourage the setting up of two to four units in the small scale sector in each State for the manufacture of full P.V.C. Shoes.

(b) So far no unit has come up in the State of Bihar.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is the current policy of the Government to reserve full P.V.C. footwear (Chappals, Sandals and Shoes) exclusively for development in the small scale sector except for export by predominantly export-oriented units.

Mining Leases Granted in States

3112. SHRI G.C. NAIK :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SARI D. AMAT :

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

(a) the number of mining leases granted up-to date in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Union territory of Goa alongwith minerals ;

(b) the names of the parties to whom mining leases were granted in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the date of such grants alongwith area of each lease ; and

(c) what are the deposits of different minerals in each of these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deposits of Lease-Holds in States

3113. SHRI G.C. NAIK :
SARI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) what are the deposits of individual

lease hold in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the number of mines working and the number of mines lying idle in these States and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the concerned State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

States Surveyed by Geological Survey of India

3114. SHRI G.C. NAIK :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) the names of the States fully surveyed by the Geological Survey of India and the data so collected upto now ; and

(b) whether the Malangtoli-Pirpukri Block in Keonjhar District in Orissa was surveyed by the Geological Survey of India and if so, when and what are the deposits of minerals alongwith grades thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Preliminary reconnaissance mapping and mineral surveys have been completed in almost all parts of the country. Geological survey is a continuous process. Sophistication in theories of mineral formation, advances in exploration techniques and necessity of augmenting mineral resources entail remapping on larger scales on modern topographic base maps and aerial photographs. Such remapping has been in progress all over the country.

As a result of survey carried out many mineral deposits have been located e.g. rock phosphate, bauxite, bentonite, clays, chromite, coal, lignite, copper, lead and zinc ores, diamond, limestone, dolomite, fluorite, gold, graphite, gypsum, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, nickel and pyrite etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. Detailed investigations by the Geological Survey of India were carried out from March 1963 to April 1968. As a result of these investigations, total reserves of 530 million tonnes of iron ore have been estimated. Out of this, about 157 million tonnes of lump iron ore, with average Fe. content of 63% and 90 million tonnes of lump ore with Fe. content between 58 and 62.99%, are likely to be recovered.

Opening of N.D.M.C. Counter in South/North Avenues or Parliament House

3115. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Members of Parliament have made complaints about the irregular disconnecting of their electricity and power line. of their flats by New Delhi Municipal Committee ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact Government is considering the opening of an office of New Delhi Municipal Committee either in South/North Avenues or in Parliament House so that the complaints and other electricity bill payments could be made there ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) No such complaint has been received so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are five cash collection Centres in N.D.M.C. area, including one in the North Block. It does not entertain complaints.

(d) It is not considered necessary to open any such office in South/North Avenues or in Parliament House as the Town Hall, where at present these complaints are entertained, is centrally situated.

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का कोरबा में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना

3116. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री गं० ख० बोसित :

क्या पेट्रोसियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम ने कोरबा में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से दूसरा संशोधित परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्रतिवेदन ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि वहां इस प्रकार का कारखाना स्थापित करना लाभप्रद रहेगा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रस्तावित कारखाने में यूरिया की उत्पादन लागत 355 रुपये प्रति टन होगी जब कि ट्राम्बे उर्वरक कारखाने में, जो कि नेपथा पर आधारित है, उत्पादन लगभग 367 रुपये प्रति टन होगी ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस कारखाने के लिए बिजली, पानी, भूमि तथा बिक्री कर आदि के सम्बन्ध में रियायतें तथा सुविधाएं प्रदान करना स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित कारखाने की स्थापना के बारे में निर्णय करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोसियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री डा० रा० चम्हारा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) कोरबा में यूरिया के उत्पादन की अनुमानित लागत प्रति टन 354.5 रुपये है ; जिसमें ऋण पर व्याज और इन्वेटी पर प्रति-लाभ शामिल नहीं है । ट्राम्बे में एक नेपथा

आधारित सन्वन्त्र के उत्पादन की तुलनात्मक लागत प्रति टन 326.00 रुपये अनुमानित है ।

(घ) कोरबा परियोजना के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भूमि, पानी, बिजली आदि जैसी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है ।

(ङ) सरकार कोयले पर आधारित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के गुण-दोषों (विशेषरूप से बिक्री सम्भावनाओं के बारे में) पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है । सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखानों की संख्या तथा उन के लिए स्थानों के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय के शीघ्र ही किये जाने की आशा है ।

सान्ताक्रूज हवाई अड्डे में सोना जस्त किया जाना

3117. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सान्ताक्रूज हवाई अड्डे पर मारिशस के दो नागरिकों से बड़ी मात्रा में सोना जस्त किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मूल्य तथा मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री प्र० खं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । 23 जुलाई 1969 को बम्बई में सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने मारिशस के उन दो राष्ट्रिकों के पास से 39 किलोग्राम सोना पकड़ा, जो मारिशस से सान्ताक्रूज हवाई अड्डे पर उतरे थे । उक्त सोने का, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा दर पर मूल्य लगभग 3.29 लाख रुपये होता है ।

(ग) दोनों व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया

गया और पुलिस-हिरासत में रखा गया है।
 प्रागे जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पन्ना जिले में बहुमूल्य पत्थर पाया जाना

3118. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 जुलाई, 1969 को मध्य प्रदेश में पन्ना जिले के एक खान में से 28/13 कैंरट भार का एक बहुमूल्य पत्थर पाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) उस व्यक्ति को उसके भाग का कितना घन दिया जायेगा, जिसको उपरोक्त पत्थर प्राप्त हुआ है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :
 (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मूल्य का अनुमान 2 लाख रुपये है।

(ग) पाने वाले व्यक्ति को विक्रय मूल्य का 90 प्रतिशत मिलेगा। इस राशि में से घाय-कर भी काटा जायेगा।

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Not at present.

(b) and (c). It is understood that 'M' device is being studied in United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Israel ; and field testing of it is in progress in Hong Kong. In the absence of authoritative evaluation data, it is not possible for the present to comment on its comparative usefulness.

Disposal of Applications For Mining Leases Under Minerals Concession Rules

3120. SHRI G.C. NAIK ;
 SHRI D.N. DEB :

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

(a) the sections of the Minerals Concession Rules under which applications for mining leases for minerals other than specified minerals held by the prior lessee are disposed off ; and

(b) whether the State Governments are notified this fact ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Sub-Rules (4) to (6) of rule 24 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 as amended in 1968.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Introduction of 'M' Loops

3119. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce 'M' loops in the country ;

(b) whether it is quite popular in many Western countries and if so, the names of those countries ; and

(c) whether this device has corrected many of the deficiencies in the present loops and if so, to what extent ?

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

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported move by Pakistan to Stall the Visit of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to India

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported move by the Government of Pakistan to stall proposed visit of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to India to receive Jawaharlal Nehru Award."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have no information to substantiate or confirm the press reports that the government of Pakistan are seeking to prevent Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan from visiting India this year to receive the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International understanding.

2. The Government of India, as millions of our country-men, greatly look forward to the forthcoming visit of Khan Abdul Chaffar Khan who is held in great esteem and affection by the people of India.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, I do not wish to say anything which would be construed as implying that I do not favour friendship between India and Pakistan. I for one feel that India and Pakistan should be friends. Nevertheless we must face facts and must remember history. I am sure, the hon. Minister would not like to go down as a falsifier of history but as an upholder of history.

What happened with Badshah Khan ? For 15 years he was kept in solitary confinement in Pakistan's jails. You will remember that this was nothing new for him.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : लेकिन कांग्रेस ने उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया ।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : During British rule he was made to suffer solitary confinement ; yet, nothing could crush his spirit.

I do not wish to give many examples but would just quote about Baba Kharak Singh, whom you will remember, from Badshah Kan himself :

"Among the Dehra Ghazi Khan prisoners my sentence was the longest..... Only Sardar Kharak Singh and I remained there. The IG Prisons visited the jail again. Arrogantly he approached us in our barrack and addressing the Sardar said : Well, Kharak Singh ! He defiantly answered back : Well what ? The IG was greatly enraged and ordered that Baba Kharak Singh should be confined to a solitary cell and supply of milk should be discontinued. I was left alone in the barrack .. Through a hole in the door...we used to have a glimpse of each other. Baba Kharak

Sing had become very weak and at times I passed some food for him through the hole. He was a brave man, all the difficulties and miseries did not rob him of his fine sense of humour"

These words can also be used for Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. With all the suffering nothing has daunted him and today he has remained an example of what a spirited person could do. How has Pakistan treated him ? He was kept in solitary confinement in Hyderabad. In Lahore Jail he was given the wrong medicine for dysentery. He was in agony. For 36 hours he was left uncared for. He got high blood pressure and his kidneys were badly affected. He was ill-treated throughout and it is to our shame—a point made by Shri Rabi Ray—that India did not do anything to get him released. It was an International Organisation which worked to secure his release.

With all this inhuman torture suffered by him, perhaps some people here may think that we want to welcome him with some exaggerated sense of what is required. Regarding the Pukhtoon question, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan stands for non-violence. He wants from India moral feeling and moral ties. Those should be expressed.

Please permit me to make a few observations because they are important and have a bearing on the question that I want to ask. I suspect that in India there is an anti-Ghaffar Khan lobby at work.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : No Indian is against Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Please permit me to quote from the *Hindustan Times*, noted at one time for its patriotism and inculcation of national outlook, which has adopted now the mantle of the Clivedon group. It wrote an article asking for a ban on the visit of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. The present editor of this paper has served the Prime Minister loyally as a member of her personal staff. We want to have a clarification whether he represents his own views or those of the Government.

Secondly, it would not be out of place for me to mention that certain persons have been working against him. I say with all respect to Shri Sheo Narain—and I want

his help—that in a representation dated 24th December, 1966, to the Prime Minister two important Congressmen of the North-West Frontier Province made a serious allegation that a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs belonging to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Khudai Khidmatgar Ashram have been misappropriated by a certain gentleman called Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. Has the Prime Minister of India held an inquiry into the alleged corruption ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. On the calling-attention motion you could ask a question for clarification, but you are entering into a regular speech and have also brought in matters which are unconnected with this calling-attention motion.

We should not use this privilege of Call-Attention Notice for making a long, unconnected and irrelevant speech. I would request you to put a question directly concerned with the Call-Attention Notice so that the reply could be given.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I respect your kind judgment. I am only asking a question relating to Khan Sahib's visit. Some people are trying to prevent it. Naturally, I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : Other matters you can raise at some other time.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I am only asking because a certain gentleman went to Pakistan and received an award there.

Now, Sir, this is what the Prime Minister of India says in her introduction to Tendulkar's book on 21st June, 1967. I quote :

"As one reads through the pages of Tendulkar's book on Badshah Khan, one is overcome by a feeling of shame. One can only hope that Badshah Khan in his compassion will forgive our failures."

The Prime Minister of India is saying about failures and she says, she is overcome with a feeling of shame.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister who knows the Prime Minister's views very well as to whether in the last two years, the Prime Minister has done anything concrete in this direction. Since everybody wants to welcome Badshah Khan, what has been done concretely to see that Badshah Khan is given a proper welcome.

Sir, I would through you, appeal to the Members of Parliament here—they are going to get more allowances—that a part of it should be given to the Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Fund. My objectives are not anti-Pakistan. They are only to see that this great man Badshah Khan should come to India to apply his healing touch to all of us.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I would associate myself with much of what the hon. Member has said about Badshah Khan, his great courage and conviction, his devotion to the cause of peace and ideas for which the Father of our Nation stood. I do not think there is any Member in this House or in the country outside who would not wish to see Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan come here. I am amazed to hear what the hon. Member has said. May I say we are eagerly looking forward to the visit of this great leader, a patriot, whom some of us have had the privilege and the good fortune of meeting and knowing a little and that we should not inject any party matters into this.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Who has injected the party matter ? Not a word was said about any party matter. Why should he provoke me unnecessarily, Sir ? I did not try to disturb him. He just irritates me. Why does he say that ? I place myself in your hands, Sir. You can behead me if you want. What did I introduce as a party matter ? Somebody has given a brief to him and he is reading it out. You pull him up or you pull me up. I did not say a word about party matter. I leave it to the judgment of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Before occupying the Chair, I prayed during the last two days to see that Mr. Sondhi gets the least provocation in my time. I would request the Ministers to be extra cautious about it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am grateful to you for your word of caution. I can assure you that I shall give utmost consideration to it in my presentation here. It was not my desire in the least to provoke the hon. Member, Mr. Sondhi. In fact, I sat very quietly when he tried to provoke me. He said something which you had yourself, Sir, mentioned was not very relevant to this, concerning another person with whom

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

he had an election contest and the rest of it. I did not wish to bring in all these things. He brought in all these matters here. All that I want to say is, when such a respected leader is visiting our country, let us give him a united welcome. Let us not detract his visit by all sorts of extraneous matters.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, the nature of questions that might be asked by the other hon. members who have given notice of the call-attention would just be the same. I would, therefore, skip over their names...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : No, Sir. How is it possible ?

MR. SPEAKER : The call-attention has been given by Mr. Sondhi and then Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta who belongs to the same Party. I thought that one was enough. (Interruption) This is just a request ; this is not a ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The names are ballotted and only five members are allowed to ask questions. Out of those five, four may belong to the same Party. In all fairness nobody should be debarred from asking his question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have a right to ask a question. My name has come in the ballot.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, मैं सोचता था कि आप की पार्टी के एक माननीय सदस्य, श्री सोधी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसमें आपको तसल्ली हो गयी होगी। लेकिन अगर नहीं हुई है, तो आप पूछिये।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि जब खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ भारत में आयें तो हमें मिलकर के सब पाटियों की तरफ से उनका स्वागत करना चाहिये। लेकिन यह बात अपनी जगह सही है कि खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिन्होंने आजादी के पहले भी और आजादी के बाद भी यातनायें सही हैं, और स्वयं जवाहर लाल जी ने कई बार यह कहा था कि

इसमें उनके साथ हम दर्दी है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारी सरकार एक पैसिव स्पेक्टेटर की हैसियत से देखती रही और 1965 में, जहां तक मुझे याद है, इस सदन में, अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता, तो सरदार स्वर्णसिंह ने यह कहा था कि हमें पख्तूनिस्तान से हम दर्दी है और उसकी प्राप्ति के लिये, पख्तूनिस्तान बनाने के लिये हमारी सरकार कोशिश करेगी। तो मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पाकिस्तानी सरकार हमारे कश्मीर के मामले में, इंटरनल मामले में इंटरफीयर कर रही है, नागालैंड और मनीपुर के मामले में इंटरफीयर कर रही है, लोगों को हथियार देनी है तो क्या सरकार.....

MR. SPEAKER : The subject of call-attention relates to the visit of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to India and not to any other matter.

श्री मधु लियये (मुं गेर) : पख्तूनिस्तान नहीं रहेगा तो खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ कहाँ रहेंगे ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : जब पाकिस्तान हमारे इंटरनल मामलों में देखल दे रहा है, और प्रधान मंत्री ने लिखा भी है कि वहाँ के अध्यक्ष से वह बात करेगी और उन्होंने कहा है कि वह कश्मीर के बारे में भी बात करने के लिये तैयार है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब उन से बात-चीत होगी तो पख्तूनिस्तान का भी मामला उठायेगी और पाकिस्तान से कहेंगे कि पख्तूनिस्तान उनको देना चाहिये, बनना चाहिये ?

कुछ विद्यार्थी जो कोमेक्स के हैं उनको पाकिस्तान ने अभी रोक लिया और वे सीधे हिन्दुस्तान आ रहे हैं। उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

बंदेशिक कायं मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : कोमेक्स के कुछ विद्यार्थी आ रहे हैं उससे खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खाँ का क्या सम्बन्ध है, यह मैं नहीं समझ सका। माननीय सदस्य मुझ से

मिल कर मुझे समझा सकेंगे तो मैं जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा।

जहाँ तक खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान के आने का सवाल है उनसे यहाँ आने पर बानचीन होगी कि क्या वह चाहते हैं और क्या हम कर सकते हैं। यह तो यहाँ आ कर बात चाँत के बाद में कोई बात निकल सकती है।

जहाँ तक भारत सरकार की नीति का सवाल है यह कई मर्तबा सदन में कहा जा चुका है और माननीय सदस्य ने सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने, जब वह विदेश मंत्री थे, क्या कहा उसका जिक्र किया वह भी सदन की कार्यवाही में लिखा हुआ है। उससे सरकार के हटने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन किस तरह और क्या बात होगी यह तो आगे देने की बात है।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You are committed to that.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is popularly known as Frontier Gandhi. He is coming to our country after 21 years of the sad demise of Mahatma Gandhi. He is as much a source of inspiration to Indians as Mahatma Gandhi. I would like to know from the Government as to how long he is going to stay and what are the programmes that Government has arranged for him with a view to showing the seeds of Indian nationalisation in every citizen of the country.

I am an Indian and I will not do anything which is not Indian.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : He will be welcome to stay here as long as he likes.

12.16 hours

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.

Regret by Editor of Indian Express

MR. SPEAKER : This is about the privilege motion about the *Indian Express*. On the 7th August, 1969, Shri Shashi Bhushan had raised a question of privilege in respect of the news report under the caption "Women MPs Pin Down Young

Turk", published in the *Indian Express*, dated the 30th July, 1969, which misrepresented certain remarks made by Shri Shashi Bhushan in the House on the 29th, July, 1969. As decided by the House, the Editor of the *Indian Express* was asked, in the first instance, to state what he had to say in the matter.

I have now received a letter, dated the 8th August, 1969, from the Editor, *Indian Express*, New Delhi, which *inter alia* reads as follows :

"Let me admit at once that our correspondent's report was incorrect in saying that Mr. Shashi Bhushan called Mrs. Sharda Mukherjee a CIA agent. Mr. Shashi Bhushan spoke immediately after Mrs. Sharda Mukherjee, as you will find in your official record. This sequence of events, combined with interruptions, led our correspondent into error.

I say this in explanation of what happened and not in justification of it. I would be grateful if you could convey to the Deputy Speaker our sincere regret for the error."

He did not know I will be the Speaker by this time. I hope this is all right.

In view of this the matter may be treated as closed.

— — —

12.18 hrs.

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI A. SREDHARAN (Badagara) : On a point of privilege, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You met me in my Chamber. I had a discussion with you. You were very much insistent about raising the matter. But the understanding arrived at was that only one Member would make a reference, nothing beyond that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Congress President, Mr. Nijalingappa, has made certain remarks and also cast aspersions during the course of his address to the Members of Parliament in the Central Hall and he has stated...

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : To Congress Members.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : ...during the course of his speech appealing to his Party men...

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस पर आप से व्यवस्था चाहूँगा कि किसी पार्टीका हैड, प्रेसीडेंट या सेक्रेटरी अगर अपनी पार्टी मीटिंग में कुछ कहता है या बोलता है तो क्या उसे यहां ऐज ए मैटर आफ प्रीविलेज उठाने की इजाजत हो सकती है ?

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप ने उन माननीय सदस्य को इसे उठाने की इजाजत दी हुई है तब उधर से इस तरह से बीच में प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठाना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Let me hear him for a minute. He has told me in my Chamber that he would not take more than a minute or two.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : That is not the point. The point is whether you will allow any matter discussed in a party meeting, either of the Congress or of any other party, to be raised in the House as a question of privilege.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This was the report in the papers :

"Earlier, Mr. Nijalingappa in the course of his speech appealing to party-men to ensure the success of Mr. Sanjiva Reddi, described the Central Hall of Parliament where the meeting was held as a 'funny hall'. It was a place where stories were created and circulated. They should not be believed..."

"...Mr. Nijalingappa strongly criticised what he called rumour-mongering by some who said the Government would be toppled after August 16."

According to Direction 124 of the Directions by Speaker under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the term 'precincts of the House/Parliament House' includes the Central Hall. So, any aspersion cast on the Central Hall amounts to an aspersion cast on the Parliament itself.

The word 'funny' according to the Concise Oxford Dictionary is 'comical, curious, hard to account for'. So, any description of any part of Parliament as funny or as a place where stories are created and circulated is an aspersion against Parliament. Any aspersion against the Members or against the Parliament is a breach of privilege of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : When the hon. Member met me in my Chamber, this was the conversation that I had, and I repeat the same conversation now. I had no idea of what he was bringing up. But my commonsense view is that the Central Hall happens to be a hall where the Constitution was framed. But this Hall did not know that the Members will be using it as a coffee-room or as a lounge or even as party rooms. If there is a party meeting it is converted into a party room. If there is a meeting for coffee, tea or *lassi* it is converted into a lounge. The hon. Member had never raised any question about the sanctity of the Hall being preserved. Why does he, therefore, raise this point now ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : According to the Direction, Central Hall is part of Parliament House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Kindly bear with me for a second. The Direction by the Speaker reads...

MR. SPEAKER : I think that is enough. He has made his point already.

SHRI C. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Party meetings should not be held in the Central Hall. The Congress Party should not be allowed to have their meeting in the Central Hall.

MR. SPEAKER : I would invite the attention of our guests and visitors to avoid such a thing in future. Perhaps, they are so very little aware that that is no party room. I think this would be enough.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : The Congress Party should not be allowed to have their party meeting in the Central Hall.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : We have raised a privilege motion under rule 223. We want your decision on that.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member had given me to understand that this would not take more than a minute or two. Now, this is not fair.

12.23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CALLING OFF THE STRIKE IN JUTE INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Honourable Members are aware the workers in the jute industry in West Bengal went on an indefinite strike on the 4th August, 1969, to press certain demands. In the statement I made in this House on the 5th August, 1969, I made a reference to the circumstances leading to the strike. In view of the importance of the jute industry to the national economy I also urged on the House to impress on all concerned the urgent need to place national interests above narrow points of view so that production which had been interrupted could be resumed without any loss of time. The representatives of the workers and employers responded to my appeal and agreed to hold discussions with a view to reaching a settlement for calling off the strike.

The negotiations between the representatives of the workers and employers were conducted at New Delhi on 8th and 9th August under the Chairmanship of my colleague, the Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation. The Labour Minister of West Bengal and I also participated in the negotiations which were conducted in a spirit of cordiality, mutual understanding, and co-operation.

The Prime Minister gave interviews to the representatives of Employers and Workers : her talks with them helped to focus attention of all concerned on wider national interests.

As a result, I am glad to inform the House that an agreement has been reached between the representatives of the workers and employers. I expect that this Agreement will be ratified by the concerned Association and Unions, and full production will be resumed from tomorrow.

The terms on which the dispute has been settled are :

1. The question of revision of wage structure will be referred to a suitable machinery to be set up with such composition, terms of reference and time-limits as may be agreed upon by both parties. Permanent posts in the mills will be manned by permanent hands, fixation of the permanent complement will also be referred to the machinery.
2. Pending revision of the wage structure, an interim increase of Rs. 30 per month on the basic wages of the workers will be paid with effect from August 1.
3. There will be no variation in the dearness allowance payable as at the end of July 1969 consequent on any change in the consumer price index of Calcutta; any adjustment of this account will be made after the wage structure has been revised.
4. An ad hoc payment of an amount equal to the interim increase for one month (Rs. 30) will be made to each worker who was on the rolls on August 1. This payment is to be made in the first half of November.
5. Workers will call off the strike and resume work on Tuesday next.

An increase in the wages of the labour employed in this important industry was overdue. I am glad that employers have agreed to an interim increase. I have every confidence that the Committee which will consider the wage structure will bear in mind the legitimate needs of labour and the imperative requirement for our jute manufacturers to be fully competitive in the world markets.

Now that the differences between employers and workers have been amicably settled, I would appeal to both management and labour to bend their energies to improve productivity, augment production and undertake appropriate measure to win back lost markets and consolidate our position in carpet backing and Jute Specialities.

The Jute Industry has an important role to play in the effort to augment our export earnings. The new spirit of cooperation between management and labour will, I

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

expect, enable the country to derive full benefit from the increase in the production of the raw jute, for which all of us are grateful to the jute growers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): May I congratulate the jute workers of West Bengal and also the people's Government of the United Front which stood behind the workers in bringing about this settlement?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I must congratulate the hon. Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply and also the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment, Shri Hathi, for their efforts. I also congratulate the jute workers of West Bengal on their heroic success.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Accounts and Audit Report thereon of All India Institute of Medical Sciences

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASHEKHAR): On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1609/69.]

Notifications under Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, Customs Act, and Central Excises and Salt Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi:—
 - (i) Notification No. F. 4(144)/69-Fin. (G) (Hindi and English ver-

sions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th July, 1969, containing corrigendum to notification of even number dated the 9th October, 1968.

- (ii) Notification No. F. 4(173)/68-Fin. (G) (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th July, 1969, containing corrigendum to notification of even number dated the 9th December, 1968.
- (iii) Notification No. F. 4(177)/68-Fin. (G) (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th July, 1969, containing corrigendum to Notification of even number dated the 2nd January, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1610/69.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 1785 (English version) and G.S.R. 1786 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 1790 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1611/69.]
- (3) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 1968 (Hindi version), published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1607 in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1969, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1612/69.]
- (4) A copy each of Notification Nos. 1697 to 1712 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1612/69.]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS GENERAL, 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : I beg to present a statement
showing Supplementary Demands for Grants
in respect of the Budget (General) for
1969-70.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the
following message received from the Rajya
Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of
rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in the Rajya
Sabha, I am directed to inform the
Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at
its sitting held on the 8th August,
1969, agreed without any amendment to
the Banking Companies (Acquisition and
Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1969,
which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its
sitting held on the 4th August, 1969."

STATEMENT RE : DELAY IN LAYING
OF CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS ON
TABLE OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Shall I
read out the statement or lay it on the Table
of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : He may lay it on the
Table of the House.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
I lay a statement clarifying the point raised
in the House on the 25th July, 1969, regard-
ing delay in laying on the Table copies of
certain notifications under the All India
Services Act, 1951, on the Table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-
1639/69.]

RE : CALL-ATTENTION NOTICE

श्री शिव चंद्र भद्र (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि फ्रैंक का
डिबैलुएशन हुआ है जोकि फ्रांस की करेंसी है।
हिन्दुस्तान का व्यापार फ्रांस के साथ है।
इस डिबैलुएशन का असर हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार
पर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस
पर.....

MR. SPEAKER : मन्नीय सदस्य काफी
देर से हाऊस के मेम्बर हैं। वह स्टेज अब चली
गई है। बीच में मामले को लाने का तरीका
होना है। हम कई आइटेम्स क्रॉस कर चुके हैं।
He has to give separate notice. Call-attention
notices which have not been accepted cannot
be brought on to the agenda in this way.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : We
have not understood your logic in rejecting
the call-attention motion on the devaluation
of the French franc.

MR. SPEAKER : We can take up only
one call-attention a day. Otherwise, we may
have to devote a full day to call attention
notices. That is very difficult.

SHRI HEM BARUA : There cannot be
any judgment on that basis. There are
precedents in this House when two call-
attention notices have been taken up on the
same day.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it
this evening. I have already called a
meeting.

RE : RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR
HYDERABAD

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) :
There should have been a statement on the
railway accident which took place near
Hyderabad. I wrote to you about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond
Harbour) : There was no headlight.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR.
RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : There was
light.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DIS-
APPROVAL OF GOLD CONTROL
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND
GOLD (CONTROL) AMENDMENT
BILL - (Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 8th August, 1969, namely :

"This House disapproves of the Gold (Control) Amendment Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 3rd July, 1969."

and further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P. C. Sethi on the 8th August, 1969, namely :

"That the Bill to amend the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, be taken into consideration."

along with amendments for circulation.

I have received a communication requesting that the debate on this be adjourned. I could not make out the signatures.

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol) : I would very much like this Bill to be rejected.

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee has been accepted by the House. We have taken only 45 minutes out of 3 hours. I am sorry I cannot allow it. The discussion will continue now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Before I lend my support to the various clauses of the Bill, I must bring to the notice of this House and the Minister that I have received numerous telegrams from the goldsmiths' associations, the Akhil Bharatiya Swarnakar Sangh and also the Sarafa Association asking me to appeal to Government to withdraw this pernicious legislation. I know this Bill has been brought after the Supreme Court judgment. If we go through the various provisions, it will become clear to us that the Bill has embodied the various suggestions or rulings of the Supreme Court.

I was a member of the Select Committee along with Shri Dandekar and others. There we did point out to Government, to the

ex-Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, that in case these provisions were challenged in the Supreme Court, they might be declared *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

I am happy that these suggestions have been embodied in the Bill. But let us go back to 1962 when the Chinese aggression took place. Then unitedly the people of India, irrespective of caste, creed, sect or political affiliation stood as one man behind the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru. At that time, he gave a call 'ornaments for armaments.' I remember the ladies in the country, specially the poorer, contributed more for that purpose. Fortunately or unfortunately maharanis, whether they are in the Swatantra Party or close to Jan Sangh, did not contribute gold and only the sisters from the middle class contributed gold. You will remember that when the gold control came there was great difficulty and 166 goldsmiths committed suicide and thousands of families were facing starvation because they could not get any work. Nearly five lakhs of goldsmiths throughout the country were unemployed. They were given loans by the State Governments for rehabilitation purposes. After lending them Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000, they wanted to recover that amount. We pointed out that the money should not be recovered. Some notices were sent in U. P. and the mortgaged property of the goldsmiths was auctioned.

I request him to consider dispassionately whether gold control has served its purpose in the country. The three aims were : the price of gold should come down to the international price of gold ; concealed gold would be made to come out and thirdly, there will be less smuggling. The hon. Minister in his reply to the debate on the disapproval motion did say that there was smuggling though it might not be on the same scale as before. But if we read the figures we find that in 1966-67 it was more than 1964-65. In 1968 it came down but in 1969 I do not know what is going to happen. Gold that was smuggled through the BOAC plane was released with the help of some officers. Now because Shri Morarji Desai is out there should at least be a reconsideration of the entire problem. It has not brought down prices which are fluctuating. The price is around Rs. 215 per tola. Con-

sealed gold has not come out; smuggling goes unabated. If it is not a dogma, I request the hon. Minister to consider this point. Mr. Anil Basu, General Secretary of the Akhil Bharatiya Swarnakar Sangh went on hunger strike and he was supported by comrades who came from different parts of the country and they also resorted to hunger strike. Mr. Sachin Chaudhuri who was then the Finance Minister promised that certain concessions would be given. Concession after concession was given. What is the use of a Bill with only a long title? If you are not bringing forward a Bill out of conviction what is the use of a Bill. I have already said that all the three objectives were defeated. I request Mr. Sethi and the Prime Minister who is now the Finance Minister to consider the whole matter objectively and dispassionately. I would request you to withdraw this particular Bill, because all that glitters is not gold. Unfortunately, the smugglers are operating, and they are international smugglers with a national character. So, I say that this sort of thing will continue, and there will be no utility of this particular legislation.

As far as the various provisions of this legislation are concerned, I welcome them, because they are in consonance with and are in accordance with the Supreme Court judgment, but still, I have received telegrams from many people. Even the goldsmiths do not want this to come. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly have another round of meetings with the Akhil Bharatiya Swarnakar Sangh and with Mr. Anil Basu and others and various representatives who do not like the gold control. Let us have another meeting with them. Let some Opposition Members be consulted, especially those who know the job. I do not mind recommending Shri Dandekar who pleaded so well and objectively. It is not because he belongs to the Swatantra Party. He really pleaded the case so well in this particular case. He proved that all these clauses ultimately are going to be declared invalid by the Supreme Court. The hon. Minister should convene a meeting of the Opposition parties and the Swarnakar Sangh and others, and let us all consider the whole matter objectively, because there should be no more starvation deaths of goldsmiths. They should not be made to suffer any more. 170 to 200 people

have already died and many had committed suicide. There is no compensation paid to them. Let us not have this sort of legislation which has defeated all its purpose. In fact, it is not because Shri Morarji Desai is out now, that I am pleading now. Even before, when he was here, I had pleaded against it, but he stood like a rock. He said that once a decision has been taken, it has to be implemented. I may point out here that the Compulsory Deposit Scheme which was introduced by him has been withdrawn. So, let them not stand on a question of prestige; let the Bill be withdrawn for the sake of the country. The lust for gold will be there, irrespective of this legislation.

I may point out another thing in this connection. Even on the Rs. 10 currency note, there is difference now. In the present Rs. 10 note, the words "on demand" have been omitted. If there is no "on demand", what happens? Previously, these words were there on these notes. The words were, "I promise to pay the bearer, on demand, the sum of rupees ten". Now the size of the note has also changed. There is a change in size. I can place it on the Table of the House provided it is returned to me with some interest. The words "on demand" have been conveniently omitted. (Interruption) I am prepared to lay it on the Table because if it goes into your pocket, I know you will return it to me!

MR. SPEAKER: I can find your money back in your pocket!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Formerly, the words were "I promise to pay the bearer the sum of rupees ten on demand." Now, these words are not there. "On demand" has been omitted. This is the condition of the country. That is why the people do not part with gold. That is the only guarantee for them because it will make ornaments for them.

Now, while saying that, let it not be understood that I am supporting smuggling. I am not supporting smuggling. I am only supporting the plea for withdrawal of this measure, and supporting the cause of the sweated labour who earn by this trade. The nation will support the Government in any aggression from outside. Let there be any aggression: whether from China or Pakistan

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

or from any other country. I assure you that all our ladies and mothers will contribute their ornaments, as they have done indeed in the past. Maharani Gayatri Devi will not do so, but my sister will do it; we come from the middle class. (Interruption)

MR SPEAKER : They are also hon. Members of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Lobo Prabhu will not do it; Mrs. Lobo Prabhu will do it; my sister will do it. Let there be no objection. (Interruption) All right; I withdraw whatever I have said against Mr Lobo Prabhu. I would only say that in that case gold will come in. Gold will flow in this country, and again, that slogan, ornaments for armaments, will be translated into action when necessary. But let this Bill be withdrawn.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : When the Gold Control measures were initially introduced in this country, there was a widespread opposition to this measure from people all over the country. Nonetheless, Government was determined to pursue this particular measure to its logical end after making some concession here and some concession there. Last time when the Bill was passed in this House, some of us objected to the various provisions of this Bill on the counts of both policy as well as legality and our fears have come true. The Supreme Court has struck down certain provision of the Gold Control Act. I was one of the persons who brought a call-attention motion here bringing the judgment of the Supreme Court to the notice of the Government. In that context, I had pleaded with the hon. Minister to re-examine the provisions of the Act in the light of the Supreme Court's judgment. But, unfortunately, what has happened is that this particular Amendment is confined only to the provisions which have been invalidated by the Supreme Court. My plea was that the whole measure should be re-examined on grounds of both policy as well as legality.

Coming to the policy question, this particular Act has rendered many goldsmiths homeless, has denied the sustenance to a large number of goldsmiths. Coming as I do from the rural sector, I know how certain families

have been destroyed because of the gold control measure. Here Government try to rehabilitate them by giving some loans here and there, but unfortunately what the Government is not realising is the fact that it is extremely difficult for anybody to change his profession from one to another. This is a folly which the Government has committed. Whatever loans have been given by Government have not served the purpose. As has been pointed out by many friends, a large number of families of goldsmiths have been rendered destitutes. Therefore, I pleaded with the Government that it should have taken advantage of the judgment of the Supreme Court and it should have seen that the measure was withdrawn.

Coming to the question of legality, it is very essential to realise that the matter was brought before the Supreme Court only on behalf of the dealers with the result that only those provisions have been struck down. Though the validity of the other provisions has not been questioned by the Supreme Court, it is still open to the Supreme Court to question the validity of the provisions restricting the right of goldsmiths to pursue a particular profession. I shall just bring this to your notice. One of the provisions which were invalidated by the Supreme Court was with reference to section 27 (2) (d), which says ;

"A licence issued under this section,—

(d) may contain such conditions, limitations and restrictions as the Administrator may think fit to impose and different conditions, limitations and restrictions may be imposed for different classes of dealers."

With reference to this particular provision, the Court made the following observations :—

"On the face of it, this sub-section confers such wide and vague power upon the Administrator that it is, difficult to limit its scope. In our opinion, section 27 (2) (d) of the Act must be struck down as an unreasonable restriction on the fundamental right of the petitioners to carry on business."

This is with reference to dealers. The nature of restriction imposed on the dealer

was struck down. Therefore, this particular provision has now been amended to bring it in conformity with the judgment of the Supreme Court. Now I come to the goldsmiths where also the nature of restriction imposed is exactly the same as in the case of dealers. Section 39 (2) (c) says :

“may contain such conditions, limitations and restrictions as the Administrator may think fit to impose and different conditions, limitations and restrictions may be imposed for different classes of certified goldsmiths.”

This is verbatim the same as has been imposed on dealers. If that provision goes, naturally this provision should automatically go.

Not only that, there are quite a large number of restrictions imposed on persons to become entitled to the grant of a certificate. If you look at them it would look as though after two generations there would be no scope for one to be a goldsmith because there would be nobody who would be eligible for making an application. Why do I say that ? Please refer to section 39 (4), which says :—

“On and from the commencement of this Act, the following classes of persons shall be eligible to apply for the grant of a certificate, namely :—

- (a) a persons who had been carrying on business as a goldsmith for more than a year immediately before the commencement of Part XIIA of the Defence of India Rules, 1962 ;”.

This means, those persons who were already granted certificates are eligible. Then sub-clause (b) says :—

“a person who, at the commencement of this Act, is a member of the family of a certified goldsmith and had been assisting him in his work as a goldsmith for not less than one year ;”.

Here are the second class of people who are eligible. According to this, a person should be a member of the family of a goldsmith who has already been given the certificate. On the face of it, it is an extremely vague term but this is done with a view to escaping from the legal difficulty. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to who is considered to be a member of

the family. Is the sister's son a member of the family ? Does it necessarily mean that he should be a son ? This is not clear from this particular provision. But once they say that he should be the son of a goldsmith, it will be struck down. To avoid that difficulty they have introduced this vague concept.

Whatever that may be, for being eligible a person must be a member of the family of a certified goldsmith who must be a goldsmith at the commencement of the Act. So, after a certain time a person who is a member of the family of a goldsmith is not eligible because he was not a certified goldsmith at the time of commencement of this Act with the result that after a certain period of time there will be nobody in entire India who would be eligible for being certified as a goldsmith.

Such is the stringency of this measure and such are the restrictions that are imposed by this Act. Therefore I stoutly believe that this Act is not going to be sustained on legality.

Then, it requires all individuals all over India to make a declaration if they have a certain amount of gold with them. You are imposing a particular restriction. To achieve what ? To stop gold smuggling. This is very important. When the matter was brought before the Supreme Court, the counter-affidavit filed by the Government stated that the rationale of the Act was primarily purely to stop and counteract smuggling. But you have a large machinery to counteract smuggling. What you cannot do directly you want to achieve through indirect measures without knowing what the impact of this particular Act is going to be. You do not tighten your anti-smuggling measures. You are not in a position to control them but you want to put everybody as a sort of a semi-criminal so that something will happen somehow.

Even now we are not in a position to identify to what extent this particular measure has succeeded in stopping smuggling. It is only a pious wish that if we take these measures, possibly some smuggling may stop. According to its own admission in the Supreme Court, after devaluation every year Rs. 100 crores worth of gold smuggling was being done. Therefore it is extremely difficult to know to what extent this has served the purpose.

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

Therefore I plead with this Government that instead of tackling the problem directly let us not have recourse to divious measures whose impact is extremely difficult to define. Once we concede that by indirect measures you want to stop smuggling of gold, the logic should extend to the very many large items which are being smuggled. Are we following similar measures in regard to them? No. How is it that gold has been picked up for this invidious treatment?

Therefore in the interest of a large number of goldsmiths who have been reduced penniless and destitutes, Government should withdraw it and approach the problem directly and deal with it so. These Indirect measure are not going to help anybody. It has put unreasonable restrictions on every section of society. Therefore taking advantage of this particular judgement of the Supreme Court, I hope and trust the Government will reconsider this and see how far these restrictions could be reduced and, if necessary, Government will withdraw this particular measure.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संक्षेप में केवल दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

नेता जी मुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने इस देश की आजादी के लिए संघर्ष करते हुए अपने सिपाहियों और देशवासियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए यह एक नारा लगाया था कि तुम मुझे खुन दो मैं तुम्हें आजादी दूंगा। उसी तरह जब 1962 में चीन ने भारत पर हमला किया, तो सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि हमें हथियार चाहिए और उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सोना दिया जाये। जब सरकार की ओर से सोने की मांग आई, तो बड़े पूंजीपतियों के बारे में तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन जहा तक मध्यमिक श्रेणी और छोटी श्रेणी के लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, माताओं और बहनों ने अपने-अपने जेवर उतार कर सरकार को दे दिये सिर्फ इस दृष्टि से कि देश की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा होनी चाहिए।

लेकिन बाद में क्या हुआ? अध्यक्ष महोदय प्राणने छोटे बच्चों की किताब में यह कहानी पढ़ी होगी कि एक मुर्गी रोज एक सोने का अंडा देती थी और उसके मानिक ने यह संज्ञ कर कि बजाये रोज एक सोने का अण्डा लेने के क्यों न मारे अण्डे एक साथ निकाल लूँ, उस मुर्गी का पेट चीर डाला। उसी तरह हम नादान सरकार ने सोने के संबध एक कानून बनाया और सोने पर अधिकार करने के लिए एक अर्बवध कार्यवाही करने का प्रयास प्रारम्भ किया।

इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो लाग अपनी टुच्छा से इस देश की रक्षा के लिए गोता दे रहे थे, उनके हाथ पीछे हट गये। जो सोना प्रकट रूप में लोगों के पास था, वह भी अंड-प्रांड चला गया। क्योंकि लोगों ने सोचा कि न जाने कब सरकार की निगाह उस पर पड़ जाये।

लेकिन सरकार के कानून में कितनी कम-जोरी थी? सरकार का कानून कितना गलत था, उसका सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण यही है कि वह अब तक तीन बार सोने के सम्बन्ध में तरह-तरह के कानून ले कर सदन में लाई है। अन्तिम बार वह जो कानून यहाँ पर लाई, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उसकी भी कुछ धाराओं को अर्बवध ठहराया और इस कारण सरकार को यह नया कानून लाने के लिए विवश होना पड़ा।

सरकार ने सोने के सम्बन्ध में सब से पहले जब कानून बनाया, तो उसके सामने दो उद्देश्य थे। एक तो यह कि सोने के तस्कर व्यापार में किसी प्रकार कमी आनी चाहिए और दूसरे, करोड़ों रुपये का जो सोना और उसके जेवर मृत सम्पत्ति के रूप में पड़े हुए है, जिसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, देश के प्राथिक विकास में उसका उपयोग हो। जहाँ तक सोने के तस्कर व्यापार का सम्बन्ध है, वह पहले से बड़ा ही है, घटा नहीं है। जिस समय सरकार

सबसे पहले स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) विधेयक लाई थी, उस समय सोने का जो भाव था, आज उसमें बहुत वृद्धि हो गई है। जहां तक सोने को देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए उपयोग में लाने का सम्बन्ध है, आभूषणों के सोने का उपयोग बहुत कम हो गया है। क्यों कि आज उसका फैशन नहीं रहा है। मृत सम्पत्ति के रूप में सोना गाबों में होगा, शहरों में तो कम ही है।

अग्रज जितने करेन्सी नोट छापता था, उतना सोना वह अपने खजाने में अवश्य रखता था। वित्त मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट करें कि आज जितने करेन्सी नोट बाजार में चल रहे हैं, क्या उनका सोना सरकार के खजाने में जमा है। आखिर सरकार को रुपये की कीमत घटाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी है? जब फ्रांस ने अपनी मुद्रा का अवमूल्यन किया है, तो इस सरकार को भी सोचना पड़ रहा है कि कहीं रुपये की कीमत दोबारा कम करने की नीबट न आ जाये। सरकार के दीवानीयेपन का इससे बड़ा सुबूत और क्या हो सकता है?

अगर गोने के सम्बन्ध में इस देश के लोगों का मोह कम करना है, तो उसका एक उपाय यह है कि सरकार स्वयं सोने का आयात करे। ऐसा करने से देश में इतना सोना हो जायगा कि कोई भी व्यक्ति चोरी से सोना नहीं रखना चाहेगा, क्योंकि लोग समझेंगे कि जब चाहे, तब सोना लिया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के कानून बना कर सरकार ने व्यापारियों और आभूषण बनाने वालों को चोरी करने की आदत सिखा दी है और देश को जान-बूझ कर भ्रष्टाचार के मार्ग पर डाला जा रहा है। सोना का आयात करने से देश को उस से भी बचया जा सकेगा।

इसलिए मैं अपने मित्र के उस सुझाव से सहमत हूँ जो इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव आया है कि इस विधेयक को जनता की राय जानने के लिए परिचालित किया जाये और लोगों की राय जान कर तब इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आवश्यक निर्णय लिए जायें।

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch till 2 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

RE. RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR HYDERABAD - *contd.*

श्री आर्ज फ़रनेन्डोज़ : सभापति महोदय, मुझे आपसे एक अर्ज करनी है। आज सुबह के आखबारों में हैदराबाद के नजदीक कल जो रेल अपघात हुआ है, उसके बारे में बहुत ही गम्भीर खबर छपी है। इस सम्बन्ध में काल-एटेंशन तथा एडजानमेंट मोशन हम दे चुके हैं, लेकिन उम्मीद करते थे कि सरकार की ओर से, विशेष कर रेल मंत्री की ओर से आज कोई बयान आयेगा, क्योंकि इस अपघात में १२ आदमी मरे हैं और खबरों के अनुसार जिस रेलगाड़ी के नीचे वे लोग आये हैं रेलगाड़ी बिना बत्ती के चल रही थी। हमलसे हमें यह मामला बहुत ही गम्भीर लग रहा है। स्पीकर साहब जिस समय काल-एटेंशन लेंगे, तब वह लिया जाएगा, लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि आप सरकार से कहें कि इस अपघात पर तत्काल आज शाम तक डा० राम सुभग सिंह की ओर से कोई बयान आवे। हमें आशा है कि आप ऐसी कृपा करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय को इस विषय पर एक वक्तव्य देना चाहिये।

श्री गुणरत्न ठाकुर (सहरसा) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका ध्यान उत्तर बिहार में गंगा नदी की बाढ़ की ओर खीचना चाहता हूँ, वहाँ पर सब कुछ डिस्लोकैट हो गया है, दक्षिण ओर उत्तर का जो कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखा गया है। उत्तर बिहार जिसकी आबादी 2 करोड़ से अधिक

[श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर]

है, उसका सम्बन्ध पटना के साथ, जो बिहार की राजधानी है, बिल्कुल टूट गया है। पटना से लेकर बरारी घाट तक...

सभापति महोदय : मैं समझ गया है, आप बैठ जाइये। हर विषय को इस वक्त यहां उठा कर इस को जीरो-आवर बना दिया जाये, यह ठीक नहीं है। श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज साहब ने एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज उठाई थी, जिसमें लोगों की जानें गई हैं, इसलिये मैंने उनको एलाऊ कर दिया दूसरी किसी बात को इस वक्त एलाऊ नहीं किया जा सकता।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आज शाम तक बयान भ्राजायें, इसके लिए उनको कहिये।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, उसके लिये कह दिया है खबर भ्राने पर दिया जायगा।

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : सभापति जी, बिहार के सामने इस समय एक बड़ा संकट उपस्थित हो गया है, हजारों आदमी रोज राजधानी जाते थे, आज तक कभी स्टीमर-सेवा स्थगित नहीं हुई। आप इस पर मन्त्री जी को बयान देने के लिए कहिये तथा गंगा पुल कब तक बनेगा, इस बारे में वह निश्चित प्राश्वासन दें।

14 05 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE
DISAPPROVAL OF GOLD CONTROL
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND
GOLD CONTROL AMENDMENT
BILL.—Contd.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : It is not necessary for me to dilate or to repeat the arguments which have been pressed by my predecessors on the complete abolition of this Act. The Supreme Court held that the Act was justified on two grounds, firstly, the existence of large-scale smuggling totalling about Rs. 100 crores on an average and secondly the necessity to make the disposal of smuggled gold as difficult as possible. The hon. Minister may like to controvert the figures. But I say that there are 100 men for every single case of smuggling which is detected. The detection is that poor that a hundred men have to be employed for every

case detected. In respect of checking the disposal of smuggled golds, the comparative statistics are that there are ten men for every case which has been brought to court under the Gold Control Act. These are my figures. The hon. Minister must say how many cases have been brought to court under the Gold Control Act. If they had not been brought to court under the Gold Control Act, we can only conclude that this Act has been used by the staff to enlarge their own income and to indulge in illegal gratification. This is a common feature of this Act, and it is an Act of which Government should be thoroughly ashamed, unless Government are the protector of corrupt officials and smugglers, that they have this Act on the statute-book.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South) : Of course it is. Does he not know that ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The next question which is a very important one for us is smuggling. We are concerned as much as Government to check smuggling. Here again, Government are the principal architect of smuggling. Why does smuggling exist ? Smuggling exists because there is a big difference between the indigenous and foreign prices of gold and it is such a big difference that no one but a fool would stop indulging. Government are inviting smuggling because they keep this kind of inflation, and since the budget, inflation has gone up by 20 points. To that extent, Government have enlarged their invitation and has made it more profitable for smugglers to indulge in their trade.

The second reason for smuggling is the insecurity which Government have introduced in the way of our life. I hope my hon. friends would not mind this when I say that since the nationalisation of banks, the price of gold has gone up by 20 per cent.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is wrong.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : It is wrong.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Wherefrom did he get his figures ? Form the smugglers ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : From the Goldsmiths Association of Delhi.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He must have got it from the supporters and financiers of the Swatantra Party who are indulging in black marketing in it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : If the hon. Minister wishes to correct the figures, he can tell us to what extent the price of gold has gone up since the nationalisation of Banks. People have lost faith in money; people have lost faith in banks and people can only repose faith in gold.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : That is wrong. It is absolutely wrong.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I can allow my hon. friends their opinion but the general body of the people have lost faith in banks.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : Kindly ask the hon. Member to say something practical.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : As long as insecurity continues, and as long as there are threats of nationalisation of this and that, people must invest in gold. The third reason for smuggling is...

SHRI J. H. PATEL (Shimoga) : Let him define 'people'. For him, 'people' means only Swatantries and their supporters.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The third reasons for smuggling is inefficiency of this department. Sir, you yourself had been the chairman of a committee which recommended various measures to improve the organisation against smuggling, and you recommended more mechanisation and more staff. But Government have only increased the fines and the penalties for smuggling; they have only enabled the corrupt officials to have bigger threats against the people.

Now, these amendments have been brought forward because the Supreme Court struck down some sections of the Act. We have to see how far these amendments amend the sections which have been struck down by the Supreme Court. To begin with section 5 had been struck down. Under that section, the Administrator had been given powers to regulate licences for goldsmiths of various

categories. Now, Government have deleted that but have proceeded in clause 5 (6) (a) to re-introduce exactly the same thing under section 27; the same kind of control is sought to be given to the Administrator by Government subject to the matter being placed before Parliament. This is trying to cheat the amendment made by the court by saying that they will not give the Administrator powers directly but they would give powers by asking Government to pass an order and then putting it up for adjudication before Parliament. I am afraid that this particular provision in clause 6 will again be struck down. I do not like to claim the gift of prophecy but almost every section which I had shown in the last Act to be unconstitutional has been held by the court in the same way. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to address himself to another section which he is offering to the High Court to be struck down.

I would now come to section 8 where there is a provision that anybody may acquire or agree to acquire or buy or accept gold unless he knows or has reason to believe that such ornament being required to be included in a declaration has not been so included. This particular provision casting the burden of knowledge on the purchaser had been struck down by the Supreme Court in section 100, but now Government are trying to bring it back in the same way. I think the Supreme Court will have enough perspicacity or some lawyer will point out that under section 8 Government are re-introducing what has been struck down. Therefore, I would appeal that the words 'unless he knows or has reason to believe' may be struck out. Apart from that, it is practically very difficult for a person to ascertain from his buyer how much gold he has so that he could know whether it comes within the orbit of the Act or not. Government are imposing an impossible condition, a condition which the Supreme Court said should not be imposed unless Government laid down definite criteria.

Coming to sec. 17, refineries have all been closed down except one in Calcutta. There were 17 of them.

That provision has been struck down. What is the position regarding these 17 refineries? Are they going to be reopened because they were struck down under the old Act? I would suggest this amendment that all refineries closed by the Administrator

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

shall be reopened subject to this clause. This has to be applied retrospectively and the refineries reopened.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): He could move the amendment at the appropriate stage.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: They are late. The Speaker will tell me that they will not be accepted for this reason. So, I may not get a chance at that time.

Sec. 32 has also been struck down, but it has been reproduced exactly as it is only subject to a general provision that the Central Government may, having regard to the needs of the trade, quantify the limit specified. When the section has been struck down, this kind of slight limitation will not do. The section may again be struck down.

Coming to sec. 88, very hard conditions have been imposed on the basis of vicarious liability. The dealer of a refinery has been made responsible for the conduct of any person employed by him if he contravenes any provisions of this Act. The Supreme Court has made it clear that vicarious liability should be according to reasonable standards. Here I would suggest a small amendment, if Government are going ahead with this, that this liability should arise only when the person is employed on the premises of the dealer. Many of the persons employed work in their own houses and it will be very unfair—unconstitutional—if the dealer is made responsible for the actions of an employee who is not on the dealer's premises. I do hope this would be accepted.

I would also say that the time given for reporting infringements of the provisions should be more than 2 days. This is too short a time. I would suggest 12 days. Again, the punishment of 3 years imprisonment for vicarious liability is a very savage one.

Now sec. 8 which has been completely struck down by the Supreme Court and is reproduced with very slight changes. This again will not pass muster, and will be hit. If Government are determined to let this section stand, they may make this small change that petty transactions should not be restricted to 25 grammes but may extend

to 100 grammes, that is gold of the value of about Rs. 1500. I may explain that many people who come to sell gold in small quantities are not likely to sell gold above this quantity; the others are sufficiently important to be traced. Government would be satisfying the Supreme Court judgment if they extend this limit to 100 grammes.

I have gone into the details because it is very vital that we should save our legislation from time after time being struck down by the courts. This is a responsible House with an unusually large number of lawyer members and it is a disgrace for us that our laws are struck down with this regularity by the Supreme Court. The amendments brought forward do not meet the objections raised by the Court.

Lastly, I would like the Minister to consider again whether it is fair to subject one small community to this kind of regimentation. Everyone in this country has a right to live by his own skill, by his traditional methods and traditional occupation.

Why do you single out goldsmiths for this. It is true that the then Finance Minister had gold control as a fad; he had also prohibition as a fad. If he left the Ministry on these grounds perhaps many of us may not have been dissatisfied. He has been made to leave the Ministry on other grounds. But these two were very valid grounds. Since you have got rid of the Minister on other grounds, I do say that you should give up gold control. It is an Act without a meaning, without a purpose and it is an Act against the Constitution which will be struck down again.

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore): Government have come forward with this amending Bill after some provisions of the Gold Control Act were struck down by the Supreme Court. They put forward the argument that the parent Act has been upheld by the Supreme Court and they say: that means what we have done is correct. They want to amend the Act according to their wishes. It is better for the Government to withdraw this Bill and allow the goldsmiths and ornament makers as well as dealers and refiners free in this country to do their work or business.

The Government say that they brought forward this Bill to stop smuggling of gold in this country, to bring out the hoarded gold and thirdly to bring down the price and stop black-marketing. Have they succeeded in all these objectives? They have completely failed. Smuggling has increased manifold. The Government know it very well. In 1968 the number of seizures as well as the quantities seized by the authorities have gone up by three times compared to 1963. That shows how smuggling is going up. Government were not able to bring out the hoarded gold. First they asked the hoarders to invest in gold bonds and told them that there would not be any action against them. That was an inducement to the blackmarketeers and hoarders. But was the result? Practically nothing. Gold worth thousands of crores of rupees is there in the country. Government were not able to take any stringent action against them and confiscate all that hoarded gold. The price also has not come down. It has increased very much because gold is scarce in our country. In my town, Coimbatore, the price of one gold sovereign is Rs 145. There is every chance of the price going up and I think the Government know it. Their aim to bring down the price also has not succeeded.

In our country, we are having the production of gold only to meet one-third of our requirements. Moreover, the demand for gold is increasing. Due to this, the Gold Control Act is producing nothing but widespread blackmarketing and hoarding. That is all. Nothing else. That is the result. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government have completely failed to achieve their object in bringing this legislation, namely, to stop smuggling and unearth hoarded gold and bring down the price. Therefore, they have no right to bring forward such a legislation again saying that they want to control all these things.

Then there is the question of goldsmiths. Because of this legislation, the biggest chunk of goldsmiths and workers have suffered very much. We know all those stories. Previously, in 1968, when the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, brought forward this Bill before this House, a number of examples were cited as to how goldsmiths' families had committed suicide and how they had lost all their earnings. They are not having

any employment, and they are now in a down-and-out condition. Thousands of families are wandering in the streets of our country. But the Government promised to us at that time that they will all be rehabilitated and they will be helped to have some other source of employment. But this is their traditional employment. They did not get any other employment. That is why there is poverty and miserable condition among the goldsmiths.

Now, this goldsmith community also has been divided into groups by this Bill, by the practical implementation of this Bill; they have been classified into certified goldsmiths, artisans and some assistants. The artisans will have to go to the dealers for their job of making gold ornaments or their work in relation to gold. So, the artisan actually becomes a slave of the dealer or the refiner. The independence of goldsmiths and the workers making ornaments has gone actually speaking. These three groups have become, because of this Act, completely jobless and poverty-stricken. So, the Government must think over several times as to what right they have got in splitting this goldsmith community into several groups and stipulate conditions under which they have to go to the dealers and other big gold hoarders and blackmarketers, on which conditions alone they can now exist. They have lost their traditional employment and their avenue of employment.

In this Bill itself, we can see very clearly certain provisions. By seeking to amend sections 88 and 100 of the principal Act, they are telling us one thing. In order to control this blackmarketing or putting off this blackmarketing, they are imposing certain restrictions. What is the kind of restriction that they are imposing by the two clauses which amend these sections? Certified goldsmiths and also dealers should declare, and when they purchase gold, they must understand the person, the identity of the person, his address and everything. Suppose a violation of the Act takes place, the dealer will have to immediately inform the Gold Control office. Like that, the goldsmith also; if he is called by the officers to prove that he has purchased the gold from a particular person, to prove those things, or, the onus of proof, that responsibility, rests upon the goldsmith as well as the dealer. That means a kind of policing

[Shri K. Ramani]

work has been given to them now. How is it correct? The Government apparatus and the Government machinery are there. That machinery must take action under the Act, and exercise the power; the Government have their own machinery for this purpose. Instead the Government are now trying to use these dealers and refiners as well as the goldsmiths to conduct this policing work, spying work, for them. They must tell the officials that a particular worker has contravened the rule and therefore, the Government must proceed against him and that they are prepared to come to the witness box! This is going to be hated by the goldsmiths and the workers who are making ornaments in this country.

What is the use of passing such a measure? Government say that they want to control gold prices, stop smuggling and unearth hoarded gold. If these are the objects then, in my view, government must try to have some other measures. For instance, they can think of taking over production and distribution of gold. In our country we are making very good gold ornaments using diamonds and exporting them because there is a good demand for them. Government can very well take over that trade also.

Government are very much mistaken if they think that they can stop smuggling by this measure. The only effect of this measure will be crushing gold smiths and dealers in gold ornaments. If they really are serious about stopping smuggling of gold, they should nationalise import and export trade. By under-invoicing of exports and over invoicing of imports businessmen keep a lot of money abroad which is used for smuggling of gold. By the nationalisation of import-export trade all these malpractices can be stopped. In that case, there will be no smuggling and, at the same time, goldsmiths will not be deprived of their means of livelihood. The Government also must take stringent measures against smugglers and hoarders who are the real culprits.

The mere passing of this measure is not going to help them in any way. Now that the government have nationalised fourteen banks, this is a good opportunity to utilize these Banks services for distribution and

trade in gold and for the export of gold ornaments. In that case, they will be able to stop smuggling, hoarding and blackmarketing. Otherwise, they will earn a bad name, harass the goldsmiths but will not achieve any of their objects, irrespective of the number of amendments that they may bring to the present measure. So, the people of this country, especially the goldsmiths, are not willing to have such kind of a legislation. Therefore, I press the government to withdraw this Bill.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभा-पति महोदय, हजारों साल पहले जब राजा सिक्का चलाता था सोने का, चांदी का, तांबे का, कौड़ियों का, जब कोई बैंकिंग सिस्टम नहीं था, उन दिनों सोने और चांदी की ग्रहमियत थी। गांव का बनिया उस वक्त तक पैसा नहीं देता था कज में जब तक वह जेवर नहीं रख लेता था। उन दिनों की मान्यताओं को हजारों साल पुरानी भारतीय संस्कृति की आड़ ले कर भले ही कोई बढ़िया कहने लगे, लेकिन बहुत सी मान्यतायें बड़ी ही घटिया थीं। सोने के जेवर बड़े आदमी इस्तेमाल करते थे। राजा अपनी हथिनी को पहनाता था, बड़ा जमींदार अपनी घोड़ी को पहनाता था। आज भी आप को किराये की घोड़ी के ऊपर जेवर मिल जायेंगे जिस पर बैठकर दूल्हा बारात में चलता है दिल्ली की गलियों में। उन पुरानी मान्यताओं में लड़की को भी कमोडिटी समझा जाता था। इस लिए हिन्दू घरों में लड़की का कन्यादान होता है, हिन्दू लड़के का कन्यादान नहीं होता। जैसे आदमी अपनी घड़ी को सजाता है, फउन्टेन-पेन को सजाता है वैसे ही वह अपनी धोरत को जेवर से सजाया करता था। धोरत के जेवर पहनने का मतलब है कि वह बराबरी के आचार पर कमी नहीं थी। वह भी एक कमोडिटी थी किराये की घोड़ी की तरह से या हथिनी की तरह से। यह जहालत का रिवाज जिस समय प्रारम्भ हुआ उसके बाद वर्षों तक वह चलता रहा। चाहे वह उस समय ठीक रहा होगा,

लेकिन आज के जमाने में बिल्कुल आक्सोलिट बेकार और घटिया है। उन रिवाजों पर चलने वाले प्राधुनिक जमाने में तो फिट होते ही नहीं। मासूम होता है कि उनके दिमाग की सारी चूल ठीली है।

माने से घटिया धातु इस दुनिया में कोई और नहीं है। न तो उससे हल की फाली बन सकती है और न कोई और पुर्जा बन सकता है। वह इतना मुलायम होता है कि आप उसको किसी भी काम में नहीं ला सकते। इस सोने के रिवाज से हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर जो चोट पहुंचती है उसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। अगर सरकार में हिम्मत होनी तो सोने को बिल्कुल बन्द कर देती हिन्दुस्तान में। उससे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचता आज के जमाने में। लेकिन इतनी बड़ी चोट जनतंत्र के अन्दर कभी कोई सकार कर नहीं सकती। इतनी बड़ी चोट करने से पहले कई कदम उठाने बहुत जरूरी होते हैं। लेकिन इस दकियानूसी और घटिया सरकार ने कभी सपने में नहीं सोचा उस के बारे में, उठाने की बात तो अलग रही।

किसी भी पिछड़े हुए मुल्क में उत्पादन के साधनों का प्राधुनिकरण होना चाहिए, खपत का प्राधुनीकरण नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन यहाँ खपत का प्राधुनिकरण हुआ है। जब सरकार तस्कर व्यापार की चर्चा करती है तो क्या तस्कर व्यापार में सिर्फ सोना ही आता है? नाइलान क्यों नहीं आता? वह भी आता है तस्कर व्यापार में, घड़ियां भी आती हैं तस्कर व्यापार में कोई फौलाद कारखाना नहीं आता खपत की चीजें आती हैं। आज बड़े प्रादमियों ने सोने का रिवाज कम किया है, लेकिन वह जितना सोने पर खर्च करना था उससे कई गुना वह खपत की दूसरी चीजों पर करता है और अपना कंजमन ऊंचा उठाता चला जा रहा है। इस देश में प्रति व्यक्ति जो आय है उससे सौ गुना प्रादमी अपने कंजमन पर खर्च करता है। वह नम्बर 1 का देशद्रोह है और वह देश की

कमर पर छुरा भोंकता है, चाहे वह सोना हो या कोई दूसरी चीज हो। सरकार ने इसकी ओर ध्यान ही नहीं दिया कि जो खपत का प्राधुनीकरण चालू है उसको मिटाया जाय। जो लोग खपत का प्राधुनीकरण अपने ढंग से करते हैं, मुल्क में और समाज में दबे और पिछड़े लोगों को मौका देते हैं कि वह सोने और चांदी के जेवर खरीदें। सरकार ने इस तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया।

यह भी हो सकता था कि सोना जमा करने वालों के लिए इनकम टैक्स के कानून बदल दिये जायें कि जो जेवर पहनता है उस प्रादमी की इतनी प्रादमी तो मान ही ली जायेगी और उस पर इनकम टैक्स थोप दिया जायेगा। ऐसा करने की सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं होती यह सरकार इस को बन्द तो कर नहीं सकती थी क्योंकि बन्द करने से पहले जनतंत्र में पहली शर्त यह होती है कि उसमें लगे हुए जो लाखों लोग हैं उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन किया जाये। उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर आती है, लेकिन उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन करने की हिम्मत सरकार में थी नहीं। वह लोग इतने अच्छे कारीगर थे, वह घड़ियों के पुर्जों तक बना सकते थे, दूसरे बारीक काम कर सकते थे। जितना अच्छा काम सुनार कर सकते थे, उसको देखते हुए आज की इंडस्ट्री में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें निकल सकती थीं, जिनमें उनको लगाया जा सकता था, लेकिन उनको उनमें लगाने की बात कभी सोची ही नहीं गई। धीरे-धीरे जो वित्त मंत्री थे उनके दिमाग में आया कि सोने पर पाबन्दी तो लगा नहीं सकते, सोने को खत्म तो कर नहीं सकते, इसलिए एक काम करो, सुनार तो सोने में खोट मिलाता ही है टांका लगाकर, उसमें सीधे ही सीधे खोट मिलवा दो। बस 14 कैरेट का सिल-सिला ले कर वह खली आई मोने में खोट मिलाओ। क्या इस तरह से मुल्क का फायदा होने वाला है? परिणाम यह निकला, जैसी पुरानी कहावत है कि कसौटी पर कम जो।

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

धरे भाई, तुम्हारी तो डिक्लेअर्ड खोट है तुम कसौटी पर क्या कसोगे ? कौन खोट लेना चाहेगा और क्यों ? असली मज को पकड़ने की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि मुल्क की खपत के ऊपर पाबंदी लगाकर और इस तरह का मत बना कर कहते कि यह जहालत की निशानी है। जैसे तस्कर व्यापार देशद्रोह है, जैसे काला बाजार देशद्रोह है, उसी तरह से जेवर पहनना भी देशद्रोह है। चलाओ कोई बड़ा आन्दोलन वह हिम्मत तो होती नहीं, खोट पहनाने लगे। कौन खोट पहनेगा और क्यों खोट लेगा ? नतीजा हुआ कि सब कुछ टांग-टांग फिस्स हो गया। उधर मर गया स्वर्णकार बेचारा भूखा और इधर किसी ने खोट पहना नहीं। खरे के भाव में खोटा बनने लगा चारों तरफ आपके कानून का दिवाला निकल गया। उसके बाद भी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं सोचा कि इतना घटिया कानून क्यों न वापस ले लें, क्यों न उसको खत्म कर दिया जाये। उसको किसी न किसी रूप में वह चलाना चाहती है। इसको चलाये रखने का लाज नहीं होगा। लाखों लोगों को आप बेईमान बना रहे हैं। कानून खत्म होना चाहिए, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं।

हम इसको भी मानते हैं कि सोने का मोह छूट जाना चाहिए और सरकार के पास सोना रहना चाहिए। जनता के पास कोई सोने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर मुल्क की तरक्की करना है और खासकर एक पिछड़े हुए मुल्क की तो सरकार के पास सोना जाना चाहिए। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। लेकिन इसके लिए आप वातावरण क्या बने रहे हैं, तैयारी क्या कर रहे हैं ? औरों की बात आप छाड़ दें। जो छोटे लोग हैं जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जो कम पड़े लिखे लोग हैं, जो जाहिल लोग हैं, जो देहाती लोग हैं, जो गांव वाले हैं, उनकी बात आप छोड़ दें। लेकिन जो चौबरी हैं या जो पठे लिखे लोग हैं, जो समझदार लोग हैं, जो दाहरों में रहते हैं, उनकी जहालत को क्या

आपने निकाल बाहर किया है ? उनकी जहालत को भी आपने नहीं निकाला है। वे अपनी लुगाइयों के लिए बड़े बड़े जेवर बनवाते हैं और समझते हैं कि उन्होंने बड़ा भारी काम कर दिखाया है। जो प्रगतिशील लोग हैं वे भी सोने की चेन लगाये फिरते हैं। जो धर्म गुरु हैं वे भी कानों में मुद्रायें लटकाये फिरते हैं सोने की और जब कहा जाता है कि इसको क्यों लटकाये हुए हो तो कहते हैं कि ये पुरानी चली आ रही हैं। जो भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रतीक माने जाते हैं और सदन के सदस्य हैं वे भी गले में सोने की बज्जिरें लटकाये फिरते हैं। जो इस तरह से इसको भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रतीक समझते हैं वे समझते हैं कि वे बड़ी समझदारी का काम कर रहे हैं पहले इन प्रगतिशील लोगों का दिमाग तो साफ कर लो। लेकिन आप जड़ में जाना नहीं चाहते हैं। सही मानों में चोट करना नहीं चाहते हैं। चोट करना चाहते हैं सीधे सुनारों के पेट पर। उससे क्या मिलेगा ? क्या सरकार में उन सब को रिटैबिलिटेट करने की हिम्मत है और अगर है तो वह करके दिखाती। सोने पर लगा दे पाबंदी अगर हिम्मत है तो। लेकिन पाबंदी लगाने की तो हिम्मत नहीं है, रिटैबिलिटेसन करने की हिम्मत तो है नहीं। जिस तरह से आप इन बिलों को ला रहे हैं उससे सिवाय गलतफहमी पैदा होने के और कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। आप आदमियों को बेईमान बना रहे हैं। स्वर्णकारों को बेरोजगार कर रहे हैं। इससे कोई मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है।

अब तक जितनी बेवकूफियां आपने कर लीं। आगे से तो न करो। अब आपने अकल-मन्दी करनी शुरू की है। एक अकलमन्दी आप यह भी कर दें। इसको आप वापिस ले लें, यही अकलमन्दी है। सुबह का भूला हुआ अगर शाम शाम को घर आ जाता है तो उसको भूला हुआ नहीं कहते हैं। आज इसको वापिस लेते हुए अगर आपको धर्म लगती है तो कल और

कल नहीं तो परसों इसको प्राप वापिस ले लें । इसमें ही सभी का कल्याण है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : पिछले संशन में यह बिल प्राया था । उसके बाद यह एक्ट बना । जब इसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चुनौती दी गई तो इसकी कुछ धाराओं को स्ट्रिक बाउन कर दिया गया । इससे गरीब लोगों का कुछ फायदा हुआ । इस एक्ट की बदौलत जिन पर इसका बुरा असर पड़ा था, उनका नजरिया मैं पेश करूंगा ।

1947 में जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान बने उस वक्त करोड़ों लोगों को इधर से उधर जाना पड़ा और इधर से उधर भ्राना पड़ा । उनको कितना कष्ट हुआ, उनका कितना नुकसान हुआ, इसको सभी जानते हैं । तब लाखों की तादाद में लोग मारे गये थे । इस बिल की बदौलत भी हजारों नहीं बल्कि लाखों आदिमियों को कष्ट का शिकार होना पड़ा । मैं देशात की बात कहता हूँ । वहाँ ये गरीब लोग हैं, ऐसे वाले लोग नहीं हैं । वहाँ पर छोटे-छोटे बेचारे दुकानदारों के दो चार घर हुआ करते थे जिनको लाला जी कहा जाता था । वे व्यापार करते थे । वे भी वहाँ से गायब हो गये हैं । कुछ लोग जेवर बनाया करते थे । मुश्किल से एक दो सुनार लोग होते ोगे, लेकिन वे भी वहाँ अब कतई नजर नहीं आते हैं । यह भी एक समाजी कल हुआ है इस बिल की बदौलत । हर एक चीज के अच्छे और बुरे दोनों पहलू हुआ करते हैं । पहले जब यह बिल प्राया था उस वक्त भी मैंने कहा था कि इसमें कुछ तो अच्छी बातें और कुछ बुरी बातें हैं लेकिन कुल मिलाकर इससे फायदे के बजाय नुकसान ज्यादा होगा । हकूमतें अश्वाम के फायदे के लिए बनती हैं, कानून अश्वाम के फायदे के लिए बनते हैं । लेकिन इस कानून से अश्वाम को नुकसान हुआ ।

मभापनि मोदय, प्राप खुद बड़े इनकलाबी हैं । मैं प्रापको 1917 की बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ । इस प्रसंग में वह मुझे याद प्रा गई

है । तब स्टालिन रूम से किसानों को खत्म करना चाहता था और उसने कलैक्टिव फार्मिंग के नाम पर लाखों आदिमियों को खत्म कर दिया । उसने एक आर्टिकल लिखा था "डिज्जी विद सकर्सस" । उसमें उसने लिखा था कि अंधे मत हो जाओ । उस वक्त लाखों की तादाद में किसान कलैक्टिव फार्मिंग के नाम पर तबाह और बरबाद हुए थे । उससे मैं इसको कम्पेयर नहीं करता हूँ । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी इसको प्रापके पास दुबारा भेजा है और इशारा किया है कि इससे नुकसान है एक तबके को । हम रेवोल्यूशनरी स्टेप ले रहे हैं और हमको लेने भी चाहिए । वे हम लोगों के, अश्वाम के हित में ले रहे हैं । किसान के हित में, गरीब के हित में, बैकवर्ड क्लासिस के हित में, हरिजनों के हित में, आदिवासियों के हित में हम उन स्टेप्स को ले रहे हैं । लेकिन जहाँ तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है चन्द आदिमियों को छोड़ कर ज्यादातर गरीब लोग ही इस में फसे हुए हैं, उन्हीं को नुकसान इससे हां रहा है । इस वास्ते इस बिल को जब प्राप पास करें तो इस पर प्राप जरूर विचार करें । कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से, प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से बड़ी अच्छी बातें हो रही हैं । उनकी जरूरत भी थी और यह कांग्रेस की घोषित नीति भी है । क्या मैं इसको भी प्राप्रिसिव स्टेप समझूं अगर प्राप इस पर दुबारा सोचने का बादा करें और कूल थिंकिंग इस पर करें ? प्राप अर्बन प्रापटी पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात सोच रहे हैं । वह भी हमारे प्रोग्राम में है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ जिद् की बात नहीं है । लाखों आदिमियों की किस्मत इस बिल से बाबस्ता है ।

प्रापने जिन तबदीलियों के बारे में सोचा है, जिन माडिफिकेशंस के बारे में सोचा है, वे अच्छी हैं । दफा 5, दफा 27, दफा 32, दफा 46, दफा 88, दफा 101 में जो कुछ भी कानूनी बातें नजर प्राईं जिनके बारे में हमारे लोबो प्रमु जी ने भी दूसरी तरह से कहा है और

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो हमारा ध्यान उनकी तरफ खींचा है, वह ठीक था। कानूनी तौर पर अनटैनेबल बातें थीं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दुबारा इसको भेजा कि इनको ठीक किया है। आपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को डिप्टेटर बना दिया था, उसके लिए भी उसने कहा कि ठीक करो। 27 में लाइसेंस वगैरह के लिए जो कंडीशंस आपने रखी थीं वह भी ठीक हैं। 32 में प्राइमरी गोल्ड के सिलसिले में श्री 46 भी जो बातें आई हैं, वे भी सही हैं। कुछ खामियां थीं जिन को आप दूर भी कर रहे हैं। इसमें कुछ श्री तबदीलियां भी आप ला रहे हैं। उनके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। कुछ अगर अच्छा काम किया गया है, जिद् में आकर उसको अगर बुरा कहा जाये तो वह ठीक बात नहीं है।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को मैं मानता हूँ कि अगर जरूरत हो तो रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शंस लगाई जा सकती हैं। किसान का जो अनाज है वह दिल्ली से उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं ले जाया जा सकता। उस पर पाबन्दी है और यह रेस्ट्रिक्शन एसेशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के तहत लगाई गई है। मैं इसको भी मानता हूँ कि सोना एक कीमती चीज है। फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी है और फारेन एक्सचेंज के बगैर आजकल कुछ भी नहीं हो सकता है। सोन से ही हमें तोपें और बन्दूकें मिलती हैं जो कि हमारी डिफेंस के लिए जरूरी है। करेंसी नोट कोई नहीं लेता है। इस वास्ते जहां हमको देश को मजबूत बनाना है वहां लाखों लोगों की रोजी पर लात भी नहीं मारी जानी चाहिए। पेट में बच्चे की आस रखकर पास जो बच्चा है, उसको मार देना कोई अकलमन्दी नहीं है। स्मगलिंग की बात कही गई है तथा दूसरी बातें बताई गई हैं। वे चीज चली आ रही हैं। लेकिन उनको कानून से रोका नहीं जा सकता है। उसके लिए कारेक्टर विल्ड किया जाना चाहिए, नेशन को खुद अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी

को समझना होगा। तब जा कर यह जो स्मगलिंग वगैरह है या ब्लैकमार्किटिंग वगैरह है इसको रोका जा सकता है।

मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर से श्री गवर्नमेंट से भी अपील करता हूँ कि यह जो स्टेप आप ले रहे हैं यह रेट्रोग्रेड स्टेप है और इस पर आप दुबारा विचार करें। इसके बारे में कैबिनेट फिर से गौर करें। पार्टी की मीटिंग बुलाने की जरूरत हो तो वह भी बुलाई जा सकती है। लाखों आदमियों को बेरोजगार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। आजकल पचास रुपये की नौकरी मिलना मुश्किल हो रहा है। एक नौकरी हो तो हजारों लोग उसको पाने के इच्छुक होते हैं। जो बरबाद हो गये हैं उनको आप रिहैबिलिटेट करें। आप कहते हैं कि इतना कर्जा आपने दिया है, इतने करोड़ आपने खर्च कर दिये हैं। लेकिन मुझे तो वह कहीं नजर नहीं आया है। उनको रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए मुझे कोई जामे स्कीम नजर नहीं आई है, रुपया भी नजर नहीं आया है।

अलबत्ता यह जरूर है कि लाखों आदमी सोते जागते, दिन-रान, हमें और हमारी सरकार को कोसते हैं। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि उनका कोसना गलत नहीं है, सही है। लेकिन देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद। इस वक्त जो एमेंडमेंट्स लाई गई हैं, उनसे मर्ज की थोड़ी बहुत दवा हुई है। लेकिन सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कहीं फिर ऐसा न हो कि कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चला जाये और इस कानून के कुछ प्राविजन्ज फिर स्ट्रक डाउन हो जायें। मैं इन एमेंडमेंट्स की पूरे जोर से हिमायत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि इस मामले पर दोबारा गौर किया जाये और मुनासिब वक्त पर हम सारे कानून को ही दफना दिया जाये। इससे देश का भला होगा और पार्टी का नाम भी ऊंचा होगा।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this anti-people measure, joining many of our colleagues in this House. Sir, I think this is the only Act which has received the united opposition of all the Parties in this House whether they are Communist, Socialist, DMK, right or left Congress. All Parties and all shades of opinion are against this measure.

I think this is one of the Acts which is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. I think the only other Act which can compete with this is the Dowry Act. I would like to recollect and remind this House the conversation between Prof. Ranga and the then Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai just one year back. Mr. Morarji Desai was piloting this Bill. Prof. Ranga remarked, 'He is incorrigible'. Then Mr. Morarji Desai said, 'I am happy that he thinks that I am incorrigible and there is no hope for me.' Then Prof. Ranga replied 'We can only throw him out some day.' Sir, that day has come. Whether we like it or not, Mr. Morarji Desai has gone out. I think this Act also should have gone along with Mr. Morarji Desai.

I would like to caution the Minister. Like the Delphic Oracle Prof. Ranga said and it has happened, Minister Mr. Sethi also should be doubly cautious about this. Sir, not only the DMK says that it is anti-people but all these shades of opinion and all Parties in this country and most of the associations concerned with gold have said that this Act cannot work in this country. But the ex-Finance Minister was adamant. He said that this Act has to be there on the statute book whether it works or not. He said he has got many laudable objects before him when he brought forth this measure. He said by bringing this measure, the price of gold can be reduced. But it has been proved beyond reasonable doubt that instead of reducing the price of gold, the price of gold has gone up. Again, he said that by bringing this measure the clandestine import of gold into this country will be stopped or it will decrease. What is the achievement of this Bill for so many years? Instead of reducing smuggling this country has been that there is an increase in the smuggling of gold. It has been pointed out in this House that the seizure of smuggled gold has increased from 1800 kg. in 1963 to 4522 kg.

in 1968. That is the achievement of this measure.

The third laudable object of this measure was to reduce the consumption of gold in the country, in other words, to wean the people away from gold, the yellow metal. The Finance Minister said that the people must be persuaded to get rid of this habit of liking and loving this yellow metal. But was he able to do it? Definitely not. Starting from an ordinary uneducated woman in the rural areas, up to the Prime Minister, no lady has abandoned this yellow metal and her love for that yellow metal. So, that objective is also gone.

The fourth objective was to bring out hoarded gold. This objective, though it is a laudable one, has not come into effect. According to Shri Morarji Desai, there was Rs. 3,000 crores worth of gold hoarded as ornaments or as gold bars. But what is the achievement of Government in this regard? Have they been able to get at least half of this hoarded gold to the Reserve Bank of India or the Treasury? Definitely not. I do not think that they have got even Rs. 50 to 60 crores worth of it.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : On what authority does he say that it is Rs. 3,000 crores?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : When he piloted the Bill, last year, he said that the coverage estimate was that; he did not vouch safe for it, but he said that there would be about Rs. 3,000 crores worth of hoarded gold in the country. But not more than Rs. 50 to 60 crores has come to Government. So, the fourth objective also has not been achieved.

So, what has been the achievement of of this Act? The only achievement has been to drive out the goldsmiths from their profession. There have been hundreds of cases of suicide. So many thousands have been made orphans and widows, That is the only achievement which is there to the credit of this Act. Still, we find that Government are persisting with it and they say that they are going to improve this Bill bit by bit. I am not interested in improving the Bill this way or that way so as to satisfy the judgment of the Supreme Court or the High Court. We are not interested in improving this Act at all. This is an anti-people measure and this

(Shri G. Vishwanathan)

has to go some day or the other. This Act is dead against the profession of goldsmiths.

When we pointed out that this had been harassing the goldsmiths like anything, Shri Morarji Desai gave a contrary opinion, and he said :

"It is wrong to say that they have gone out of profession. It is my information from some of the goldsmiths themselves who are completely honest and who know these things that they have done more business after 14 ct. had gone",

and he said that the old ornaments which were changed had brought any amount of money to the people and the earned more and not less. This was what he said.

The whole country feels that this measure has been harassing the people. The goldsmiths have gone out of employment. Hundreds of families are starving and hundreds of them have committed suicide. In spite of this, in spite of the public opinion, the then Finance Minister said that they had earned more money and not less. If this is the attitude which Government have, then is it worth its name at all? If this measure persists, then it will only act to the detriment of common men, the artisans and the goldsmiths.

My final appeal to Government would be, if they claim to be a popular Government, to take into consideration the views expressed by all sides of this House and all shades of political opinion that this measure should be withdrawn and see that this Act is scrapped.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, जब 1963 में इस विधेयक का पूर्व-वर्ती गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर के रूप में आया था, तब से यह एक विवादास्पद विषय बना हुआ है और यह गोल्ड (कंट्रोल) आर्डर न होकर केवल गोल्डस्मिथ (कंट्रोल) आर्डर बन गया है। सरकार सोने पर तो कोई नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकती है, लेकिन स्वर्णकारों पर नियंत्रण इस प्रकार किया गया है कि आज वे बेचारे बेकारी और भुखमरी के बीच पिसे जा रहे हैं।

आज श्री मोरारजी देसाई विल मंत्री नहीं रहे हैं। उन के जाने के साथ साथ हमारी ग्रथनीति में कुछ नए मोड़ लाये जा रहे हैं। हम उसे पसन्द करते हों या न, यह दूसरी बात है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है, किन्तु बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण से जिन लोगों को फायदा होना चाहिए, उन की तरफ सरकार कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

मैं माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी से जो आज ग्रथ मंत्री भी हैं, माननीय सेठी जी के माध्यम से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस का एक प्रैक्टिकल व्यू लेवें और कम से कम इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट की आवश्यकता और उपादेयता के ऊपर नये सिरे से विचार करें।

15.00 hrs.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री शब्द भी क्या औरत मर्द हुआ करता है? ग्रथ मंत्रिणी कहना भी क्या ठीक है?

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : मैंने ग्रथ मंत्री ही कहा है, ग्रथ मंत्रिणी नहीं कहा है।

मैं कह रहा था कि आज इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल (ग्रमेंडमेंट) बिल की न आवश्यकता है और न उपादेयता ही। मैं उन बातों को फिर से दोहराना नहीं चाहता जो मेरे पूर्व वक्तव्यों ने कही हैं किन्तु हमने देखा है कि इस स्वर्ण नियंत्रण के कारण किम प्रकार सैंकड़ों की संख्या में स्वर्णकारों ने आत्महत्या की है। लाखों की संख्या में वे बेकार हो गए और आज करीब-करीब 20 लाख स्वर्णकार भूख के दरवाजे पर लड़े हैं।

आज हमारी सरकार की दशा उस बन्दरिया जैसी है जो अपने बच्चे के मृत शरीर को चिपकाये हुए रहती है, जो उस बच्चे के मरने के बाद भी उसे छोड़ना नहीं चाहती। आज यह विधेयक एक तरह से मृत है। इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। फिर भी हमारी प्रधान

मंत्री उसको उसी बन्दरिया की तरह अपने शरीर से चिपकाए फिर रही हैं।

सभापति जी, मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को हमारी पार्टी और हम लोगों से कुछ एलर्जी है, हमारी बात शायद वह सुनना पसन्द न करें। लेकिन उन्हीं के नवजात मित्र एस० एम० बैनर्जी एन्ड को० जो उनके आज बड़े हिमायती हैं, बड़े रक्षक हैं, उन्हीं की बातों पर कम से कम वह ध्यान दें। आज इस सदन में करीब करीब अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि एक मत से यह आवाज है और यह मांग है कि फोरन यह बिल वापस ले लिया जाय तो कोई प्रत्युक्ति न होगी।

मैं आप के सामने आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी का वह रेजोल्यूशन आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। आज इस सदन में कांग्रेस के सदस्यों की संख्या अधिक है। वे बहुमत में हैं। उनमें भी बहुत से लोग इस के विरुद्ध हैं। लेकिन कांग्रेस ऐज ए होल पार्टी, इसकी 1966 में ए० प्राई० सी० सी० की मीटिंग में श्रीमती तार-केशवरी सिन्हा ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा था उसे मैं यहां उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

"It is now nearly three years that the Gold Control Order was passed by the Parliament. Unfortunately, the Act has not been implemented in the way and spirit it ought to have been. On the contrary, the various steps subsequently taken by the Government have watered it down from the backdoor. Therefore, the Act has failed to achieve its objective, the result being that it has deprived about one million goldsmiths of their livelihood and also large number of people of their instrument of credit. It has also cost the Government of this country crores of rupees in the form of loans income-tax and sales-tax etc. Therefore, the meeting of the AICC urges upon the Government to abolish the Gold Control Order."

यह प्रस्ताव वहां रखा गया। करीब करीब पाम होने वाला। उसी वकन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया कि चूंकि सरकार की तरफ से इस पर विचार हो रहा है इसे वापस ले लिया

जाय। लिहाजा यह वापस ले लिया गया। इसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने 1966 के स्वर्णकारों के आन्दोलन के फलस्वरूप कुछ रियायतें स्वर्णकारों को दीं किन्तु उन कंसेलस से उनका कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ।

एक बात की धीरे धीरे मैं आपका ध्यान विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार का कुछ रबैया सा हो गया है कि जब कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में किसी ऐक्ट को चुनौती दी जाती है और वहां से किसी ऐक्ट की धाराओं को गैर कानूनी करार दिया जाता है तो हमारे मंत्री एक दूसरा विधेयक दूसरे रूप में लाने की चेष्टा करते हैं। किन्तु उसका परिणाम क्या होगा इसको वह नहीं सोचते। मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें भी बहुत सी धाराएं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने जा कर गैर-कानूनी करार दी जायेगी।

इसलिए मैं आपसे केवल यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अब समय आ गया है, नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद हमारी अर्थ नीति को एक नया मोड़ दिया जा रहा है और इस बदली हुई परिस्थिति को देखते हुए मोरार जी भाई की जो जिद थी, कम से कम इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में तो यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि वह बिनकुल निरर्थक थी। उस से कोई देश का फायदा नहीं हुआ। देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। इसलिए इस बिल को सरकार वापस ले ले।

श्री यश पाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, प्रगोजीशन ने ही नहीं, बल्कि कांग्रेस के बहुत से वरिष्ठ मेम्बरों ने भी जिनकी कांग्रेस में 20-20 साल की 30-30 साल की सेवा है, चौधरी रणधीर सिंह जैसे स्पष्ट बक्तारों ने इस बिल की मुखालिफत की है। सरकार कुछ यह नहीं बतला सकी कि क्यों यह बिल वह लादनी चली जा रही है। यह न पब्लिक के हित में है, न ही सरकार के हित में है, न देश के बच्चों के भविष्य के हित में है और न इस

[श्री यश पाल सिंह]

से किसी को कोई फायदा होता है। मैं तो माननीय मंत्री जी को कहता हूँ कि दो साल के लिए कानून बना कर देखें, दो साल में आपकी दीलत भी बढ़ेगी, आप की तादाद भी बढ़ेगी, दो साल के लिए आप यह कानून बना कर देखिए कि जो लोग यहाँ से मोना ले जाते हैं उन को सजा दी जाय और जो देश में सोना लाते हैं उनको इनाम दिया जाय। यह कानून दो साल के लिए बना कर देखिए कि जो हमारे लड़के इंग्लैंड से अमरीका से शादी कर के लाते हैं, उन को इनाम दिया जाय, वह भारत की तादाद बढ़ाते हैं और भारत की सम्पत्ति को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप उलटा कर रहे हैं। जो दीलत को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं उनके हाथ काट रहे हैं। जिन स्वर्ण कारों को आप घर से बेघर कर रहे हैं वह डिफेंस के मामले में आप को लाखों की सहायता कर सकते थे। उनके अन्दर ऐसे ऐसे जीनियस थे, इतने ऊँचे लोग थे, इतनी ऊँची उनकी प्रतिभा थी, इतने इन्वेन्टर वह लोग थे कि अगर डिफेंस के काम में, ऐटम बम बनाने के काम में, हाइड्रोजन बम बनाने के काम में आप उन को लगाते तो उनके हाथों में, उनकी नजरों में इतनी सफाई थी कि वह आपके हजारों इंजीनियरों से अच्छा काम कर सकते थे। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि अब आप सही रास्ते पर आ जाइए। ला पब्लिक की मर्जी से होता है। जो लोग संविधान बनाने वाले हैं उन से हमने यह भी पढ़ा है कि :

Law is nothing but the will of the people expressed in terms of law.

जनता से आप ने पूछा नहीं, मेम्बरान इस की मुखालिफत कर रहे हैं। सरकार को इस से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप क्यों एक ऐसा बिल लाते हैं जिसमें समय का नाश हो, जिस में लोगों की एनर्जी का नाश हो? हमारे यहाँ सोने के ऊपर कोई सरकारी नियंत्रण पहले नहीं था। इसलिए व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति जिसमें सोना रखने से उसको गुप्त कहते थे। अगर महाराणा प्रताप की भाभाशाह 26 साल लड़ाई लड़ने के

लिए सोना लाकर न देता तो हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी खतरे में पड़ सकती थी। इसलिए चाहिए तो यह था कि आज जो सोना इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं उन्हें आप इन्सेन्टिव दें मगर आप उसके उलटा कर रहे हैं। यह बिलकुल निरर्थक बिल है। जितना इस बिल पर समय नष्ट कर रहे हैं आप स्वयं अपने आप से पूछ लीजिए, जो वरिष्ठ मेम्बर आप के पास बैठे हुए हैं उन से पूछ लीजिए, इसके कारण साढ़े चार सौ स्वर्ण-कारों ने आत्महत्या कर ली। साढ़े चार सौ नागरिक आप के इस देश के कम हो गये। आप की दृष्टि में यह बहुत मामूली बात है। लेकिन हमारे व्यू प्वाइंट से यह संसार में एक महापातक है कि कोई भी नागरिक इसलिए मर जाय कि उसके पास रोटी रोजी का कोई साधन नहीं है। इसलिए वह डूबकर आत्महत्या कर ले इससे बड़ा कोई कलंक नहीं है इस देश के लिए। मैं आप से फिर कहता हूँ कि हर एक पाप का प्रायश्चित्त होता है।

It is never too late to mend.

जैसा चौधरी रणधीर सिंह जी ने कहा और दूसरे कांग्रेस मेम्बरान ने कहा मैं समझता हूँ आप आज इस बिल को वापस लीजियेगा और देश के अन्दर कोई ऐसा उपाय कीजियेगा जिस से हमारा देश मालामाल हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : In the course of the debate, hon. Members who spoke have raised certain points with regard to the parent Act as it exists on the statute today. As far as the habit for possessing gold is concerned, it is a fact that it is centuries-old, and as estimated by the Reserve Bank at one period of time, it was of the order of Rs. 5,700 crores worth of gold in 1963 and not Rs. 3,000 crores worth of gold as stated by Shri Viswanathan.

As for import of gold, this was stopped since 1939 during the British period itself. But gold continued to be imported in the country through smuggling and other clandestine methods. During the Chinese aggres-

sion later on, it was realised that we should change this centuries-old habit and do something with the gold which would benefit the country. Therefore, this was considered necessary and under the DIR's it was made obligatory that gold ornaments would not be manufactured with more than 14 carat gold. After that, there was a lot of opinion expressed, both inside and outside, and agitations were also carried on by goldsmiths and dealers with the result that in September, 1963, a couple of months after the introduction of this restriction, this restriction concerning the manufacture of 14 carat gold as far as goldsmiths were concerned, was removed.

Restriction continued to remain as far as the dealers were concerned. In this connection, it is very interesting to observe that as far as ownership and free trade in gold are concerned, it is not only the socialist or communist countries which restrict possession or free trade in gold; but many countries like the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia restrict the possession of and trade in gold. Shri Maharaj Singh has rightly pointed that it should have been the responsibility of all of us to educate public opinion in this respect if we want to improve the conditions in our country. But this habit is centuries old and Mr. Maharaj Singh himself said that in a democratic set up like ours it is difficult to do away with such an old habit by one stroke of legislation. Therefore, it was necessary that some measures were to be taken to restrict the import of gold and therefore this was done. I cited the example of the U.S.A. An American citizen has to account for any gold in his possession if it is worth more than 100 U.S. dollars. The defaulters are liable to pay a penalty of 10,000 dollars and ten years rigorous imprisonment. In the United Kingdom since 27th April, 1966 even the possession of gold coins, unless they were purchased before that particular date, is not allowed. Restriction on the possession of gold in its primary form or ornaments are there even in those countries. In spite of the fact so much of gold and gold ornaments are there in our country, some measures had to be taken. Import of gold was stopped from 1939, not from 1947.

From that point of view these measures were taken. Ultimately on account of the

persistent demands from all sections of society it was decided in 1966 to withdraw the restrictions on the manufacture of gold ornaments of more than 14 carats. This restriction was introduced in 1963. It was withdrawn as far as goldsmiths were concerned. Later on it was withdrawn with regard to the dealers also. Now there are no restrictions on the manufacture of gold ornaments of any carat for goldsmiths or dealers.

I should like to point out that neither this measure nor the parent Act is to dispossess people of their gold ornaments. The parent Act forbids citizens from possessing primary gold. There is no restriction on the possession of old ornaments. Again this will not apply to common citizen or even a middle-class citizen; it will apply only to the rich class persons; if anybody has in his possession ornaments worth more than about Rs. 60,000, he will have to give a declaration. Anybody having ornaments of less than Rs. 60,000 has not to give any type of declaration whatsoever. Therefore, neither this nor the parent Act is a measure to dispossess persons of gold ornaments in their possession.

Similarly, we will have to consider this aspect of the problem. Mr. Maharaj Singh Bharati has pointed out that the consumption of certain articles by certain classes of people has increased and therefore, the consumption variety has to be changed. It is true, because the consumption pattern or habits have changed. We find that there are imports or rather smuggling of a large variety of goods in this country. Transistors are coming; synthetic yarn, radio, watches, fountain-pens, perfumes, are coming. Even foreign cigarettes and cigars and liquor—all this is being smuggling into the country. (*Interruption.*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Lipsticks.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Yes; luxury articles are coming. But it is nobody's argument that because these things are liked by certain classes of people and the consumption of all these things is going up, and therefore, there should be no restriction on the import of these articles. We have put restrictions. On the contrary, I would bring to the notice of this House that only in the last session, we have amended the Customs Act, thereby

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

providing that as far as the notified goods are concerned, the import of these notified goods is restricted. Even if there is a dealer who is dealing these notified articles, he has to give a declaration, and that is why we are trying to control these particular notified articles which are of such consumption-rate that we do not desire, or are of such a nature that we can ourselves produce.

Similarly, as far as gold is concerned, it is everybody's knowledge that as far as the production of gold is concerned, only two fields, the Kolar Goldfields and the Hutti gold mine, are the producing centres. 2 000 kilos of gold are produced by the Kolar Goldfields, and that goes to the Reserve Bank straightway. As far as the Hutti gold mine is concerned, 1,000 kilos are produced by that mine, and that is being channelised for the various trade and industrial purposes. For example, zari manufacturers every year do require gold in some form or other, and it is being given to them; the prices are fixed; therefore, this goes into the normal trade and industry. As far as the other production is concerned, it goes to the Reserve Bank straightway. Therefore, as far as the supply of gold is concerned to the market, it is not given either from the Government sources nor it is officially allowed to be imported.

It is being conceived—I have my own doubts about this conception—that as far as goldsmiths are concerned, we are having about 2½ lakh goldsmiths as certified; and 12 000 dealers are engaged; they are doing this business on the basis of remaking all the old ornaments. And to some extent, from all these ornaments, all this trade is going on. This is only a guess: whether it is a completely correct guess or not. But it is on this basis that old ornaments either on account of distress sale or on account of exchange or lust for new variety of ornaments, go to the dealers; and after melting, it goes to the certified goldsmith for manufacturing new ornaments. It is on this basis that the trade is going on.

श्री प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :
इम्पोर्टेड गोल्ड कहाँ जा रहा है। सारी ब्लैकमनी उसी गोल्ड में रखी जा रही है, जिसका प्राप को पता नहीं है। लोगों के पास ब्लैक मनी सब गोल्ड के रूप में है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is what I am saying. This is the conception but this conception is not entirely true. As far as gold is concerned—it is absolutely correct—it has found its way into the market from smuggled channels and that is how a portion of the trade is continuing on the basis of this smuggled gold.

Now, the main question is this: that as far as the parent Act is concerned, it was said that it was mainly for reducing the price of gold that this measure was brought in. If there would have been a restriction on 14 carat—I cannot say definitely—but it was our hope that if that restriction had been maintained, perhaps there would have been some check on the acquisition of gold, and the prices would have been stabilised to some extent. But the rise in prices is also on account of two factors: one is that after devaluation, as far as the rupee content of the price is concerned, it went up by 57½ per cent. Secondly, now, the gold prices even in foreign countries are of two forms: one is the standard gold price which has not changed, and the other is market price which has changed and which has gone up.

This price increase also indicates that the demand or lust for gold still persists. Then, because of the restrictions on import and checking of smuggling the prices have gone up to some extent. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the price increase indicates only that gold control has failed completely.

Hon. Members have raised many points with regard to the parent Act and its working. But that does not come into the arena of discussion, as far as this Bill is concerned. But if the hon. House so decides it, whenever it wants, it can go into the entire arena of gold control and look into those problems. But, as far as the present Bill is concerned, its scope is very limited.

The Gold Control Act passed by this hon. House in 1968 was challenged in the Supreme Court and the court struck down certain provisions of the Act; not the entire Act. On account of that judgment, necessity had arisen to go into greater detail of some aspects. So, while submitting to the wishes and desires of the Supreme Court, taking a cue from that decision, we have tried to improve some of the provisions. So, it is an

improvement on the existing pattern, not only in the matter of greater administrative powers that were given to the administrator, but with regard to many other matters connected with licences and their renewal. Taking a cue from the judgment, we have tried to improve upon the Act. So, I want to dispel any fears that the Gold Control Bill is in any way restricting or imposing more difficult or stringent measures upon the dealers or goldsmiths. Since we have been receiving hundreds of telegrams from all over the country with regard to this measure, I would like to clarify the position that we are not increasing the stringency of the existing Act or tightening it but only improving some of its provisions.

I would like to detail some of them here. In 1963 fourteen carat was introduced. In September, 1963 itself the restriction of 14 carat was removed. In November, 1966 the purity of gold of 14 carat was altogether removed, as a result of which even the licensed dealers were enabled to manufacture new ornaments. At the same time, certified goldsmiths were also permitted to purchase gold in the form of standard gold bars in reasonable quantities to continue their work and the quantitative limit on the possession of primary gold was suitably enhanced. In 1966 the goldsmiths were allowed to keep only 100 grams of primary gold. Then it was enhanced to 200 grams. Then, in the year of 1968 it was further enhanced to 300 grams.

The goldsmith can keep any amount of ornament that may come to him for reconstruction. As far as primary gold is concerned, he is allowed to keep by melting up to 300 grams after making ornaments. Therefore, the earlier limit of 100 grams, which was subsequently increased to 200 grams has now been increased to 300 grams. To that extent, the restriction imposed on goldsmiths has been relaxed.

According to the previous provision a goldsmith was required to renew his certificate every year but it has been made possible after the 1968 Act that he need not go to the officers concerned for renewal purposes and he can possess the certificate for all his lifetime.

Then, the category of persons who were eligible to apply was restricted. The hon. Member, Shri Narayana Rao, particularly

raised this point and said that we have adopted a policy whereby when the present generation of goldsmiths expires there would be nobody to take the goldsmith's licence as nobody would be permitted. That position has been changed. Actually, now any member of the family can take a goldsmith's licence. Deliberately we have kept the word "family" quite wide so that no restrictions may be imposed.

Not only that, Government is now taking the authority that these certificates could be given to other classes of persons also if they could suitably work in this field. Therefore, the fear which was expressed by Shri Narayana Rao is being dealt with.

Apart from this, there was the restriction previously that such of the goldsmiths who had taken the benefit of some compensation were not to be given licences. Then it was said that if they repaid the amount which was given to them, they could take out the licence. Now the position has further been made easy in that if they agree to pay the loan in a period of time they would be given the certificate for working as goldsmiths in spite of the fact that they had received certain gratuity or rehabilitation grant from the Government. Even that restriction is being made easy.

Other marginal concessions are also being given. For example, there was the restriction about assistance being taken from some specialists as enamellers, diecutters, stone-setters etc. In the 1968 Act they were allowed to take the assistance of hired labour. Now goldsmiths can not only not accept work from the public but also from licensed dealers. Previously, goldsmiths were to do the work which they got from their customers direct; now even the 12,000 dealers spread all over the country can go to the goldsmiths and ask them to manufacture gold ornaments for selling in their stores or shops. Therefore, even from that point of view the restrictions on goldsmiths which were there previously have been withdrawn.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, raised the question as to how many people were engaged in the working of the gold control. He said that the figure was not quite related with the work. There are very few officers and persons working in the gold control machinery. There are four deputy collectors, 40 superintendents, 254 inspectors

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

and 98 ministerial staff. This is the total number engaged in this.

As far as the court cases are concerned, although the court cases have been 600, there have been thousands of cases where adjudication and departmental proceedings have been taken.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about cases that went to court ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I can straight-way say that that is not the position.

Then, Shri Lobo Prabhu also raised the question of vicarious responsibility. We have made certain amendment in this Bill whereby vicarious responsibility for the past act of the servant does not lie on the employer. The responsibility for the past act of the servant even if he were working somewhere else has been done away with.

Similarly, we have made the necessary changes in sections 88 and 100 in view of the Supreme Court decision.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I had proposed that they should be on the premises and not in their own houses.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : When they are working in their houses, they should not be held responsible for them

SHRI P. C. SETHI : When we come to the amendments, we will see.

As far as this Bill is concerned, it is a definite improvement on the 1968 Act. Both in view of the Supreme Court's judgment and also in view of certain working difficulties with which we were faced, we have tried to improve upon it. We have also taken the cue from the Supreme Court's judgment and in the light of that judgment we have tried to improve upon other things. I may explain, as far as the general public is concerned, there is no restriction whatsoever for them and, therefore, this is not in any sense an anti-people measure.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Is Government prepared to have a re-thinking on the whole measure ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the re-thinking is concerned, the Government and this House can always re-think about any matter.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the Government ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would not commit at this stage what should be done. But, certainly, it is open to this House and also to the Government and to all of us, if we consider that a certain measure is not working in a definite direction or line in which we desire it to work, to go into it.

As I have said, the object of this particular Bill is very limited. This is a definite improvement on the 1968 Act. I have explained the various measures and tried to dispel some of the fears that are there.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, मैंने मन्त्री जी का भाषण बड़े ध्यान से सुना और कितनी मधुर वाग्नी वह बोलते हैं यह तो आप को भी बहुत पसन्द आया होगा। परन्तु एक लम्बा चोड़ा इतिहास वह बता गये कि कैसे-कैसे गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट में बदलाव आये और अब यह क्या कर रहे हैं। परन्तु यह नहीं बता पाये कि जिस गरज से यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट बना था उससे कोई विशेष लाभ हुआ कि नहीं ? इस आशा के साथ यह नियंत्रण सोने पर लगाया गया था कि स्मगलिंग बन्द होगी, इस आशा के साथ की हमारी मुद्रा का भाव कुछ ठीक होगा, इस आशा के साथ की लोगों को सोना बरतने का जो चाव है वह कम होगा। मन्त्री महोदय ने तीनों बातों को मान लिया कि जहां तक स्मगलिंग का तात्लुक है वह बराबर जारी है, और यह उन्होंने नहीं कहा कि पहले से कुछ कम हुआ। हां बढ़ रहा है।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : पहले से सीजर्स का जहां तक तात्लुक है बहुत बढ़े हैं इसलिये स्मगलिंग भी बढ़ी है, आप ऐसा कह सकते हैं।

लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि सीजर्स बढ़े हैं तो स्मगलिंग कम हुआ है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : सीजर्स के होने का मतलब ही यह है कि स्मगलिंग बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और जहाँ तक रुपये की कीमत का सवाल है ओपिन मार्केट में वह भी गिर गयी है। इसके अलावा क्या लोगों में सोने के प्रयोग का जो लस्ट है वह कम हो गया ? आपने स्वयं माना कि अभी तक नहीं हुआ। मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री जी का उदाहरण दिया...

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूँगा कि इस बारे में आपने सवाल उठाया था उसका उत्तर दिया गया और स्थिति साफ कर दी गयी, इसलिए बार-बार उसी बात को दोहराना ठीक नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने कल निवेदन किया था कि उत्तर देने में आक्षेप को जितना बचा सके बचायें।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आक्षेप कुछ नहीं है। आप प्रधान मन्त्री को टच मी नोट क्यों बना रहे हैं। आखिर उनकी पब्लिक लाइफ है वह कुछ कहती हैं तो हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम प्रधान मन्त्री को भी ऐज्यूकेट करें कि कृपा करके इतना सोना मत रखिये। हमारा फर्ज है ऐज्यूकेट करने का कि श्रीमती जी 70 000 रु० का सोना मत रखिये...

सभापति महोदय : 70,000 का सोना या 80,000 रु० का सोना, ऐसा आप कैसे और क्यों कहते हैं।

श्री मधु लिसये (मुंगेर) : आप इजाजत दें तो पढ़ दूँ। मैं अपने भाषण के दौरान कहने वाला हूँ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप कुर्सी पर बैठ कर बकालत न करिये। एक अम्पायर की तरह से करिये, काँग्रेस का सदस्य होने के नाते नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने यह तय कर लिया है कि मैं जब तक कुर्सी पर रहूँगा अगर इधर के लोग आप के ऊपर आक्षेप करेंगे, जिसका कि इनके पास कोई सबूत नहीं है तो मैं अलाऊ नहीं करूँगा। और आप लोग भी अगर कोई ऐसी बात उधर से करेंगे तो मैं उसको भी अलाऊ नहीं करूँगा। यह मेरी नीति है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, अगर आप चाहें तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप चेयर को भेजिये। मैं उसको अलाऊ कर दूँ तो बोलिये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : स्वयं प्रधान मन्त्री को आदर्श रखना चाहिये जनता के सामने कि वह स्वयं इतना सोना और जेवर नहीं रखतीं, और लोगों से भी फिर उनको यह प्रार्थना करनी चाहिये कि लोग सोने का प्रयोग ज्यादा न करें। तभी लोग ऐज्यूकेट होंगे।

जो उद्देश्य था सोने के नियंत्रण का...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I take him as a senior member of the Jan Sangh. I should be responsible. I am simply disappointed at his performance.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जो तीन उद्देश्य थे, लस्ट और गोल्ड कम हो, स्मगलिंग कम हो और हमारी मुद्रा की कीमत बढ़े, ये तीनों उद्देश्य विफल हो गये। इसलिये अब इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल से कोई लाभ नहीं।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अमरीका की मिसाल दी कि वहाँ पर ऐसी पाबन्दियाँ हैं, दूसरे और प्रजातन्त्र देशों में भी पाबन्दियाँ हैं। यह बात सही है। लेकिन मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका में जो स्थिति है क्या वही स्थिति हमारे देश में ? हमारे देश में सोने के लिये, सोने के जेवरों के लिये हजारों साल से एक क्रिया चली आ रही है। लोग शादी, विवाह में सोने के जेवर बनाते हैं। अमरीका में वह चीज नहीं है। अमरीका में क्रेडिट ऐसि-

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

लिटीज हर गांव-गांव में हैं। भारत में आप वह सुविधा 50,000 तक की आबादी के शहरों में भी नहीं दे रहे हैं, गांव को तो छोड़िये। अमरीका में पर कैपिटा इनकम भारत से कितनी दुनी ज्यादा है। 20 साल से लगातार यह यह सरकार राज्य करने के बाद भी, तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में 32,000 करोड़ ६० खर्च करने के बाद भी, न एम्प्लायमेंट की गारंटी दे सकी है और न दो वक्त भर पेट खाना दे सकी है। शुद्ध जल तक नहीं दे सकी है। फिर आप अमरीका की क्या ऐग्जाम्पल देते हैं जहाँ हर एक को हर सुविधा है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि जो मन्त्री जी ने तक दिया उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। वास्तव में गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट का कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। चारों तरफ से यह मांग आई, यहां तक की कांग्रेस वालों की तरफ से भी, कि सोने के नियंत्रण का कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। आप माननीय रणधीर सिंह की राय ले लीजिये, जो उन की राय होगी वह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ। जब सदन का चारों तरफ से यह मत है कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल को हटा देना चाहिये तो आप क्यों नहीं हटाने ? जो सरकार अपने आप को प्रजातन्त्रीय सरकार कहती है वह लोगों की राय की अवहेलना करे और फिर समाजवाद का ढोल पीटे यह थोथी बात है। मंत्री महोदय, आप के मुंह से यह शोभा नहीं देता। अगर और कोई मन्त्री कहता तो मैं मान लेता। वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमने देश को हिला दिया, गांवों और गरीबों में जागृति पैदा कर दी है और कम से कम 20 साल के बाद चीजे चलनी तो शुरू हुई। मुझे खुशी है कि स्वयम् प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने यह बात कह कर कि बीस साल के अन्दर कुछ चीज चलनी तो शुरू हुई, यह मान लिया कि बीस साल तक कोई चीज चली नहीं है। स्वयम् उन्होंने अपने पिता के किये हुए सारे काम पर पानी फेर दिया। अपने सारे विद्युत् काम पर पानी फेर दिया औरों की तो बात ही नहीं।

सरकार ने जो सबसे बड़ा काम किया था श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने पिछले बीस सालों में, वह बैंकों के राष्ट्रीकरण का काम है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप ऐसा काम कीजिये जो जनता चाहती है। जनता जिस नियन्त्रण को नहीं चाहती, उसको हटा दीजिये। जो भी गोल्ड स्मगलिंग है वह इस तरह से रूकेगी नहीं। आप ने लोगों को बेईमान बना दिया। करोड़ों रुपयों का सोना हर साल स्मगल हो कर देश में आता है और उससे लोग जेवर बनाते हैं। आप ने नियम बना दिया है कि जो भी नये जेवर बनेंगे वह पुराने जेवरों से बनेंगे। अगर ऐसी बात है तो जो करोड़ों रुपयों का सोना आता है उसका क्या उपयोग होता है ? क्या सुनार उसके जेवर नहीं बनाते हैं ? साथ ही जो लोग नौकरी में हैं क्या वह बेईमानी नहीं करते ? आज 100, 1,000, 2,000 या 10,000 की तादाद में नहीं, लाखों की तादाद में सुनार नये सोने से जेवर बनाते हैं और लिखते हैं कि वह पुराने से बनाते हैं। जैसे एलेक्शन के दौरान में हर एक व्यक्ति अपना स्टेटमेंट आफ एकाउंट्स देता है कि मैंने इतना ही खर्च किया है, लेकिन हर एक आदमी का ज्यादा खर्च होता है। इस तरीके से जो कानून लोगों को बेईमानी की तरफ ले जाय, वह कानून ठीक नहीं है और उसको बदलने की जरूरत है।

मैंने मन्त्री महोदय से सवाल किया था कि क्या सरकार रिथिंकिंग करना चाहती है इस इश्यू पर। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय डांवाडोल हैं। उनका मन तो कहता है कि हां, इससे कोई लाभ नहीं है, लेकिन उनका कहना यही है कि वह रिथिंकिंग करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इसकी जरूरत नहीं है यह भी नहीं कहा। यह भी नहीं कि सदन चाहे तो रिथिंकिंग कर सकते हैं। आखिर सरकार कौन सी है मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ ? क्या श्री सेठी सरकार नहीं है ? श्री सेठी सरकार है, इसलिये मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था। श्री सेठी ने मना नहीं किया कि रिथिंकिंग

करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि वह मन से समझते हैं कि इससे कोई लाभ नहीं है और सरकार को रिक्रियिंग करना चाहिये, लेकिन उनके घर में फँसला नहीं हुआ है। मेरा कहना यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय अभी जवाब न दें अगर नहीं देना चाहते, लेकिन प्रजा-तंत्र के लिये, देश के हित के लिये, 5 लाख सुनारों के हित के लिये कृपा करके वह गोल्ड कंट्रोल को बिल्कुल हटा दें। मन्त्री महोदय ने ढाई लाख के फिगर दिये हैं, लेकिन ढाई लाख तो वह लोग हैं जिन्होंने लाइसेंस लिये हैं। लेकिन शुरू में जब सर्वे की गई थी तो उस समय पांच लाख लोग काम करते थे। ढाई लाख लोग लाइसेंस देने से खत्म हो गये थे। पांच लाख परिवार और उनके अनावा जो लोग उनकी दुकानों पर काम करते थे, इस तरह से लाखों लोगों के ऊपर चोट पहुँचाने वाला यह बिल है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सरकार इसको समाप्त कर दे और लोगों को राहत पहुँचाये।

मैं तब मानूँगा कि लोगों को राहत मिली है, जैसा कि श्री रणधीर सिंह ने कहा, जब सचमुच लोगों को कुछ काम मिले। क्या सरकार यह गारंटी करने के लिये तैयार है अगले दो वर्षों में हर एक हाथ को वह काम देगी? अगर प्रधान मन्त्री ऐसा कहें तो मैं राष्ट्रीय करण मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ, अगर नहीं दे सकते तो यह तो कहें कि हम लोग सबको पेट की रोटी देंगे, तब भी मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ,। अगर यह भी नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम देने के लिये रास्ता तो अपनाये। अगर यह सरकार इस चीज की गारंटी दो सालों में नहीं दे सकती तो यह नारा थोथा है, यह समाजवाद नहीं है, यह पोलिटिकल स्टेट है और पोलिटिकल स्टेट द्वारा आप हम लोगों को समझाना चाहते हैं।

आखिर में मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि थर्ड रीडिंग के समय वह बनलाये कि इससे कुछ लाभ हुआ है या नहीं और कैसे इसका रिजल्ट

करेंगे जब इससे कोई लाभ नहीं है। कोई स्टैटिस्टीशियन या एकाउन्टिस्ट भी सोचेगा तो यही मानेगा कि जिस स्थिति में वह बिल है उससे कोई लाभ नहीं और इसको स्केप कर देना अच्छा है। क्या सरकार इस पर रिक्रियिंग करेगी? रिक्रियिंग कोई कन्सिडमेंट नहीं होता। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जवाब चाहता हूँ कि वह बतलायें कि क्या सरकार इस पर रिक्रियिंग करेगी, लोगों से राय लेगी, इस सब की राय लेगी और राय लेने के बाद जो कुछ जनता के हित में हो वह काम करेगी और इस बिल को समाप्त करेगी?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Gold (Control) Amendment Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 3rd July 1969".

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the amendments by way of motions for circulation together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 8, 9 and 17 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Amendment of sec. 5)

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बतला दे तो बख्खा होगा कि दूसरे वाचन के लिये कितना समय रखा गया है और तीसरे वाचन के लिये कितना समय रखा गया है।

सभापति महोदय : समय तो सब सम हो चुका है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को हमें समय देना चाहिये। हम तो इन्तजार कर रहे थे कि तीसरे वाचन पर बोले।

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप संयम से काम लें तो तीसरे वाचन के लिये आधा घंटा या 45 मिनट का समय मिल सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
 "That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted.
Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We take up clause 3.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have given notice of my amendments yesterday and the hon. Minister himself said that he was going to take up the points raised by me when they come up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They have not been circulated.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : You are free to admit them if there is no objection from the Members. The rule says that any Member may object to the moving of the amendment and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is left to the discretion of the Chair. They have not been circulated and so I do not allow them. I shall now put clause 3 to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 11.—(Amendment of section 50.)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I have an amendment to clause 11—No. 4.

I move :

Page 6, line 26,—add at the end—"after due enquiry" (4).

क्लाज नम्बर में मेरा चार नम्बर का संशोधन है जिसको मैंने अभी पेश किया है। इस क्लोज में जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर या गोल्ड कंट्रोल अफसर है वह लाइसेंस देगा डीलर को, रिफाइनर को, ट्रेडर को और अगर कोई गोल्ड

कंट्रोल कानून का उल्लंघन करेगा तो उसके लाइसेंस को वह कैन्सल कर सकेगा। आपने क्लोज 11 (1) (सी) में कहा है :

"(1A) The Administrator or may, if he is satisfied, after making such inquiry as he may think fit, that the holder of any licence or certificate issued, renewed or continued under this Act has made such incorrect or false statement as is referred to in sub-section (1) or has contravened the provisions of such law, rule or order as is referred to in that sub-section, cancel such licence or certificate, as the case may be.

मैंने यह चाहा है कि इसके अन्त में आपटर ड्यू इनक्वायरी शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें।

मैं मानता हूँ जो गोल्ड डीलर है या ट्रेडर है, जब इसके बारे में कानून बन गया है तो वह उसका उल्लंघन भी कर सकता है। मैं इसको भी मानता हूँ कि जब कोई कानून पास हो जाता है तो उसका पालन होना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 99.9 केमिस में चौगुन रहने हैं अफसरों द्वारा धांधली करने के और भ्रष्टाचार करने के। यह मानी हुई बात है कि मौजूदा प्रशासन जो हिन्दुस्तान का है, उसमें चाहे इनकम टैक्स अफसर या दूसरा सिविलिस बेंट हो, गोल्ड कंट्रोल अफसर हो या दूसरा हो, 99.9 प्रतिशत सम्भावना यह होती है कि वह भ्रष्ट होगा, उसमें खामियाँ होंगी और हो सकता है कि निजी फायदे के लिए नाजायज फायदा उठाने के लिए वह कहे कि तुम इस कानूनी व्यवस्था को या उस कानूनी व्यवस्था को नहीं मानते हो। तुमने इसका या उसका उल्लंघन किया है, इस-लिये हम तुम्हारा लाइसेंस छीन लेते हैं और इसको हम रिन्यू नहीं करेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी ऐसा किया जाये, वह आपटर ड्यू इनक्वायरी किया जाये। इससे पता चल सकेगा कि हकीकत में उसने इनक्वायरी कर ली है और पता चल गया है कि कानून का उल्लंघन हुआ है। अगर इस तरह की इनक्वायरी की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है तो एक

तो यह कानून पास करके जो जुल्म उन पर हो रहा है वह तो होगा ही उसके साथ साथ घफ़सरो के हाथ में जो आप इतनी बड़ी ताकत देने जा रहे हैं, उसका सहारा ले कर वे इस जुल्म को कई गुना बढ़ा देंगे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपटर ड्यू इनक्वायरी शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Sir, I have to make a submission. Saturday being a non-sitting day, the amendment could not be circulated and this morning only we could give it; we brought the amendment on Saturday but because it was not a working day, this has happened. However, we have to make one submission. The whole thing has been lost because it was a non-sitting day.

Now, in clause 11, my objection is this. It says :

"In section 50 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), (a) for the words 'to such goods,' the following words shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been substituted, namely :—"

This phraseology, "and shall be deemed always to have been substituted", is not proper. That means, it takes retrospective effect. The meaning is that it should be taken as if the whole thing has been incorporated before the Supreme Court judgment. After all, this amendment is coming as a result of the judgment of the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court struck it down because of certain irregularities. This illegality cannot be cured from that date. I can understand that this illegality is being cured from today when we pass the law. What the amendment says is : "it shall be deemed always to have been substituted." This legislation with retrospective effect is bad in law and it is likely to be struck down by the Supreme Court once again. Leave alone the question whether it is going to be struck down or otherwise, but even the concept is wrong.

After all, there should not be a differentiation between two individuals. I as a citizen can have ornaments to the extent of my ability, if I have got the money. Whereas the dealer, and here he is a dealer in gold, is not given the right to have his ornaments. Of course, he can have in one sense, but he

must declare it. Now, this inequality should not be allowed, whether he is a dealer or otherwise. But apart from the fact that he deals with gold, he should have the right to have his own private ornaments to the extent that he can possess just as any other citizen is having. The right must be given. The original Act prohibited it, and I spoke on that matter and here, in the same context, I am saying that if you show this inequality, differentiation before the law, it is wrong. This differentiation is shown between two citizens. It is likely to be struck down by the courts. Shri Morarji Desai on that occasion got angry with me and said, if it is struck down by the Supreme Court, let it do it. But today, what has happened? It has been struck down by the Supreme Court. Therefore, let us not play with legislation.

After all, the principle is that the lure of gold must be discouraged among the people of India. I am one with the Government, that is true; But it has to be discouraged; not to be prohibited. Prohibition is not possible. It is just as in the case of prohibition of liquor. What has happened there? We know. Therefore, the whole country should be taken together along with the government and public opinion must be created so that the lure of gold will not be there and people will not amass wealth through gold. A legislation of this kind cannot achieve that object.

16.00 hrs.

The hon. Minister may very well say that we are considering only an amendment to the Act and this is not the time to discuss the original Act. It is true that the object of this Bill is to make the Act perfect in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court. All the same, the whole question has to be reviewed by the government leisurely. If necessary, the government and opposition members can sit together and discuss as to how gold control can be brought in a way which will be practical, taking into consideration the tradition and attitude of our people. Then we will notice that many of the provisions in the existing law will have to be changed; perhaps, even repeal of the existing Act and bringing in a new measure would be necessary. I hope government will give serious consideration to this aspect.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Coming to the amendment of Shri Shiv Chandra Jha, the present wording says "after making such inquiry". Therefore, the licence cannot be cancelled *suo motu*; it can be done only after making an inquiry. Wherever we have those words at the initial stage of the paragraph or at the end matters little. Therefore, the amendment does not substantially change the provision of the Bill and I am not prepared to accept it.

Coming to the point raised by Shri Nambiar, whenever we bring legislation of this type, it is the general practice to give it retrospective effect. Only the other day, the House passed the Central Sales Tax Act which was also given retrospective effect. There is nothing wrong in that. I think it is in order.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What about my suggestion for considering the entire matter of gold control as such ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That does not arise out of the present Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 4 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 11 was added to the Bill

Clause 12—(substitution of new section for section 88).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 7, line 1,—

for "three years" substitute "one year"
(5)

Page 7, line 2,—

add at the end—

"of not less than five hundred rupees"
(6)

सभापति महोदय, बलाज 12 में दिये गये नये संश्लेषण 88(2) में कहा गया है :

"Whoever is deemed, under sub-section (1) to have abetted an offence against this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years..."

इसका अर्थ यह है कि किसी डीलर या रिफाइनर के पास जो ग्राटिसन या गोल्डस्मिथ काम करता है, अगर उसने इस एक्ट का उल्लंघन किया है और डीलर यह जानते हुए भी सरकार को इस बारे में इतिला नहीं देता है, तो उसको तीन साल की कैद की सजा दी जायेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मरासर जुम्न है। यदि किसी डीलर को मानुम हो जाता है कि उसके किसी कर्मचारी ने इस कानून का उल्लंघन किया है और वह दो दिन के अन्दर सरकार को सूचना दे देता है, तो वह आफेंस नहीं माना जायेगा। लेकिन मान लीजिये कि यदि किसी कर्मचारी ने अपने मालिक को दो दिन के अन्दर नहीं बताया है कि उसके द्वारा इस कानून का उल्लंघन हुआ है, तो यह ह्यूमन साइकालोजी है कि वह इस बारे में अपने मालिक को कभी भी नहीं बतायेगा, जिस का परिणाम यह होगा कि मालिक अर्थात् डीलर सरकार को दो दिन के अन्दर उस उल्लंघन के विषय में सूचित नहीं कर पायेगा और उसको सजा हो जायेगी।

मैं समझता हूँ कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था से गोल्ड कंट्रोल आफिसर को डीलरज को हैरान करने की ताकत मिल जायेगी। वे कहेंगे कि तुम्हारे आदमी ने इस कानून का उल्लंघन किया है और तुमने इस बारे में सरकार को सूचित नहीं किया है, इसलिए तुम्हें सजा होगी इस तरह गोल्ड कंट्रोल आफिसरज को बहुत घाँघलियाँ करने का मौका मिल जायेगा।

यद्यपि मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि कैद की सजा को तीन साल से कम करके एक साल कर दिया जाये, परन्तु वास्तव में मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सर्जों की कक्ष करके दो भहीने कर दिया जाये।

हम देखते हैं कि यह सरकार राजनैतिक

कैदियों को तो लम्बी सजा नहीं देती है, हालांकि उन के लिए जेल जाना ज्यादा तकलीफदेह नहीं है, लेकिन जो लोग प्रतिदिन काम करके अपना गुजारा करते हैं, उन्हें वह लम्बी सजायें देती हैं। सरकार यह तो उल्टी गंगा बहा रही है। अगर किसी डीलर ने अप्रॉक्स किया है, तो उस को जुर्माने की सजा होनी चाहिए। मेरे संशोधनों का अभिप्राय यह है कि कैद की मियाद कम होनी चाहिये और जुर्माना पाँच सौ रुपये से कम नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, I wanted the deletion of the whole clause 12 which says :—

"For section 88 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"88. (1) A dealer or refiner who knows or has reason to believe, that any person employed by him has, in the course of such employment, contravened any provisions of this Act or any rule or order made there-under, shall be deemed to have abetted an offence against this Act :—"

Now, the Act is so cumbersome; the rules are hundred times worse cumbersome and the orders made by the Controller and others are thousand times worse cumbersome and all these things should be borne in mind by the goldsmith or anybody working under the dealer and if he does anything in contravention of any of these provisions he has to be prosecuted and put into jail for three years and so on and so forth.

What does this mean? It means pure and simple that a goldsmith who in all fairness does his normal duty can be hauled up later on by the Gold Controller or the authority who is in charge of it saying that this is in contravention of the Act. The dealer is also supposed to be a person who has abetted in the offence but, fortunately for the dealer, if he writes to the officer two days prior saying that this particular goldsmith behaved in such and such a manner and, therefore, he may be exonerated, he can escape but he must show to the officer the goldsmith and he must be punished. This is a very bad provision and it looks ridiculous.

Moreover, as another hon. Member, Shri Ramani, has stated, you make a gold dealer a person who has to spy on the goldsmith, or goldsmith to spy on the dealer, thereby creating mutual suspicion. After all, let the gold business, if you recognise it as business, be carried on under normal conditions. Why do you want goldsmith and dealer to quarrel with each other on the fact that anyone of them might have contravened the law, or the provisions or the orders issued under the law? This is too ambiguous. It is too wide; it is all-pervading type of legislation. The officer-in-charge can catch anybody, any dealer, any goldsmith or anyone else and harass him.

I have received repeated representations from my constituency from goldsmiths as well as dealers that they are being harassed by the officers every now and then and that, without any notice, their shops are raided and they are being subjected to much pressure. This is what is happening throughout the country and they have to go to the court to get some remedy. That lacuna has been plugged by this amending Act, making it more harassing, by a provision that you are bringing in here.

My submission is that clause 12 as such, as read out by me, should not be there. It must be deleted. Nothing is going to harm the Gold Control Act if this is deleted. This is obnoxious and this should not get entry into the statute book. This is too bad a law to be entered into the statute book. It tells upon our culture, our standard and our own behaviour. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to consider this and delete this clause.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I do not wish to repeat the argument put forward by my predecessor but to add one simple argument. You are punishing two persons for the same offence. The offence is committed by the goldsmith and you are punishing the dealer because he did not supervise the goldsmith. Are you making the dealer one of your officers that he should watch and report and be punished for the default? The Act implies that anyone who is a dealer is also a member of the staff. I am wholly with their demand to delete these clauses. But as Government never delete anything, I suggest something very much less. You are going to enforce the responsibility

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

on the dealer. It should not be the responsibility which he cannot properly exercise. It is very well known to the Minister that goldsmiths do not work always on the premises of their dealers. They work in their own houses. How can you make a dealer responsible for a goldsmith who does not work on his own premises? I would like the Minister to concede this very simple amendment, that is, after the words "such employment" add the words "and on his premises". The goldsmith should be on his premises before the vicarious responsibility is enforced.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as Section 88 of the parent Act is concerned, it was challenged in the Supreme Court and, with regard to this vicarious responsibility, the Supreme Court came to the conclusion that the provision as it was there at that time went beyond the reasonable limits and that is why they held it invalid. Keeping the wishes of the Supreme Court in view, we have suitably amended it...

SHRI NAMBIAR : Still it is beyond the reasonable limits. It is too wide ; it is all-pervading.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is definitely an improvement on the existing Act.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Maybe a little ; still it is beyond the scope.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is why in the light of the Supreme Court judgment, we have improved it.

As far as reducing the punishment is concerned, we generally see that in small offences, the court itself does not go upto 3 years. But if the offence is very serious, we should not limit the hands of the court and ask them to give a lesser punishment. When you keep the provision as three years, that does not necessarily mean that for every offence, big or small, the punishment would necessarily be for three years. We do not want to bind down the hands of the court. In case they feel that the punishment should be higher for certain offences, they can go upto three years. Therefore, we have provided for three years. Therefore, the reduction of the punishment

provided for in this particular Clause is not acceptable to me. I am not in a position to accept the amendments moved by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about my amendment, when the offence is committed on the premises of the dealer...

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, is raising the question of artisans. If the artisans are the employees of the dealer himself and if they want to work at home, in that case instead of remaining artisans they can as well take the licence of certified goldsmiths. We can, while framing the rules, certainly consider that aspect.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There are many persons employed by the dealer who do not work in his premises but work in their own houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendments 5 and 6 together to the vote of the house.

The Amendments Nos. 5 and 6 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 -(Substitution of new section for section 100.)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 7, lines 31 and 32,—

for "twenty-five grammes" substitute—
"ten grammes". (7)

मेरा यह जो संशोधन है यह पेट्री ट्रांजेक्शन की बात जहाँ घापने कही है उसमें है। घापने कहा है कि पेट्री ट्रांजेक्शन में यह नहीं लागू होगा और पेट्री ट्रांजेक्शन का एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया है कि 25 ग्राम तक सोने के लेन-देन को पेट्री ट्रांजेक्शन समझा जायेगा और उस पर यह कानून लागू नहीं होगा। उसकी जगह पर मैं

चाहता है कि यदि आप इतने प्यूरिटेड हैं, इतना प्यूरिटेडिज्म है गोल्ड के मुताल्लिक आपकी और स्ट्रिक्टली डम को आप लागू करना चाहते हो तो 25 की जगह 10 कर दीजिये। यही बेरा संशोधन है कि 25 ग्राम की जगह 10 ग्राम कर दिया जाय।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I am also for amending the limit of 'petty transaction' as Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha but in the opposite direction. He has suggested 'ten grammes' instead of 'twenty-five grammes'. But I suggest that it should be 'hundred grammes' for the simple reason that to make the goldsmith liable to find out the identity, the whereabouts and the *bona fides* of a persons bringing a small quantity of gold, is a burdensome responsibility. You must remember that the whole of section 100 has been struck down by the Supreme Court, and if you insist on a petty transaction being so petty, the Supreme Court will again strike it down. So, I propose that instead of 25, 100 grammes may be substituted.

SHRI NAMBIAR : As Mr. Lobo Prabhu has said, section 100 is very badly worded. Here you would find that a refiner, a certified goldsmith purchases primary gold and whenever he purchases, he makes a note of it. Suppose I am a primary goldsmith and suppose, for the sake of argument, I purchase from 'X'; he gives me two tolas of gold. It may be old ornaments. I purchase from him. I have his address. Afterwards it is found that that gold is not properly brought out. The fellow may have stolen or may not have declared or something like that. And I reveal the name. If he says that he has not sold it to me, how can I prove it? How can the responsibility be but on me?

Suppose 'X' is selling it to me and I purchase. Afterwards 'Y' disowns it. I do not get any form signed by him or take his thumb impression when I purchase. These are all petty transactions and for such transactions if you want the goldsmith or a dealer to be liable, then how can any one do any business in gold? It is working like this. Since we do not want any transaction to be conducted in gold, instead of stopping all transactions, we are indirectly telling that you should not do anything by threatening

him. This is the meaning of Sec. 100. What you cannot straight-way do, you are indirectly doing from behind and forcing the people not to do and thereby causing harassment to the dealer and harassment to the goldsmith and also harassment to the person who sold it. This is very difficult. Any officer can find fault with any one of those persons if he so desires. That is exactly why Sec. 100 was struck down by the Supreme Court and again the Government brings it in another form thereby saying that we have purified the section and made gold of a better carat. This is not the proper method. Nothing could have been lost if you have deleted Sec. 100. Instead of deletion you are bringing it in another way. Thereby you are adding to the harassment of the dealer. This is my objection and I think the hon. Minister may be pleased to accept amendment moved from this side or he can bring an amendment himself and see that this harassment is ended. If you have got any objection against dealers because dealers are dealing in bullion and they may be getting unaccounted gold, smuggled gold and if you are insisting on stopping that, I can understand your putting this burden on the gold dealer. Why do you catch hold of the certified goldsmith who is a small fry? He is not dealing in gold. Certified goldsmith purchases gold for his own business, for his own living, to make ornaments. By putting these fetters on him, you are preventing him from discharging his normal duty as an artisan, as a goldsmith in doing his day-to-day work for his living. You are threatening him also from getting his day's bread. Therefore, my submission is that if you cannot delete the entire Sec. 100, please remove the expressions wherever they exist 'or certified goldsmith'. Then the section will read: "Every licensed dealer or refiner, as the case may be" etc. "Certified goldsmith" may be excluded from the operation of this section for the reason that he is the smallest fry in the whole affair and he is doing this for existence, bread-winning and he at least excluded from the harassment if you cannot take away the entire Section. That is my humble submission.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Section 100 of the parent Act was challenged in the Court and the hon. Supreme Court held that this is too harsh at it stood on the statute book at that time and therefore this particular

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

section, requiring the licensed dealer to take certain precautions for which no rules or no details were framed, was struck down. What we are trying to substitute is definitely an improvement from this point of view. Now we have prescribed the Rules and they are already placed on the Table of the House. Therefore, whatever precautions he has to take, he has to take according to the Rules which are before the hon. House now.

Then previously there was no facility given to him with regard to petty transactions. Now we have given the facility of having petty transactions worth about 25 grammes. The hon. Member, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha wants to reduce this to 10 grammes. That means we are taking away the facility we want to give. Shri Lobo Prabhu wants to make it 100 grammes. This facility did not exist before. Now we are giving 25 grammes. As far as the present change is concerned, it is a definite improvement from all points of view and with regard to credit transactions also if we reduce the quantity from 25 to 10 grammes, it would be meaningless. I am not prepared to accept the amendments suggested by the hon. Members.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Can he not delete 'dealer' and 'certified goldsmith' and leave them out of the operation of the clause ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : How is it possible? If either the goldsmith or the dealer does not take precautions according to the rules for the purchase of gold or ornaments and is not able to clarify the position, the law should be common for all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 7 to the vote of the House.
Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 13 was added to the Bill

Clauses 14 and 15 were added to the Bill

Clause 1—(Short title and Commencement)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for lines 3 and 4, substitute—

"1. (1) This Act may be called the Gold Trade Control Bill, 1969". (3)

सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक का नाम गोल्ड कंट्रोल प्रमेंडमेंट बिल नहीं होना चाहिए। जैसा कि आप की बातों से स्थिति साफ हो गई है कि सदन को और देश को गुमराह करने के लिये इस टाइटल को रखा गया है। इस विधेयक के अन्दर काम कोई दूसरा किया जा रहा है और नाम उसके लीपापोती का रखा जा रहा है। मैं चाहना हूँ कि जो हकीकत है, उस के मुताबिक ही नाम होना चाहिये, इसी लिये मेरा मंशोधन है कि इस बिल का नाम—गोल्ड ट्रेड कंट्रोल बिल 1969—होना चाहिये। इस बिल को गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल न कहें, क्योंकि गोल्ड कंट्रोल की बात आप करने नहीं जा रहे हैं। देश के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होर्डेड गोल्ड पड़ा हुआ है जिसको आप निकालना नहीं चाहते हैं। जिस सिद्धान्त और आदर्श के मुताबिक आपने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और अभी देश के सामने कह रहे हैं कि यह तो पहला कदम है, और बड़े बड़े कदम आने वाले हैं, अगर वास्तव में यह हकीकत है तो यह लाजमी हो जाता है कि देश के अन्दर जो 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना छुपा पड़ा है, उस को बाहर निकाला जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उसे बाहर क्यों नहीं निकालते हैं। बहुत से राजा-महाराजाओं, मन्दिरों के पास बहुत सोना है, उनको क्या हक है कि उस सोने को रखें, मन्दिर में सोना रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, समाज को सोने की जरूरत है, इसलिए उस सोने को निकाला जाय। आप बाबा बैद्यनाथ धाम जाय, द्वारिका जाय और दक्षिण के अनेकों मन्दिरों को लें—कितना सोना वहाँ पर पड़ा हुआ है। गोल्ड कंट्रोल का मतलब यही होता है कि आप ऐसे सोने को बाहर निकालें। लेकिन वास्तव में इस बिल के द्वारा आप ट्रेडर्स पर रोक लगाने जा रहे हैं या यो कहें कि उनको

तकलीफ में डालने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए जो आप का काम है, उसी के मुताबिक नाम होना चाहिये, न कि अंश का अंश नाम नयनसुख। यह गलत तरीका है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार किया जाय।

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (भ्रमरोहा) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपको खुशखबरी सुना दूँ कि बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के अग्रेस्ट जो रिट एप्लीकेशन दाखिल हुई थीं और उनमें स्टे आर्डर मिला था उनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने खारिज कर दिया है। और श्री मवोक और मसानी साहब ने भी अपनी दरखास्त वापिस ले ली हैं।

(श्री इसहाक सम्मली (भ्रमरोहा) : चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपको खुशखबरी सुना दूँ कि बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के अग्रेस्ट जो रिट एप्लीकेशन दाखिल हुई थीं और उनमें स्टे आर्डर मिला था उनको सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने खारिज कर दिया है। और श्री मवोक और मसानी साहब ने भी अपनी दरखास्त वापिस ले ली हैं।)

सभापति महोदय : आप कृपा करके बैठिए।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : माननीय सदस्य ने ऐक्ट का टाइटिल बदलने के लिए कहा है। जहाँ तक इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल अमेंडमेंट बिल का ताल्लुक है इसकी जिन्दगी लिमिटेड है, महदूद है क्योंकि यह प्रैक्ट ऐक्ट, गोल्ड कंट्रोल ऐक्ट का एक हिस्सा बन जायेगा, जोकि इस सदन द्वारा पास किया हुआ रखा है। जितनी धारयें इसमें परिवर्तन की हैं वह उसमें समाविष्ट हो जायेंगी। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव रखा है उसका कोई खाम भ्रसर नहीं पड़ेगा। ऐसी सूरत में मैं माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव को मानने में असमर्थ हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
Page 1—

for lines 3 and 4, substitute—

"1. (1) This Act may be called the Gold Trade Control Bill, 1969". (3)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 18]

11.16.66 hrs.

AYES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Atam Das, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Behera, Shri Baidhār
Deb, Shri D. N.
Dhandapani, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ramani, Shri K.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Saminathan, Shri
Santosham, Dr. M.
Sharma, Shri Yogenāra
Shastri, Shri Ramavatār
Somani, Shri N. K.
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sēwak

NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Asghar Husain, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Buta Singh, Shri
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dasappa, Shri Tulshidāy

Dass, Shri C.	Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Partap Singh, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.	Parthasarathy, Shri
Devinder Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri C. A.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri	Patil, Shri Deorao
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar	Patil, Shri S. B.
Ering, Shri D.	Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Parimal	Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.	Rajasekharan, Shri
Hari Krishna, Shri	Raju, Shri D. B.
Hazarika, Shri J. N.	Raju, Dr. D. S.
Hem Raj, Shri	Ram, Shri T.
Himatsingka, Shri	Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas	Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
Jadhav, Shri V. N.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Jaggaiah, Shri K.	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.	Randhir Singh, Shri
Jamna Lal, Shri	Rao, Shri Jaganath
Karan Singh, Dr.	Rao, Shri Muthyal
Kavade, Shri B. R.	Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.	Reddy, Shri Ganga
Khan, Shri M. A.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Kinder Lal, Shri	Roy, Shrimati Uma
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Sadlu Ram, Shri
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.	Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Sambasivam, Shri
Lakshmi kanthamma, Shrimati	Sanji Rupji. Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Sarma, Shri A. T.
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.	Sayyad Ali, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand	Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Maharaj Singh, Shri	Sen, Shri P. G.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Sethi, Shri P. C.
Mandal, Dr. P.	Sethuraman, Shri N.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Marandi, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath	Sher Singh, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka	Sheth, Shri T. M.
Me, kote, Dr.	Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri	Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Mohsin, Shri	Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Mondal, Shri Jugal	Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Mrityunjay Prasad Shri	Solanki, Shri S. M.
Murti, Shri M. S.	Sunder Lal, Shri
Nahata, Shri Amrit	Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya	Tula Ram, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Pabadia, Shri Jagannath	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Palchoudhuri, Shrimati Ila	Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is : Ayes—30 ; Noes—135.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी ने श्री शिव चन्द्र भा के संशोधन के खिलाफ यहां पर वोट दिया है। उन्होंने अपने संशोधन में कहा था कि आप केवल सुवर्ण के व्यापार पर नियंत्रण रखना चाहते हैं, स्वर्ण पर नहीं, लेकिन उनके संशोधन को गिराकर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने यह दावा किया है कि नहीं हम सुवर्ण पर भी नियंत्रण रखना चाहते हैं। आखिरकार, सोना क्या चीज है ? सोना सम्पत्ति के प्रति मोह का प्रतीक मात्र है। इस देश में प्राचीन ऋषियों के जमाने से, उपनिषद और गीता के जमाने से सम्पत्ति के प्रति निर्माही बनाने का संदेश हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को और दुनिया को दिया गया है। और इन लोगों का यह दावा रहा है कि हम इन सिद्धान्तों पर चलते हैं। सम्पत्ति के बारे में इस समय दो सिद्धान्त हमारे सामने हैं—एक कार्ल मार्क्स का सिद्धान्त जिसमें सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में सम्पत्ति को खत्म करने की बात है और दूसरा यह गीता उपनिषद वाला सिद्धान्त जिसमें हर व्यक्ति के मन में सुवर्ण और सम्पत्ति के प्रति जो मोह है उसको खत्म करने की बात है, मन ही को घनामकन और निर्माही बनाने की

बात है। सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में सम्पत्ति को खत्म करने का प्रयोग सोवियत रूस में सबसे पहले हुआ। दो दफा मैं रूस गया था। वहां मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि जिस देश में सम्पत्ति का सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में खात्मा हो चुका है, क्या उसमें नया मानव बना है। इस प्रकार मैंने सोवियत मानव का अध्ययन करने की कोशिश की लेकिन इसमें 50 साल के इंकलाब के बाद, मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई। दो दफा वहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता जो हमारे साथ अनुवाद आदि करने के लिये दिये गये थे, मैंने उनके मन को बहुत गहराई में जाकर अध्ययन करने की कोशिश की परन्तु मैं दंग रह गया। अक्टूबर, 1917 में जिन आदर्शों से, जिन प्रेरणाओं से प्रेरित होकर रूस में क्रान्ति की गई, मैंने जानने की कोशिश की कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो अफसरान और कर्मचारी, फंक्शनरीज, है क्या इनमें अब कोई इस तरह की आदर्शवाद की प्रेरणा है ? और मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि सोवियत यूनियन की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो एक अफसर और कर्मचारी, फंक्शनरीज हैं उनके सामने कोई आदर्श और उदात्त तस्वीर नहीं है। हमारे साथ जो दो लोग रहे दोनों ने मुझको यह बताने की कोशिश की कि हमको अच्छा प्लैट मिला है, हमारे पास सुन्दर फ्रिज है, हमारे घर में वाशिंग मशीन है, हमारे घर में टेलीविजन है, हमारे बच्चे विशेष स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं और हमारी बीबी सुन्दर है। तो सुन्दर बीबी के बारे में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जहां तक बाकी चीजों का सवाल है मैंने अपने मन में यह सवाल किया कि क्या 50 साल की क्रांति के बाद भी इसी तरह का भौतिक आसक्ति वाला ही इन्सान पैदा करना यह कार्ल मार्क्स और लेनिन का उद्देश्य था ? अभी तक मुझे इस का ठीक जवाब नहीं मिला।

अब मैं अपने देश की ओर देखता हूँ जिस में सम्पत्ति के प्रति इन्सान को निर्माही और

*The following Members also recorded

AYES : Sarvashri George Fernandes, Lobo Prabhu, and Brij Bhushan Lal ;

NOES : Sarvashri Manibhai J. Patel and

their votes :

J. M. Biswas, G. Viswanathan, P. Gopalan,

B. P. Mandal.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अनासक्त बनाने की बात है। विनोबा जी का एक वाक्य था असंग्रह, अपरिग्रह आदि चीजें। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि स्वार्थ, मोह और आसक्ति की जितनी भट्टी यहाँ जल रही है शायद ही किसी दूसरे देश में इतनी जल रही है। तो आखिरकार क्या बात है कि सम्पत्ति का सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में जहाँ खात्मा हुआ वहाँ नया मानव पैदा नहीं हो पाया। और जहाँ सम्पत्ति के प्रति इन्सान के मन में आसक्ति न रहे, मोह न रहे, इस तरह का दर्शन रहा, वहाँ भी स्वार्थ की भट्टी बुझ नहीं पायी ?

तो कभी कभी हमारा नेता कहता था कि हम ऐसे समाज के लिये लड़ें जिस में कार्ल मार्क्स वाली बात, यानी सम्पत्ति का सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में खात्मा और इन्सान को अनासक्त और निर्मोही बनाने वाला दर्शन दोनों का समन्वय मिलाप होगा। अगर इस तरह की कोई मिली-जुली एक मुकम्मिल क्रांति करने की चेष्टा होगी तो शायद नया युग नया जमाना आ सकता है।

इस स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून के वाद स्वर्ण के प्रति आसक्ति और मोह कम होना चाहिए था। लेकिन क्यों नहीं हुआ ? इसका सब से बड़ा कारण है, कानून बनाने वाले जो बड़े लोग हैं, और आज कांग्रेस पार्टी में सब से बड़ा व्यक्ति कौन है ? कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि निजलिगप्पा साहब। लेकिन अधिकतर लोग मानते हैं कि जिनके हाथ में सत्ता है वह इस वक्त सब से बड़ा नेतृत्व करने वाला व्यक्ति है प्रधान मंत्री। तो जब प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं देश में और देश के भविष्य में बिश्वास नहीं रखती, और वह बिश्वास सम्पत्ति में और जमीन में रखती है, तो कैसे आप अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के 40 करोड़ लोग भी सम्पत्ति और सोने के प्रति निर्मोही हो जायेंगे ?

सभापति महोदय आप ने कहा कि किसी भी व्यक्ति के बारे में बिना सबूत दिये बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। अभी जो मैंने निवेदन किया कि प्रधान मंत्री भी सम्पत्ति और स्वर्ण

के बारे में निर्मोही नहीं हुई हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान की बहनों को और औरतों को वह कैसे आवाहन कर सकती हैं, मैंने इसके बारे में एक सवाल पूछा था। इस सवाल को पढ़ने की आप इजाजत दीजिये, क्योंकि ताराकित प्रश्न के रूप में इस का उत्तर आ चुका है। उस और मैं सदन का ध्यान खींच रहा हूँ, कोई नई बात अपनी तरफ से नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मेरा यह सवाल था।

“Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- whether the Nehru House owned by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in Allahabad has been reassessed for the purposes of Wealth-tax ;
- whether any action has been taken against the Prime Minister for wrongly claiming exemption for ornaments.....(Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA
CHARAN SHUKLA) : How is it relevant ?

श्री मधु लिमये : स्वामि भक्ति आप क्यों दिखाने लगे। सरकार द्वारा दिया गया जवाब ही पढ़ रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : कल मैंने रूलिंग दी थी कि जो सबजेक्ट है उससे रेलीबेंसी होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : 'बी' और 'सी' रेलीबेंट हैं। 'ए' नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : मैंने कहा कि जो भी डिस्कशन हो उससे रेलीबेंसी होनी चाहिये।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : नेहरू हाउस का इसमें क्या ताल्लुक है ?

सभापति महोदय : कल इसलिये मैंने ऐक्स-पंज किया। अगर कोई बात रेलीबेंट नहीं होगी तो रेकार्ड पर आने पर भी ऐक्सपंज कर दूंगा। इसलिए जो चीज रेलीबेंट नहीं होगी वह देख कर रेकार्ड से हम निकाल देंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह पार्लियामेंट में दिया गया उत्तर निकाल देगे ।

सभापति महोदय : इस बिल से किस तरह से यह सम्बन्धित है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सोने के बारे में ही बोल रहा हूँ ।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, जो आपने कहा कि रेलीबैंट हो, मैं पूछता हूँ कि इस सदन में कितने भाषण होते हैं इस आधार पर 50 परसेंट जो बोला जाता है वह ऐकसपंज होना चाहिये ।

सभापति महोदय : यह बात सही है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी बात को मान लिया ।

क्योंकि यह मिला जुला प्रश्न है इसलिये मैंने पढ़ा । खैर आप प्रश्न का 'बी' इसका 'ए' और 'सी' हिस्सा देखिये ।

"(b) whether any action has been taken against the Prime Minister for wrongly claiming exemption for ornaments worth Rs. 20,000 or so in her Wealth-tax returns ; and

(c) whether the source of these ornaments has been disclosed in view of the much... (Interruption)

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : On a point of order, Sir.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चांदी, तांबे और हीरे के प्रारनामेंट हो सकते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : यह कैसे रेलीबैंट है, बताइये । मैं इसको रेलीबैंट नहीं समझता हूँ । आप बताइये कि कैसे यह रेलीबैंट है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो मैं कह रहा हूँ उसको कृपया सुनिये ।

आप स्वर्ण नियंत्रण करना चाहते हैं । स्वर्ण के प्रति जनता के मोह को खत्म करना

चाहते हैं । जब हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े व्यक्ति अपने मन से स्वर्ण से मोह को नहीं निकालेंगे वह क्या खाक जनता से अपेक्षा करेंगे कि जनता उसके मोह को छोड़े । क्या यह रेलीबैंट नहीं है ?

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : There is a procedure prescribed. That procedure has to be followed.

सभापति महोदय : उनके ब्यवचन पर सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसका रेफरेंस दे रहे हैं । यह डाकूमेंट नहीं पेश कर रहे हैं, बल्कि जो आपकी सरकार ने जवाब दिया है उसका रेफरेंस दे रहे हैं ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : विरोध बैंचेंज पर 80 परसेंट जो मेम्बरस हैं उनकी बीबियों के पास काफी प्रारनामेंट्स हैं । माननीय कंवर साल गुप्त जी की बीबी के पास 50,000 रु० के प्रारनामेंट्स होंगे, श्रीरामनाथ लोबो प्रभू की वाइफ के पास भी काफी प्रारनामेंट्स हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो बहस की बात वह कर रहे हैं । सोना तो सबके पास है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह प्रश्न कर रहा था कि हम सभी लोग चाहते हैं कि सोना निकले । हम सोने पर विश्वास न करें, देश पर विश्वास करें, देश के भविष्य पर विश्वास करें, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर विश्वास करें । क्योंकि सोने का मतलब क्या है ? जो अपने कष्ट से, श्रम से या व्यवसाय से अर्जित किया है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमारी भाभी साहबा के पास कितने प्रारनामेंट्स हैं ? दावे से कह सकता हूँ कि 20,000 रु० से ज्यादा के हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को कैसे मालूम हुआ ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : The hon. Member from Haryana is bringing it to a low level..... (Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
As if you are bringing it to a high level.
(Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दार्शनिक रूप में ले गया ।

सभापति महोदय : कोई आदमी बिना मेरी परमिशन के न बोले । अगर कोई बोलना है तो वह ठीक नहीं है और वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रश्न का पूरा हिस्सा नहीं पढ़ पाया । मेरा प्रश्न था :

"Whether the source of these ornaments has been disclosed in view of the much advertised statement of the present Prime Minister in 1962 that she had donated her gold ornaments to the nation."

अब जो उनका उत्तर है (ए) का मैं उसको छोड़ता हूँ । मैं इलाहाबाद के घर की बात नहीं बतलाता हूँ । उसमें बताया गया है पीने दो लाख, लेकिन उसको छोड़ता हूँ । (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप अपनी बात कहें आप दूसरों से बात मत कीजिये । (व्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह हमारे पसीने की कमाई है, इसमें इसका क्या ताल्लुक है । मैं आप की रुलिंग चाहता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : पहले गवर्नमेंट ने जवाब दिया है । अगर यह दूसरी जगह से होता तो मैं रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाने देता । लेकिन मैं आप्रह कर्गंगा कि माननीय सदस्य डिबेट के स्तर को नीचे न गिरायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, मैं आपकी बात मानता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : आप इसके बारे में जो कहेंगे और जो रिफरेंस देगे, चूँकि वह अनस्टांड इवेचन का जवाब है, इसलिये मैं उसको रखने दे रहा हूँ और कोई दूसरा डाकुमेंट होता तो

मैं उसको न रखने देता । अब आप समाप्त कीजिये और जो कुछ कहना है उसको जल्दी कहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये :

"(c) the source of the ornaments which have been coming down since years past is not in doubt. At the time of the Chinese aggression in November, 1962, the Prime Minister donated practically all her gold ornaments to the National Defence Fund."

अब ये "ग्राल गोल्ड" की जगह "प्रीव्जिटकली ग्राल गोल्ड" पर आ गये । हमारे सामने ऐसे कोई आंकड़े नहीं दिये गये हैं कि कितने गहने थे और कितने दान में दिये ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं इसको अलाऊ नहीं करता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इसको छोड़ दिया !

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
This is not relevant.....(Interruptions). **

सभापति महोदय : यह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा ।

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN :
He is casting aspersions. You say, either they are complimentary or not complimentary.....(Interruptions) **

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not go no record.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Are we supposed to say only things which are complimentary to the Prime Minister ? What kind of an objection is being raised ? (Interruptions). They are wasting the time of the House.

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप सुन नहीं सकते हैं तो दो मिनट के लिए बाहर चले जायें और फिर बाद में अन्दर आ जायें ।

जो कहा गया है उसकी परमिशन हम नहीं दे रहे हैं और जो रेफरेंस दिया है, उसको हम रिकार्ड से हटा रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रधान मन्त्री का नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम सामाजिक संस्था सम्पत्ति का विसर्जन करें। हमने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का स्वागत किया है और इसलिए किया है कि सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में स्वर्ण और सम्पत्ति का विसर्जन करने के कार्य में वह एक कदम था। इसलिए हमने उसका स्वागत किया है। इस तरह के सभी कदमों का मैं स्वागत करूँगा। लेकिन साथ साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि समाज के बड़े व्यक्ति, समाज के बड़े नेता, साधारण लोगों को यह बतायें कि हम को आप पर विश्वास है, इस देश पर विश्वास है, इस देश के भविष्य पर विश्वास है और आपको भी करना चाहिये, स्वर्ण पर नहीं करना चाहिये। जब तक यह आदर्श हम पेश नहीं करेंगे, आप लाख स्वर्ण कानून बनाइये, कोई नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to make one point clear. If anybody will refer to any person, on this side or that side, I will not allow it to go on record and I will ask him to sit down, and if he does not sit down, I will request him to go out. I have taken a firm decision. Therefore, the members should stick to the point and not go astray.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : How can you put any such restriction? In whatever Mr. Madhu Limaye has said, we may agree or may not agree, but there was nothing unparliamentary in that; he was only quoting question and answer... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN (East Delhi) : This cannot be tolerated.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज : यह आप बहुत गलत काम कर रहे हैं। यह नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Why should anybody be so sensitive? They are absolute rulers. Absolute power corrupts absolutely. This is a very serious matter. How can this ruling go down?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not allow any aspersions against any member.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : You must consider it a little more coolly. You cannot say that it will not go on record. The very purpose of democracy is to criticise. We must have the right to criticise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have the right to criticise, but no aspersions should be cast against anybody.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Ours is a democracy; it is not a monarchical system. They are setting a bad example. We have not done anything. We are prepared to abide by what you say, but they provoke you and make you give such a ruling.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : भरत राम के केस में डिप्टी स्पीकर ने क्या रूलिंग दिया था उसको आप देखें प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में जो जवाब दिया है, उसको अगर कोर्ट भी नहीं किया जा सकता है, तो यह बहुत गलत बात है। उसको कोर्ट तो करने दें।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You are playing the role of courtiers. You are hon. members; you are not courtiers.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह क्या ऊटपटांग बातें कर रहे हैं। सियासी बदला निकाल रहे हैं।

17.00 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आप से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अभी जो प्रश्न और उत्तर पढ़े हैं, क्या आपने उन्हें रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया है ?

सभापति महोदय : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है लेकिन...

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को इस बारे में गलत-फहमी हो गई है।

सभापति महोदय : लास्ट पौशन को मैंने निकाल दिया है, जिस में एसपर्शन माजूम हुआ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कोई एसपर्शन नहीं किया है । अगर आप मेरे भाषण में से ऐसा एक भी शब्द निकालेंगे, जो इर्रैलिबैट या अन-पार्लियामेंटरी हो, तो मैं उसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ । इस बारे में अभी फैसला हो जाना चाहिए । यह पार्लियामेंट इस तरह नहीं चल सकती है । आप हमारी जुबान को बन्द करना चाहते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी जबर्दस्ती भी नहीं चल सकती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस बात का यही फैसला हो जाना चाहिए । आप तो पैनल आफ चेररमैन हैं, लेकिन जो काम स्पीकर ने भी नहीं किया है, वह आप कर रहे हैं । कल भी आपने ऐसा ही किया था । मेरे भाषण का एक शब्द भी नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिए । मैंने कुछ अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं कहा है ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं रिकार्ड मंगा कर देखूँगा ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : I want to speak on the Bill. As stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the object is to rectify certain observations made by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has struck down 5 (2) (b), 27 (2) (d), 32, 46, 88 and 100. Now in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that the above mentioned provisions which have been declared by the Supreme Court to be invalid are being substituted by new provisions which have been drafted having regard to the observations made by the Supreme Court, and, therefore, redrafted to fill up the blank. That is all that they say. Certain other provisions of the Act which are similar in nature to these which have been declared invalid are also being modified in the light of the observations made by the Supreme Court. Therefore, this is an attempt to circumvent the declaration of the Supreme Court and to plug the holes. That is all. That is very

glaringly admitted. But the purpose for which the Supreme Court has struck down these sections is that these are illegal provisions. They are being changed now by saying that they can be made legal again by adding here and there some words or subtracting some words. That is not the way the Government should behave. When a provision of an Act is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution and it is bad in law, Government must give it up rather than taking it back in another manner.

Further it says that 'Opportunity is also being taken to amend' some other provisions of the Act—Sections so-and-so. In this way they are amending certain other sections also. What does it mean? They want to utilise the opportunity to tighten it and not to liberalise it according to the wishes of the Supreme Court. After all, this is a legislation which is brought in against the people and not in their favour, but in the garb of fighting smuggling of gold. It directly affects the people who are having a little gold in the name of ornaments. It is for their safety and security. Banks are not available in the country side. To say that the nationalised banks will give credit to the rural population will take a long time to come. People do not get credit or loans in the rural areas without this yellow metal. That is the unfortunate situation in this country. Therefore, we cannot make a revolutionary change in such a way that the entire 50 crores of the people, both men, women and children will get away from the lure of gold and will behave in an angelic manner. It is not possible. Therefore, the feeling of the people and the provisions of the Constitution and the law are to be taken into consideration by the Government while amending the law.

All these considerations have not been taken into account. They are given the go-by. It is openly declared in the statement of objects and reasons. Therefore, the very concept of the amending Bill is wrong, ill-advised.

What the Government should have done was to look at the Gold Control Order from its very foundation, see what all changes were required so that it was radically mended or ended taking the nation into confidence. This was specially necessary after Morarjibhai had gone out. It is

Morarjibhai's child, baby. Why should Indira Amma take the baby on her lap? She should throw the baby along with the bathwater. Indiraji should not have accepted it, something which is unnecessary and not accepted by the people of India. She should have taken credit for doing so. The sooner she understands it the better.

श्री स० श्री० बंनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे जो बातें कहनी थीं वह फस्ट रीडिंग में मैं कह चुका और मैं अब भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि क्योंकि जिस मकसद के लिए यह गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल वह लाये थे वह एक भी मकसद हल नहीं हुआ, आप देखिये तस्कर व्यापार ज्यों का त्यों जारी है, सोने के दाम घटे नहीं, छिपा हुआ सोना बाहर आया नहीं, यह तीनों मकसद इसके पूरे नहीं हुए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ इसी वजह से जैसा मेरे साथी नम्बियार ने कहा कि किसी चीज को हमने लागू कर दिया और लागू करने के बाद नाकामयाब होने के बावजूद भी उसको जबर्दस्ती लागू रखने की कोशिश की जाय तो यह गलत है। सिर्फ स्वर्णकारों के हित में ही नहीं, देश के हित में भी होगा कि आज इस कानून को हटा लिया जाय। यह खत्म कर दिया जाय। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में वह सोचें और प्रधान मंत्री जी भी सोचें क्योंकि इस वक्त वह देश की वित्त मंत्री भी हैं और ठंडे दिल से सोचने के बाद, वह अगर इस फैसले पर पहुंच जाय, स्वर्णकारों से मिलने के बाद और दूसरे विरोधी बल के लोगों से तथा कांग्रेस दल के लोगों से भी मिलने के बाद अगर वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंच जाय कि यह स्वर्ण नियंत्रण जो लागू किया गया था वह जिस मकसद के लिए लागू हुआ था, वह मकसद उस से हल नहीं हुए तो अभी नहीं तो भ्रमले सेशन में वह इसको वापस ले लें, यह मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : सभापति जी, यह प्रमैडिंग बिल सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय को रद्द

करने के लिए लाया गया है। हमारे संविधान के मुताबिक लेजिस्लेचर और जूडिशियरी यह अलग-अलग चीजें हैं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का सब से बड़ा उद्देश्य यह है कि वह देखे कि जो कानून बनते हैं वह देश के संविधान के मुताबिक बनते हैं या नहीं बनते हैं। इसलिए जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपना कोई निर्णय देता है तो बजाय इसके कि उस पर विचार करें, यह सरकार उस निर्णय को सर्वमवेंट करने की कोशिश करती है और उसके लिए इस तरह के बिल लाती है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि इसका शायद अपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट पर विश्वास नहीं, इसका शायद अपने संविधान पर विश्वास नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय का मखौल उड़ा कर हम किसी की सेवा नहीं कर रहे हैं। जहां तक हम कानून का ताल्लुक है इस कानून का शुरू से इस देश की जनता ने विरोध किया है। जैसा हमारे भाई बंनर्जी ने कहा कि जिन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए यह कानून बनाया गया था उनमें से एक भी उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ। कहा गया कि लोभों का बड़ा तस्कर व्यापार होता है। यहाँ पर इंडिया इन्टरनेशनल सेंटर में एक बड़े-बड़े गान्सर सेशन था, उसमें हमारे जो चीफ हैं कस्टमर के, श्री प्रार० प्रसाद, उनसे सवाल पूछा गया कि आपके अनुमान के मुताबिक कितना सोना हर साल स्मगलिंग होता है देश के अन्दर तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे अनुमान के अनुसार मैं समझता हूँ कि कम से कम एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना हर साल स्मगलिंग होता है। वह वास्तविक स्थिति है। स्मगलिंग बन्द नहीं हुआ अब बढ़ रहा है। फिर जो लोग यह गहने बनाते थे आपने उनमें से बहुतों को बेरोजगार किया। अब वह अपना गुजारा कैसे करे? अब भी वह गहने बना रहे हैं। इस कानून के द्वारा इनका ही फर्क पड़ा है कि जो लोग दयानतधारी से अपनी रीटी कमाते थे, अब उनको बेईमान बन कर कमाना पड़ता है। आप लोगों को जानबूझ कर बेईमान बनाने पर तुले हुए हैं।

जहां तक सोने के मोह का ताल्लुक है—

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

अभी मधु लिमये जी ने कहा, तो हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने विरोध किया—परन्तु मुझे यह कहते हुए कोई संकोच नहीं है कि मेरी पत्नी को भी मोह है सोने के गहनों से। अगर इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री जो समाजवाद का नाम लेती हैं, गरीबों की हमदर्द बनती हैं मगर पचास लाख रुपये का महल बनवाती है—अगर उसको सोने से इतना मोह है तो मेरी और आपकी पत्नी को अगर सोने का मोह रहे तो इपमें कौन सी हैरानी की बान है। उन्होंने अभी जो रोल इस हाउस में प्ले किया, वह उनकी शान के शायी नहीं था, इस प्रकार का कोटियर का रोल इस हाउस में किसी को प्ले नहीं करना चाहिए। हम जनता के नुमाइंदे हैं, किमी आदमी के नुमाइंदे नहीं है। मेरी हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना है कि इस प्रकार का रोल इस हाउस के अन्दर कोई मेम्बर प्ले न करे।.....

चौधरी रणधीर सिंह : आप जनसंघ के कोटियर हैं और जो भाई आपके साथ बैठे हैं, वह उन के कोटियर हैं, उसी तरह से मैं अगर अपनी प्राइम मिनिस्टर का कोटियर हूँ, तो मैं इसमें बुरा नहीं मानता। मैं आपकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ, मैं चाहता हूँ कि बहस का लेवल ऊंचा बना रहे और हमारा आपका प्यार बना रहे। आपने दो बातें कही, मैंने 3 सुना दीं, मेरी जुबान आपसे कम नहीं है। आप पंजाब के हैं तो मैं हरियाणा का हूँ “एक भाबर की तो एक बाबर की, दोनों थोक बराबर की।”

श्री बलराज मधोक : चौधरी साहब, मेरा यही कहना है कि हम किसी व्यक्ति का कोटियर न बनें। मैं अपनी पार्टी का मेम्बर हूँ, उसके व्यू-प्वाइंट को जाहिर करना मेरा फर्ज है। आप कांग्रेस के हैं तो कांग्रेस का व्यू-प्वाइंट जाहिर कीजिये, लेकिन किसी आदमी का कोटियर न बनिये, इस हाउस की प्रेस्टिज इस बात की माँग करती है किसी व्यक्ति का चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री हो या कोई हो, उसका कोटियर मत

बनिये। न यह आपके लिए अच्छा है और न मेरे लिए अच्छा है और इस हाउस की प्रेस्टिज के भी अनुरूप नहीं है। यह मेरी प्रार्थना है—आप स्वीकार करें तो ठीक है, न स्वीकार करें तो मैं केवल प्रार्थना ही कर सकता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि इस देश के अन्दर लोगों में सोने का मोह है, यह जा सके—इसके लिए हमारे शास्त्रों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं लेकिन हम उनको अपने जीवन में अपना नहीं पाये इस कानून से केवल इतना ही हुआ है कि जो काम पहले खुले ग्राम होता था, वह अब बेईमानी से होता है। इसलिए इस कानून के बनाने का जो उद्देश्य था वह पूरा नहीं हुआ। इसलिये मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ—इट इज़ नेवर टू लेट टु मेंड—किसी चीज को सुधारने में कभी देर नहीं होती है। यह गलती तब हुई—जब मोरारजी भाई इसको लाये। उस समय मोरारजी भाई को फेनेटिक कहा गया, उन को एक सनक है, जिसको वह जरूर पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन अब तो मोरारजी भाई भी नहीं हैं जैसा नम्ब्रयार साहब ने कहा है—अगर हमारे नये वित्त मंत्री जरा हिम्मत करें तो यह बिल ही नहीं, इस सारे कानून को वापस लिया जाना चाहिए। गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल आर्डर गलत सिद्ध हुआ है, जिस उद्देश्य के लिए बनाया गया था, उसमें से एक भी उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हुआ। इससे लाखों, करोड़ों लोग बेकाम और बेरोजगार हो गये हैं। इससे देश में बेईमानी बढ़ी है, तस्कर व्यापार नहीं रुका है। इन सब बातों पर विचार करते हुए मैं सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल आर्डर को वापस लें और जो अमेनिडिंग बिल लाये हैं, जिसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णयों को खत्म करने के लिये लाया गया है, इसको कम से कम वापस लें।

श्री धन्वुलगनी डार (गुड़गाँव) : चैयरमैन साहब, मुझे इस थर्ड स्टेज पर कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। सरकार इस बात को जानती है कि

जब शुरू शुरू में इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल को लाये, उस वक्त तकरीबन 160 आदमियों ने खुदकुशी की थी, धाराकारी की थी। क्यों की थी? इसलिए कि वे अपने बच्चों को भूखा मरते नहीं देख सकते थे। उसके बाद सरकार ने चाहा कि किसी तरह से कुछ ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जाय कि जिससे स्वर्णकारों की बेकारी भी न बढ़े, बेरोजगारी न बढ़े और लोगों को हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस बात पर मजबूर न करें कि वे बेईमानी से या छिप कर काम करें। तो सरकार ने इस तरफ कुछ योजना शुरू किया। अब मेरा ख्याल यह है कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने काफी से ज्यादा दफाआत के बारे में कह दिया है कि वे आईन के खिलाफ हैं और चूंकि आईन के बनाने वाले ये लोग हैं और जलाने वाले ये लोग हैं, तो मैं समझा था कि अब शायद इस चैंप्टर को क्लोज कर दिया जायेगा। गांधी जी ने जो कुछ किया उसमें किसी पर तशद्दुद से काम नहीं लिया बल्कि अपने पीछे करोड़ों को लगाया। वह चले गये उन्होंने किसी पर हाथ नहीं उठाया। मैं सरकार से भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि किस लिए आप इस मुसीबत में पड़ते हैं जिसमें कुछ भी मिलने का नहीं। जैसा कि मधोक जी ने कहा और खुद सरकार मानती है कि एक हजार करोड़ का सोना स्मगल होता है इसके माने यह है कि जो स्मगलर्स हैं उनकी आप बड़ी सविस करते हैं। यहाँ पर पहले पाकिस्तान से सोना आता था क्यों कि वहाँ पर सस्ता था लेकिन अब वहाँ पर मंहगा हो गया है इसलिए वहाँ से आना बन्द हो गया। अब कुवैत या जहाँ जहाँ पर भी पेट्रोल है वहाँ पर सोना बहुत मस्ता है और वहाँ से ही यहाँ पर सोना आता है। अगर आपको सोने की दरकार है तो स्मगलर्स को सजा के बदले इनाम दीजिये क्योंकि सरकार चाहती है कि यहाँ पर सोना आये। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब वजीर साहब जवाब दें तो इस बात को बतायें कि जितनी वरेन्सी आपने जारी की है क्या उसके बराबर आपके पास सोना है। अगर

है और जो आपने डिवैल्युएशन किया वरेन्सी का तो क्या इस बात का खतरा पैदा नहीं हो गया कि फिर डीवैल्युएशन करना पड़े। तो मैं यह भ्रज करूँगा कि ऐसा बिल लाने की कोशिश करें जिससे जनता का मोराल उठे। गांधी जी का जो नारा सत्य और अहिंसा का था उसका नक्श एक एक के दिमाग में बैठ जाये कि अगर देश को उठाना है तो सच्चाई से उठाना है, फरेब से नहीं उठाना है। मेरी बहन के पास कितना है, मैं इस बात को नहीं कहता -- इस वक्त किसी की जायदाद पर हमें बहस नहीं करनी है बल्कि गोल्ड पर बहस करनी है। जब वह मामला आयेगा तब उस पर भी बत्ताऊंगा अभी तो गोल्ड की बात चल रही है। मैं हम्बुलवतनी के नाम पर आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ऐसा बिल न लायें जिससे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आपकी निन्दा हो। अगर जीना है तो एकजीव्यूटिव को भी जीना है और जुडीशियरी को भी जीना है। वरना तो फिर ला आफ जंगल हो जायेगा। जैसा कि मुझे डर है, आज प्रजुन अरोहा सामने आये है कांग्रेस से बगावत करने के लिये और कल पता नहीं और कौन कौन बगावत करने लगेंगे। इसलिये आप ऐसा न कीजिये बल्कि मोहब्बत से हमारे दिल जीतिये, जनता के दिल जीतिये। हम आपके साथ हैं, हम आपके सेवक हैं और आपके साथ रहेंगे, हर अच्छे मूव में आपके साथ देंगे।

1) श्री महामन्त्री (अ. 10/1/49) : प्रिंसिपल सचिव ने कहा कि मैंने इस विषय पर विचार किया है। सरकार की बात को जानते हैं कि जब शुरू शुरू में इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल बिल को लाया गया तो उस वक्त तकरीबन 160 आदमियों ने खुदकुशी की थी। धाराकारी की थी। क्यों की थी? इसलिए कि वे अपने बच्चों को भूखा मरते नहीं देख सकते थे। उसके बाद सरकार ने चाहा कि किसी तरह से कुछ ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जाय कि जिससे स्वर्णकारों की बेकारी भी न बढ़े, बेरोजगारी न बढ़े और लोगों को हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस बात पर मजबूर न करें कि वे बेईमानी से या छिप कर काम करें। तो सरकार ने इस तरफ कुछ योजना शुरू किया। अब मेरा ख्याल यह है कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने काफी से ज्यादा दफाआत के बारे में कह दिया है कि वे आईन के खिलाफ हैं और चूंकि आईन के बनाने वाले ये लोग हैं और जलाने वाले ये लोग हैं, तो मैं समझा था कि अब शायद इस चैंप्टर को क्लोज कर दिया जायेगा। गांधी जी ने जो कुछ किया उसमें किसी पर तशद्दुद से काम नहीं लिया बल्कि अपने पीछे करोड़ों को लगाया। वह चले गये उन्होंने किसी पर हाथ नहीं उठाया। मैं सरकार से भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि किस लिए आप इस मुसीबत में पड़ते हैं जिसमें कुछ भी मिलने का नहीं। जैसा कि मधोक जी ने कहा और खुद सरकार मानती है कि एक हजार करोड़ का सोना स्मगल होता है इसके माने यह है कि जो स्मगलर्स हैं उनकी आप बड़ी सविस करते हैं। यहाँ पर पहले पाकिस्तान से सोना आता था क्यों कि वहाँ पर सस्ता था लेकिन अब वहाँ पर मंहगा हो गया है इसलिए वहाँ से आना बन्द हो गया। अब कुवैत या जहाँ जहाँ पर भी पेट्रोल है वहाँ पर सोना बहुत मस्ता है और वहाँ से ही यहाँ पर सोना आता है। अगर आपको सोने की दरकार है तो स्मगलर्स को सजा के बदले इनाम दीजिये क्योंकि सरकार चाहती है कि यहाँ पर सोना आये। मैं चाहूँगा कि जब वजीर साहब जवाब दें तो इस बात को बतायें कि जितनी वरेन्सी आपने जारी की है क्या उसके बराबर आपके पास सोना है। अगर

تو میں بگھا خاک کہ اب شاید اس بیڑ کو کولڈ کر دیا جائے گا۔ گاندھی جی نے جو کچھ کہا اس میں کسی پر تشدد سے کام نہیں لیا بلکہ آپ نے تیجے کوڑوں کو لگایا۔ وہ چلے گئے۔ انھوں نے کسی پر ہاتھ نہیں اٹھایا۔ میں سرکار سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس لیے آپ اس عیبت میں پڑتے ہیں۔ جس میں کچھ بھی ملے کا نہیں بیسہ کہو کہ جی نے کہا اور خود سرکار مانتی ہے کہ ایک ہزار کروڑ کا سونا اسکل ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے معنی یہ نہیں کہ جو اسکلرز ہیں۔ ان کی آپ بڑی مروس کرتے ہیں یہاں پر بیسٹے پاکستان سے سونا آتا تھا کیونکہ وہاں پر سستا تھا لیکن اب وہاں پر منگنا ہو گیا ہے۔ اس لیے وہاں سے آنا بند ہو گیا۔ اب کویت یا پہلا جہاں پر بھی بیڑوں ہے وہاں پر سونا بہت سستا ہے اور وہاں سے ہی یہاں پر سونا آتا ہے۔ اگر آپ کو سونے کی درکار ہے تو اسکلرز کو مزاکرے کے بدلے انعام دینے کیونکہ سرکار چاہتی ہے کہ یہاں پر سونا آئے۔ یہاں چاہوں گا کہ جب وزیر معاش و تجارت ہیں تو اس بات کو بتائیں کہ معنی کرنسی آپ نے جاری کی ہے کیا اس کے برابر آپ کے پاس سونا ہے۔ اگر ہے اور جو آپ نے ڈیپوٹیشن کیا کرنسی کا تو کیا اس بات کا خطرہ پیدا نہیں ہو گیا کہ پھر ڈیپوٹیشن کرنا پڑے۔ تو میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ایسا بل لانے کی کوشش کریں جس سے منشا کا سوال آئے۔ گاندھی جی کا جو نعرہ تھیہ اور افسانہ تھا اس کا نقشہ ایک ایک کے داغ میں بھیجئے کہ اگر کرنسی کو اٹھانا ہے تو چینی سے اٹھانا ہے۔ فریب سے نہیں اٹھانا ہے بڑی ہیں کے پاس کتا ہے۔ میں اس بات کو نہیں کہتا۔ اس وقت کسی کی جائیداد بند نہیں ہوتی کہ اس بات کو بند کرنا ہے۔ جب وہ معاملہ آئے گا۔

تب اس پر بھی بتاؤں گا۔ اچھی تو کوڑا کی بات چل رہی ہے میں بل کوئی کے نام پر آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسا بل لاہیں جس سے سپریم کورٹ میں آپ کی سزا ہو۔ اگر میں نے تو ایک کمیٹی کو بھیجئے۔ اور وہ کرنسی کو بھیجئے۔ اور وہ تو یہاں آتے ہیں جو اسے جیسا کہ مجھے ڈر ہے۔ آج اور وہ سات آئے ہیں کہ جس سے بغاوت کرنے کے لئے اور کل پتہ نہیں اور کون کون بغاوت کرنے لگیں گے۔ اس لیے آپ ایسا نہ کیجئے بلکہ محبت سے ہمارے دل جھینئے۔ ہم آپ کے ساتھ ہیں۔ ہم آپ کے بیوک ہیں اور آپ کے ساتھ رہیں گے۔ ہر اچھے امور میں آپ کا ساتھ دے گا۔

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : गरीबों को मिले रोटी तो मेरी जान सस्ती है—यह नारा इस देश में लगा था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल कमेटी में मैं मेम्बर रहा हूँ, कितने घादमियों को इसमें एग्जामिन किया गया लेकिन एक ने भी यह सूच होल नहीं बताया कि गोल्ड स्मगलिंग कैसे होता है। वाम्बे में कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेन्ट ने यह प्रपोजेन्स दिया था कि सरकार इस बिल को वापिस लेगी। मैं कहना हूँ कि आप ऐसा बिल क्यों लायें, ऐसा कानून

क्यों बनायें जिससे गरीबों को तकलीफ हो, वे बेरोजगार हों। मधोक जी ने ठीक कहा—अब दो सौ की जगह पर चार सौ देने पड़ते हैं। बेटी की शादी में कुछ जेवर जरूर देना पड़ता है—चाहे छोटा घादमी हो या बड़ा हो हर एक को देना पड़ता है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल वापिस हो। इसमें न तो मोरारजी भाई का दोष है और न सेठी जी का दोष है बल्कि इस फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट का दोष है जो कि इस तरह के गलत बिल बनाता है जिसने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सरकार की नाक कटनी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस डिपार्टमेंट को ठीक करें। आज जो स्मगलिंग हो रही है उसका सारा लाभ अफसरशाही को है। ये मुल्क को तबाह कर रहे हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र और कांग्रेस जिंदा रहे तो इस कानून को वापिस लें और नया कानून ड्राफ्ट करके यहाँ पर पेश करें।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Mr. Chairman : One of the greatest misfortunes of this country has been that there is absolutely no reliable and comprehensive public opinion institute or opinion gathering forum due to which government brings in certain pieces of legislation, in complete disregard of public opinion. The genesis of this Bill lies in the obstinate and unimaginative measures which were once upon a time brought forward by an unimaginative Finance Minister. In the entire country there were protests that it is neither going to help the government in whatever its policies were, nor is it going to help at all to check smuggling of colossal quantities of gold into this country, because silver was found to be such an easy carrier and the foreign exchange and the currency notes that are also brought in in exchange have made it completely impossible that this Bill will ever have an impact on Indian society and our economic system.

The arguments which have been brought forward thus far are very sound arguments, namely, that persons who have no faith in the economic policies and the performance

of this government are not going to give up the lure either of gold or silver as long as he or she considers that it is a superior mode of investment. As far as that aspect is concerned, the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had the courage to attack the lure for gold, by leading the people concerned. Now that the government is bringing forward legislation to remove the lure for gold and other social obscurantism which is strangulating this country, it is very necessary that the Prime Minister has to give a lead to the people by her own performance. She has to give a positive lead to the women of this country and the families to give up their lure for gold. On the other side, in economic matters we have to pursue a policy by which the value of our money may not go down from time to time.

I have been fighting against the smuggling of silver for the last two years, not only when Shri Morarji Desai was here, but also with the Prime Minister and with the customs officers. It is a great shame and I think I can only suspect that there is no will to break this ring. Otherwise, I cannot understand why, given the might of this empire of the Government of India and the State Governments, a check cannot be put on such undesirable activity which is reported day after day in newspapers of this country in very normal terms. A hovercraft was introduced for a few weeks as a control measure and it had a salutary effect, as far as smuggling was concerned. Now, all of us from all sides of the House would like to put a check on smuggling. But we do not see any will or effort on the part of government to put a complete check as far as smuggling is concerned. There is absolutely no sincere effort to break this racket. Therefore, this entire legislation with the proposed amendment in the shape of the Bill now, is going contrary to what the public wants and is going to be completely futile.

सभापति महोदय : साढ़े पांच बजे से चूँकि दूसरी डिबेट है इसलिए मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं दे सकता ।

श्री जाबं फरनेज़ी : नियमों के अनुसार यह पाम नहीं हो सकता है । आप ने अमेंडमेंट स्वीकार किया है तो थर्ड रीडिंग प्राज पास नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : No amendments have been accepted today.

श्री शिकरे (पंजिम) : सभापति जी, मैं विधेयक का टादिक समर्थन करता हूँ । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि कानून तो हम अच्छा अच्छा बनाते हैं, लेकिन क्या अच्छा कानून बनाने से ही काम चल सकता है ? मैंने इस विधेयक को सपोर्ट इसलिए दी कि इस का उद्देश्य अच्छा है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इसका उद्देश्य जो है । इधर का माल उधर जाता है और उधर का माल इधर आता है, यानी जो स्मगलिंग होता है उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगे । लेकिन हम देखते हैं, जैसा कि अभी अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, कि हिन्दुस्तान में अभी भी एक हजार करोड़ ८० को मोना स्मगल होता है । हमने हवरक्राफ्ट खरीदा है और वह काम में लाते हैं । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इस स्मगलिंग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए यह बिल काम में लाया जाना मुश्किल है क्योंकि रात में जो जहाज आते हैं वह स्मगलिंग करते हैं । उन पर हम कैसे प्रतिबन्ध लगायें ?

मैं गोघ्रा की बात रखना चाहूँगा । गोघ्रा से आयरन और और खनिज मँगनीज का एक्सपोर्ट होता है । गोघ्रा के कुछ आयरन और के एक्सपोर्टर हैं कहा जाता है कि यह उन का एक ही घन्घा है । लेकिन मुझे तो इसके बारे में शक है । कम से चालीस पचास स्टीमर रोज गोघ्रा हार्बर पर आते हैं । क्या आप समझते हैं कि वह केवल खनिज लोहा लेने के लिए आते हैं ? मेरा तो खयाल है कि वहाँ स्मगलिंग घाफ गोल्ट होता है । वह गोल्ट किलो में नहीं, मनों में नहीं बल्कि टनों में होता है । मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि गोघ्रा डामन और इयू तीम स्पार्ट ऐसे हैं जहाँ से स्मगलिंग होती है लेकिन आप उन को इस कानून से रोक नहीं सकते । पोर्तुगिज के जमाने में गोघ्रा में स्मगलिंग होता था । सरकार भी स्मगलर्स को मुविधा देनी थी । दुख की बात यही है कि अभी भी उमी प्रमान में वहाँ स्मगलिंग होता है । इसलिए ऐसे ऐसे कानून

[श्री शिंदरे]

पास करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। कानून अमल में लाने के लिए आप के पास मशीनरी है या नहीं, यह प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि यह मशीनरी हमारे पास नहीं है। इस लिए हमारे बहुत अच्छे अच्छे कानून फेल होते हैं।

आप ने अभी सुना होगा कि 100 और 1,000 रु० के नोट खत्म किये जाने वाले हैं। हम ने सुना है कि जो बड़े बड़े नोट हैं 100 और 1,000 रु० के लोगों ने जब उन से सोना खरीदना शुरू किया तो सारा सोना इन्डरग्राउंड चला गया। हमारे भारत का पुराना नाम स्वर्णभूमि था। लेकिन आज स्वर्ण भूमिगत हो रहा है। इस कानून को पास करने के बाद हम अपने उद्देश्य में कितने सफल हो जायेंगे यह देखने की बात है। हमने इस विधेयक के लिये सन्मति दी है, इसका स्वागत किया है। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि ऐसे जो कायदे है उन को अमल में लाने के पहले जो हमारा शासन-तन्त्र है हम को उस को देखना होगा कि उनका मोराल क्या है। अगर हमारे देश में अच्छा केडर न हो तो इस तरह के कानून अमल में नहीं आते। हम जानते हैं कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का कानून बन गया है, लेकिन अगर उस पर अमल अच्छी तरह से नहीं होगा तो उसका फायदा जो रिश्ते वाले हैं, टांगा वाले है, उन को कैसे मिलेगा, किसानों को उसका फायदा कैसे मिलेगा। मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह इसके बारे में ध्यान दे, नहीं तो इस तरह के कायदे कानून बनाने से कुछ फायदा नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हम यह विधेयक आज पास नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नियम 93(2) के अन्तर्गत है। इस विधेयक पर संशोधन स्वीकार किये गये हैं। आज भी संशोधन रखे गये हैं। इसलिए आप उनको आज नहीं ले सकते।

सभापति महोदय : आज जो संशोधन आये हैं, मैंने उनको अस्वीकार कर दिया है क्योंकि काफी दिनों से यह बिल सामने था और संशोधन पहले आने चाहिए थे।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : हमें इस पर बोलना है।

सभापति महोदय : आप श्री भोगेन्द्र भा से पूछ लें। अगर वह अपनी आधे घंटे की चर्चा न उठाये तो आप को मौका मिल सकता है। समय अधिक नहीं है। छः बजे हमको एडजर्न करना है। अगर वह हां कर दें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अब भी तो साढ़े पांच बज चुके हैं और हम बोलना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : जी नहीं। मंत्री महोदय अब बोलेंगे।

श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मैं केवल एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सोने की और सोने के जेवरों की मांग नित्य बढ़ रही है। ब्लैकमाकिटिंग चलती है और ब्लैक का जो रुपया कमाया जाता है वह केवल सोने में रखा जाता है। उसको देखते हुए और आभूषणों की मांग को देखते हुए, जो आप स्वर्ण कंट्रोल करने जा रहे हैं यह कैसे सफल होगा, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not go into the detailed arguments which I had given while replying to the debate in the course of the first reading of the Bill. As far as the main object of the Gold Control Act, 1968 is concerned, I have elaborately explained what necessitated the Gold Control Act at that period of time. But subsequently from time to time many changes came into this. Initially, there was 14 carat restriction. Then, that went away as far as goldsmiths were concerned

and, later on that restriction went away with regard to dealers also. As far as the manufacture of gold ornaments is concerned, they can be manufactured with any carat whatsoever. There is no restriction on that. I have also amply explained that.

As far as the possessions of gold ornaments is concerned, there is no intention of the Gold Control itself to dispossess the public or the persons from the gold ornaments. There is no restriction on its possession. The only restriction is that if the ornaments are of more than 4000 grammes, the value totalling Rs. 60,000, in that case, a declaration has to be made. It is not to dispossess gold ornaments. The only restriction is with regard to the possession of primary gold.

Then, the entire purpose of the Gold Control Act, 1968, is it stands, is to regulate the gold control trade so that the imports may be restricted. It may be anybody's guess and one can say that smuggling has increased.

But our seizures in the last few years go to show that seizures have been mounting up and in the last few years gold worth about Rs. 27 crores has been seized.

Apart from that, the people have been punished under the Gold Control Act and gold worth about Rs. 5 crores has been seized even under the Gold Control Act. Even if smuggling is there—I will not deny; the smuggling is there—we are making all possible efforts. Mr. Somani referred to that question. The efforts are being made. Actually, we are acquiring Hoover crafts; we have taken other steps also. The Customs Act has been amended. Even restrictions have been put on the movement of gold. All possible steps are being taken to check smuggling.

The question was asked by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and also by Shri Abdul Ghani Dar with regard to the deposits of gold for the currency issued. The total notes issued as on 25-7-69 was Rs. 3,576.75 crores. This was backed to the extent of Rs. 182.53 crores by gold coin and bullion and Rs. 200.89 crores by foreign securities and the balance is also backed by rupee coin and Government of India securities. All these provisions are more than fully covered by the Reserve Bank Act under section 33 (2). Therefore, whatever currency is under circulation, according to the Reserve

Bank Act, under section 33 (2) it is more than amply covered. Therefore, there should be no fear on that account.

During the course of the debate, many questions were raised. As I have already said, as far as this Bill is concerned, this does not change the scheme or the substance of the Gold Act. This has been brought only in view of the fact that certain provisions of the Gold Control Act and certain sections were held invalid and, to that extent, we have made an improvement.

Apart from this, insinuations have been made in this House. Even the other day, the hon. Member, Shri K. L. Gupta, made a reference about the Prime Minister and her ornaments. I had no intention to touch upon the subject. But again that controversy has been raised in this House by Shri Limaye. It has become the tendency, whether it is relevant to the discussion in the House or not or whether it is appropriate or not, to malign the Leader of the House or other leaders. I would like to say, that the position as far as gold ornaments are concerned, has been amply clarified by the answer that I had given.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It does not.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as gold ornaments of the Prime Minister are concerned, she made donation of gold ornaments during the time of the Chinese aggression and the value, the content and the quality of the ornaments which she donated at that time was quite substantial.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : "सबस्टेंशल" माने कितना ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : वह प्रान्सर में दिया गया है ।

It was never said by anybody or by her in any statement that she had donated all the jewellery. The entire country knows about that family and the sacrifices that have been made by that family and the position of the family right from the time of Pandit Motilal Nehru to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This jewellery is not possessed by her as if she has purchased it; this jewellery has come to her from the family. Gold ornaments were donated during the Chinese aggression, but the other...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री महोदय जो कुछ कह रहे हैं, उम पर बहुत बहस हो सकती है।

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : हो सकती होगी।

Please allow me to say this. As far as the other jewellery is concerned, that was not donated and that is the position which has been clarified. Day in and day out all these questions are raised.

I would only like to say that the problem is there, certainly smuggling is there. It is difficult to say anything at this stage because in regard to such measures which are of socio-economic nature and where the traditions are centuries old, it is difficult to move in a short span of time. We will have to go into that aspect more carefully. The point has also been raised by the hon. members whether Government will go into that aspect again. The House and Government, as I have said during the First Reading also, are always competent to go into the entire aspect of the working of the Gold Control Act. At the present moment I am not in a position to commit myself to any assurance. I would only say that we will try our best to improve upon the situation both on the front of smuggling and also on the front of giving all possible facilities to the trade and the goldsmiths who are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.38 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

(Shri Prakash Vir Shastri [in the Chair])

Disciplinary action against P & T employees

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति महोदय, एक साल पहले केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों द्वारा जो एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल का एलान हुआ था, इस आष घण्टे की बहस का विषय उससे सम्बन्ध रखता है। मैं इस समय

उस बात में नहीं जाऊंगा कि कर्मचारियों को किस कारण वह सांकेतिक हड़ताल करनी पड़ी थी। जैसा कि सब को ज्ञात है, उनकी एक मांग थी कि उन्हें जिन्दा रहने के लिए एक निम्नतम वेतन दिया जाये और उम मांग के अर्थात् पर कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। उस वक्त सरकार ने न तो वे मांगें स्वीकार की और न ही वह किसी तकपूर्ण समझौते के लिये तैयार हुई। उसने केवल दमन-चक्र का रास्ता अपनाया जिम का नतीजा हम लोग जानते हैं।

डाक-तार विभाग में 19 तारीख को हड़ताल होने वाली थी। सरकार एक दिन की हड़ताल से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हुई : उसने दो दिन पहले ही दिल्ली दमन-चक्र चालू किया, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक दिन की हड़ताल तीन दिन की हड़ताल बन गई और उम की सोलहों आने जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है। डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के राष्ट्रीय महासंघ ने केवल एक दिन की हड़ताल का एलान किया था और वह हड़ताल 19 तारीख को होनी थी। लेकिन सरकार के दमन और बहुत से कर्मचारियों की गिरफ्तारी के कारण वह हड़ताल तीन दिन—17, 18 और 19 तारीख की हो गई।

19 को जो हुआ उसको हम सभी जानते हैं। सभी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के ऊपर जो दमन हुआ, कितनी गिरफ्तारियाँ हुई, 14 की जान गई, 14 कर्मचारी गोली से मारे गये। उस के बाद यह घटनायें हुईं जिन का मैं थोड़ा जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ : जब इतना राष्ट्रव्यापी दमन हुआ 14 की हत्या हुई, बहुत से लोगों को नौकरी से बरखास्त किया गया, इस सब के चलते जो देश में विरोध हुआ, उसके बाद में सरकार ने भी महसूस किया और कुछ नरमी का रुख अस्वरूप करने का प्रयास किया। जो मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब दिया गया है उस में बताया गया है कि 760 अभी भी हैं जिनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया। तो 18 अक्टूबर को पिछले साल केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कुछ जो गल-

तियां की गई थी, अत्यन्त ही कठोर दमन किया गया था उसमें ढिलाई बरतने का एलान हुआ और डाक तार कर्मचारियों के राष्ट्रीय महासंघ ने उसका स्वागत करते हुए आश्वासन दिया था कि हम अब दमन के खिलाफ जो कुछ लोग आने गुस्मे का इजहार कर रहे थे विरोध करने के लिए उन कार्यवाहियों को बन्द कर देंगे और सभी कर्मचारी काम पर जायेंगे। और सभी कर्मचारी काम पर गए भी। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, यह 18 अक्टूबर का आश्वासन है, इसमें कहा गया था :

"In taking these decisions, the Government has acted in the hope and clear understanding that indiscipline and disregard of duty in any form in evidence in certain offices, will cease forthwith. The further working and implementation of the arrangements decided upon by the Government to-day will depend upon the fulfilment of this expectation."

तो डाक तार कर्मचारियों के महासंघ ने इसका पूरा स्वागत किया और अपनी सभी शाखाओं को आदेश भी दे दिया कि पूरी तरह से अनुशासित रूप में वह काम पर जाय और काम करें। इस से पहले 18 अक्टूबर के पटले कहीं पर विरोध में नभाएँ हुई थी, तार उनके पास आये थे, प्रस्ताव हुए थे, कहीं प्रदर्शन भी हुए थे। उसके बाद भी, अभी जो स्थिति है, मैं चाहूँगा कि उस बात का जिक्र में कर दूँ और इसलिए यह जिक्र करना जरूरी है कि मालूम पड़ रहा है कि गृह विभाग के आदेश के खिलाफ, सरकार की घोषित नीति के खिलाफ, डाक तार विभाग सरकार का चल रहा है। यह सभी जानते हैं और मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता कि जो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और उस के गृह विभाग ने सक्रिय भड़काव को ऐक्टिव इन्स्टिगेशन को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी को काम पर ले लेने का निर्णय लिया, डाक तार विभाग की ओर से जो उस के सर्वोच्च जैन साहब है, पता नहीं सायद वह जाने वाले हैं, मुक्ति मिलने वाली है उनको और इसलिए उनको ममता भी नहीं है, न इस विभाग

के लिए, न कर्मचारियों के लिए और न शांति पूर्वक काम चल सके, इसके लिए, जो भी बजह हो, इनका अपना आदेश ऐसा हुआ कि जो सरकार की नीति से मेल नहीं खाता। मुझे शक है और जो दमन अभी भी है वह उसका सबूत है कि गृह विभाग के आदेश के मुताबिक नहीं, भारत सरकार की घोषित नीति के मुताबिक नहीं बल्कि जैन साहब के उसी आदेश के मुताबिक अभी भी काम चल रहा है :

"In taking disciplinary action it is our intention to be selective and to take action only against these who are responsible for active instigation or organising the strike or picketing in connection with the strike."

यह एक गम्भीर बात है। जब भारत सरकार ने यह तय कर लिया कि ऐक्टिव इन्स्टिगेशन के लिए ही किसी के ऊपर कार्यवाही की जाय तब भी वह कह रहे हैं कि :

"If there is no direct evidence of active instigation, etc., there need be no hesitation in taking disciplinary action merely on the charge of participation in the strike. When disciplinary action is taken, normally it should be deterrent and should result in a major penalty."

तो यह एक तानाशाह का आदेश है। यह गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर की गवर्नमेंट सरकार के ऊपर की सरकार का आदेश है। इसलिए ऐसा आदेश मैं जानना चाहूँगा, मंत्री महोदय मौजूद हैं, यह अभी भी रद्द हुआ या नहीं हुआ ? शुक्ल जी भी मौजूद हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा, कि यह आदेश जैन साहब वा अभी भी लागू है या नहीं ? जो मार्च महीने में एलान किया गया था, भारत सरकार की घोषित नीति के मुताबिक यह आदेश नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा और आशा करता हूँ कि वह यह एलान करेंगे कि जैन साहब का यह आदेश कि अगर ऐक्टिव इन्स्टिगेशन का सबूत न मिले तो सिर्फ हड़ताल में शामिल होने के लिए ही दमन करें और भी ऐसा करें कि जो काफी कठोर हो और बरहमी के साथ हो, यह आदेश आज भी या नहीं है मैं

[श्री भोगेन्द्र भा]

कहता है कि इसके मुताबिक़ भी भी कार्यवाही हो रही है। अभी मेरे पास एक तार आया है बंगलौर का जिसमें यह कहा है कि दस दिन पहले 6 व्यक्तियों को नौकरी से बर्खास्त किया गया।

6 कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से बरखास्त किया गया—इसलिए कि उन्होंने 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल में हिस्सा लिया था। उन पर एक्टिव इंस्टीगेशन का इल्जाम नहीं है, हिंसा का इल्जाम नहीं है, सिर्फ़ 19 सितम्बर की सांकेतिक दृढ़ता में शामिल होने का इल्जाम है और उनको अभी हाल में जुलाई, 1969 के अन्त में बरखास्त किया गया। यह हाल की सबसे ताज़ी घटना है।

इन 760 आदिमियों में से 300 से ऊपर तो सिर्फ़ केरल के हैं। अगर यह फिर गलत है तो आपसे सुधार लूंगा, क्योंकि आंकड़े तो आपसे ही लेने होंगे। लेकिन क्या इसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर जैन साहब की मर्जी नहीं चली, केरल सरकार ने गोलियां नहीं चलाई, जो 14 आदमी गोलियों से मारे गये, उनमें केरल का हिस्सा नहीं था, क्या इसलिए वह बदला ले रहे हैं। सारे मुल्क की संख्या 760 है, जिसमें से 300 केरल के हैं क्या मन्त्री महोदय मेरी इस संख्या को सुधार सकेंगे...

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शंर सिंह) : यह संख्या बहुत कम हो गई है, बाद में आपको बता दूंगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : केरल के इन 300 आदिमियों में ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनके नौकरी से हटाये जाने की बात को केरल हाईकोर्ट ने रद्द कर दिया था, अवैध करार दे दिया था, लेकिन आज तक वे लोग नौकरी में नहीं लिये गये और डाक तार विभाग के अफसरान का यह कथन है कि हाईकोर्ट का आदेश अलग रहेगा और नौकरी में लेना या न लेना हमारा काम है। क्या इस अवस्था को सरकार रद्द करने के लिए

तैयार नहीं है? जब केरल के सरकारी कर्मचारियों में शान्ति रही, वहां पर तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, जो मुकदमें वहां पर चलाये गये, उनको केरल सरकार ने उठा लिया—यह ठीक है कि बाद में हाईकोर्ट ने यह फैसला लिया कि उन मुकदमों को उठाना गलत था, डाकतार विभाग उस मुकदमें में मुदई था और हाईकोर्ट ने बिल्कुल टैकनीकल ग्राउण्ड पर फैसला लिया क्या सरकार उन मुकदमों को फिर से उठाना चाहती है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय, इसके बारे में यहां पर साफ-साफ एजान करें कि उन मुकदमों की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं की जायगी, इसमें काफी सरकारी खर्चा होगा और उन लोगों के लिये परेशानी पैदा होगी, पैसा लगेगा।

इसी तरह से मद्रास मेल सर्विस में एक दिन की भूख हड़ताल पर जाने के लिए, जो कि गोली काष्ठ के खिलाफ लोगों ने की थी, वहां की मेल सर्विस और सौटिंग के स्टाफ को बरखास्त कर दिया गया। सलेम में केवल जुलूस में हिस्सा लेने के अपराध में नौकरी से बरखास्त किया गया। इसी तरह से दिल्ली में डिप्टी कमिश्नर की राय ली गई थी। डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने जांच के बाद 30 कर्मचारियों को पूरी तरह से बरी कर दिया लेकिन उनको अभी तक काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। चूंकि केरल के बाद देश में दिल्ली ही ऐसी दूसरी जगह है, जहां बहुत ज्यादा दमन हुआ है—इन सब परिस्थितियों के बावजूद सत्य नारायण बाबू अभी हाल में पटना गये थे, वहां पर इन्होंने एक बयान दिया जिससे लोगों को आश्वासन मिला कि दमन का जो भी तरीका था, उसमें परिवर्तन होगा, लेकिन उसके बाद भी बंगलौर की घटना हुई। बिहार में अभी भी 12 आदमी नौकरी से बाहर पड़े हुए हैं। सदन क्या समझे-क्या मन्त्री महोदय का आदेश नहीं चलता है, इनके बयान को गलत साबित करने के लिए डाक तार विभाग के अफसरान तुले हुए हैं?

इसी तरह की एक मजदूरी की बात और आपके सामने कहना चाहता हूँ। इन कर्मचारियों का जो महासंघ है, फेडरेशन है, वह चर्चा करना चाहता है, लेकिन जेन साहब कहते हैं—चूँकि फेडरेशन की मान्यता छिन गई है, इसलिये चर्चा नहीं करेंगे। मान्यता छिन गई है तो कर्मचारी तो नहीं मिट गये हैं, वे मौजूद हैं। उन्होंने चोरी नहीं की थी, डाका नहीं डाला था, घूस नहीं ली थी, जिसमें भ्रष्टाचारों का हिस्सा ज्यादा शामिल रहता है, उन्होंने मेहनत की कीमत मांगी थी—इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। एक और बात भी है हमारे डाक तार विभाग के मन्त्री बाबू सत्य नारायण सिंह के दफ्तर में उनके जो पी० ए० हैं—दूबे जी—वे डाक तार विभाग के कर्मचारी हैं और उनकी नौकरी, तरक्की, सारी चीजें जेन साहब पर निर्भर करती हैं।

इसलिए मन्त्री महोदय को वे ठीक खबर नहीं दे सकते, सही जानकारी नहीं दे सकते।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह): किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में जब तक खास सबूत न हो, इस तरह का इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहिए। यह उचित नहीं है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैंने इल्जाम नहीं लगाया है।

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): You are misinformed. That is our presumption. If you are well informed, let us know.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अगर मेरी यह खबर गलत है कि पी० ए०, श्रीदूबे डाक तार विभाग के हैं और उनकी नौकरी और सेवा की शर्तें जेन साहब के हाथ में हैं, तो मैं अपनी गलती की सुधार खूँगा, अपनी कड़ी हुई बात को वापिस ले खूँगा।

तो ऐसी स्थिति में, आज जो हालत है मैं सरकार से मांग करूँगा कि जो भी पुराना दमन

हुआ उसका अन्त करें। जो एक्टिव इंस्टीगेशन की परिभाषा दी गई थी उसको बाद में बदलने की कोशिश की गई है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह से आप बैठे न रहें अगर आप 60 को काम से बाहर रखते हैं, नये-नये लोगों को बरखास्त करेंगे तो फिर कर्मचारी ही नहीं, हर व्यक्ति का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उसका विरोध करें। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि आप इसका अन्त कीजिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसका अन्त हो जायगा और उनकी जो मांगें चल रही हैं उनको पूरा करने का रास्ता सरकार अपनायेगी और उसका यहां पर एलान किया जायेगा। इसी आशा के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह): सभापति महोदय, अभी भोगेन्द्र झा साहब ने, जो प्रश्न 24 जुलाई को पूछा था और उसका जो उत्तर दिया गया, उसी को आधार बनाकर कुछ बातें कहीं गई हैं। 24 जुलाई को जो उत्तर उनको दिया गया था उसमें हमने संख्या दी थी उन लोगों की जो कि री-इन्स्टेट नहीं हुए थे—उनकी कुल संख्या उस समय 760 थी। लेकिन इस दौरान में 163 व्यक्तियों को हम री-इन्स्टेट कर चुके हैं, केसेज रेब्यू हो चुके हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : उस जबाब के बाद ?

श्री (शेर सिंह) : जी हां ... (व्यवधान)...

AN HON. MEMBER : How many from Kerala ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : How many for violence and how many for instigation Because if somebody speaks in favour of strike, that is also instigation. So, let us know that.

श्री शेर सिंह : वह आपको दे रहा हूँ। प्रश्न 597 रह गए हैं।... (व्यवधान) .. 50 केसेज को हम रेब्यू कर रहे हैं। लेकिन कुछ

[श्री शेर सिंह]

केसेज जो ऐसे हैं जिनमें एक्टिव इंस्टीगेशन, वायलेन्स के चार्ज हैं उनके बारे में हमारे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... जिन कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल के दौरान हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियाँ कीं, इंस्टीगेशन किया, उन्साया, भगड़ा किया, तो यह निर्णय हुआ कि उनको छोड़कर बाकी सभी को नौकरी पर वापिस लेना है। ऐसे जो केसेज हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

समापति महोदय : पहले आप मंत्री महोदय को सुन लीजिए।

श्री शेर सिंह : उन केसेज के बारे में गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से परिभाषा हो गई है और यह स्पष्ट कर दिया गया है कि कौन सी चीज को इंटिमिडेशन, इंस्टीगेशन माना जायेगा। उसकी परिभाषा हो चुकी है—उसीको सामने रखकर केसेज को रेव्यू कर रहे हैं। जिस मामले में मालूम होता है कि इसमें इंस्टीगेशन नहीं है, कोई वायलेन्स नहीं है, इन्टीमिडेशन नहीं है, उसमें रेव्यू करके री-इंस्टेट कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

समापति महोदय : इसके बाद मैं आपको फिर प्रश्न की अनुमति दूंगा। एक बार मंत्री जी का उत्तर सुन लीजिये।

श्री शेर सिंह : मैं इनको जवाब नहीं दे सकता। एक बात माननीय भोगेन्द्र भा जी ने कही, वह पुराना आदेश था डायरेक्टर जनरल का उसका हवाला देते हुए उन्होंने कही। 13 नवम्बर, 1968 का आदेश था कि जिन्होंने स्ट्राइक में हिस्सा लिया उनके ऊपर वह कार्यवाही करेंगे, चाहे इंस्टीगेशन, इंटिमिडेशन की न हो। लेकिन वह हकम पुराना है। उसके बाद नये हुकम आ चुके हैं। पुराना आदेश खतम हो चुका 18 अप्रैल, 1969 को। और जो गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से आदेश आये उन्हीं के ऊपर प्रमल किया गया। जिस केस में इंटिमिडेशन या इंस्टीगेशन की बात नहीं थी उन सब केसेज पर विचार करके छोड़ा गया।

अभी कुछ स्टेट्स के बारे में पूछा गया कि केरल में इस समय कितनी संख्या है उन लोगों की जिनको रीइन्स्टेट नहीं किया। उनकी संख्या केरल में इस समय तक 281 है जिनको री-इन्स्टेट नहीं किया। कुल मिलाकर 597 है, केरल अकेले में 281 है।

एक बात श्री भा ने कही कि केरल की सरकार ने कुछ मुकदमे वापस ले लिये और उसके बाद भी सरकार कुछ केसेज को कनटेस्ट कर रही है। उसका कारण यह है कि हर केस कनटेस्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। जिस केस के बारे में यह मालूम हुआ कि इसमें कोई ऐवीडेंस नहीं है वह खत्म हो जाय तो ठीक है। लेकिन जिस केस में ऐवीडेंस अवैलएबिल है और उसके बाद भी अगर वापस ले लें किसी कारण से तो यह ठीक नहीं है। कानून को अपने रास्ते पर चलने देना चाहिए।

SHRI NAMBIAR : Why is it not withdrawn in Kerala ? You went in appeal.

श्री शेर सिंह : केरल में कोई अलग से बात नहीं हुई है। इसी तरह से पंजाब के अन्दर भी हुआ। वहाँ भी जहाँ ऐवीडेंस अवैलएबिल नहीं थी वे केसेज खत्म हो गये। लेकिन जिनमें ऐवीडेंस अवैलएबिल थी उनको कंटेस्ट कर रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : There were a large number of cases which were withdrawn.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Why do you go to the High Court ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have already replied. We have gone only in those cases in which there was positive evidence; the cases in which there was no evidence available against the employees were withdrawn. We have not gone in appeal against them in those cases.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अभी दफा 4 को हटा कर के दफा 5 लगा दी गयी है। अभी भी मुकदमे चल रहे हैं।

श्री शेर सिंह : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। आप केस बनाइये तो देखेंगे।

SHRI NAMBIAR : He has read the confidential circular; he can reply to that.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have already answered that. That order has been cancelled on the 18th April.

SHRI NAMBIAR : So, all those people will come back to duty now ? Barring a few dozens, everybody will come back.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Yes. Only against those, against whom there are charges of instigation or intimidation, action will be taken; not against others.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैंने जो कहा है कि बंगलौर के ६ आदमियों को अभी निकाला गया है उन पर क्या कोई हिंसा का चार्ज है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : कुछ केसेज जहाँ हमको पूरी एवीडेंस मिली है वहाँ पर तो कोर्ट में गये हैं चाहे वह इन्टिमिडेशन का हो, वायलेंस का हो या ऐक्टिव इन्स्टीगेशन का हो। लेकिन जिसमें सफिशियेंट एवीडेंस नहीं था वहाँ कोर्ट में नहीं गये। उन केसेज में चार्ज शीट दी गयी और चार्ज शीट दे कर कहा गया कि वह जवाब दें। तीन महीने के अन्दर हमने बता दिया है कि ऐसे केसेज को डिस्चार्ज किया जाय, और उन सब केसेज को हम जनरली ट्रीट करने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन जवाब तो आवे। लोग जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : (बम्बई दक्षिण) : कौन जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जिसके ऊपर चार्जशीट है।

SHRI NAMBIAR : Charge-sheets are issued by your officers disregarding the circular. It is vindictiveness which prevails.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I will give you the figures which are very telling.

कुल 29720 लोग थे। यह जवाब में आ चुका है। आज उनकी पोजीशन क्या है। आज उन 29720 में से केवल 597 हैं।

18.00 hrs.

एक माननीय सदस्य : बहुत कम रहे हैं।

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is clear vindictiveness, victimisation.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : श्री भी माननीय सदस्यों ने नाम दिये हैं। उनको भी प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये।

समापति महोदय : जो भी नाम मेरे पास हैं उनको अवसर देंगे। आवश्यकता यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय और प्रश्नकर्ता एक दूसरे को सम्बोधित न करें और आपस में बातों का प्रादान-प्रदान न करें।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जैसा मैंने बतलाया, डिपार्टमेंट ऐक्शन 205 आदमियों के खिलाफ चल रहा है। इसके बारे में

I have issued clear instructions that within three months all these cases should be disposed of. I have been making enquiries about it very regularly. If there is delay it is due to these people who have been charge-sheeted not submitting their explanations. After their explanations are received, we will consider their cases. We are not going to be vindictive; I must assure you and you must take my assurance. After all, they are our employees and we want their goodwill more than you need.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Then take them. That is what we want. You ask them to come to duty.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जबर-दस्ती उनको रिटायरमेंट के नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : श्री भोगेन्द्र भा ने पटना के बारे में कहा क्योंकि पटना उनके दिमाग में बहुत होगा। आप को मालूम है कि वहां पर 6 आदमियों के खिलाफ प्रोसिक्यूशन केसेज चल रहे हैं और चार आदमियों के खिलाफ डिसिप्लिनरी ऐक्शन हो रहा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 13।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं आज की बात कह रहा हूँ। वहाँ पर 6 प्रोसिक्यूशन केसेज (व्यवधान) वह तो चलेंगे ही। वे मस्ट टेक बेयर ग्रोन कोर्स। कोर्ट केसेज हम विघड़ा नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन जो चार केसेज डिसिप्लिनरी ऐक्शन वाले हैं उनको जो नोटिस दिये गये हैं उनमें जल्दी की जा सकती है। लेकिन नम्बर घट कर 4 हो गया। यह आप को सोचना चाहिये। उनके बारे में मैं कहता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी निपटारा किया जायेगा, उनकी चार्ज-शीट आ जाये...

SHRI NAMBIAR : You are doing so good in Patna. Why not you do it in Kerala also ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : We are not prejudiced against Kerala or West Bengal in spite of the fact that the kind of gheraos and things you are doing in Kerala and Bengal—you must be aware of all those things—they are not happening in any other State.

SHRI NAMBIAR : That is politics. Why do you mix politics with this ? Why do you make the poor workers suffer for that ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I would like to read out to the House the kind of information which we are receiving every day from these two States.

SHRI NAMBIAR : They are all exaggerated.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : My hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, knows in his heart of hearts what is happening there. Why is it that in those two States such things are happening which are not happening in other States ? I ask you this question.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : तेलंगाना में क्या हुआ ?

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : Why were you defeated in Bengal ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : They are not there by your courtesy. They are the popularly elected governments... (Interruption)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : तेलंगाना में क्या हो रहा है, हरियाणा में क्या हो रहा है, बम्बई में क्या हो रहा है, मध्य प्रदेश में क्या हो रहा है ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I do not say about the politics in those two States. All that I say is that other strikers in other States are not behaving the way the strikers, who have not been re-instated, are behaving in Kerala and Bengal..... (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR : They are giving political colour to it.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) दिल्ली में वैसे ही पकड़ लिया था इन्होंने। कमचंगरियों ने कुछ नहीं किया।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : दिल्ली में 61 केसेज अभी प्रामाण्युमन में है और 28 केसेज डिसिप्लिनरी ऐक्शन के हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : जो कुछ और जगहों पर हुआ, वह दिल्ली में नहीं हुआ। लोग अन्दर बैठे थे। एक अफसर उनके खिलाफ था। उसके कारण इन सबको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। उनके बारे में कुछ करिये।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जहाँ तक स्ट्राइकर्स के साथ रियायत हो सकती है, मैं करने की कोशिश कर रहा है और मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूँ; लेकिन कोर्ट केसिस में हम दखल देने वाले नहीं हैं। कुछ स्टेट्स में उन्होंने केसिस को विदड़ा कर लिया। जहाँ हमने देखा कि हमारे पास एवीडेंस नहीं है, वहाँ हमने विदडाल के खिलाफ अपील नहीं की। लेकिन जहाँ देखा

कि एवीडेंस काफी मौजूद हैं और फिर भी विद्वद्वा हुए हैं, वहाँ हमने अपील की।

That apart, so far as cases that are pending before the courts are concerned, we are not going to interfere. So far as disciplinary action is concerned, I give you the full assurance that we are going to consider the explanations that they give as sympathetically as possible.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : बहुत सी बातें सामने आ गई हैं। इसलिए मैं सवाल ही पूछना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने बताया है कि 760 लोग थे जिनमें से कुछ काम पर वापिस ले लिये गये हैं। मैं बिहार के बारे में आम तौर पर और दरभंगा जिले के बारे में तथा मधुबनी के बारे में खासतौर पर सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोग बहाल कर दिये गये हैं और कितनी अभी बहाल नहीं किये गये हैं।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हड़ताल में जो लोग मारे गये थे क्या उनके परिवार वालों को सरकार ने कोई मुआवजा दिया है और यदि दिया है तो कितना और नहीं दिया है तो क्यों नहीं दिया है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जिन यूनिज का डीरिकगनिशन किया है उनको फिर से आपने रिक्गनाइज कर लिया है या नहीं और अगर नहीं किया है तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आज सुबह इस सदन में श्री भगत ने जूट कर्मचारियों के हड़ताल के सिलसिले में जो फैसला कराया है, उसके बारे में निवेदन दिया था और उनकी तारीफ भी हुई थी। ढाई लाख कर्मचारियों की चार दिन की हड़ताल के कारण सरकार के कथन के अनुसार, मालिकों के कथन के अनुसार चार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इसमें यूनिज के डीरिकगनिशन की बात भी नहीं हुई। किसी कर्मचारी पर मुकदमा भी नहीं चलाया गया और न ही कोई और आक्षेप लगाया गया। इस हड़ताल को खत्म कराने के लिए आपके मन्त्रि मंडल के एक सदस्य ने पहल की और इस

को बड़ी श्रद्धा तरह से सुलझाया। इस वास्ते आज उनकी तारीफ हुई।

इस परिस्थिति में मैं आपके सामने इस चीज को रखना चाहता हूँ कि 10 सितम्बर को जो सांकेतिक हड़ताल हुई थी उसमें चार करोड़ का नुकसान जो बंगाल में हुआ है, वह भी नहीं हुआ था। उस हड़ताल में अगर कोई नुकसान हुआ, तो वह कर्मचारियों का हुआ, क्योंकि सरकार ने उन्हें उस दिन की तनखाह नहीं दी। उनमें से कई व्यक्ति जान से मारे गये। क्या वजह है कि सरकार अभी भी इस मसले को हल करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है ? पिछले कुछ दिनों से सरकार में और सरकार के बाहर, और विशेषकर प्रधान मन्त्री की ओर से, सरकार को एक नई दिशा देने वाली बात कही जा रही है उनकी ओर से कहा जा रहा है कि गरीबों और अमीरों की टक्कर में मैं गरीबों के साथ हूँ। मन्त्री महोदय ने जिन 597 मुकदमों का जिक्र किया है, उन से जो लोग सम्बन्धित हैं, वे सभी गरीब लोग हैं—इतने गरीब कि उनके घरों में आज घूल्हा नहीं जल सकता है। आज उनमें भुखमरी इतने बड़े पैमाने पर है कि वे और उन के परिवार के लोग मर रहे हैं।

परसों मैं भागलपुर में था। वहाँ पी० एंड टी० के एक कर्मचारी पर मुकदमा चलाया गया। अदालत ने यह कह कर उसको छोड़ दिया कि वह बिल्कुल निर्दोष है। उसके कई महीनों बाद उसको नौकरी पर लिया गया, लेकिन उसकी नौ महीने की तनखाह अभी तक उसको नहीं दी गई है। वह रोज निवेदन कर रहा है। उसने मन्त्री महोदय के पास भी अपना निवेदन भेजा है, लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय शायद ऐसे निवेदनों को जून साहब के पास भेज देते हैं, जो उनको तकिये के नीचे या और कहीं डाल देते हैं और मामला खत्म हो जाता है।

चूँकि गृह मन्त्री भी सदन में बैठे हैं, इस लिये क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस समय यह बोधगा

[श्री जाज़ फरनेग्डीज]

करेंगे कि निकाले हुए सब कर्मचारियों को काम पर ले लिया जायेगा, कर्मचारियों पर जो मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, उन्हें वापस ले लिया जायेगा, कर्मचारियों के जिन संगठनों की मान्यता को समाप्त कर दिया गया है, उन्हें सरकार की ओर से मान्यता दे दी जायेगी और उन कर्मचारियों की, जो गरीब हैं, जिनके पक्ष में खड़े होने का प्रघान मन्त्री दावा करती हैं, परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की जायेगी या इस बारे में मन्त्रिमंडल में तत्काल कोई निर्णय किया जायेगा।

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I have only a few words to place to show the worst type of discrimination that this Government is showing against the Central Government employees in Kerala. It has already been pointed out that out of 600 employees kept out of service, about 230 employees are from Kerala. That itself is a clear indication that the employees in Kerala have been discriminated against.

According to the so-called leniency order, it was clearly stated by the Government as well as the P & T Board that no disciplinary action will be taken against the employees for mere participation in September 19 strike. Innumerable cases are there in Kerala where employees have been charged under sections 4 and 5 of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, that is, for mere participation in the strike and these employees have not been taken back in service even after the so-called leniency order issued by the Government. This is a clear case of sheer discrimination shown against employees in Kerala.

Secondly, I wish to points out that according to the order, even those employees against whom court cases are pending or are charged under sections 4 and 5 of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance or under Section 188 of the I.P.C. are eligible to receive the benefit of the order, in case the Government finds that they have not indulged in any sort of violent activity or sabotage activity. But in Kerala, numerous cases are there where employees have been charged under Sections 4 and 5 of the Essential Services Maintenance Order or Section 188 of the I.P.C. and these em-

ployees have not been taken back in service even though no court cases are pending against them, no charge-sheets have been filed against them. These employees have not been taken back.

Another worst type of discrimination is this. Nowhere in the country, except in Kerala, employees who are proceeded against under rule 16 of the Central Government Service Conduct Rules are suspended from service. Nowhere in India, except in Kerala, it is being done. You show me a single instance to this effect anywhere else.

This is the worst type of rank discrimination shown against the employees in Kerala. I wish to say that this is more political than as a disciplinary action. This Government is showing its true political colours; this Government it showing political vindictiveness. Therefore, I wish to ask the hon. Minister, in view of the strained relations between the postal authorities and the employees in Kerala, especially the Post Master General who is the chief villain in the whole drama... (*Interruptions*) whether this Government is prepared to send him... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAMBIAR : Such people are unfit to be continued.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : I wish to know whether Government is prepared to pack him up and send him out somewhere else.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Send him to Telengana.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Such officers should be sent out. We cannot allow our employees to be victimised like this.

श्री शेर सिंह : सभापति जी, जो प्रश्न उठाए गए.....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी तीन की नौकरी खत्म कर दी गई है बिहार में, उसके बारे में भी बताएं।

श्री शेर सिंह : उनमें से बहुत से प्रश्नों के उत्तर तो पहले ही दिए जा चुके हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : जो मैंने पहले प्रश्न उठाए थे खास-खास उन पर मन्त्री महोदय नहीं बोल सके हैं। जैसे दिल्ली में 30 को डिप्टी कमिश्नर निर्दोष करार दे दिया, उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया। केरल में हाई कोर्ट ने जिनको काम पर जाने का आदेश दिया उनको नहीं लिया गया, बंगलौर में 6 को अभी बरखास्त किया गया है। इनका उत्तर नहीं दिया।

श्री शेर सिंह : अगर प्रदेश कितना बड़ा है उसके हिसाब से लोगों पर आरोप लगाने लगे और सजा देने लगे तब तो शायद उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से निर्दोष लोगों को सजा मिल जाय। इसलिए इसमें किसी प्रदेश का कितना बड़ा आकार है उसमें इस बात का फंसला नहीं कर सकते कि कितने लोग दोषी हैं या कितने लोगों को दण्ड मिला है। दण्ड उन्हीं को मिला है जो कानून को तोड़ते हैं। केरल में ज्यादा लोगों ने कानून तोड़े। इसलिए उनको ज्यादा दण्ड दिया गया। उनमें से बहुत से केसेज को रिब्बू कर रहे हैं, कुछ किए भी है। कुछ केसेज के अन्दर जहां पता लगा कि उनका इतना दोष नहीं है इटीमिडेशन वगैरह के आरोप सत्य सिद्ध नहीं हो सके उनको री-इस्टेट किया है। अब तो बहुत थोड़े रह गए हैं। और उनमें से भी जैसा मैंने कहा अभी पचास केसेज को और रिब्बू कर रहे हैं। अगर उनमें ऐसा पता लगा कि उनके ऊपर जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं उनके कोई प्रमाण नहीं है तो उनको भी वापस कर लेंगे। तो हर एक केस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

जहां तक श्री फरनेन्डीज ने कहा वह एक बहुत बड़ी नीति का प्रश्न है जिसका केवल यही विभाग फंसला नहीं कर सकता।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सिन्हा साहब को बताइए। उनका बड़ा असर है मंत्रिमंडल में।

श्री शेर सिंह : आप इस मुहकमे से तो बही बात पूछ सकते हैं कि जो निर्णय हुआ उस पर हमने ठीक से अमल किया या नहीं, यह मैं कह चुका हूं कि जो निर्णय हुआ उसके ऊपर अमल हुआ और उसके ऊपर अमल हुआ इसी-लिए कई हजार आदमी जो इसमें फंसे हुए थे बहुत से लोग जिनके ऊपर लगाये गये आरोप सिद्ध न हो सके, उनको छूट दी गई, उनको दोबारा सर्विम में ले लिया गया। जैसा मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा, हम बड़ी सहानुभूति से...

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : प्रागे क्या करेंगे ?

श्री शेर सिंह : बड़ी सहानुभूति से सभी केसेज पर विचार कर रहे हैं। जैसा अभी कहा गया है कि तीन महीने के अन्दर वे लोग, जिन पर आरोप दिये गये हैं, उत्तर दें, इसको लम्बा खींचने की कोशिश न करें तो मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सहानुभूति के साथ फंसला करना चाहती है, न्याय करना चाहती है, कानून का जहां भी सहारा मिलेगा, उसका लाभ गरीबों को देना चाहती है, कानून में जहाँ भी रास्ता मिलेगा सहायता देने का, हम जरूर देंगे। लेकिन जहाँ कानून में गुंजाइश नहीं मिलती, वहाँ हम कानून की मुखातिफ नहीं कर सकते। यह हमारे बस की बात नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 12, 1969/ Sravana 21, 1891 (Saka).