

Fourth Series-Vol. XXXI No-20

Monday, August 18, 1969
Sravana 27, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

(Eighth Session)

(Vol. XXXI contain No.11-20)

LOK SABHA SCRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Re. 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 20—Monday, August 18, 1969/Sravana 27, 1891 (Saka).

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 572 to 577 ..	2-33
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 571 and 578 to 600	33-54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3710 to 3714, 3716 to 3852 and 3854 to 3909. ..	54-231
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Supply of U.S. Arms to Pakistan ..	231-44
Question of Privilege Re. Delhi High Court Summons to M.Ps.	244-62
Papers Laid on the Table	262-63
Message from Rajya Sabha	263-64
Re. Strike of Tea Garden Workers in West Bengal	264-66
Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill	
Clause 2	267-88
Motion Re. Agitation for Separate State of Telengana	288-62
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta ..	288-96
Shri Ranga	297-304
Dr. Melkote	304-12
Shri S. Kandappan	312-16
Shri Chengalraya Naidu	316-19
Shri Yogendra Sharma	319-23
Shri G. Venkataswamy	324-31
Shri P. Gopalan	331-33
Shrimati Laxmi Bai	335-40
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy	340-45
Shri M. V. Krishnappa	345-50
Shri S. M. Joshi	350-55
Shri Ganga Reddy	355-62

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

LOK SABHA

*Monday, August 18, 1969/Sravana 27,
1891 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पाइंट आफ आर्डर है। अभी जो गवर्नमेंट है यह किम पार्टी की है ?

SHRI SWELL : What is the order before the House ?

SHRI UMANATH : Can a point of order be raised during Question Hour ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. members may please sit down.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिम के हैड डिफ़ेक्टर हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी टूट गई है, यहाँ कोई जॉइंट रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं है, और जो हैड हैं उन्होंने इंडिपेंडेंट की एक ऐग्जाम्पल सैट की है ...

MR. SPEAKER : He may please sit down. Without giving any notice, the hon. Member suddenly gets up and starts speaking.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इनकी मैजोरिटी नहीं है तो इस्तीफा क्यों नहीं देती ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Article 75 of the Constitution says that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House. The recent Presidential Election has shown that collective responsibility has been destroyed, has been damaged. Therefore, this is a very serious matter.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। जॉइंट रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी नहीं है, कोई विप नहीं है, कांग्रेस के हिसाब से काम हो रहा है, तो कैसे काम होगा।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Now that this has been raised, I do not want this to go unchallenged. I hope very soon they will find that, in the actual working of the Parliamentary democracy, all their hopes are belied.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा होना अगर आप की अनुमति ले कर यह मामला उठाया जाता। लेकिन अब यह मामला उठा दिया गया तो मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप विचार करेंगे। आखिर हमें प्रश्न पूछने हैं मंत्रियों से। मंत्री जिम्मेदार हैं संयुक्त रूप से। लेकिन शासन संयुक्त रूप से नहीं चल रहा है। किस को प्रश्न पूछें, कौन उत्तर देगा।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Article 75 clearly says that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House and that collective responsibility has been destroyed in the recent Presidential Election.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tapuria is not here. Mr. Brij Bhushan Lal... He is also not present. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

श्री विवेश एन्टीबायोडिक्स फंडरी के निर्माण पर व्यय तथा मद्रास की सर्जिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स फंडरी के उत्पादों की मांग

+

*572. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस के महयोग के माथ स्थापित की गई ऋषिकेश की एन्टी बायोडिक्म फैक्टरी का 'निर्माण व्यय' कई बार संशोधित करने के बाद बढ़ाना पड़ा था और आरम्भ में उत्पाद की कोई तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गई थी जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप इसमें काफी हानि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मद्रास की सर्जिकल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स फैक्टरी में, जो रूसी सहयोग से स्थापित की गई थी, निर्मित इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स की मांग देश में बहुत कम है तथा इसमें बहुत घाटा हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) : A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The estimates had to be revised on the basis of the data which became available from time to time. The Commissioning dates for various antibiotics were not indicated in the Detailed Project Report but they were subsequently drawn up by the Company in 1966. There was some delay in the commissioning of the products as compared to the original commissioning schedule resulting in some extra expenditure by way of administrative costs. The loss suffered by the Company cannot however be attributed solely to the omission to fix target dates initially.

(b) The factors responsible for revision of estimates were beyond the control of the company or its officials and hence the question of fixation of responsibility does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following measures have been taken to improve the off-take of the surgical instruments manufactured at the plant and to utilize the capacity.

(i) Exclusive dealers have been appointed for sale of surgical instruments in different States :

(ii) Prices of surgical instruments have been revised so as to render them competitive consistent with the quality of instruments;

(iii) The existing stocks of surgical instruments have been grouped into different types of sets like dissecting sets, minor surgery sets and tubectomy sets with a view to sell them in small bulk rather than individually;

(iv) Possibilities of exports are also being vigorously explored;

(v) The plant is at present producing family planning instruments for which order exist. Diversification of production has also been taken up with a view to producing larger types of instruments to meet the varying demand of the surgeons.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है उस से कई बातें स्पष्ट नहीं होती हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मद्रास में जो फैक्ट्री स्थापित करने का विचार हो रहा है उस में अभी कहां तक प्रगति हुई है इस सम्बन्ध में विवरण में कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो हो चुका है ।

If you permit me, I would say that the factory is already there. Mr. Madhok knows about it. The hon. Member may ask his question about the factory.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : That has not been working properly.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मामला पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में भी आ चुका है। मद्रास के बारे में जो फ़ैक्टरी स्थापित करने का निर्णय हुआ था उस के सम्बन्ध में कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो रही हैं और पार्लियामेंट की कमेटियों ने इस के बारे में कमेंट किया हुआ है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को उस के बारे में जानकारी है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : If the hon. Member is referring to the Surgical Instruments Factory at Madras, that factory was established sometime back, in 1965. In 1966 it went into production and for the last four years, it has been producing some instruments which are meant for sale for doctors and others in the medical profession.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। फ़ैक्ट्री चल रही है, मगर जो माल बन रहा है उस के बेचने में कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो रही हैं, मरपलम पड़ा हुआ है। उस माल का क्या होगा? ऐसा माल क्यों बनने दिया गया। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि प्रश्न तो मैंने नहीं पढ़ा, मगर मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब भी नहीं पढ़ा।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : First of all the hon. Member said that there is some thinking of the Government to start a factory at Madras. As a matter of fact, I said, it is not correct. The factory has already been started.

Now as regards the instruments that have been produced, as my hon. senior colleague has said, there are some difficulties because the instruments that are being produced are not being sold because there is no demand in the country for the kind of instruments that are produced.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : मैं ऋषिकेश एंटीबायोटिक फ़ैक्टरी के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी बार उस के निर्माण व्यय को बढ़ाया गया, और शुरू में क्या अनुमान था और आखिर में क्या खर्च करना पड़ा, और उस में जो घाटा हुआ है उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है ?

इस के अलावा जिन लोगों के कारण सरकार को घाटा हुआ है उन के नाम प्रकट नहीं किये गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन के नाम क्या हैं।

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि इस फ़ैक्टरी के निर्माण में रूसी महयोग लेने के कारण रूसी विशेषज्ञ ऋषिकेश के जंगलों में अनेकों प्रकार की जो उपयोगी जड़ी बूटियाँ थीं उन को उस फ़ैक्टरी में न लगा कर वह रूस भेजने लगे हैं। क्या आप इस प्रकार के विदेशी लोगों पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाने का विचार करते हैं जिस से यहाँ की फ़ैक्टरी को ऐसा लोग नाकामयाब न बना सकें और यहाँ के अच्छे सामान को विदेशों में न भेज सकें। इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई प्रकाश नहीं डाला।

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The question is different and my hon. friend in the third question he has put has said that they are being sent outside and not being utilised in the factory here. It is not within my knowledge that such a thing is happening. That is number one.

Secondly, he has said to what extent the estimates that have been prepared have gone upwards, that is, revised. I said that the total estimate that was prepared and put in the detailed project report was about Rs. 50 crores for all the three projects. Now it has been revised. As I said just now it will now be Rs. 54 crores. There were certain reasons for this upward revision, namely:—

- (1) Payment of interest on loan capital during construction.
- (2) Expenditure on the commissioning of various items in the three projects, and ;
- (3) The increased expenditure like administration and establishment due to delay in the completion of the project.

Concerning the fixation of the responsibility which is his question No. 2, if my hon. friend refers to the statement that is laid on the Table of the House, the reply has been given there.

श्री प्रेम चन्ध वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने यह गलत नहीं कहा कि 50 करोड़ रु० का अंदाजा पहले लगाया गया था। आपकी अध्यक्षता में अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रिपोर्ट आयी है जिगमे स्पष्ट है कि मंत्री जी सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। 25 करोड़ 90 लाख रु० का अंदाजा 1961 में था। और आप कह रहे हैं कि 50 करोड़ रु० का अंदाजा था, जब कि 1968 तक 53 करोड़ 90 लाख रु० खर्च हो चुका है और फ्रैक्टरी अभी पूरी बनी नहीं है। यह बता रहे हैं कि अभी तक 54 करोड़ रु० का अंदाजा है।

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने किस बेसिस पर आंकड़े सदन को दिये हैं।

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि कम्पनी के सेक्रेटरी ने कहा था, यह सारा का सारा प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट में है, हम ने रूम के विश्वास पर मान ली थी, प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कोई डेट नहीं थी, कोई टाइम फ्रिक्स नहीं था, कोई रुपया नहीं था। क्या यह ठीक नहीं है? और अगर ठीक नहीं है तो मैं रिपोर्ट के पेज 14 से कुछ पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, 54 करोड़ का मामला है। यह रुपया मिट्टी में मिल गया है। आप की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी ने लिखा है कि :

"The Committee is unable to understand...."

MR. SPEAKER : No debate. You can ask the question.

The Secretary's statement shows that these were accepted merely on the basis of faith.

क्या महज फेद के ऊपर ही इस प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार करना ठीक है? क्या रूम ने हमारे साथ इस बारे में विश्वासघात किया है? 54 करोड़ रुपया इस पर लग चुका है तो इस बारे में आप ने आज तक क्या कार्य-

वाही की है और आगे यह कारखाना मुनाफा देगा या नहीं देगा उस सिलसिले में मंत्री महोदय को क्या कहना है?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : The Committee on Public Undertakings under your Chairmanship visited this factory last year and submitted its report. You may be remembering that you have noted that the Committee were happy that IDPL has placed all facts frankly before them. And it is true, Sir, it has been stated that the Committee are unhappy to note that the estimates of the plants were revised five times in a period of 5 years and every revision raised the estimates. To mention further, the latest estimates in the case of Antibiotics project shows an increase of 10.57 crores as compared to the initial estimate and in the case of synthetic drugs project there is an increase of 8.8 crores. Thus the estimate has gone up in the case of the antibiotics project and synthetic drugs project by 67 and 61 per cent respectively. You have also mentioned this and it is also known to all the Members. So far as the Surgical Instruments plant is concerned the increase is about one crore. Instead of 33.65 crores it is now 53.90 crores. You have recommended certain measures which we are following and for the information of the House, I may say this.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member was also a Member of the Committee.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : He knows all these things.

श्री प्रेम चन्ध वर्मा : इस में 25 करोड़ रुपये का सवाल है 54 करोड़ रुपये का सवाल नहीं है और मंत्री महोदय रुपया सीधा जवाब दें।

SHRI RANGA : He was a Member of the Committee. That is why he was good enough to draw the pertinent attention of the hon. Minister to that particular report. What action is being taken by the Government? You have made certain recommendations. On that what is the remedial action that the Government has taken?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We are trying to pursue further remedial action and for the information of the House I can say I visited personally the project and one team of soviet experts has arrived in Rishikesh and is looking into the repairs of some of the plants of the antibiotics factory in collaboration with our own experts. We are assured that whatever repairs and improvements in the plants are needed, could be carried on by the U.S.S.R. without any additional cost to us. Regarding surgical instruments project about which the Members are naturally agitated, they have also visited the factory. It is admitted that the position in the factory was quite disheartening largely because the instruments were not finding a good market. According to us the reasons for these were that for the Russian designs the Indian doctors were not accustomed and certain changes were suggested. We have looked into them and we hope in a course of time we will be able to modify the designs.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : सीधा जवाब अभी भी मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया है ।

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : He admitted that these instruments are not very much in demand. Considering the fact that U.S.S.R. set up this factory, is it possible that the U.S.S.R. itself may be needing these instruments ? Has the Minister made any inquiry about it ? If they don't need and if others don't need, what is the purpose of setting up this factory at all ? And, what is the need to make a revision now to make it more competitive ? I would like to know whether the previous prices were fixed with a view to make excess profits or, is the Government now trying to revise the price and sell these at below cost level as in the case of our wagons.

Is there any project of this Government where the estimates have not been revised uptil now ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I cannot answer the last part of the question.

Coming to the other parts of the question, we are trying to arrange for some exports of the instruments to Russia and to some of the neighbouring countries where with

Russian assistance hospitals have been set up where instruments of Russian design are in use and they are trying their best. As I have already explained, we are changing the design of the instruments that will be needed in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : If I remember, the position was that the instruments were not according to the size of our men and women. But I did not say that; they have said that.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We are changing the designs.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने यह मही ही मंत्रियों तथा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अपील की थी कि माननीय सदस्य सीधे मवाल पूछें संक्षेप में सरकार से इनफीरमेशन हासिल करें और उसी तरहसे मंत्री लोग भी संक्षेप में टु दी प्वाइंट सवाल का जवाब दें । लेकिन जैसा कि अभी श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने बताया कि जो वक्तव्य मदन की मेज पर रखा गया है वह बेग है । हम ने पूछा था कि क्या ऋषिकेश एन्टीबायोटिक्स फैक्टरी में नुकसान हुआ है तो उस का साफ़ तरह से जवाब न देकर यह बेग जवाब दिया गया :

"There was some delay in the commissioning of the project as compared to the original commissioning schedule resulting in some extra expenditure by way of administrative costs.

The second one is :

"The loss suffered by the company cannot, however, be attributed solely to the omission to fix target dates initially.

Then, we have :

"The factors responsible for the revision of estimates were beyond the control of the company or its officers and hence the question of fixing of responsibility does not arise."

इस तरह के बेग रिप्लाइ जब मंत्री लोगों की तरफ से दिये जायें तो हम क्या उस पर सप्लीमेंटरीज करें ? जब वह स्वीकार करते हैं कि उस में लौस आ है तो वह यह साफ़ तौर

से बतलाते कि वह क्यों हुआ और उस के लिये उत्तरदायी कौन है और उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ? इस बारे में इनफोरमेशन रखते तो हम उस का ज़रा अध्ययन करके उस पर सप्लीमेंटरी करते । लेकिन मंत्री जी ने एक वेग जवाब दिया दे दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका थोड़ा सा हिस्सा आगे पढ़िये उस में वह लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : वह दूसरा है । यह ऋषिकेश एन्टीबायोटिक्स फैक्टरी के बारे में है जबकि वह मद्रास की सजिकल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स फैक्टरी के बारे में है ।

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We have mentioned already that while taking up this project, no market study was made and no project report was prepared. We admit that it was so.

SHRI UMANATH : The report of the Public Undertakings Committee, after mentioning the various lapses with regard to the project and its implementation makes a positive assertion in so many words that Government, while deciding upon Soviet collaboration, was guided more by political considerations though the actual word is not there, in so many words, the implication is there that they were more guided by political considerations than by the need of the project etc. I would like to know the Government's reaction thereto. If Government say 'No', then I would like to know how they meet the grounds on which these observations have been made.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I have no doubt in my mind about the intrinsic sincerity of my predecessors who took up this project. I find that in 1961-62-63 there was a general feeling that the price of basic drugs was high, with the result that formulations could not be made available to the general public at cheaper prices. It was, therefore, considered necessary by my predecessors to set up some units in the public sector, particularly for the manufacture of basic drugs. But they had perhaps no practical experience of it and as it was not possible to have collaboration with other countries,

naturally they fell back upon Russia. This was all that I could find from the papers.

श्री सु० अ० खां : जब इस फैक्टरी की स्थापना की गई तब, मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से यह जानकारी मिली, यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया कि मुल्क में किस किसम के सामान की जरूरत है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस किसम की गफ़लत और पब्लिक के रुपये से खिलवाड़ के लिये, यानी यह कि अब डिजाइन बदलना चाहते हैं ताकि जिस किसम के सामान की मुल्क में जरूरत है, वह आप बना सकें, मंत्री महोदय जिम्मेदार हैं या वह सरकारी कर्मचारी जिन के डिक्टेसन पर हमारे मंत्री चलते हैं जिम्मेदार हैं ? इस पब्लिक के रुपये से जो खिलवाड़ किया गया है उस के लिये जो लोग जिम्मेदार हैं क्या मंत्री महोदय उन पर ऐक्शन लेंगे या यह मंत्री और सरकारी कर्मचारी पब्लिक के रुपये से खिलवाड़ करते रहेंगे ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : As I have said before, during the period from 1961-62 to 1967-68, there were about six Ministers and an equal number of Secretaries. I have no doubt regarding their sincerity of purpose.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not a question of sincerity. But who is responsible for this ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a very important question. We should get some answer to the question. If the House is going to be beguiled by this kind of answer, what is the fun in putting questions ? Here is the report of the Public Accounts Committee which has made certain comments, and the hon. Minister was forced to give answers and explanations. But if he is going to read out the report in this manner, then what is the fun in putting questions ? In fact, that amounts to insulting the whole House.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Is it the intention of the hon. Member to coin something other than what is there in the report and mislead the House ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are Government aware that the plant at Rishikesh was originally installed in China, was packed up from China and sent back to the Soviet and the Soviet Union thereafter supplied the plant to India ? Were Government aware of this at that time, if not, are they aware of it now, and if not, will they find out for the future whether that is true or not ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I am guided by your reports, Sir. You have nowhere mentioned what is now being said by the hon. Member. I have no other knowledge.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : We protest against this kind of answer. Here is an allegation which has been seriously made by an hon. Member that it was an old plant, which was re-sold to Russia and then sent to India. Here is the charge. We want the hon. Minister to deny it or to accept it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is she going to find it out ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I do not accept the charge.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Let him accept the charge or let him deny it.

MR. SPEAKER : That cannot be a supplementary question out of the main question. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

National Coal Development Corporation

‡

573. **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 National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

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

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and the amount of profit or loss if any; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any, and the estimates for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) (a) : to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The authorised capital of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. at the time of its setting up was Rs. 50 crores, which increased to Rs. 100 crores by March, 1969. The paid up capital at the time of inception of the Corporation was Rs. 6.5 crores which increased to Rs. 94.11 crores by the end of March, 1969.

By the end of March, 1969, the Corporation had received loans totalling Rs. 84.14 crores from the Government of India and Rs. 4.36 crores from the State Bank of India.

The interest charges paid by the Corporation during the last three years viz. 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were Rs. 4.53, 5.26 and 5.40 crores respectively.

The production of coal by the Corporation during the year 1968-69 reached a level of 12.61 m. tonnes as against 10.35 m. tonnes in 1967-68 and 9.49 m. tonnes in 1966-67. While the Corporation suffered losses of the order of Rs. 1.58 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 0.73 crores in 1967-68, it is expected to earn small profit in the year 1968-69. During current year the Corporation expects to produce about 15 m. tonnes and earn a profit.

The main reasons for the losses incurred by the Corporation during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are :-

(i) continued slump in the coal market resulting in under utilisation of built-up capacity in many projects;

(ii) heavy losses in the old Giridih group of collieries due to virtual depletion of reserves etc.,

(iii) adverse impact of the Coal Wage Board Award on the old collieries which are worked by manual method and have low O.M.S.;

(iv) increase in the ratio of overburden to coal in a number of open-cast mines making the extraction of coal uneconomic;

(v) in 1966-67, some collieries were brought into revenue account and these worked well below their capacity; and

(vi) Maintenance and capital expenditure on suspended/closed mines amounting to Rs. 55.89 lakhs was charged to the revenue account in 1966-67.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is distressing to note the callousness of the hon. Minister who is concealing the fraud played by the NCDC bungling; Government have suppressed the real answer and have not come out with a statement giving the true picture of the working of the NCDC.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : To go back to the history of the working of the NCDC, the NCDC has been subject to criticisms both inside Parliament and outside, and the main charge against the NCDC in regard to its not working properly is against the pen-pushing bureaucrats working there who are responsible for the resulting loss of about Rs. 2 crores. I would like to know why this Ministry is deliberately suppressing all the facts in regard to the last three years of the functioning of the NCDC. I would like to know why this Ministry has not given us the true picture and true information regarding the working of this corporation.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The main question contains five parts, and I have given the reply to each part separately. I have given a very long statement explaining the real position. I do not agree to the hon. Member's allegation that the answer is misleading and all that. It is true that the NCDC was started in 1956 and it had been making losses, but I may inform the House that in

1968-69 it has made a profit of Rs. 1.26 crores and it has turned the corner. In regard to the difficulties facing this unit, they have all been explained in detail.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to confront the Minister with the machinations of the foreign agencies who are working to scuttle this public undertaking in order to see that they make loss. They are working in collusion with the pen-pushing bureaucrats. I would like to quote the *Economic Times* in this connection :

"Among the other drawbacks in the working of the Corporation is its failure to develop the mines. It developed only 16 collieries as against the 27 planned; and even out of these 8 had to be closed down largely because of its own failure to assess correctly the demand for coal".

Is it not due to the bungling of the technocrats and the officials that there has been a loss of more than Rs. 2 crores? Also the Committee which worked under your chairmanship has said that a high power committee should investigate this state of affairs. In view of the serious allegations made against the Ministry, would the Minister order a deep probe into this by a high power committee?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : As I said on an earlier occasion, it was estimated that in the Third Five Year Plan the entire production of coal would be to the tune of 98.5 million tonnes. Later on, in the mid-term appraisal, it was reduced to 90 million tonnes. Because industrial development did not take place as envisaged, the off take went down. So many mines which were developed were closed down. Today the Corporation is running 30 collieries and one washery 5 coal mines and 23 washeries are under development. Seven mines which had been developed have had to be closed down because of no offtake. Now we have turned the corner and NCDC is making a profit.

The question of appointing a commission does not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The answer has not been given. This is what the *Economic Times* says :

"The Kamath Committee is already looking into this matter. But it is clear that an exercise in sophisticated witch-hunting will not help the NCDC in any substantial manner."

The Minister has not said in what way the working of the Corporation would be improved and even in answer to my question this point has not been answered. In view of this, will he agree to a high-power inquiry?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Kamath Committee made about 155 recommendations; 130 of them were accepted; action was taken on 103. I have already laid a statement on this on the Table the other day in answer to another question.

The question of appointing another committee does not arise.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The public sector is expanding rapidly, and rightly so. But looking at the performance of this public undertaking, it should be called 'The anti-National Coal Development Corporation.' The Minister has tried to evade the question. The question was very clear; what are the reasons for the loss? and the answers given by the Minister vary drastically, fundamentally and basically from the findings of the Committee on Public Undertakings. That Committee had categorically given four reasons for the loss in NCDC, namely, unmitigated inefficiency and mismanagement at the top, heavy over-staffing, non-achievement of production targets and unrealistic purchase of stores. The Minister had tried to mislead the House—this is a matter for the House to take whatever action it thinks fit. I would like to know whether Government have gone into this question of the recommendations of the Public Undertakings Committee and if so, what steps have they taken to eradicate inefficiency and mismanagement at the top, eradicate heavy over-staffing, solve the question of non-achievement of production targets and refrain from unrealistic purchase of stores.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Committee on Public Undertakings made some 84 recommendations. Our explanation in regard to 79 were sent to the Secretariat;

5 recommendations are under examination. The Committee will again look into these explanations. The Committee pointed out four reasons; I have given six reasons. There is no question of misleading the House.

SHRI A SREEDHARAN : These four reasons are not among the six given by him? Is he right or is the Committee right?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : It is there; it is a published document. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Experience shows that there is no co-ordination between the NCDC and other Government Corporations. The Fertilizer Corporation of India had decided to start a coal based fertilizer factory at Corba. The NCDC started the mines nearby, laid lines, etc. and spent about Rs. 2 crores. The coal that is mined there has no ready market elsewhere as it is low grade coal and is useful for fertilizer plants. May I therefore know from the hon. Minister whether the NCDC will impress on the FCI the need to start a Coal based fertilizer factory so that coal mined by the NCDC may be used?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The proposal to have two coal based fertiliser factories during the Fourth Plan period is under consideration. Two such factories will be established.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : There is no doubt that this Corporation has had a chequered career and is the most mis-managed of all Government corporations. Several reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings and other Committees bring this out. There are charges of corruption and other irregularities and the names of persons are also given there. Instead of being punished, we find that they are up-graded and sent to other corporations on higher scales of pay. Will the Government formulate a system whereby those who mismanage and are charged with corruption and other irregularities are not employed in other corporation but are dealt with properly?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that persons

who are accused of inefficiency or corruption should not be employed. If he gives me a specific instance I may be in a position to answer his question.

विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे स्कूलों और अस्पतालों को सहायता

*574. श्री सूरज भान : क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात से संतुष्ट है कि इन संस्थाओं को दी जा रही सहायता का उपयोग जनहित और लोक सेवा के लिये किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही मदन की मेज़ पर रख दी जाएगी ।

श्री सूरज भान : यह मवाल कम से कम दो महीने पहले दिया गया था, इस बीच इनको सूचना इकट्ठी कर लेनी चाहिये थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो कोई चारा नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मंत्री महोदय, को धमकाइये । बीस साल से ऐसा ही होता आ रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER : There can be no supplementaries; he is conveying information.

श्री सूरज भान : फिर भी मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ । आप मेरा सवाल सुन लें ।

क्या यह सच है कि गरीबों की गुरबत और उनकी बीमारी का नाजायज फायदा उठाकर यहाँ पर कई लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन कराया जाता है और उन में से ज्यादा तर हरिजन ही होते हैं, वे ही इसका शिकार होते हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार कौन से मवस्मर कदम उठा रही है या उठाने वाली है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : सरकार का बराबर यह प्रयास रहा है कि चाहे हरिजन हो या गिरिजन, दुर्जन हो या सज्जन, कोई किसी का धर्म परिवर्तन न करे जबदस्ती ।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : हरिजन को कैसे इन्होंने दुर्जन कह दिया । अपने इन शब्दों को यह वापिस लें । हरिजन को दुर्जन कैसे कह रहे हैं ?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : अपने शब्द ये वापिस लें ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : चाहे कोई हरिजन हो या ममाज के दूसरे वर्ग हों, सरकार यही कॉन्शिय कर रही है कि उनकी उन्नति की जाए, उनको आगे लाया जाए, आर्थिक दृष्टि से और शिक्षा की दृष्टि से भी और कोई किसी का जबदस्ती धर्म परिवर्तन न करे ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : दुर्जन शब्द को वापिस लिया जाए ।

SHRI RANGA : We take exception to his attitude. When he made a mistake and when attention is drawn to it, he should say : I am sorry; I never meant it.

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मेरा हरिजन को दुर्जन कहने का कतई मतलब नहीं था ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has withdrawn it. That is all right. (Interruption). There is no reply to that question, and so, supplementaries do not arise. Next question.

**Rural Water Supply Schemes of
Rajasthan and Haryana**

+

*575. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

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

(a) the rate of progress made in making drinking water available to the rural population of India during the three plan periods with special reference to Rajasthan and Haryana;

(b) the area covered during the three plan periods in those States;

(c) the targets fixed for the Fourth Plan and the yearly break-up of completion of the schemes; and

(d) whether the rate of progress is comparable to the All India figures and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) to (d). The information asked for in this question is vast and is not available with the Government of India. However, on the basis of information available with us, a statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) A survey of drinking water facilities available in rural areas conducted through Block Organisations in 1964-65 revealed that 1.19 lakh villages out of 5.68 lakh villages were still without any source of drinking water. With the investment made during the first three plans, it has been possible to provide minimum water supply to about 70% of the population in villages located in easy areas and about 10% of the population in the scarcity areas.

In Rajasthan, 15700 new drinking water wells were constructed and 18300 old drinking water wells were renovated during the three plan periods. Piped water supply schemes in 94 villages were completed and piped water supply schemes in 183 villages

were in progress at the end of the Third Plan.

Haryana came into existence in November, 1966. However, during the three plan periods 24,800 new drinking wells were constructed in Undivided Punjab and 33,200 old drinking wells were renovated. Piped schemes 173 villages were completed in areas falling in Haryana upto the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) Since the villages covered under wells programme and water supply schemes are scattered, it is not possible to correctly estimate about the area covered.

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized. It is, however, for the State Governments to provide necessary funds in their Annual Plans and draw priorities for the implementation of water supply schemes. The Rural Water Supply Programme is in the State Sector and the State Governments will now get block grants and loans for their Plan Schemes.

(d) Taking into consideration the provision of piped water supply and well construction programme, the rate of progress in Rajasthan and Haryana can be said to be comparable with the progress made by the country as a whole.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In the matter of drinking water supply, the problem of Rajasthan is more acute, compared to any other part of the country, and yet, Rajasthan had been neglected throughout in this matter. Now, in reply to the question, the Minister has stated in the statement that even today as many as 1,19,000 villages are there without any water supply. My question is, (a) How many of these villages are in Rajasthan which are without water supply; (b) in 1968-69, is it not a fact that out of the total allocation of the Central Government in respect of water supply and sanitation programme of Rs. 5.74 crores, Rajasthan has been allocated only Rs. 12 lakhs which amounts to only 2½ per cent and, if so, what is the reason for such a low allocation ? And (c), how do the Government justify their behaviour towards Rajasthan in the matter of allocations ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : It is not correct that adequate help has not been given to Rajasthan. As has been stated in the

statement, in Rajasthan, 15,700 new drinking water wells were constructed and 18,300 old drinking water wells—

श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा : यह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

SHRI PILOO MODY : How many are working ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY :—18,300 old drinking water wells were renovated during the three Plan periods. Piped water supply schemes in 94 villages were completed and piped water supply schemes in 183 villages were in progress at the end of the Third Plan.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, what is the reply that he has given ? Have you heard my question and have you heard his reply, Sir ? My question was very specific. First, out of the total of 1,19,000 villages where water supply is not available, how many of them are in Rajasthan; second, in the matter of allocation, in 1968-69, it is a fact that out of the total allotment of Rs. 5.74 crores, Rajasthan has been given only Rs. 12 lakhs, which amounts to just 2½ per cent. He has not replied to that question. He was only reading from the statement which is before me.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member was giving some information without giving it in the shape of a supplementary question, and then he asks why the hon. Minister has not answered his question. May I know what is his question ? He may put it without any introduction

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question was (a) Out of 1,19,000 villages which, according to the hon. Minister, do not have any water supply even today in the whole of the country, how many such villages are in Rajasthan ? and (b) in the matter of allocation, in 1968-69, for water supply and sanitation programme, whether Rajasthan was given only 12 lakhs which is 2 per cent of the total allotment. And, if so, why is it that such a low allocation is given to Rajasthan ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The simple answer is, either he says yes or no.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Out of the total number of villages in Rajasthan, 32,241 villages have been surveyed and plans have been drawn up.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : That is not a reply to my question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He wants only plain information—so much out of so many lakhs or crores. Only one word from him. But he is giving some other information.

MR. SPEAKER : If he speaks at the top of his voice, everything else that is said by others will be lost in that.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Sir, unless you pull up the Minister he will not give proper replies.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Out of the total number of villages only 32,241 were found to be not having adequate water supply or no water supply at all. A survey was conducted about these villages and a plan has been drawn up. The estimate is that about Rs. 69.60 crores are needed.

SHRI BAI RAJ MADHOK : Sir, why does he waste the time of the House ? He can say that he wants notice.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I was supplying information only about Rajasthan.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Now I come to my second question.

MR. SPEAKER : Second question ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Yes, I have asked only one question. If the Minister does not reply to it, am I to be blamed ? The Government of Rajasthan had forwarded one master plan for development of rural water supply involving Rs. 50 crores. Have the Central Government approved of that plan ? If not, what are the reasons for that ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I am answering the question only in respect of Rajasthan, not for the whole of India.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I am asking questions only about Rajasthan. Sir, is he hearing my questions or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : He may resume his seat. His question is whether the Central Government have received any master plan from the Government of Rajasthan. If the Minister is not aware of it, he may ask for notice.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : As far as the master plan for Rajasthan is concerned, a team worked for one and a half years and collected information regarding 32,241 villages.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I am asking about the master plan for Rajasthan.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : This is the master plan.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : After the survey was made, the total estimated cost was Rs. 54.37 crores. Including the share of tools, plants, buildings and the rest of it the total came to Rs. 69.60 crores. In the Fourth Plan the total provision for rural water supply is Rs. 138 crores for the whole of India. Therefore, we have written back to the Rajasthan Government to draw up priorities so that their priorities can be accommodated within this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This information could have been supplied earlier.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : He was reading the same thing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But a Cabinet Minister is expected to know more than a Minister of State.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the report of a study team of German experts who made a six-week study of seven States which are affected by drought in our country. Their observation is that the whole problem of drought can be tackled successfully within a period of five years. Unfortunately, this government has neither conducted a hydro-geological survey nor employed the latest methods recommended by that team.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the question.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I want to know whether that team has submitted its recommendations to the Government and, if so, what action has the government taken on the recommendations of that study team. Secondly, what is happening to the Grand Canal Scheme which will connect the Ganga with the Cauvery, which is supposed to utilise rain water as well as flood waters about which the hon. Minister had made a statement that they were going to carry out that scheme ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I want notice, Sir.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Even for the first question ?

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan had stated in a press interview some time in the month of July that the Central Government was committed to financial aid to the Government of Rajasthan for sinking 100 tubewells at a cost of Rs. 3.60 crores. My question is very specific and very clear. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why that amount is not being given to the Government of Rajasthan. The 100 tubewells are in the process of being sunk. They are in the Jaisalmer and Barmer area which is on the border with Pakistan. I do not know what is happening to them. After paying Rs. 1 crore, according to Shri Sukhadia, the Government wriggled out of this commitment. I would like to know what they are going to do in this matter.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am glad, my hon. friend has only referred to 100 tubewells. The original scheme was for 500 tubewells costing Rs. 7,50,00,000. The scheme has not been approved but an amount of Rs. 72.25 lakhs has been earmarked for Rajasthan Ground Water Board for construction of 100 tubewells in the first instance. That commitment stands.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हमें यह कहते हुए शर्म आती है कि हरियाणा के आधे गांवों में जिन तालाबों वगैरह में ऊंट, बकरियां और सूअर पानी पीते हैं, आदमियों को भी

वहां ही पानी पीना पड़ता है, जब कि हमारे संविधान के डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलज में कहा गया है कि देश में पीने के पानी का बन्दोबस्त किया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को हरियाणा सरकार की तरफ से ऐसे गांवों की फ़ेहरिस्त मिली है, जिन में पीने के पानी का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए; अगर नहीं, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय हरियाणा सरकार से ऐसे गांवों की फ़ेहरिस्त मांग कर उन में पीने के पानी का बन्दोबस्त करेंगे। "जय जवान" और "जय किसान" की स्टेट में पीने के पानी का बन्दोबस्त करना निहायत जरूरी है।

श्री के० के० शाह: हरियाणा के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर ने अच्छा काम किया है। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य मुनेगे, तो वे मेरे साथ सहमत होंगे।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is a defector. He has joined you. Is this good work ?

MR. SPEAKER : There should be no such remarks please.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If he praises a particular Minister, somebody will speak against him. It is a general convention that we generally avoid these things, namely, that this man has done very good work. Then somebody will challenge it and say that this man has not done good work.

श्री के० के० शाह : माननीय सदस्य, श्री द्विवेदी, माफ़ करेंगे कि जहाँ अच्छा काम नहीं हुआ है, उस के बारे में तो वह शिकायत करते हैं और कभी-कभी हम उस शिकायत को मन्ज़ूर भी कर लेते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ अच्छा काम हुआ है, माननीय सदस्य को भी उसे मन्ज़ूर कर लेना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) नवम्बर, 1967 में हरियाणा के अस्तित्व में आने के बाद

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर माहब ने जो अच्छा काम करने की बात कही है, उस में

तो कुछ रैलिवेंस है, लेकिन इस तरफ़ से जो यह कहा गया है कि वह डिफ़ेक्टर है, मैं नहीं समझता कि वह कोई प्रापर रिटार्ट है।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : On a survey being made, approximately 6,679 villages in Haryana required proper provision of safe and protected water supply.

Out of these, nearly 3,509 villages are in equal scarcity. Upto the end of the Third Plan, the total allocation was Rs. 212 lakhs and the work of water supply was taken up in seven districts of Mohindargarh, Gurgaon, Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Ambala and Jind and in 173 villages it was completed after coming into existence in the Third Plan.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Insignificant.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : In 1967, 1968 and 1969, the total provision made was Rs. 93.35 lakhs. In the Fourth Plan, the provision made is about Rs. 600 lakhs and the share of rural water works will be Rs. 370 lakhs. In 1969-70, the provision is Rs. 44 lakhs and the target is 44 villages; in 1970-71, the provision made is Rs. 98 lakhs and the target is 88 villages; in 1971-72, the provision is Rs. 76 lakhs and the target is 76 villages; in 1972-73, the provision is Rs. 76 lakhs and the target fixed is 76 villages and in 1973-74, the provision made is Rs. 76 lakhs and the target is 76 villages.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी उन्होंने कुछ धनराशि पीने के पानी के कुओं की बतलाई है हरियाणा और राजस्थान के लिए, तो हरियाणा से कुछ भाग उत्तर प्रदेश का भी मिला हुआ है मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में पीने के पानी का अभाव है, पिछड़ी जातियों को कुओं की जगह पोखर का पानी पीना पड़ता है, उन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था है ही नहीं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कितनी धनराशि आप ने दी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए इस में नहीं है।

श्री शिव चरण लाल : हरयाणा से मिला हुआ है उत्तर प्रदेश का वह हिस्सा ।

श्री प० ल० बारापाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बीकानेर डिवीजन और जैमलमेर के अंदर 350 से ले कर 700 फुट तक गहरा खोदने के बाद भी पानी खारा निकलता है, उस खारे पानी के बजाय आप ट्यूबवेल द्वारा या पाइप लाइन द्वारा या किसी नहर द्वारा पीने के पानी की क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? मुझे एक बात याद आई, स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि स्वतन्त्र भारत में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था न हो तो चाहे उम के लिए पाताल तोड़ कुएं बनाए जायें या और कुछ किया जाय, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के लिए क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ?

श्री के० के० शाह : इसीलिए यहां ऐसा बताया गया कि जहां पर पानी जल्दी नहीं मिलता है वहां पर ट्यूबवेल का इंतजाम किया गया है और पहले 100 ट्यूबवेल के लिए 72 लाख रुपये का इंतजाम किया है । कुल 500 ट्यूबवेल बनने हैं ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, before I put the Question, I must point out that there is a terrible printer's devil in part (b) of the Question which reads, "whether, with the devaluation of the Rupee, the balances of this loan were written off." Instead of "written off", it should be "written up."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : We have applied that much intelligence in the answer in spite of that mistake.

Effects of Devaluation on First Yugoslav Credit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the first Yugoslav credit obtained by the Government of India provided for the quantum of credit being related to the parity rate of the Indian Rupees in terms of the British Pound;

(b) whether, with the devaluation of the Rupee, the balances of this loan were written off; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the question of writing down the balance by Rs. 2.97 crores following devaluation of the Pound was under discussion and if so, whether any decision has been taken on this question ?

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

(b) On account of rupee devaluation in June, 1966, the outstanding debt under the First Yugoslav Credit was enhanced by 57.5%.

(c) This matter is still under negotiation with the Yugoslav Government.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The loans which we have raised under the economic cooperation agreements with the socialist countries in eastern Europe are linked with either dollar or pound sterling only for the purpose of affording a facility on a uniform basis of the consortium countries as to what pledge they have given and to what extent they have fulfilled the commitment. It is not for the purpose of having a link with the parity of dollar or pound sterling. The quantum of loan remains unaffected because it is on the basis of the intrinsic value of the rupee. May I, therefore, know from the Minister why in this particular case this departure was made from the usual procedure and Yugoslavia was allowed to link up the rupee with the parity value of the pound which was not done in the case of any other East European country ? May I know what was the rationale for this deviation ? Is it not opposed to sound monetary system and banking. And the related question is whether, in connection with the transactions which have followed in respect of these loans, Government have received any complaint about what is known as 'switch business' where East European countries

have imported Indian goods ostensibly for their own consumption but on the high seas... (*Interruption*) they divert to other countries and sell them at a discount thereby virtually they sell the Indian rupee at a discount and earn free foreign exchange for themselves. Has any complaint been received ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the previous part of the question is concerned, according to the credit agreement of 21-1-1960 and the letter exchanged which was part of the agreement—and then later on with regard to the accounting arrangement there was further agreement on 24-3-1961—, all outstanding amounts payable under the individual contracts and covered by the relevant guarantee shall be revalued. While the devaluation of the rupee took place, naturally this was enhanced by 57.5 per cent.

About the remaining portion, we have already answered in part (c) that the matter is already under negotiation. I would like to add that the hon. Member is a member of the committee which is going into this; there also we have said that after the negotiations are completed, we shall be furnishing the entire information.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I seek your protection. My question was specific. What is the rationale behind this deviation ? The quantum of loan is fixed in terms of the Indian rupee. When it is not linked up with the parity value in any other case, why in this particular case was this done ?

SHRI RANGA : Why was this distinction made ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The agreements provided that the purchase contracts were to be expressed in Indian rupees and contain among other necessary particulars the appropriate parity clause. That is generally the case with regard to our agreements with most of the East European countries, including Poland and U.S.S.R. Therefore, this is part of the agreement and the parity clause is there in most of the agreements.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am sorry, the Minister has not followed what I was asking. In terms it has been stated in

a note submitted to the Public Accounts Committee by the Ministry that only in the case of Yugoslavia this was done. This is an extremely improper practice from the viewpoint of monetary system.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He has given only the history. He has not answered as to why this departure was made in this particular case.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the other part of the question is concerned....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What about the first part ? Is my question not a relevant question ? If it is relevant, I am entitled to an answer.

MR. SPEAKER : If he has not answered it, you can ask another question. If any part of the question has not been replied to, you can raise it in a clear-cut way. Do not preface it with a long introduction.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have answered the question of the hon. Member that, as far as the parity clause is concerned, this is not only with regard to Yugoslavia credit but this applies to our credit agreement with U.S.S.R. and Poland and some of the other European countries. Therefore, there was no particular departure as far as the Yugoslavia credit is concerned.

With regard to diversion of the trade, the hon. Member has put a question. I do not have the information with regard to that. If there is any complaint, we will look into it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : With regard to Mr. Salve's question, it has been linked to rupees and pounds..

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I seek your indulgence.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already passed on to the next question.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I want to make a clarification. The clarification is this. With regard to some of the East European countries, there was the gold clause and with regard to Yugoslavian credit pound clause was introduced.

Amalgamation of Sales Tax with Excise Duties

*577. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the Fifth Finance Commission with regard to the amalgamation of the sales-tax with the excise duties; and

(b) the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The Fifth Finance Commission submitted their Final Report to the President on the 31st July, 1969. The Report is under examination and as soon as decisions are taken in regard to the action on the recommendations, the report along with an explanatory memorandum on the action taken will be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament as required by Article 281 of the Constitution of India.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Alumina Plants in Public Sector

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

(a) whether in view of the new agreements and commitments to export alumina, Government are considering to set up new alumina plants in the public sector; and

(b) if so, what are the prospective sites and the time by which the proposals will materialise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Enquiries for the import of alumina on a long term basis have been received from different countries but no agreement or commitment has so far been made for the export of alumina to any country. Keeping in view the possibilities of export of alumina, the National Industrial Development Corporation have been commissioned in the first instance to prepare a Detailed Techno-economic Feasibility Report for an export-oriented alumina plant in Gujarat.

(b) Details regarding location and time schedule will be available only on the completion of the feasibility study.

Production at Private Sector Oil Refineries

*578. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : SHRI R. K. AMIN : SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN :

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

(a) the total prescribed production limit of the private sector Oil Refineries in the country;

(b) whether the private sector refineries are running according to their prescribed limit or in excess of the limit, if so, whether there are plans to cut down their output; and

(c) if so, whether it would affect the supply and demand position of oil and petroleum products in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (Dr. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The capacities as noted in the Industrial licences issued to the three private sector refineries processing imported crude oil amount to 4.575 million tons.

(b) and (c). The present operating levels of these refineries are 7.30 million tons per annum. These levels are not likely to be reduced for the present, in view of the demands for petroleum products.

जाली मुद्रा तथा लेखावाह्य धन

579. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्याधीः
श्री झा० सुन्दर लालः
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्माः
श्री भोम प्रकाश श्यामीः
श्री अविचनः

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कभी अनुमान लगाया है कि कुल कितनी मुद्रा जारी की गई है ;

(ख) इस समय कितनी मुद्रा वास्तव में परिचलन में है ;

(ग) अनुमानतः कितना लेखाबाह्य धन परिचालित नहीं है ;

(घ) राष्ट्र के हित का ध्यान में रखते हुए उग लेखा बाह्यधन का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ; और

(ङ) सरकार ने गत पांच वर्षों में कितने लेखाबाह्य धन का पता लगाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). प्रकाशित आंकड़ों से कुल जारी की गयी मुद्रा और परिचालित मुद्रा की रकम का पता चलता है। 31 मार्च, 1969 को जनता के पास 3680 करोड़ रुपये की मुद्रा परिचलन में थी।

(ग) लेखा-बाह्य धन का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ) लेखा-बाह्य धन का मुख्य स्रोत है करों की चोरी ; सरकार इस चोरी का पता लगाने के लिए बराबर प्रयत्नशील है। करों की चोरी को रोकने और कर-संग्रह व्यवस्था को और कड़ा करने के लिए कई उपाय किये गये हैं।

(ङ) उपलब्ध मूचना उन आमदनियों के सम्बन्ध में है जो स्वेच्छापूर्वक लेखा-बाह्य धन बताने की दो योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत बतायी गयी हैं या जिनका पता, विभाग के प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप, चला है। 1965 में शुरू की गयी स्वेच्छापूर्वक लेखा-बाह्य धन बताने की दो योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुल मिलाकर 197 करोड़ रुपये की आय का पता चला और विभाग ने, कुल मिलाकर 1965-66 में 20.76 करोड़ रुपये, 1966-67 में 32.92 करोड़ रुपये और 1967-68 में 37.72 करोड़ रुपये की छिपी आमदनियों का पता लगाया। इसके अलावा, निवारक दण्ड

व्यवस्थाओं के कारण हर साल करदाता अपनी इच्छा से स्वयं लेखा-बाह्य धन की रकम बताते रहते हैं। पहली अप्रैल, 1964 और 31 मार्च, 1968 के बीच इस प्रकार 42 करोड़ रुपये की रकम बतायी गयी थी।

Fall in Purchasing Power of Rupee

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

(a) the fall in the value of the rupee since 1947 in so far as its purchasing power is concerned; and

(b) whether Government propose bringing about some monetary reform by introducing the *naya rupiya* equivalent to ten existing rupees in view of the steep fall in the value of the rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Interim Series of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index has 1949 as base. Measured by the increase recorded by this Index, between 1949 and 1968-69 the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee works out to 52.8 per cent.

(b) No, Sir.

Investments in Various Public Undertakings

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

(a) the investment made in various public undertakings under the charge of his Ministry upto the 31st March, 1969, the extent of equity capital and loans and advances (separate figures for each concern may be given);

(b) the working results during the last three years; and

(c) the further investments proposed during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the existing concerns and how much on new units?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1697/69].

Oil Exploration in Surma Valley of Tripura

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

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for extending its activities for search of oil in the Surma valley of Tripura;

(b) if so, whether the experts consider the possibility of a large reserves of oil there; and

(c) if so, the further details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) There is no Surma valley in Tripura.

(b) There is a possibility of finding large hydrocarbon deposits in Tripura.

(c) The Commission propose to test some of the structures by drilling.

Enquiries against donors and contributors to 'Patriot' and 'Link'

*583. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2302 on the 10th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the enquiries regarding the donors and contributors to the newspapers 'Patriot' and 'Link' have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हृदय रोग

*584. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में हृदय रोग की बढ़ती हुई बीमारी के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये कोई अनुसंधान कराया है ;

(ख) हृदय रोग से किस व्यवसाय तथा तथा आयुवर्ग के लोग अधिकतर पीड़ित होते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या हृदय रोगों के इलाज के लिए कोई विशेष औषधि खोज निकाली गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) भारत में हृदय रोग की व्यापकता का पता लगाने के बारे में अभी तक कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) विभिन्न आयु वर्ग के व्यक्तियों में अनेक प्रकार के हृदय रोग होते हैं। जबकि मन्धिवातीय हृदय रोग सामान्यतः 10 और 30 वर्ष की आयु के बीच में होते हैं। अतिरक्तचाप, इस्केमिक तथा कार्पोलमोनेल प्रकार के हृदय रोग अक्सर 40 वर्ष की आयु के बाद होते हैं। जन्मजात किस्म का हृदय रोग आमतौर से बचपन में होता है। अतिरक्तचाप तथा इस्केमिक प्रकार के हृदय रोग उन व्यवसायों में लगे लोगों को अधिक होने की सम्भावना होती है जिन्हें शारीरिक श्रम अथवा व्यायाम नहीं करना पड़ता ।

(ग) हृदय रोगों के इलाज के लिए कोई विशेष औषधि नहीं है। हृदय रोग अनेक होते हैं और प्रत्येक में विशेष उपचार की आवश्यकता होती है। विभिन्न प्रकार के हृदय रोगों के उपचार के लिए अलग-अलग प्रभावकारिता की औषधियाँ उपलब्ध हैं। रक्तसंकुल हृद-विफलता के उपचार के लिए अभी हाल ही में पैरुवोमाइड नामक, एक नई कार्डिएक ग्लाइकोसाइड की खोज की गई है। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा इसके क्लिनिकल परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं।

Oil Wells drilled by Oil India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission

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

(a) the number of oil wells drilled by the Oil India Ltd. and by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the different areas separately during the last three years;

(b) the number of wells found productive in respect of oil and gas and the number of them found dry;

(c) the expenditure incurred in the said drilling process by each of the agencies; and

(d) whether the exploration projects undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been comparatively less successful and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Number of oil wells in the different areas separately drilled by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited during the last three years are given below:

Area	O.N. G. C.	O. I. L.	Total wells drilled
Gujarat	183	—	183
Assam	85	53	138
West Bengal	1	—	1
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	6	—	6
Rajasthan	4	—	4
Punjab	2	—	2
	281	53	334

(b) Out of these, 183 wells proved to be oil bearing, 15 wells were gas bearing, 73 were dry and the remaining 59 under test.

(c) During the last three years the expenditure incurred by each of the agencies is as follows :—

	Rs. lakhs
(1) Oil & Natural Gas Commission	6766.00
(2) Oil India Limited	1043.82
	7809.82

(d) No, Sir.

गाजियाबाद के निकट सरकारी कार्यालयों तथा रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण

586. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कई वर्ष पूर्व गाजियाबाद के निकट जो भूमि सरकारी कार्यालय और रिहायशी मकानों के लिये अर्जित की गई थी, उस पर निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ हो जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह भूमि, जिसको अर्जित करने में सरकार ने करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये थे, अप्रयुक्त पड़ी है और इस प्रकार बड़ी भारी राशि अनावश्यक रूप से अवरुद्ध पड़ी है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन किसानों को, जिनकी यह भूमि थी, इस भूमि पर खेती करने से वंचित किया गया और सरकार ने कई वर्षों तक हजारों एकड़ उपजाऊ भूमि को बेकार ही पड़े रहने दिया ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) फ़िलहाल साधनों की कमी के कारण यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि गाज़ियाबाद में कार्यालय तथा रिहायशी वास का निर्माण कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ।

(ख) जी, हाँ ।

(ग) भूमि के पहिले मालिकों के अनुरोध पर लगभग 958 एकड़ कुल अर्जित भूमि के अर्ध भाग पर खेती करने की अनुमति दे दी गयी तथा दूसरा अर्ध भाग बगैर उपयोग के पड़ा हुआ है ।

New Irrigation Projects in the Fourth Plan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to his statement at Irrigation Minister's Conference on the 26th May, 1969, very little provision has been made for the new projects in the Fourth Five Year Plan due to financial consideration, if so, whether staff and plans are ready for the new projects;

(b) whether the existing staff and unemployed engineers are likely to remain idle;

(c) what is the additional outlay required for the plans and the estimates which are already prepared;

(d) in view of the idle capacity in stone-ware pipes, the reasons for which water is not conveyed through them like oil, as it is likely to save loss from percolation;

(e) whether any experiments have been executed in this respect and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the reasons for the low proportion of second crop irrigation and the steps contemplated to improve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A provision of only Rs. 97.4 crores has been made for new irrigation projects in the draft Fourth Plan. Several new projects have already been investigated by the State Governments and many others are in an advanced stage of investigation and are ready for implementation. Technical Staff to build the projects are available in plenty.

It is assessed that the minimum outlay on new schemes in the Fourth Plan should be of the order of Rs. 250 crores to take up the most important projects.

The Fourth Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power held in May, 1969 discussed this question. After noting that the allotments made in the Draft Fourth Plan, particularly for new irrigation projects and for power generation schemes, are inadequate, the Conference recommended that the additional Central Plan assistance which might become available after the proposed review by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry should be exclusively earmarked for irrigation and power sectors of the States. This recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Planning Commission.

(d) and (e). Canals in irrigation projects carry large discharges and involve non-pressure flow. They are, therefore, built as open earthen channles, which are very inexpensive, compared with pipelines. These earthen channles are also lined wherever loss of water is to be avoided. To carry 100 cusecs of water, the ratio of costs of earthen channles, lined channels, and stoneware pipes is 1:1.5: 50.

(f) The reason for not growing a second crop is only the inadequacy of water in the required season. By constructing storage reservoirs and conserving monsoon waters, water is being made available for second crop. Also, under ground water is

developed for supplying irrigation waters as required through construction of tubewells and open wells.

**Bank Accounts Maintained by Ex-Princes
Abroad**

*588. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3245 on the 11th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the total amount deposited in the foreign banks as on the 31st March, 1968 and 31st December, 1968 by 38 ex-princes and 11 members of the princely families has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Only 21 of the concerned parties have furnished the information so far. The total amount held in their accounts as on 31st December, 1968 stood at Rs. 62.2 lakhs. Efforts are being made to collect information from others also.

**Losses in the Oil and Natural Gas
Commission**

*589. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission entered into a defective agreement whereby the Commission incurred heavy losses;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) With regard to one drilling contract entered into by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with SNAM S.p.A. of Italy for drilling in Uttar Pradesh, Audit had pointed out that the ONGC had to incur extra avoidable expenditure of Rs. 8.46 lakhs on account of, among other things, faulty wording of one the provisions of the contract. The Commission has not accepted that there had been any loss on account of the alleged defective wording of the contract.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It has been found that the Commission cannot be said to have incurred any avoidable expenditure as suggested by Audit on account of the alleged defective wording of the contract.

Methanol Plant at Trombay Unit of FCI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the original reformer catalyst supplied by the contractors for the Methanol Plant at Trombay unit of the Fertiliser Corporation of India was a total failure;

(b) if so, the action taken against the Contractors;

(c) the name of the party who supplied the new catalyst which enabled production at 60 per cent of the rated capacity;

(d) whether the problem of locating a proper substitute catalyst has now been solved and fully rated capacity being utilised; and

(e) if not, by when this will be done?

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

(b) Having failed to settle the issue amicably with the contractors FCI has refer-

red the dispute to arbitration as per the provisions of the contract.

(c) M/s. Catalysts and Chemicals Inc., Louisville, U.S.A.

(d) and (e). The problem of locating a proper substitute catalyst has been more or less solved but full rated capacity cannot be attained as there are basic deficiencies in the reformer capacity in the plant itself. A catalyst developed by the P&D Division of the Fertiliser Corporation is also expected to meet the requirements on the basis of the results obtained in the pilot plant tests. Further, a scheme for installation of an additional furnace to produce the supplementary gas equivalent to an additional quantity of 40 tonne methanol per day to meet the deficit, is under consideration. It is expected to take about three years to instal and commission the reformer unit.

Production of Iron Ore in Dausa Mines in Rajasthan

*591. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that annual production of iron ore in Dausa Mines in Rajasthan is decreasing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the percentage of pig iron taken out from the ore;

(d) the steps being taken to increase the production; and

(e) the extent to which the production is meeting the demand of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to Nimla Iron Ore Mine near Dausa Railway Station. This Mine is on lease with a private party who is not working it for the last three years, as it is reported that there is no

market for this ore due to heavy transportation charges on account of the long rail lead from the mine to the Port as also the comparatively low grade of ore.

(c) Presumably the Hon'ble Member desires to know the Iron Ore content of the ore. This was reported to be between 60% and 64% when the Nimla Mines were being worked.

(d) In the absence of market for this ore, the question of taking steps to increase production does not arise.

(e) The question does not arise as the Mine is not in production.

Strike in Antibiotics Plant at Virbhadra (Rishikesh)

*592. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that armed police attacked the striking workers of the Antibiotics Plant at Virbhadra (Rishikesh); and

(b) if so, whether the plant has since been closed down due to these disturbances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Police had to use force to bring under control the situation created by the striking workers who had turned violent.

(b) No, Sir.

हिमालय क्षेत्र में गंगा नदी पर बाँध

593. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: क्या सिन्धु तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमालय क्षेत्र में गंगा नदी तथा उसकी सहायक नदियों पर कितने बाँधों का निर्माण किया जायेगा जिनका कि सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनों को चौथी योजना में पूर्ण किया जायेगा अथवा चालू किया जायेगा ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) निम्नलिखित स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनमें हिमालयी क्षेत्र में गंगा और इसकी सहायक नदियों पर बांधों का निर्माण शामिल है, सर्वेक्षण और अनुसंधान कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है अथवा उन पर निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है :

स्कीम का नाम	नदी का नाम
--------------	------------

(१) वे स्कीमों, जिनके सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान कार्य पूर्ण हो गया है ।

1. यमुना चरण-1	यमुना
2. यमुना, चरण-2	टांस (यमुना)
3. रामगंगा	रामगंगा
4. मनेरी भाली, चरण-1	भागीरथी
5. यमुना चरण-4	यमुना
6. लखवार	यमुना
7. त्रियासी	यमुना
8. गिरी, चरण-1	गिरी

(२) वे स्कीमों जिन के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान कार्य चल रहा है ।

1. मनेरी, भाली, चरण-2	भागीरथी
2. यमुना, चरण-3 (किलान)	टांस (यमुना)
3. टेहरी	गंगा
4. कोटेश्वर शिवपुरी	गंगा
5. पंचेश्वर	शारदा
6. रामेश्वर	शारदा
7. विशानु प्रयाग	अलखनंदा

(ख) चौथी योजना के दौरान निम्नलिखित पांच स्कीमों के पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है :—

1. यमुना, चरण-1
2. यमुना, चरण-2

3. रामगंगा
4. मनेरी भाली, चरण-1
5. गिरी, चरण-1

Protest by Bank Employees Against Extension of Aiyar Award Operation

*594. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several thousand bank employees have protested against the extension of the Aiyar Award operation for one year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The All India Reserve Bank Employees' Association organised a day's token strike on 30th April, 1969, to protest against the extension of the Aiyar Award for one year with effect from 5th April, 1969.

(b) The All India Reserve Bank Employee's Association passed a resolution in May, 1969 that earnest efforts should be made to arrive at a negotiated settlement with the Bank. The Reserve Bank has advised the Association that it would be prepared to discuss with its representatives, requests for concessions within the framework of the Award and also the cases of employees who had not received any benefit or received only a negligible increase in emoluments under the Aiyar Award.

असुरक्षित भवनों में स्थित सरकारी बफ़्तर

595. 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 भारत सरकार के कुछ मंत्रालय तथा उनके कुछ दफ़्तर अभी भी ऐसे भवनों में स्थित हैं जिन्हें असुरक्षित घोषित किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चुनाव आयोग तथा कुछ मंत्रालयों के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय अभी तालकटोरा बैरक, नई दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहे हैं जिन्हें बहुत पहले ही असुरक्षित घोषित किया जा चुका है ;

(ग) यदि भाग (क) तथा (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने ऐसे भवनों को खाली कराने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसे भवनों में कार्य कर रहे अपने कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिये कोई उपाय किये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) कोई भी मंत्रालय ऐसे भवन में स्थित नहीं है जो कि खतरनाक घोषित कर दिया गया हो। फिर भी कुछ मंत्रालयों के कतिपय कार्यालय ऐसे भवनों में स्थित हैं।

(ख) तालकटोरा की बैरकें, जिनमें चुनाव आयोग तथा अन्य कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं खतरनाक घोषित नहीं की गई हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). संबंधित कार्यालयों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि जहां तक संभव हो आन्तरिक व्यवस्था के द्वारा कार्यालयों/अनुभागों को अन्य स्थान पर हटा कर इमारत के खतरनाक भाग को खाली कर दें। जहां ऐसी आन्तरिक व्यवस्था संभव नहीं है वहां वैकल्पिक वाम दृढ़ने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Violation of Country's Laws by UNESCO

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

(a) whether Government have received further information from an M. P. about the

violation of the laws of the country by the UNESCO Mission in this country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference in the question is to a letter dated 19th May, 1969 addressed to the then Deputy Prime Minister by Shri Madhu Limaye, M. P., containing allegations against certain officials of the UNESCO Office in New Delhi. The main allegations contained in the letter are:

(i) Misuse of the Convertible Currency Account of the UNESCO office in New Delhi for purposes other than those for which the said account is intended;

(ii) Clearance of duty free liquor from bonded stocks and subsequent sale of the same by Shri S. P. Dewan, Administrative Officer of the UNESCO office in New Delhi.

(iii) Misuse of diplomatic privileges by the officials of the UNESCO office in New Delhi in the matter of importation of certain items and involvement of Shri S. P. Dewan therein.

(c) Necessary enquiries in the matter are being made.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा कम्पनियों में धन लगाना

*597. श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न कम्पनियों में धन लगाने के सम्बन्ध में जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा किम प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : निवेशों के लिए प्रस्ताव निगम के निवेश विभाग से आ सकते हैं जो उसके अध्ययन पर आधारित होते हैं। हिस्सों, ऋण-पत्रों आदि के क्रय-विक्रय के लिए दलानों

से भी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं और कम्पनियां भी ऋण लेने के लिए अथवा बिक्री की जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए निगम को लिखती हैं। सभी प्रस्तावों पर निवेश समिति द्वारा विचार किया जाता है।

Handing over of Tibbia College and Hospital, Delhi to Delhi Administration

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tibbia College and Hospital, Delhi, is ill-equipped due to the shortage of funds and proper supervision;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Administration is prepared to take it over and run it as a full-fledged Ayurvedic and Unani College and hospital; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not handing over the said College and Hospital to the Delhi Administration.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) This institution is not ill-equipped for its present level of activity.

(b) and (c) . No. Sir. The institution is already administered by a Board nominated by the Lieut. Governor.

Introduction of Short-term Course for Doctors

*599. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the introduction of short-term course for doctors to meet the shortage of Physicians in the country;

(b) if so, when the course is going to be introduced; and

(c) if not, what alternative scheme is being considered to meet the shortage of doctors in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) No, Sir. The Medical Council of India and other expert committees have not favoured the introduction of short-term courses for the training of doctors.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Facilities for the training of doctors will be augmented. There are at present 93 Medical Colleges in the country with an annual admission capacity of about 11,500. It is proposed to start ten more Medical Colleges in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Pvt. Ltd.

*600. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no steps have been taken to realise Capital Gains Tax of Rs. 4.85 crores from M/s. Imperial Chemicals Industries (India) Pvt. Ltd., in spite of the fact that their assets are less than this liability;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chairman of the Company has pressed Government to drop the tax by not appealing against the Tribunal's judgement;

(c) if so, the reasons why Government officials grant interviews on this *Sub Judice* matter;

(d) whether the Company has sought permission to merge with Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd., and Alkali and Chemicals Corporation, which is being opposed by the Indian shareholders; and

(e) whether such a merger will deprive the Exchequer of its present share of taxes and help the Company to repatriate more money to U. K. and if so, whether Government propose turning down the merger proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. A capital gains tax demand of Rs. 4.32 crores was raised by the Income-tax Officer against Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Pvt. Ltd. However, the assessee filed an appeal against the assessment and the Appellate Assistant Commissioner deleted the addition on account of capital gains. The departmental appeal before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal was unsuccessful. The Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta has now filed a reference application to the Calcutta High Court against the decision of the Tribunal but the same has not yet been decided. As there is now no demand outstanding, the question of taking any steps for its realisation does not arise.

(b) The Company represented to the Government that the assessment of the capital gains tax in its hands was unjustified. These representations were, however, not accepted and the matter is now before the Calcutta High Court.

(c) It would not be fair to an assessee if his request for an interview to explain his case is not granted.

(d) A joint statement was made to the public on 2.12.68 by M/s. Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd., Bombay, M/s. Alkali Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta and M/s. I.C.I. (India) Pvt. Ltd., to the effect that it was proposed that Alkali Chemical Corporation of India Ltd. would merge with Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd. in the first instance and that Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Pvt. Ltd. will later on merge with the enlarged amalgamated company. In terms of the public announcement, Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd. applied to the Government under the Capital Issues (Control) Act for permission in principle to the company's proposal.

The company's proposal of the first-stage merger of Alkali and Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd. with Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd. is still under consideration of the Government.

As regards the second stage merger of Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Pvt.

Ltd. with the enlarged Chemicals and Fibres of India Ltd. the Imperial Chemicals Industries (India) Private Ltd. has agreed to the advice of the Government to defer the merger for the time being until the tax liability has been properly determined and discharged. A formal communication to this effect will be sent to the company after a decision on the first stage merger has been arrived at.

(e) No decision has yet been taken regarding the merger of the three companies. This aspect of the matter will be kept in mind while deciding the question of the merger.

Production of authentic proof of age by LIC Officers

5710. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has asked about 150 of its officers to produce authentic proof of their age;

(b) if so, the number of these officers;

(c) the reasons for making this demand;

(d) whether it has been found that some of the officers have given false proof of their age; and

(e) if so, the number of such officers and the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) to (c). The L. I. C. verifies the date of birth of Class I Officers at the time of appointment. In the case of Class I Officers who were in the service of the erstwhile insurers, the L. I. C. having regard to the need for uniformity decided to verify their date of birth with reference to their respective Matric/School certificates.

(d) and (e). That the documents produced in proof of age before the erstwhile insurers like horoscopes and declarations of age show a date of birth different from the date of birth recorded in the Matric/School certi-

ificate is not by itself considered as production of false evidence. However, where the document produced is found to be a forged one, the L. I. C. take appropriate action. Information on the number of officers whose age according to the matriculation certificate is different from the age given by them to the former insurance companies is not available and will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Alleged evasion of Income-tax by Film Actor Dilip Kumar

3711. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the person in whose case incriminating evidence against Shri Dilip Kumar, film actor, was found as a result of a search and the approximate amount involved by way of evasion of Income-tax in Dilip Kumar's case;

(b) the section under which Shri Dilip Kumar is being prosecuted and for which assessment years and with what result;

(c) the total amount of penalty levied on Shri Dilip Kumar so far year-wise and how much penalty was collected; and

(d) the total amount of arrears of the tax Shri Dilip Kumar owes to Government so far and the practical steps taken to recover these arrears and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) As a result of a search in the premises of M/s. Kay Productions and M/s. United Enterprises, material indicating tax evasion by Shri Dilip Kumar, film actor, was found. The amount of concealed income involved is Rs. 6 lakhs.

(b) Prosecution has been launched for assessment years 1963-64 and 1964-65 under section 277 of the Income-tax Act. They are pending before the Court.

(c) The penalty proceedings for assessment years 1963-64 and 1964-65 are still pending.

(d) The undisputed demand for 1963-64 has already been paid. The total arrears now outstanding from Shri Dilip Kumar are Rs. 14,59,542/-. These relate to the disputed demand for assessment years 1963-64 and the demand for 1964-65 in respect of which years prosecution has been launched. The assessee has been asked to pay up the demand in instalments.

Opening of Homoeopathic Dispensaries in rural Areas

3712. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which Government do not encourage and subsidize the opening of Homoeopathic Dispensaries in Rural areas seeing that Allopathic Doctors are not inclined to work in the villages;

(b) the important recommendations of the Rural Homoeopathic Medical Aid Committee and the practical action taken by Central Government to implement the recommendations;

(c) the number of rural Homoeopathic Dispensaries existing today and the States where they are run and with what response from the people;

(d) the reasons why other States are lagging behind; and

(e) the exact amount given last year by the Central Government to the States for this specific purpose, state-wise; 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) Opening or subsidizing of Homoeopathic Dispensaries in the States is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) the important recommendations made by the Rural Homoeopathic Medical Aid Committee are as below:

1. To start with 100 homoeopathic dispensaries be opened in rural areas in each State.
2. One indoor hospital of 10-20 beds be started to cater to the needs of 10 rural dispensaries.
3. The State Governments may give subsidy to registered homoeopathic practitioners who are prepared to settle in villages on the lines of the scheme which is in vogue in U. P.
4. Arrangements may be made for giving orientation training to homoeopathic practitioners to be utilised in rural dispensaries.
5. Utilisation of Four Year Diploma holders for employment in Community Development Centres which are not aided by international agencies. These persons may be posted in sub-centres and not in charge of Primary Health Centres.

The recommendations of the Committee were endorsed by the Central Council of Health at its meeting held in 1964. They were forwarded to the State Governments in January, 1965 for implementation.

(c) and (d). A statement containing the required information on the basis of replies received from the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1698/69].

(e) No specific assistance is given by the Central Government to States for the opening of dispensaries, which is the function of the State Governments.

Income Tax Arrears over Rupees one Crore due from persons and companies

3713. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of persons and companies who owed to the Government Income-tax arrears of over rupees one crore as on the 31st March, 1969 with the amount each owed; and

(b) the reasons why these arrears have been allowed to mount up to such proportions and the steps taken by Government to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is available as on 1-12 1968 and the same is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1699/69]. The amounts outstanding against them as ascertained from Commissioners of Income-Tax are also indicated. It should, however, be mentioned that there may be some adjustments to be made on account of advance tax payments awaiting adjustments and such like items.

Domestic Power Connection for Types II and III Quarters in Delhi and New Delhi

3714. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of types II and III Government Quarters in Delhi and New Delhi where power connections have been given on the request of its occupants in the years 1967 and 1968; and

(b) in view of the increasing use of electric equipment and availability of power in the Capital, whether Government consider the desirability of extending the facility of power connections to all types II and III Quarters instead of extending of this facility to a very few persons on the requests made by them ?

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

	Type II	Type III	Total
1967	1	4	5
1968	38	26	64
	39	30	69

(b) In view of the heavy cost involved, it will not be feasible to provide power plugs in all type II and III quarters.

Estate Duty Cases in Gujarat

3716. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending and evasion cases of estate duty in Gujarat which came to the notice of Government during the year 1966, 1967 and 1968;

(b) the amount of estate duty realised in those cases and the number of cases still pending; and

(c) the number of cases under investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is not readily available and is being collected. The same will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Special Division to Survey Drinking Water Requirements of Gujarat

3717. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Special Division to survey the drinking water requirements of rural areas in Gujarat was set up;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the said division;

(c) the details of recommendations made and the action taken thereon; and

(d) if no such Division was set up, the reasons therefor and when it would be set up?

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) Yes.

(c) The Special Investigation Division collected information about the money needed for providing water supply facilities to villages in Gujarat. They have been requested to reclassify the data collected.

Thereafter, the State Government will take necessary action to prepare detailed plans and estimates, fix necessary priorities and provide suitable allocations of funds.

(d) Does not arise.

Hydro-Electric Projects in Gujarat

3718. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations were made during the last Five Year Plan to explore the potentialities of small rivers and big rivers in Gujarat;

(b) the result of investigations in respect of each river and the names of the rivers where the hydro-electric projects were found feasible;

(c) the hydro-electric project in respect of which detailed projects reports and feasibility reports have been completed and the latest position in respect of each project; and

(d) the hydro-electric projects that will be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan, to what extent each project will be completed and the amount earmarked for the above projects in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) The present position of investigation of potential hydro-electric schemes in Gujarat is given below:

Schemes which have already been investigated

Major hydro-electric schemes

(i) Ukai on Tapi river

(ii) Kadana on Mahi river

Small hydel scheme

(iii) Sabarmati

Schemes which are now under investigation

- (i) Navgam on Narmada river
- (ii) Damanganga on Damanganga river

Small hydel schemes

- (iii) Setrunji
- (iv) Purna
- (v) Auranga
- (vi) Ambika
- (vii) Kolab

(b) and (c). The Ukai Multipurpose project has been sanctioned for implementation and is in advance stage of execution. The power portion of the project involves installation of four generating units of 75 MW each and is estimated to cost Rs. 22.6 crores, excluding the power share of the cost of Dam. An expenditure amounting to Rs. 4 crores was incurred upto March 1969.

The Project report on Kadana Multipurpose Project, the power portion of which involves installation of 3 generating units of 28 MW each at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.2 crores and the project report on Sabarmati project which is essentially an irrigation scheme with incidental power benefit were finalised and forwarded to Central Water and Power Commission during 1968. These scheme reports are under examination by Central Water and Power Commission at present.

(d) The Ukai Hydro-electric project is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 18.4 crores was recommended for the power portion of the project under the Fourth Plan.

Development of Irrigation Facilities in the Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

3719. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous SVD Government in Madhya Pradesh had submitted a scheme for providing irrigation facilities to the much neglected Tribal Districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and financial lay-out of the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme has since been approved by Government, if so, with what modifications if any and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the percentage of the total financial outlay of the Irrigation programme of Madhya Pradesh under the Fourth Five Year Plan proposed to be allotted for development of irrigation facilities in the Tribal Areas of the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Public Health Facilities in Madhya Pradesh

3720. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for development of facilities for public health, including hospitals, dispensaries and Primary Health centres, in Madhya Pradesh for 1969-70 and for implementation under the Fourth Plan, had been submitted to Government; if so, the total financial lay-out of the programme and the Central Assistance asked for its implementation;

(b) the present bed availability in Madhya Pradesh Hospitals, sanatoria and Medical Institutes per thousand of population and how it compares with corresponding figures in other States and Union Territories, and the number of beds likely to be added in M. P. during 1969-70 and the Fourth Plan period under this programme and how the bed availability per thousand in that State is likely to compare with that in other States/Territories by the end of the programme period;

(c) the number of new hospitals, dispensaries and health centres to be set up in M. P. under the said programme and the total additional bed capacity to be created thereby and by expansion of existing hospitals; and

(d) whether the programme has been approved by Government, and if so, with what modifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) For the year 1969-70, the State Government proposed Rs. 238 lakhs for the development of facilities for Public Health including Hospitals, Dispensaries etc. The Planning Commission fixed a tentative ceiling of Rs. 120 lakhs. For the 4th Five Year Plan, the State Government forwarded proposals amounting to Rs. 2012 lakhs. The Planning Commission fixed a tentative ceiling of Rs. 1500 lakhs. Central Assistance for State Plans is given in the form of block grants for all heads of development including "Health".

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Percentage of Electrified Villages in Madhya Pradesh

3721. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has one of the lowest number of percentage of electrified villages in the country;

(b) if so, how the number and the percentage of electrified villages in Madhya Pradesh compare with those in other States/ Union Territories; and

(c) the details of the scheme for rural electrification in Madhya Pradesh for the current year and for the Fourth Plan period, indicating the number of villages to be electrified, the population thereof and the cost of the scheme and the Central aid sought and granted for implementation thereof?

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

(b) A statement showing the number of villages electrified in the States and Union

Territories with percentages to the total villages is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1700/69].

(c) In the current year Madhya Pradesh State proposes to electrify 80 villages of 2,000 and above population and 244 villages of 500 to 2,000 population at a cost of Rs. 80 lakhs and Rs. 75 lakhs respectively. Also works limited to an expenditure of Rs. 100 lakhs on the electrification of the remaining villages of population 2,000 and above will be taken up in the current year. The State has indicated a plan outlay of Rs. 30 crores for Rural Electrification. Scheme-wise details are not available.

Oil and Gas find in Gujarat

3722. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the area of north Gujarat is a storage of natural gas and oil which was found last year by Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the oil available there is as good in quality and quantity as of Ankleshwar and other places of Gujarat and Assam;

(c) whether in view of this Government will consider the question of establishing second refinery there; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Some oil and gas deposits have been discovered in certain areas in north Gujarat.

(b) the quality of oil is not as good as that of the oil at Ankleshwar but compares favourably with the quality of the oil in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's fields in Assam. Final assessment with regard to reserves of oil in north Gujarat is yet to be made. On the present indications, however, the quantity appears to be less than that at Ankleshwar or in the fields in Assam.

(c) and (d). On the present estimates of oil in Gujarat, it appears to be more advantageous to process the oil at the existing Gujarat Refinery at Baroda.

Indian Academy of Medical Sciences

3723. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many members are there in the executive of the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences and which are the places selected for holding the examinations for the membership of this academy; and

(b) whether it is a research institution, if not, the functions and programmes of this Indian Academy of Medical Sciences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The Executive Council of the Indian Academy of Medical Sciences consists of sixteen members.

The written examination for the Membership of the Academy was being conducted at four places, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi and the oral, practical and clinical examination at New Delhi. In July, 1969, however, these examinations were conducted in Delhi at the request of the examinees.

(b) The Indian Academy of Medical Sciences is not a research institution. Its objects are:

- (1) The promotion of knowledge of Medical Sciences in India and its practical application to problems of national welfare.
- (2) The recognition and encouragement of work of merit in all branches of Medical Sciences.
- (3) To effect co-ordination between medical and other scientific academies, societies, institutions and Government medical and scientific Departments and Services.

(4) To act through properly constituted National Committees for medical Scientific subjects for undertaking such medical scientific work of national and international importance as the Academy may be called upon to perform by the public and the Government.

(5) To publish such proceedings, journals, memoirs, transactions and other publications as may be found desirable.

(6) To promote and maintain a liaison between medicine and other sciences and letters.

(7) To secure and manage funds and endowments for the promotion of medical sciences.

During the year 1969-70 the Academy has proposed to implement the following programmes:

- (i) Orations at different places.
- (ii) Lectures and demonstrations by the Fellows of the Academy at selected Centres.
- (iii) Presentation of the work done by junior scientists at the annual meeting of the Academy.
- (iv) Organisation of workshops and seminars.
- (v) Distribution of medical films.
- (vi) Publication of quarterly annals.

Refinery in Central India

3724. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to have a Petroleum Refinery, exclusively for meeting the Defence Requirements of the Petroleum Products, somewhere in the Central India, with a view to maintain supply line in the event of a calamity on our sea coast where most of our refineries are situated or in the eastern states which are not very safe from the defence point of view;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Oil Pipelines run into Jalgaon town of the Maharashtra State and without any difficulty a refinery, most suitable from the point of view of our defence preparedness, can be built up somewhere in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether such a scheme can be considered if the State Government undertakes to raise the finance and extend all facilities on priority basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (e). There is no proposal to have a petroleum refinery in Central India or Madhya Pradesh exclusively for meeting the Defence requirements of petroleum products. Since no surplus indigenous crude is available in Central India or Madhya Pradesh, a refinery is not viable as crude will have to be imported. If a calamity on the sea coast renders refineries unsafe from the defence point of view, the argument will apply to import of crude which will have to come through the nearest port. No oil pipeline runs into Jalgaon town.

Export Markets for Petroleum Jelly and Petrolatum

3725. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that products such as Petroleum Jelly for drugs and ammunition and Petrolatum speciality products have immense capacity and quality to compete successfully in the export market in the S. E. Asian countries and Far-East;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that overlicensing of capacity has brought about an uneconomical level of prices in the industry resulting into severe loss to this industry;

(c) whether Government are aware that the major producers, having a very large capacity at their disposal, have approached in the past with the proposal to enter into export market;

(d) if so, the main reasons for not allowing these items to be exported out of India; and

(e) the steps Government contemplate to bring this industry on the list of export industry?

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

(b) There is no overlicensing of capacity.

(c) Only one producer had offered to export about 10% of its production.

(d) and (e). This producer has only recently stabilized its operations. If the producer comes forward with a request to export part of its production, it will be considered with reference to indigenous demand.

कोरबा में एल्युमीनियम कारखाने के कर्मचारी

3726. श्रीमती मिनीमाता अगम दास गुर: क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोरबा में एल्युमीनियम कारखाने की स्थापना से श्रेणी-3 तथा श्रेणी-4 के कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों में स्थानीय लोगों की संख्या तथा प्रतिशतता कितनी है ;

(ग) नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या तथा प्रतिशतता कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या स्थानीय इंजीनियरों को जिन्होंने अच्छे अंकों से परीक्षा पास की थी कोरबा में नौकरी नहीं मिल सकी और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) ऐसे इंजीनियरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

3727. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 95.69 per cent of the total population of the State of Madhya Pradesh live in settlements with less than 350 people in a square mile, and that no less than 33.77 per cent of the population of the State are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, with largest tribal population in India (22.03 per cent), and that communications in these thinly populated areas are almost absent;

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government had demanded of the Fifth Finance Commission and the Planning Commission to make proper changes for determining the fair share of the States and the criteria for distribution of financial aid from the Centre to the States so as to enable economically backward States like Madhya Pradesh to come to the level of States with industrialised economy and consequent urbanisation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is a fact that from the point of view of the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the development of the means of communication, Madhya Pradesh is among the less developed States in the country.

(b) During their discussions with the Planning Commission on the Fourth Five Year Plan, the State Government had urged that additional allocations of Central assistance, over and above the amounts indicated in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan, should be made available to the economically backward States with a view to ensuring a reasonable Plan outlay for all States. The representations, if any, made by the State

Government to the Fifth Finance Commission in this connection were, under the rules of procedure adopted by the Commission, treated as confidential.

(c) Under the principles of distribution of Central assistance to States, as decided by the National Development Council, substantial weightage is already being given for economic backwardness and special problems like tribal population etc.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects Under Construction in Madhya Pradesh

3728. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects under construction/implementation in Madhya Pradesh and the progress made, the expenditure so far made on each and the date of commencement and likely completion thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that paucity of funds has been mainly responsible for the delay and slow progress in the implementation of the Projects;

(c) the Central assistance sought for carrying out these projects during the current year and how far the demand has been met; and

(d) whether any curtailment has been made in these demands, the extent of cut and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-1701/69*].

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). During the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to the States for implementing the schemes in the State Plans will be in the form of block grants/loans, and will not be tied to individual Heads of Development. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 355.96 crores contemplated for Madhya Pradesh in the Draft Fourth Plan, the Central assistance is Rs. 262 crores.

Duties of Sectional Officers of C. P. W.D.

3729. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7941 on the 28th April, 1969 regarding duties of Sectional Officers of C. P. W. D. and state:

(a) the authority by whom the supplementary and revised estimates are prepared;

(b) the staff by whom the complaints are required to be entered in the complaint register;

(c) the staff by whom the insulation and earth tests are required to be performed;

(d) the staff by whom the cleaning and painting registers are required to be maintained; and

(e) the methods adopted to keep watch over the costly fittings installed in the office rooms occupied by the various Ministries, and whether they are adopted in accordance with the rules 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) The authority to prepare the supplementary and revised estimates depends upon the cost of the estimates. However, in actual practice, as the revised estimates are to be prepared in many cases on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred, the estimates are initially framed by the Divisional Officer in charge of the works.

(b) In main enquiry offices, where an Enquiry Clerk has been appointed, this duty is performed by the Enquiry Clerk. In Sub-Enquiry Offices, where an Enquiry Clerk is not posted the duty is done by the Works Assistant or Electrician or the Sectional Officer during office hours and by the Wireman on duty after office hours.

(c) The Wireman and Assistant Wireman are required to perform the tests under the supervision of Electrician or Sectional Officer.

(d) It is presumed the reference to registers is on the electrical side. Such registers are to be maintained by Sectional Officers.

(e) Each Ministry has got its own watch and ward arrangement for the internal security of office rooms and they are expected to ensure by following security instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs that no Government property is removed unauthorisedly.

Recruitment to Central Engineering Services

3730. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 2nd Class/Division Degree Holders recruited through U. P. S. C. as Assistant Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers (Electrical and Civil) after the year 1960 year-wise; and

(b) the number of degree holders working as Sectional Officers who have completed more than three years service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The total number of 2nd Division degree holders recruited as Assistant Engineers/Assistant Executive Engineers through the Union Public Service Commission year-wise from, the year 1961 onwards is indicated below:

Year	Asstt. Executive Engineer		Assistant Engineer	
	Civil	Electrical	Civil	Electrical
1961	2	—	10	4
1962	2	—	20	—
1963	3	1	18	1
1964	—	—	3	1
1965	1	—	6	—
1966	—	—	13	2
1967	1	—	8	2
1968	3	1	7	—
1969	—	—	1	—
Total	12	2	86	10

(b) The total number of degree holder Sectional Officers who have completed more than 3 year's service in the grade as on 1st August, 1969, is as follows:—

Sectional Officers (Civil)	387
Sectional Officer (Elect.)	61
Total	448

Top Ten Income-Tax Payers in Gujarat

3731. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the top ten individuals who pay the highest income-tax in Gujarat;

(b) the arrears, if any, due from each of the above as on the 31st March, 1969; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the arrears ?

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

Committee to Study Inventory Levels in Public Undertakings

3732. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by Government to study the inventory levels in selected Public Undertakings has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) The Committee on Inventory Control examined the following five undertakings:

- (i) Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
- (ii) Fertiliser Corporation of India (Trombay Unit).
- (iii) Fertiliser Corporation of India (Sindri Unit).

(iv) National Coal Development Corporation.

(v) Hindustan Steel (Rourkela Steel Plant).

The Committee has observed that there is considerable scope for reduction in the inventories of these units by applying modern inventory control techniques. In particular, the Committee has recommended the introduction of the following techniques to achieve the objective:—

- (1) Application of A, B, C Analysis and Economic Order Quantity techniques for inventory control;
- (2) Fixation of reasonable re-couplement limits;
- (3) Proper Classification, standardisation, codification and cataloguing of stores items;
- (4) Periodic review of the quantum of surplus stores;
- (5) Maintenance of separate accountal for construction and special stores;
- (6) Introduction of automatic replenishment systems; and
- (7) Utilisation of mechanised equipment/computers.

The Report is under examination of Government.

Level of Inventories in Public Undertakings

3733. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of inventories of several industrial running concerns in the Public Sector have, in 1964-65, instead of decreasing, increased as compared to 1963-64 amounting to 15 months value of production; and

(b) whether any firm directives have been issued by the Government to these undertakings to reduce their level of inventories.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There were 22 Industrial running Undertakings of the Central Government in 1964-65. Of these, in the case of 8 undertakings, the inventories, calculated in

term of monthly cost of production, had increased over the levels of 1963-64 averaging 22 month's cost of production. In 6 other undertakings, the levels had declined from the previous years, while in 7 undertakings there was virtually no change in the position. In the case of Bharat Earth Movers, no comparison over the previous years is possible as this was part of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. till 1963-64 and was constituted as a separate undertaking only in 1964-65.

(b) Arising out of the recommendations made in the 40th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on "Materials Management in Public Undertakings" the Government have instructed the Public Undertakings the need for keeping inventory as low as possible by the proper application of Modern Materials Management Techniques. Government also appointed a Committee to study certain selected undertakings from the materials management angle. The Committee has made certain recommendations for effectively reducing inventories in these undertakings. These recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

Excessive Stockings in Public undertakings

3734. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directives have been issued by Government to review the systems prevalent in their concerns about planning and purchase of stores and spares and also to review the items in stock to ensure that the undertakings are not burdened with excessive stocks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Arising out of the recommendations made in the 40th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on "Materials Management in Public Undertakings", the Government have instructed Public Undertakings to ensure that requirements of stores and spares are properly planned, so that the existing stocks and those under orders should be invariably taken into account, while resorting to fresh

purchases. Also, systems of regular periodic review of all items in stock should be introduced to locate non-moving surplus stores and to dispose of such stores early. The public undertakings have already been asked to report the action taken in this respect.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

3735. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the conclusions reached in the high level conference held in May, 1969 on the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project;

(b) the progress so far made on the road to the project via Karkal and Mala; and

(c) what are the tentative prospects of exploitation from the study already made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) National Mineral Development Corporation had discussions with their foreign partners to review the progress of work as also to decide on a reporting system to keep all the partners informed of the progress, periodically.

(b) Four bridges and two culverts have so far been completed on the road. Some minor repairs have also been done to make it fit for jeep traffic. The Mysore P. W. D. have been requested to carry out further improvements after the current rainy season.

(c) The techno-economic feasibility and pilot plant studies on Kudremukh Iron Ore deposits are still in progress and are expected to be completed by middle of 1970. The prospects of exploitation will depend on the results of the studies.

Resignation by Chairman of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

3736. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., has resigned and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether a new Chairman has been appointed by Government and if not, the reasons for the delay in appointing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The former Chairman and Managing Director of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., sought permission to retire from service and the necessary permission was granted to him.

(b) Yes. A new Chairman and Managing Director has since been appointed and he has assumed charge on the 24th July.

उर्वरकों की कीमतें

3737. 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 उर्वरक की कीमतें प्रत्येक उर्वरक कारखाना स्वेच्छा से निर्धारित करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक कारखाने द्वारा उत्पादित नाइट्रोजन तथा फासफोरस के प्रति किलोग्राम मूल्य अलग-अलग कारखाने के क्या हैं ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक कारखाने में शुद्ध मिश्रित उर्वरक (नाइट्रोजन-फासफोरस) की प्रति किलोग्राम लागत क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जहाँ तक सरकार को पता है, कीमतें स्वेच्छ से निर्धारित नहीं की जाती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). सभी कारखानों से सम्बन्धित पूरी सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

3738. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष का उर्वरक उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और आगामी वर्ष भी उर्वरकों का उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना नहीं है ;

(ग) उर्वरकों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). वर्ष के अनुसार उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है परन्तु वर्ष के शुरु में प्रत्येक यूनिट में नाइट्रोजिनस उर्वरक के उपलब्ध योग्य उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया गया था । फिलहाल यह कहना बहुत जल्दी है कि अनुमानित उत्पादन प्राप्त कर लिया जायेगा । तथापि वर्तमान मंत्रियों के अनुसार निर्माण-तालिका में देर होने के कारण और विभिन्न कारणों से कुछ वर्तमान यूनिटों में उत्पादन के गिरने से, 1969-70 में वास्तविक उत्पादन अनुमानित उत्पादन से कम होने की सम्भावना है । सरकार स्थिति पर निरंतर निगरानी रख रही है और उत्पादन यूनिटों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता से अवगत करा दिया है ।

भेषजों तथा औषधियों के मूल्य के बारे में प्रशुल्क आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

3739. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रणबीर सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :
 श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री क० प्र० सिंहवेव :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री 24 मार्च, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4082 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भेषजों तथा अन्य औषधियों के मूल्य के बारे में शुल्क आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). रिपोर्ट अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) रिपोर्ट में कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर चर्चा की गई है और इसलिए उमको सारी जटिलताओं पर सभी सम्बद्ध के परामर्श से ध्यान पूर्वक विचार करना है ।

कामनवैलथ डेवलपमेंट फिनेंस कम्पनी द्वारा भारतीय कम्पनियों को सहायता

3740. श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कामनवैलथ डेवलपमेंट फिनेंस कम्पनी के इस आशय के प्रस्ताव को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है कि वे आयात के बारे में भारत की छोटी-छोटी कम्पनियों की विदेशी पूंजी से सहायता करना चाहते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी सहायता के लिये अब तक कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). कामनवैलथ डेवलपमेंट फाइनेंस कम्पनी ने नवम्बर, 1968 में सरकार को बताया था कि वह अपेक्षाकृत छोटी भारतीय कम्पनियों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा तथा कार्यकारी पूंजी की व्यवस्था करने में सहायता देने के बारे में विचार करने के लिए तैयार है । सरकार ने उक्त प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करने हुए, कम्पनी को बताया था कि भारत में लगायी जाने वाली विदेशी पूंजी, विदेशों से लिये जाने वाले ऋणों आदि के सम्बन्ध में अपनायी गयी सरकारी नीति के अनुसार प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव पर उमके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जायगा । पर, अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

Antibiotics Project at Rishikesh

3741. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Antibiotics Plant at Rishikesh would be able to go into Stream as per the revised schedule drawn up early this year;

(b) whether the medicines to be produced at this project would not have much of a market by the time these come into the market;

(c) whether further delays are expected in starting mass production of medicines at this factory; and

(d) the amount so far spent on the experimentation at this factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The plant has programmed production of 66 tonnes of various antibiotics during the year. It has already gone into production for four products (Sodium penicillin, Procaine Penicillin, Streptomycin sulphate and Tetracycline Hydrochloride) and Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride is being commissioned.

(b) No. There is demand for the above mentioned antibiotics which is being met partly by imports at present.

(c) The stabilisation of production of sterile products *viz* Penicillin and Streptomycin is yet to take place. Once the production is stabilised, no difficulty is anticipated in starting mass production.

(d) The amount so far spent on research and development which is a continuous process is Rs. 28.67 lakhs (inclusive of overheads and other charges).

Soviet Booklet Medicine for Millions

3742. 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 the Soviet Embassy has brought out a booklet entitled "Medicine for the Millions" which has tried to refute the findings of the Report of Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. projects in India were set up with Soviet assistance provided with scanty and inadequate information and out of date technology; and

(b) whether Government have gone through the content of the pamphlet and if so, their reaction to the view points expressed therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have come across the booklet entitled "Medicines for the Millions" published by the Information Department of the Soviet Embassy in India. The articles published have been contributed by Sarva Shri O.P. Mehrotra and K.L. Gopalakrishna Rao. The views expressed therein cannot be construed to be in refutation of the findings recorded in the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. Government do not feel called upon to express their views for or re-actions on the contents of the booklet.

National Plan for Housing

3743. 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 according to Government estimates, against a demand of 102.4 million dwelling units in the country, the available pucca units are not more than 18.7 million units;

(b) whether it has been acknowledged that neither the Centre nor the States would be able to meet this requirement from their sources;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered it desirable to associate the private Sector in the sphere of house building; and

(d) if so, whether any national plan has been drawn up in this connection ?

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

(c) and (d). The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan lays emphasis on self-financing schemes, mobilisation of private resources

through cooperatives and Housing Boards and promotion of private effort in the field of housing. The Conference of Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Town Planning held at Bangalore, in June 1969, recommended the constitution of a Central Housing Authority which should raise funds both from within and outside the country and operate the same in the nature of a revolving fund and that for this purpose, a corpus of Rs. 200 crores should be built up out of Governmental allocations, private savings and contributions from international agencies. If and when these proposals materialise suitable programmes could be evolved on a national basis.

Provision of Amenities in Thyagaraja Nagar, New Delhi

3744. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : 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 residents of the Thyagaraja Nagar, New Delhi are faced with neglect of their housing, water and sanitation requirements;

(b) the amount of money spent by Government on this Government colony in the last one year; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake any scheme to improve this colony and bring it on par with others in respect of social, cultural and housing amenities?

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) Rs. 21,045/- on annual maintenance.

(c) Some additions/alterations to improve the quarters in this Colony are under examination.

Land Speculation in Delhi

3745. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which land speculation in Delhi has adversely affected the plans for Urban Development;

(b) the precise steps taken by Government to control speculation in land; and

(c) the names of speculators in land in Delhi who have been proceeded against?

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). Most of the available urban land in Delhi was notified by Government for acquisition in 1959 and subsequently after the introduction of the Scheme for 'Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi'. Since then, there is no speculative element in land except in spurious transactions in unauthorised colonies.

(c) Does not arise.

Provision of Electricity and Water in Panchkuin Road Quarters in New Delhi

3746. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited the Panchkuin Road Quarters (Block No. 85) in New Delhi and promised that electricity and water would be provided to the residents;

(b) whether the Central Government Employees living in the Panchkuin Road Quarters, Block No. 85, have been the victims of apathy and neglect by the CPWD officers for many years; and

(c) when the scheme of electrification will 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) The then Minister for Works, Housing and Supply during his visit

to these quarters on 24th April, 1968 had promised that electrification of the lavatory blocks and provision of a few more hydrants would be sanctioned. These works have since been completed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Sanction for electrification of these quarters has already been issued.

Refund of Unspent Balances of Loans Given to State Governments

3747. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of unspent balances in the preceding three financial years in respect of loans to State Governments for Centrally-sponsored schemes which have not so far been refunded to the Central Government; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to realise the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As soon as any amount of unspent balance in respect of loans for the Centrally-sponsored schemes is reported by the State Government/ State Accountant General, the administrative Ministries concerned are required to recover the amount either in cash or by adjustment against other dues payable to the State Government concerned.

Electricity, Water and Furniture Rent due from Ministers

3748. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) the names of the Ministers towards whom amount in respect of electricity, water and furniture rent was due on the 1st June, 1969 and the amount of dues towards each of them;

(b) the period to which these arrears relate in each case and whether any interest is charged for non-payment of bills in time if so, at what rate;

(c) if no interest is charged, whether Government have examined the question of charging interest from the defaulters; and

(d) the details of the cases of habitual defaulters which have been reported to the Prime Minister for expeditious clearance of the arrears?

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). A statement, showing the names of the Ministers towards whom amount in respect of electricity, water and furniture rent was due on the 1st June, 1969, the amount of dues towards each of them and the period to which these arrears relate, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1702/69].

No interest is charged for the non-payment of the bills.

(c) No. The question does not arise as there is no provision in the Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act and other instructions issued in this respect to charge interest on amounts due from the Ministers.

(d) No case of delayed payments has been reported to the Prime Minister.

Development Charges for the Regularisation and Development of Colonies in Delhi

3749. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI J. SUNDAR LAL :
SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP SHARMA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Gautam Nagar, Krishna Nagar and Arjan

Nagar colonies in South Delhi are prepared to pay the development charges for the regularisation and development of their respective colonies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the layout plans of these colonies have also been prepared; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay 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) Some plot holders have expressed their willingness to pay development charges.

(b) Yes.

(c) The work of development is expected to be taken up as soon as the plot holders have paid development charges to the Delhi Development Authority (at Rs. 15/- per square yard on account basis) for which a notice is being issued to all the plot holders shortly.

आयकर की वसूली के बारे में नीति

3750. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री शा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि आयकर वसूल करने की उनकी नीति दृष्टिपूर्ण होने के कारण आयकर अधिकारी लेखा-पुस्तकों में दिखाई गयी आय पर कर नहीं लगाते, परन्तु अनुमानित आय पर कर लगते हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप बहुत से व्यापारियों ने सरकार को दिखाने के लिये जाली पुस्तकें रखनी शुरू कर दी हैं जिससे एक ओर तो सरकार की आयकर की हानि हो रही है तथा दूसरी ओर लेखा-बाह्य धन बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या अपनी आयकर नीति बदलने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) :

(क) आयकर के प्रयोजनों के लिए आय का वर्गीकरण आय के छः शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है, अर्थात् :—

1. वेतन ;
2. प्रतिभूतियों पर ब्याज ;
3. गृह-सम्पत्ति से आय ;
4. व्यापार अथवा व्यवसाय से प्राप्त लाभ तथा लब्धियाँ ;
5. पूंजीगत लाभ ; और
6. अन्य स्रोतों से आय (अर्थात् ऐसी आय जो उपर्युक्त शीर्षों में से किसी के भी अन्तर्गत नहीं आती) ।

आयकर अधिनियम 1961 में उपर्युक्त शीर्षों में से प्रत्येक के अन्तर्गत आय का हिमाब लगाने का क्षेत्र और तरीका विस्तार से दिया हुआ है। "व्यापार अथवा व्यवसाय—लाभ और लब्धियाँ" अथवा "अन्य स्रोतों से आय" शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त आय का हिमाब जिन मामलों में प्रस्तुत किये गये खाते सही और पूर्ण हों, उनमें कर-दाता द्वारा नियमित रूप से अपनाई जा रही लेखा-पद्धति के अनुसार लगाना होता है, किन्तु यदि प्रस्तुत किये गये खाते सही और पूर्ण न हों अथवा नियमित रूप से कोई लेखा-पद्धति नहीं अपनाई गई हो तो आयकर अधिकारी को यह अधिकार होता है कि वह, उसके सामने जो सामग्री होती है उसके आधार पर "पूर्ण विवेकानुसार कर-निर्धारण" करे। कानून के अनुसार यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसे मामलों में भी

आयकर अधिकारी कर-दाता की आय का निष्पक्ष और उचित अनुमान लगाये। यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि आयकर अधिकारी काल्पनिक आंकड़ों पर कर निर्धारण करते हैं; भले ही कुछ मामलों में, कर-निर्धारित द्वारा आयछिपाने के कारण अथवा आय की की मात्रा अथवा छूट मिलने योग्य व्यय, कटौतियों, आदि के बारे में मत-भिन्नता के कारण विवरणी में दिखाई गई आय और निर्धारित आय में काफी अन्तर हो सकता है। अतः उपर्युक्त बातों को देखते हुए यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि व्यापारी झूठे खाते रखने के लिए बाध्य अथवा प्रोत्साहित किये जाते हैं क्योंकि आयकर अधिकारी काल्पनिक आय पर कर लगाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार की कराधान नीतियों का सतत अध्ययन और समीक्षा की जाती है जिससे सभी प्रकार की कमियों, कठिनाइयों और दिक्कतों को दूर किया जा सके और अधिकाधिक कर-दाताओं के लिए कर-प्रणाली सरल और सुबोध बनाई जा सके।

(घ) यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता।

प्रतिरक्षा विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला के कर्मचारियों की सामान्य भविष्य निधि का विवरण

3751. श्री रामस्वरूप बिष्टाजी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री शा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री प० म० सईद :

श्री ध्रुम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केंद्रीय प्रतिरक्षा लेखा, पश्चिमी कमान्ड, मेरठ द्वारा प्रतिरक्षा विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला के कर्मचारियों

को उनकी सामान्य भविष्य निधि का सही विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इस प्रयोगशाला के कितने कर्मचारियों को गत एक वर्ष से उनकी सामान्य भविष्य निधि का विवरण नहीं दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी, नहीं। रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक (निधियां) द्वारा लेखों के विवरण पत्र अंशदायियों को भेजे जाते हैं। आमतौर पर वे सही होते हैं। यदि वसूलियों की अनुसूचियों जिनके आधार पर निधि-लेखों में रकम जमा की जाती है, रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक (निधियां) को समय पर नहीं भेजी जाती है अथवा अनुसूचियों में गलत लेखा नम्बर दिये जाते हैं जो कुछ मामलों में असंगतियां हो सकती हैं।

(ख) जब कभी अंशदायियों द्वारा लेखा विवरण-पत्रों की असंगतियां रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक के ध्यान में लायी जाती हैं तो उनकी तत्काल जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है और उन्हें दूर किया जाता है। इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि निधि अनुसूचियां सही-सही तैयार की जाती हैं, सेना मुख्यालय द्वारा हाल ही में आदेश जारी किये गये हैं।

(ग) प्रयोगशाला द्वारा रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक (निधियां) को दी गयी अंशदायियों की नामावली के आधार पर एक मामले को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी योग्य मामलों में वर्ष 1967-68 के संबंध में लेखों के विवरण-पत्र भेजे जा चुके हैं। इस मामले में प्रयोगशाला द्वारा नामावली में जो लेखा संख्या दी गयी थी, वह गलत थी और रक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक (निधियां) द्वारा सही लेखा संख्या मांगी गयी है।

Central Government Pensioners

3752. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pensioners belonging to the Army, Navy, Air Force and other Central Government services drawing pension on the 1st April, 1969 in the following pension groups:

- (i) Upto Rs. 50
- (ii) Rs. 51 to Rs. 109
- (iii) Rs. 110 to Rs. 149
- (iv) Rs. 150 to Rs. 209
- (v) Rs. 210 to Rs. 399
- (vi) Rs. 400 to Rs. 449
- (vii) Rs. 450 to Rs. 499
- (viii) Rs. 500 to Rs. 531
- (ix) Rs. 532 to Rs. 652
- (x) Rs. 653 to Rs. 750, and
- (xi) Rs. 751 upwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Information is not readily available.

Production of Ammonia Based Fertilizers At Trombay Fertilizer Plant

3753. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trombay Fertilizer Plant is not steady in producing ammonia-based fertilizers;

(b) if so, whether some substitute is under the consideration of Government to be used therein; and

(c) whether constant supply of ammonia is to be ensured only after some finalisation of agreements with Iran ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes; the production of ammonia is being stabilised.

(b) The question of substitute does not arise on long term basis as the plant itself has to be corrected. Corrective steps have been taken to step up production to the full rated capacity. It might take about three years more to bring this plant to full rated capacity.

(c) Long term supply of imported ammonia will not be required for the existing plant in view of the reply to part (b) above.

Common Power Grid in the Northern Part of India

3754. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the States in the northern part of India will soon be put together in a common power grid to make available cheap electricity for agricultural and other purposes;

(b) if so, what will be the total capacity of this grid; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The power systems in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh have been interconnected. Jammu is connected with Pathankot by 66 kV line. A 132 kV transmission line from Pathankot to Srinagar via Jammu is under construction. On completion of this line all power systems in the Northern Region will be inter-connected. A Regional Load Despatching Station is proposed to be constructed to enable integrated operation of these power systems for utilising to the optimum extent the available resources.

(b) The total installed capacity in the Northern Regional Grid by 1973-74 will be 5.3 million kW.

(c) The Northern Regional Grid is expected to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Fertilizer Corporation of India

3755. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the financial year ending on the 31st March, 1969 of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the Corporation is comparatively better than the past years or not and the total amount of profits and loss, production, sale, export and stock inventories;

(c) whether during the last three years the Corporation was being run by the same set of officers or not and the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary indicating how long they have been in that position along with their pay and allowances and from where they have come there; and

(d) the special steps taken during the last year to eradicate shortcomings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the Corporation among the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The profit and loss accounts of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. for the year ending 31-3-1969 have not yet been finalised.

(c) Yes. Shri Satish Chandra joined as Chairman and Managing Director on 6-9-65 and is drawing Rs. 3,500/- per month plus Rs. 75/- towards city compensatory allowance. He belongs to the I. C. S. and is on deputation from the Government of India. Shri P. B. Jajodia joined as Secretary on 1st April, 1961. He is an officer of the Industrial Management Pool and is drawing Rs. 2,000/- as basic pay plus Rs. 175/- as dearness allowance and City Compensatory Allowance.

(d) Constant efforts are being made by the Corporation to improve its working.

Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co. Ltd.

3756. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the financial year ending on the 31st March, 1969 of Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co. Ltd. have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the Company is comparatively better than the past year or not---comparative information in regard to profit and loss, production, sale, export and stock inventories may be given;

(c) whether during the last three years the Company was being run by the same set of officers or not, the names of Chairman, Managing Director, Secretary may be given indicating for how long they have been in that position along with their pay and allowances and from where they have come there; and

(d) the steps taken during the last year to eradicate the shortcomings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the company among the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The accounts of the Company for the financial year ending 31st March, 1969 are still under compilation. As compared to past years, there was significant improvement in production of Pyrites during 1968-69.

(b) The comparative position of the working results of the past two years is given below :

Year	Mine Development	Production of Pyrite ore	Sale of ore	Export	Stock inventories (Pyrite ore only)
	(metres)	(tonnes)	Rs.		Rs.
1967-68	2,506	520	1,563	Nil	34,731
1968-69	3,862	19,310	40,55,000	Nil	6,97,000

(c) There have been some changes in the incumbents of the posts of Chairman (Part-time) and Secretary (Full time) during the past three years. The post of Managing Director has been held by the same officer since December, 1966. The particulars are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1703/69].

(d) The Company was in the development-cum-production stage during the year 1968-69. It has been progressively stepping up its production of pyrite ore in accordance with the time schedule of requirement of ore by the Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindri, which is its sole consumer. The Sulphuric Acid Plant which is now undergoing trial runs has been supplied 29,000 tonnes of pyrites. The Company is engaged in the extraction of pyrites ore under very difficult conditions. Tests for beneficiation of ore are being carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory with a view to evolve an economic method for improving the quality of ore. It is also proposed to undertake trials in mining by long wall caving method with a view to reduce the cost of mining. The problems of weak strata conditions are also being tackled with the assistance of Central Mining Research Institute. Large scale experiments are being carried out to neutralise the acidity of underground water.

Policy Regarding Allotment of Residential Accommodation for Government Employees

3757. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

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

(a) the main features of the policy of Government for allotment of housing accommodation to Government employees, the date of its formulation and subsequent changes made therein and what changes have been made from time to time;

(b) the year upto which applications have been entertained in each class of accom-

modation in the current year and upto what year the allotments have been made;

(c) the provision made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for this purpose, the number of units to be constructed in each class and the number of employees likely to get accommodation; and

(d) the year upto which allotments have been made upto the 31st March, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The allotment of residential accommodation in the general pool is made under a set of Rules called 'Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963', made applicable with effect from the 15th May, 1963. The main policy is to allot general pool accommodation to government servants working in eligible offices on the basis of their dates of priority. The following major changes in the Allotment Rules have been made since the promulgation of the Rules in May, 1963:

- (i) In 1964, the rules were liberalised to enable Government employees entitled to accommodation in types II to IV to count the entire service under the Central Government in reckoning the priority date instead of only the date from which they receive emoluments corresponding to the class of accommodation.
- (ii) In 1966, it was decided as a further liberalisation to count the service rendered under a State Government or in foreign service also towards the date of priority.
- (iii) In 1966, four Special Pools, including Lady Officer's Pool, were abolished but later on, in June, 1967 keeping in view the hardship experienced by Lady Officers, Lady Officers' Pool was revived.
- (iv) The officers owing houses were declared eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation on payment of normal rent in 1966.

(v) In 1968, the rules were modified making a provision that Government servants, other than those who have been transferred or have first appointment at Delhi, can submit applications for allotment once, in a year when the annual applications are called for by the Directorate of Estates. The officers joining duty at Delhi on first appointment or on transfer can only submit applications within a month of their joining duty.

(vi) Due to the merger of a portion of dearness allowance with the pay, the entitlements for types I to V were revised in February, 1969.

(b) In so far as the general pool accommodation at Delhi/ New Delhi is concerned, the information is as under :

Type	Dates upto which the applications for allotment during the allotment year 1968 were entertained.	Date of priority covered upto 31st July, 1969
I	31-12-1956	1-3-1956
II	31-12-1957	4-11-1952
III	31-12-1951	3-8-1943
IV	31-12-1948	24-11-1941
V	31-12-1962	1-7-1959
VI	31-12-1967	31-12-1960
VII	31-12-1967	30-7-1962
VIII	31-12-1967	30-6-1965

(List of Secretaries).

(c) A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for construction of residential and non-residential buildings in the general pool, including development of land. The details of the various types of residential units to be built within this allocation have not yet been finalised.

(d) The dates of priority covered in each type, as on 31st March, 1969, are as under:

Type	Date of priority covered
I	12-10-1955
II	3-6-1949
III	27-3-1944
IV	20-1-1941
V	1-7-1959
VI	19-1-1961
VII	July, 1963
VIII	17-5-1965

Reorganisation of I.L.C.

3758. SHRI JAI SINGH :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
 SHRI UMANATH :
 SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
 SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of reorganisation of the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Fertilizer Plant at Bhatinda

3759. SHRI JAI SINGH :
 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 534 on the 17th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether any final decision on the location of the fertilizer plant at Bhatinda has since been taken; 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.

Writing off of Income-tax Arrears

3760. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2326 on the 10th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission report on the writing off of a large part of the Income-tax arrears as on the 31st March, 1969 has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The recommendations made in the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Central Direct Taxes Administration for the writing off of outstanding demand which are clearly irrecoverable, are under examination. A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

(b) The question does not arise at this stage.

Second Madras Refinery

3761. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

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

(a) when the second Madras Refinery is likely to be completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been an abnormal delay in the completion of the Refinery;

(c) the estimated requirement of the Refinery of crude oil for producing the various items;

(d) whether the requirement of the Refinery is to be met in full; and

(e) 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) The Madras refinery commenced initial operation in June 1969 and the products are already being lifted by the Indian Oil Corporation. No second refinery is planned in Madras.

(b) No.

(c) 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil per annum for the present.

(d) Yes.

(e) Does not arise.

Sterilisation among Tribal Teenagers of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas

3762. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many teenagers in tribal areas of Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas who took to sterilisation recently for Rs. 18 or so without knowing the purpose and intent of family planning;

(b) if so, the action taken to prevent this poverty-stricken coercion of family planning; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to direct the tribes on the right line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and it will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Government Participation in Coking Coal Producing Companies

3763. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to participate in the equity capital of the Coking Coal Producing Companies with a view to solving their immediate problems of finances in expansion and production;

(b) whether Government have asked such Companies if they would like Government participation as mentioned above; and

(c) if so, the Companies' reaction thereto and in how many Companies Government would participate in the equity capital and the names and details thereof?

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.

Fall in Birth Rate due to Family Planning Programme

3764. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) the State-wise break up of birth rate during the year 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) whether there is any substantial fall in birth rates as a result of the family planning programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S.

CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No exact overall figures of birth rates, State-wise for the years in question are available. Exact figures for birth rate will be available only at the time of the census.

(b) While the actual assessment of the overall position regarding fall in birth rate can be worked out and made available only after the census in 1971, surveys carried out in various parts of the country have indicated definite lowering of birth rate in the wake of family planning programme. There has been increasing awareness of the need for family planning—both in urban and rural areas and rising acceptance of the advice and services under this Programme which is evidenced by over 6.03 million sterilizations, 2.91 million I. U. C. D. insertions and over 1 million users of conventional contraceptors since 1965, all of which contribute towards reduction of birth rate. The family planning programme is being further intensified and increasingly spread to cover all parts of the country so that it can more effectively assist in controlling the fertility and consequently help in reducing the birth rate.

Utilization of Capacity at Trombay Unit of FCI

3765. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilised during 1968-69 at the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) the total turnover of the unit during the year; and

(c) whether the working indicated a profit or loss for the year and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The percentage of rated capacity of the different plants achieved during the year 1968-69 was as follows:—

(i) Ammonia	67%
(ii) Urea	69%

(iii) Nitrophosphate (Suphala)	61%
(iv) Methanol	50%

(b) Rs. 20.02 crores. This includes sale of products from other units also amounting to Rs. 3.56 crores.

(c) The working indicated a profit for the year and the gross profit before depreciation and interest was Rs. 5.80 cores and the net profit after allowing for depreciation and interest was Rs. 0.40 crores. These figures are subject to final Audit.

Survey of Aravali Mountains for Salt

3766. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started a survey of Aravali Mountains for finding salt in the mountains;

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far;

(c) the places where there are possibilities of finding salt; and

(d) the time by which the work will start in full swing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना के लिये क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला, जोरहाट, आसाम का प्रस्ताव

3767. 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 क्षेत्रीय अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला, जोरहाट, आसाम द्वारा

एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार ने इस बात को लेकर अस्वीकार कर दिया है कि आसाम में इसकी मांग कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आसाम में उत्पादित उर्वरकों को अन्य प्रदेशों में सप्लाई करने में क्या संवैधानिक अथवा वाणिज्यिक कठिनाइयां हैं जबकि सरकार देश के प्रत्येक भाग में आयातित उर्वरक सप्लाई करती है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह प्रयोगशाला मस्ते और मिश्रित उर्वरकों का उत्पादन करने की अनुमति चाहती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अपने निर्णय पर पुनः विचार करेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ). दिसम्बर, 1967 में क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला, जोरहाट (आसाम) ने आसाम की घाटी में समेकित कोयला उर्वरक उद्योग-समूह स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव की एक रूप-रेखा भेजी थी। प्रस्ताव की जांच के बाद यह महसूस किया गया कि इस समय ऐसी परियोजना स्थापित करने का कोई पर्याप्त औचित्य नहीं। तथापि, इस मामले पर गहन रूप से जांच करने के लिये, आसाम में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक परियोजना स्कीम की एक विस्तृत तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यवहारिकता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है। आसाम में उत्पादित उर्वरकों को दूसरे क्षेत्रों में सप्लाई करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी सिवाय इसके कि उत्पादन के एक बड़े भाग को बहुत दूर स्थित स्थानों पर ले जाना पड़ेगा तथा इस तरह के परिवहन की भारी लागत उत्पादों को अप्रतियोगी बना देगी।

मालाबार कैमिकल एण्ड फटिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड, मंगलौर

(3) परियोजना के लिये उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार का पैटर्न :

अमोनिया 198,000 मीटरी टन प्रतिवर्ष

यूरिया 44,000 मीटरी टन प्रतिवर्ष

3768. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मालाबार कैमिकल्स एण्ड फटिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा यूरिया तथा समिश्र उर्वरक कारखाने के बारे में विदेशी सहयोग सम्बन्धी शर्तों में परिवर्तन तथा उनका नवीनीकरण करने के लिये पेश गये प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा सरकार ने उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कम्पनी को परियोजना के प्रबन्ध तथा अर्थ सम्बन्धी व्यवस्थाओं को अन्तिम रूप देने तथा अपने उत्पादों के विक्रय व्यवस्था के लिये शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने को कहा गया है।

विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा अपने देशों को लाभ का भुगतान

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : मैमर्स मालाबार कैमिकल्स एण्ड फटिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा पेश किये गये पुनरीक्षित विदेशी सहयोग प्रस्तावों में यू० के० के मैमर्स हम्फ्रीज एण्ड गलास्को तथा हालैंड के मैमर्स स्टेमिकाबन एन० बी० के साथ वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहयोग निहित है, जिस के अनुसार, विदेशी सहयोगियों द्वारा कम्पनी की साम्य पूंजी में 3.30 करोड़ रुपया तथा परियोजना की स्थापना में तकनीकी सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। परियोजना पर, कार्य पूंजी को छोड़ कर, १६.८४ करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा सहित ३७ करोड़ रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है। भारत सरकार ने अनुमोदित कर दिया है :

3769. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों ने अपना कितने प्रतिशत शुद्ध मुनाफा नकदी के रूप में गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष अपने देशों को भेजा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ कम्पनियों ने गत कुछ वर्षों में अपने देशों को 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक मुनाफा भेजा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सम्बन्धित करारों के अनुसार है ?

(1) कुछ शर्तों पर, मैमर्स मालाबार कैमिकल्स एण्ड फटिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड का उपरोक्त विदेशी सहयोगियों के साथ करार करना;

(2) परियोजना की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी योजनाएं; और

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) 1965, 1966 और 1966 के दौरान विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा अर्जित कुल शुद्ध लाभ तथा उसका वह भाग जिसे

उन्होंने विदेशों में भेजा, का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :

वर्ष	सभी तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा कुल शुद्ध लाभ (लाख रुपये)	विदेशों में भेजी गयी शुद्ध रकम (लाख रुपये)	विदेशों को भेजे गये लाभ की प्रति-शतता
			प्रतिशत
1965	1121.144	715.324	63.80
1966	1543.934	1097.414	71.08
1956	1690.334	1143.704	67.66

(ख) और (ग). जी हां। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कुछ तेल कम्पनियों ने विदेशों में अपने स्वामियों को 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक मुनाफा भेजा है। यह सामान्यतः भारत सरकार की वर्तमान नीति के अनुरूप है।

Delegation of Discretionary Powers to I. T. Os.

3770. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Officers have no discretionary powers;

(b) whether Government propose to confer such powers after giving a clear definition of discretionary powers of the Income Tax Officers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that Income-tax Officers have no discretionary powers. Under the Income-tax Act, the Income-tax Officer has to perform several functions such as to initiate and conduct assessment proceedings, to make the assessment and to take steps to enforce the payment of tax under the various provisions of the Act. In discharging these functions, the Income-tax Officer has certain discretionary powers, as for example, in the matter of granting time to file a return or to produce books of account or other documents required in connection with the assessment proceedings, or in the matter of granting, under certain circumstances, the

stay of demand of tax resulting from an assessment or otherwise. He has also the power to levy penalty for various defaults and for concealment, subject to certain limits. But the powers conferred under the Act are not absolute. Proceedings before the Income-tax Officer are of a quasi-judicial nature and in exercising his discretionary powers whether in granting time for furnishing return or for paying the tax, or in making an assessment on the basis of available evidence, the Income-tax Officer has to act in accordance with the principles of equity, fairness and natural justice. Besides, the Income-tax Officer is subordinate to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, the Commissioner of Income-tax, Director of Inspection and the Central Board of Direct Taxes and these authorities can issue instructions to him on the principles to be borne in mind in discharging his functions under the Act. The responsibility for taking decision in individual cases or for making an assessment after proper appreciation of evidence is, however, that of the Income-tax Officer concerned.

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

Implementation of the Recommendations of the Nurses Enquiry Commission

3771. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: 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. 780 on the 24th 24th February, 1969 and state:

(a) how many recommendations made by the Nurses Enquiry Commission have been

accepted and how many recommendations implemented so far;

(b) the reasons for not accepting the other recommendations; and

(c) why no consultation was made with the local M.Ps. towards this issue ?

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). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Nurses Enquiry Commission was appointed to enquire into the circumstances leading to the deaths of student nurses in Irwin and Willingdon Hospitals. In its report the Commission, while giving its findings on the causes of the deaths of the student nurses, also made certain observations on the state of affairs prevalent in the School of Nursing in Irwin Hospital and the administrative set up of the Maulana Azad Medical College Complex.

In regard to the School of Nursing in the Irwin Hospital, the Commission suggested that:

- (i) adequate teaching staff should be provided;
- (ii) a Student Councillor be appointed; and
- (iii) proper adjustment of ward duties of student nurses should be made so that they may have enough time to pursue their studies.

With regard to the Maulana Azad Medical College Complex, the Commission suggested streamlining of its administration and also made suggestions for providing adequate teaching staff and proper adjustment of ward duty hours.

The following steps have been taken to give effect to the suggestions made by the Commission:

- (i) The strength of six posts of Sister Tutors has been raised to 12 in the Nurses Training School at the Irwin Hospital.

(ii) An additional post of Home Sister and four posts of Assistant Home Sisters have been sanctioned.

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

(iv) The male Sister Tutor working in the Nursing Training School has been replaced by a female Sister Tutor. The practice of sending men for training as Sister Tutors has been discontinued.

(v) The practice of employing male ward masters in the wards where the student nurses go for practical work has been abolished.

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

(vii) An order has been issued permitting the members of the nursing staff of the student nurses access to the Medical Superintendent and other authorities of the hospital freely in connection with their grievances and difficulties.

(viii) A Women's Welfare Committee in the hospitals has been formed to look after the welfare of the student nurses.

(ix) The administrative arrangements in the Maulana Azad Medical College have also been improved.

(c) This was not considered necessary.

दिल्ली कोतवाली की भूमि का शिरोमणि
गुड्डारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी को हस्तान्तरण

3772. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री, दिनांक 10 मार्च, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 367

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली कोतवाली की भूमि शिरो-मणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी को कब तक हस्तान्तरित कर दी जायेगी;

(ख) कमेटी को यह भूमि न देने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि दिल्ली में ही सरकार ने कई नेताओं के स्मारक बनाने के लिये भूमि आवंटित की है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में जिन व्यक्तियों ने अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं, उन अभ्यावेदनों में क्या मांग की गई है तथा इस बारे में 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) ज्यों ही दरियागंज दिल्ली में नई कोतवाली की बिल्डिंग पूरी हो जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता, क्योंकि कोतवाली की भूमि का एक भाग कमेटी को हस्तान्तरित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निम्न व्यक्तियों से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं :

- (1) डा० सन्त प्रकाश सिंह,
महा सचिव
आल इंडिया मिख स्टूडेंट्स
ऐसोसिएशन,
खण्डीगढ़।
- (2) श्री हरबन्स सिंह,
महा सचिव,
श्री गुरु सिंह सभा,
कलकत्ता।
- (3) सचिव,
श्री गुरु सिंह सभा,
रायपुर (एम० पी०)।

इन अभ्यावेदनों में दिल्ली प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया गया है कि शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी को भूमि बिना मूल्य के दे दी जाए क्योंकि भूमि का हस्तान्तरण कमेटी और दिल्ली प्रशासन के बीच पहले हो चुके समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार होना है, इन अनुरोधों पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

Working of Plants under Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

3773. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plants under the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited are working satisfactory and to the full capacity;

(b) whether any time has been fixed with the Russian collaborators for the completion and commissioning of these plants;

(c) whether some of the drug products are now obsolete and no more prescribed by doctors and the instrument products are not acceptable to Indian doctors; and

(d) if so, whether Government will take care to set things in order in time and check the losses there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The plants of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. are not working at present to their full capacity due to various technical and operational difficulties but these are being resolved in consultation with the Soviet Experts.

(b) No time schedule was indicated in the Detailed Project report, but subsequently, different dates have been set for the Commissioning of different products in consultation with the Soviet experts.

(c) It is not correct to say that all or most of the drugs planned for production have become obsolete, although some doubts have been raised in regard to one of the drugs,

chlorotetracycline. It is true that some of the instruments are not accepted but the diversification of the product mix is in progress.

(d) Yes. This is already receiving the serious attention of Government.

Loans Received during last three Plans for Public Sector

3774. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loans received from abroad during last three Plans for the Public sector and the details thereof;

(b) the terms of each loan; and

(c) how much interest we have paid against these loans in this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). Loans intended for specific projects/programmes can be classified into those for public sector and for private sector. In the statement laid on the Table of the House, information required in parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question in respect of loans for projects/programmes in the public sector has been given. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1704/69]. Other types of loans, such as for import of commodities, (e. g. wheat, fertilisers etc., which are imported by the public sector but consumed in the private sector) or for import of raw materials, spare parts and components or for import of miscellaneous capital goods serve the interest of public sector as well as private sector. Purpose-wise classification of these loans is not possible. The total of such loans taken during the last three Plans amounts to Rs. 1462.82 crores (at pre-devaluation exchange rates).

नगरों और गांवों में बिजली सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं

3775. श्री मीठा लाल मोना: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली सम्बन्धी

सुविधाएं गांवों की तुलना में नगरों में अधिक दी जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नगरों में बिजली की सप्लाई नियमित और निरन्तर रहती है जबकि गांवों में बिजली की सप्लाई बिल्कुल अनियमित है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस भेद भाव को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) गांवों की अपेक्षा शहरों में बिजली का उपयोग अधिक गहन होता है। परन्तु हाल ही के वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण पर पहले से अधिक बल दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). कभी-कभी की गड़बड़ को छोड़ कर शहरों और गांवों में बिजली की सप्लाई लगभग अविच्छिन्न तथा नियमित रूप से होती है। किन्तु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक दूरियों के कारण बार बार गड़बड़ी की अधिक सम्भावना होती है। राज्य बिजली बोर्ड उपभोक्तियों को बेहतर सेवा प्रदान करने के लिये तथा अपनी पारेषण और वितरण प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये निरन्तर प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

U. S. Income-Tax Experts

3776. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of American Income-tax experts has worked at New Delhi as advisers to the Central Board of Direct Taxes, or in any other capacity;

(b) if so, the period thereof, the terms on which they have worked and the matters on which their advice was sought and rendered;

(c) the results obtained and expected to be obtained from their assistance; and

(d) the total amount spent; on them or likely to be spent on them ?

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

(b) From May, 1965 to December, 1968. Each expert was paid a daily charge of Rs. 15/- for the period of his stay in India. Their advice was sought and rendered on bringing about improvement in the administration of direct taxes.

(c) The system of Functional Distribution of work amongst Income-tax Officers and their staff introduced on their advice in 84 multiofficers circles, has generally shown improvement not only in respect of disposals of cases and collection of taxes but also in better attention being given to other items of work in an Income-tax Office. They also assisted in preparation of instructions and guidelines on prosecution of tax-evaders.

(d) Rupees sixty six thousand approximately.

Income declared under Voluntary Disclosure Schemes

3777. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of persons who disclosed incomes under the first and second Voluntary Disclosure Schemes, separately, indicating the number of declarants who were not assessed prior to their declaration and also indicating (i) the total number of cases in which assessments have been completed; (ii) the revenue-yield from such cases; (iii) the number of such assessed cases in which assessment has been based on declarations; (iv) the number of assessed cases in which the assessment has not been based on declarations (v) the number of such cases in which it has been found necessary to reopen assessments based on declarations, and (vi) the difference between the demand of the original assessment accepting the declaration and the demand of the revised assessment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The number of persons who made declarations under section 68 of the Finance Act, 1965 is 2,001. These declarations were made within a period of three months from March to May, 1965. Under section

24 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965, 1,14,266 persons made disclosures during the period 19-8-1965 to 31-3-1966. 191 persons under the first scheme and 77,030 under the second scheme of voluntary disclosure were not assessed to tax prior to the disclosures. (i) There is no question of any assessments being made under these two schemes. Under the first scheme, tax was to be paid at 60% of the declared amount (subject to a rebate of 3% in respect of payments before 31-3-1965). Similarly, under the second scheme, tax was to be calculated on the declared income treating it as the total income of the year in which it was declared, without any rebates or other allowances. The number of disclosures accepted under the first scheme was 2,001 and under the second scheme 1,07,565.

(ii) Tax demand raised in respect of the valid disclosures under the two schemes was Rs. 3080.33 lakhs and Rs. 1971.15 lakhs respectively.

(iii) In view of reply to part (i), no question of assessment arose in such cases. The demand raised was in respect of the amounts disclosed by the declarants under the two schemes.

(iv) to (vi). In view of the reply to part (i), the question of the assessment or re-assessment of the declarants does not arise.

Hydro-Electric and Thermal Power Projects in Jammu and Kashmir

3778. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY :

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

(a) the total number, location and other details about the Power Projects both hydro-electric and Thermal undertaken in Jammu and Kashmir State so far;

(b) the total outlay, actual or estimated on them unit-wise;

(c) what is their total capacity actual or proposed;

(d) whether any deadline has been fixed for completing Salal and Chenari projects in particular; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to complete them according to schedule ?

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

SAD) : (a) to (c). The required information
is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project and its location	Installed capacity (MW)	Estimated cost Rs. crores	Expenditure incurred up to March '69	Present	Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	
					Rs. crores	
1.	Gandarbal Hydro near Srinagar.	2 × 3.0 2 × 4.5	Not available	—	Since	completed.
2.	Small Hydels at Rajauri Bhadarwah.	2 × 0.25 2 × 0.16	Not available	—	Since	completed.
3.	Mohora Hydro— 8 K.M. North-east of Uri.	2 × 4.5	1.99	—	Since	completed.
4.	Chenani Hydro— 5 K. M. North-east of Udhampur.	5 × 4.6	8.82	6.16	Three units are expected to be commissioned in 1971-72 and the balance in 1972-73.	
5.	Sumbal Hydro 48 K.M. North-east of Srinagar	2 × 11.25	8.50	3.13	Expected to be completed by 1972-73.	
6.	Lower Jhelum Hydro 72 KM west of Srinagar.	7 × 16	35.00	2.00	Expected to be completed during V Plan.	
7.	Kalakote Therma 120 KM from Jammu.	3 × 7.5	5.00	4.68	One unit already commissioned. The remaining two units are expected to be completed by Mrch, 1970.	
8.	Diesel Station at Srinagar.	8 × 0.52	0.56		Since	competed.

27-9-1969

(d) and (e). The Chenani Hydro-electric Project is expected to be completed by the end of 1972-73 according to the revised

schedule. As regards the Salal Project, the scheme has not yet been formally approved for implementation.

Plots and Dwelling Units Developed by D. D. A. in Delhi

3779. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of plots and dwelling units developed and constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in Delhi in the year 1968-69 and its target regarding them for the year 1969-70: and

(b) how many of these plots and dwelling units have been disposed of through (1) auction (2) lots and (3) by allotment on hire-purchase basis so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The number of plots developed and dwelling units built during 1968-69 and the number proposed to be developed/constructed during 1969-70, by the Authority is indicated below:

	1968-69	Target for 1969-70
Residential plots	2663	5200
Industrial plots	2376	1791
Dwelling units	1138	10574

(b) The number of plots and dwelling units disposed of by various modes during 1968-69 is given below:

	Auction	Draw of lots	Hire-purchase
Residential plots	324	395	—
Industrial plots	66	802	—
Dwelling units	—	—	739

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी उपक्रम

3780. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1967-68 में

प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय सरकारी उपक्रम को कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई; और

(ख) हानि होने के कारण थे और सरकार ने उनकी स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है जिसे उन उपक्रमों को लाभ अर्जित करने वाले उपक्रम बनाया जा सके ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के, सरकारी क्षेत्र के—मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित—उपक्रमों के संचालन के वित्तीय, परिणाम 1967-68 में ये थे :—

उपक्रम एकक का नाम	वास्तविक लाभ (+)। हानि (—)
	(करोड़ रु० में)

- हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड (भिलाई इम्पान संयंत्र) (—) 7.78
- हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड (—) 5.62
- नेशनल कोल डेवलप-मेट कार्पोरेशन बैकंठपुर क्षेत्र की कोयला खाने; (+) 0.42
विश्रामपुर क्षेत्र की कोयला खाने; (+) 0.50
कोर्बा क्षेत्र की कोयला खाने; (—) 0.44
- राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम :
बैलाडीला प्रायोजना (—) 0.01
पन्ना हीरा प्रायोजना (—) 0.18
- नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंटर्स ऐंड पेपर मिल्स (+) 0.20

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, नेशनल कोल डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन और राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम के संचालन के प्रतिकूल परिणामों के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :-

(i) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील (मिलबाई इस्पात संयंत्र):

यद्यपि 25 लाख मेट्रिक टन का विस्तार करने की योजना की मुख्य सुविधाएं पूरी कर ली गयी थी फिर भी कुछ संतुलन उपकरणों के न होने के कारण इष्टतम उत्पादन नहीं किया जा सका। 1967-68 में कारखाने के उत्पादों के लिये मण्डी की स्थिति भी संतोषजनक नहीं थी। वायर राड मिल में, जिस में 1967-68 में उत्पादन शुरू हुआ था, निर्धारित क्षमता पर उत्पादन शुरू होने में कुछ समय लगेगा क्योंकि उस प्रकार के निर्माण-कार्यों का पूर्ण विकास होने की अवधि अपेक्षाकृत लम्बी होती है। कच्चे माल की कीमतों में तथा वेतनों और मजदूरी में वृद्धि होने के कारण उक्त अवधि में उत्पादन लागत में भी काफी वृद्धि हुई।

(ii) हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इण्डिया):

पानी और भाप के टर्बाइनों, बिजली के ट्रांसफार्मरों और कर्षण-उपकरणों जैसी नयी चीजों के निर्माण के विस्तार की नयी योजनाएं, जिन में बहुत प्रगति लगी हुई है, अभी पूरी तरह उत्पादन करने नहीं लगी है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप निश्चित प्रभार पूरी तरह नहीं वसूल किया जा सका।

(iii) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम:

आलोच्य वर्ष में कोरवा कोयला खान में कोयला प्रायः समाप्त हो जाने के कारण इस खान का उत्पादन कम रहा और बांकी की नयी खान में खुदाई का काम होता रहा।

(iv) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम: .

बैलाडीला प्रायोजना में केरल अप्रैल, 1968 में ही उत्पादन शुरू हुआ। 1967-68 के खुदाई से जो फ्लोट धातु प्राप्त हुई थी उसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मण्डी की स्थिति को देखते हुए आर्थिक दृष्टि से हानिकर मूल्यों पर जापान भेजना पड़ा। आशा है कि पन्ना पर की हीरा खान में उत्पादन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य केवल 1970 में ही प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा। इसी बीच बिक्री के लिये नये बाजार ढूंढने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ताकि हीरों के स्टाक को बेचकर समाप्त किया जा सके।

ऊपर जो कुछ बताया गया है उससे यह पता चलेगा कि वित्तीय परिणामों के प्रतिकूल होने के बहुत से कारणों पर सम्बद्ध उपक्रमों के प्रबन्धक-वर्ग का कोई वश नहीं था। फिर भी सरकार स्थिति पर नजर रखे हुए हैं और जिनका कारणों को वश में लाना सम्भव है उन्हें वश में लाने के लिये प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में सिंचाई प्रयोजन हेतु बिजली की बरें

3781. श्री गं० च० बोक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह राज्य में सिंचाई प्रयोजन हेतु बिजली की दरों में कमी करने के लिये राज्य को वित्तीय सहायता दे; और

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

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों को ऋण

3782. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने वर्ष 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य के औद्योगिक विकास के लिये कितने ऋणों की मंजूरी दी और कितने ऋण दिये; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन ऋणों की शर्तों को उदार बनाने का है जिससे मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक से अधिक अविकसित उद्योगों को लाभ हो सके ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने अपने लेखा-वर्ष 1967-68 (जुलाई-जून) में एक औद्योगिक सहकारी समिति को मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी बनाने के लिये 120 लाख रुपये का सहायता-ऋण मंजूर किया था, उस में से अभी तक किसी भाग का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी, निगम ने इस अवधि में, पहले मंजूर किये गये ऋणों से सम्बन्धित 1,27.53 लाख रुपये का भुगतान किया है।

(ख) निगम को निदेश दिये गये हैं कि वह पिछड़े राज्यों और क्षेत्रों को, जहां तक व्यवहार्य हो, सहायता दे ताकि ऐसे प्रदेशों का अधिक संतुलित आर्थिक विकास हो सके। निगम कम विकसित राज्यों में स्थित प्रायोजनाओं के लिये वित्तीय सहायता के आवेदनपत्रों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करता है, बशर्ते कि ये प्रायोजनाएं तकनीकी और वित्तीय दृष्टि से दमदार पायी जायें।

देश के कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में स्थित प्रायोजनाओं को सहायता देने की शर्तों को उदार बनाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में दीर्घावधि सिंचाई योजनाओं को कार्यान्विति को स्थगित करना

3783. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दीर्घावधि योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति को स्थगित करने और अल्पावधि योजनाओं द्वारा अधिकतम भूमि की सिंचाई करने की सलाह दी है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार योजना को धन देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करती रही है। चौथी योजना के प्रारूप में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कुल परिव्यय 355.96 करोड़ रुपये है जिस में 262 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता शामिल है। परन्तु योजना आयोग का प्रस्ताव है कि पांचवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के संदर्भ में राज्यों के संसाधनों का पुनर्विलोकन किया जाए।

मध्य प्रदेश में बहुप्रयोजनीय और बड़ी योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

3784. श्री गं० च० बीक्षित :
श्री लखन लाल गुप्ता :

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

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय किन-किन चुनी हुई बहुपरियोजनीय और बड़ी

योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जा रही है ;

(ख) ये परियोजनाएं किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं और प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिये गत दो वर्षों में कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त हुई ;

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं आरम्भ करने का विचार है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक परियोजना पर कितनी धन राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :

परियोजना का नाम	1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान दी गई पृथग् रक्षित सहायता	1969-70 के लिये प्रस्तावित पृथग् रक्षित सहायता
1	2	3

(लाख रुपयों में)

1. भूतपूर्व मध्य भारत क्षेत्र में चम्बल परियोजना चरण I व 2 (गांधी सागर बांध, राणा प्रताप सागर बांध, कोटा बराज और सिंचाई नहरें)	783.19	80
--	--------	----

	1	2	3
2. बांध परियोजना (महाराष्ट्र के भंडारा जिले में बांध परियोजना की दक्षिण तट 'नहर मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करेगी)		52	60
3. तवा परियोजना (हो-शंगाबाद जिले की)	इस परियोजना के लिये 1969-70 से पृथग् रक्षित सहायता दी जा रही है।		300

(ग) चौथी योजना के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कार्यक्रम को योजना आयोग द्वारा अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दोष सिद्ध के मामले

3785. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपके मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रत्येक कार्यालयों विभागों में वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 और 1969-70, की अवधि में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 409, 420, 437, 477 ए और 120 के अन्तर्गत कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये और

दोष सिद्ध होने वाले मामलों की संख्या क्या थी; और

(ख) उन मामलों का पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

सिन्हाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). 1967-68 और 1969-70 (जुलाई 1969 तक) वर्षों के दौरान ऐसा कोई मामला पंजीकृत नहीं हुआ।

बहरहाल, 1968-69 के दौरान, बिजली उपकरणों और झलाई करने वाली सिलिकन कांसे की छड़ियों की चोरी/गबन के लिये व्याम-मतलुज लिंक परियोजना के एक अनुभागीय अधिकारी के खिलाफ भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 380 और 409 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था। पुलिस अभी इस मामले की छान-बीन कर रही है।

Legalisation of Abortion

3786. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether opinions of the Government of States and Union Territories have been obtained about the proposal of legalising abortion; and

(b) if so, the States and the Union Territories which have supported the measure?

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

(b) The State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Himachal

Pradesh, Pondicherry, A. & N. Administration, L. M. A. Islands, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli have fully supported the measure. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi have also given qualified support to the measure.

भूमि और मकानों के बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों और किरायों में कमी करने के लिये उपाय

3787. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में मकानों की समस्या दिन प्रतिदिन खराब होती जा रही है और भूमि के मूल्यों और मकानों के किरायों में, विशेष रूप से बड़े नगरों में, भारी वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में बढ़ते हुए भूमि के मूल्यों और मकान के किरायों में कमी करने और मकानों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) और (ख). देश में मकानों की कमी में गह्रत देने के लिये, सरकार पहले ही कई सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं तैयार कर चुकी है, जिनका कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्यों के प्रशासनों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इन योजनाओं में एक (योजना यह) है, बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि का अर्जन तथा विकास, जिम में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ भावी-आवास-निर्माताओं को विशेषकर उन्हें जो निम्न आय वर्ग में आते हैं—उचित दर पर आवास स्थल उपलब्ध करने की व्यवस्था है। साधनों के नियन्त्रण के कारण, योजनाओं में प्रगति मांग की अपेक्षा बहुत कम है। इस स्थिति को हल करने के

लिये, जून, 1969 में बंगलौर में हुए, आवास नगर-विकास तथा नगर आयोजना मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने आवास के उद्देश्य के लिये मकानों का बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण करने के लिये भूमि का अर्जन और विकास करने के लिये लगभग 200 करोड़ रुपये, की एक आवर्तन निधि स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है।

Setting up of a new Oil Refinery in North

3788. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Petroleum has made a proposal to set up a new Oil Refinery in the North before 1974;

(b) if so, the main details thereof;

(c) whether Government have examined the proposal; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In their recent study, the Indian Institute of Petroleum have concluded that the planned refining capacity of 26.8 million tonnes by 1973 will not be sufficient to meet the demand even in that year. To meet the total projected demand of 1975, the report indicates additional capacity of approximately 8 million tonnes considering the surplus/deficit. The report has indicated the need for a new refinery of at least 3 million tonnes to be in operation by 1974 in North-Western India. The actual capacity of the refinery the report indicates, would depend on the economic supply of the refinery and will have to be decided on the basis of the techno-economic study.

(c) and (d). The examination is in progress to determine when, where and how the total additional capacity be created.

Loans to States for Rural Electrification Schemes

3789. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have recently sanctioned loans to the States for financing expenditure in the current financial year on rural electrification Schemes; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned to each State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). From the current financial year no earmarked loan assistance is being given to the States for implementing rural electrification schemes. Government of India, however, provides Central assistance for the State plan schemes, including rural electrification schemes, in the form of block loans and grants. The State Governments receive monthly ways and means advances from the Centre and these advances are adjusted against the overall Central assistance provided to the States at the close of the financial year.

Shares of Private and Public Sectors in Marketing of Petroleum Products.

3790. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the respective shares of the public and the Private Sectors in the marketing of each petroleum product in terms of percentage, volume and value separately in India; and

(b) the likely, position at the end of 1973-74 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) The respective shares of the Public and the Private Sectors in the marketing of each petroleum product during 1968 in terms of volume and percentage is given in the statement

laid down on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--1705/69]. The information in terms of value is not available.

(b) The market participation of the Public Sector is likely to go up substantially by 1973-74. The actual position will however, depend on how the demand for various products materialises.

भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय द्वारा वर्ज किये गये मामले

3791. श्री मोहलू प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 409, 420, 467, 468, 477क तथा 120 के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1967-68, 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 में पृथक्-पृथक् रूप से उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन प्रत्येक कार्यालयों/विभागों ने कितने मामले आरम्भ किये तथा उनके मंत्रालय के कार्यालयों/विभागों के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में सीधे पुलिस द्वारा कितने मामले आरम्भ किये गये और उनमें से कितने मामलों में दण्ड दिया गया; और

(ख) उनका पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सारे देश में इस मंत्रालय के कार्यालयों और विभागों से सूचना एकत्रित करने में जिस श्रम और समय की आवश्यकता है उसके अनुरूप फल नहीं मिलेगा।

Weekly off for Delhi Doctors

3792. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

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

(a) whether weekly off will be given to Doctors in Delhi;

(b) if so, on what basis; and

(c) whether this will be on rotational basis ?

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). Subject to exigencies, all doctors in the Government hospitals in Delhi are given a weekly day off.

Medical Officers under the Central Government Health Scheme get a weekly off as the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries are closed on Sundays. A Medical Officer is, however, on duty by turn during the day or in the night in certain selected dispensaries to provide emergency service on Sundays/closed holidays. The Medical Officer who is detailed for duty in the night is allowed off for the morning session of the next working day. No off duty concession is, however, given to the Medical Officers required to do duty during the day on a Sunday or a closed holiday.

Doctors going abroad for Higher Studies

3793. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total number of doctors having gone abroad for higher studies during the last three years from the various States of India and the policy of the Government with regard to permitting doctors to go abroad for higher studies with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Facilities for higher medical education have been progressively increased in the country, but under the passport law no restrictions are imposed on persons going abroad for higher medical studies.

मध्य प्रदेश में अस्पताल तथा श्रौषधालय

3794. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में सरकारी अस्पतालों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है तथा राज्य में उन गैर-सरकारी औषधालयों और अस्पतालों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनको सरकार अनुदान देती है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के सरकारी अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है तथा राज्य में अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने कितने डाक्टर मांगे हैं; और

(ग) उक्त राज्य में डाक्टरों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति):
(क) सूचना एकत्र कर मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी अस्पतालों में वर्तमान डाक्टरों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र कर मभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी । कमी को पूरा करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया है ।

राजस्थान नहर कोष बनाया जाना

3795. श्री प० सा० बारूपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व उप-प्रधान मन्त्री ने इस वर्ष जून के पहले सप्ताह में राजस्थान के अकाल-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा करते समय बीकानेर में एक सार्वजनिक सभा में अपने भाषण में गांव वालों को तथा जनता को एक राजस्थान नहर कोष बनाने का परामर्श दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कोष बनाने का परामर्श देने में क्या उद्देश्य है और क्या कोई ऐसी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त कोष में जनता, राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्रमशः प्रस्तावित अंशदान कितना होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

Setting up of Research Cell to raise efficiency in Public Undertakings

3796. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report published in Calcutta's *Statesman* of the 27th May to the effect that the Bureau of Public Enterprises would soon open a Research Cell to help raise the efficiency of public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following programme of work is proposed

to be taken up in the Information & Research and other Divisions of the Bureau of Public Enterprises :

(i) Information & Research Division of the Bureau is undertaking a study of the information systems in the public undertakings with the help of an International Labour Organization expert whose services are being obtained under the United Nations Development Programme.

(ii) Research studies on different aspects of management in different fields have been planned to be taken up by the Information & Research and other Divisions of the Bureau.

(iii) As recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission, Data Bank is being established in the Bureau. With the help of the data collected in the proposed Data Bank, research projects on various technical matters which will help in laying down norms and standards of work as also rationalising work and methods procedures will be undertaken.

(iv) Detailed studies in management development are also being undertaken in respect of some major public enterprises.

Running and other expenses on Transport Vehicles owned by the Indian Oil Corporation.

3797. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure every year on repairs, wear and tear, interest and running expenses, lubricant oil and breakage expenses of the transport vehicles owned by the Indian Oil Corporation for supplies in the installations all over India together with expenses on the staff, diesel or petrol;

(b) the percentage of vehicles totally damaged and auctioned or sold or lying here and there and how much loss the Corporation suffered; and

(c) the ratio between private parties owned vehicles' charges for supplies and Corporation owned vehicles' charges for supplies in this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The efforts involved in collecting all the voluminous details for the past years, is not expected to be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

Seizure of Indian Currency by the Ceylon Customs

3798. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon Customs have in their possession nearly Rs. two lakhs in Indian currency seized as unauthorised currency from tourists visiting Ceylon;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have made enquiries about how the money went out of India; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop the outflow of Indian Currency in such huge amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). According to the information available with the High Commission of India in Ceylon, the Ceylon Customs claim to have a sum of nearly Rs. 1,50,000/- in Indian and Pakistani currencies, through seizures from visitors of all nationalities who brought the same unauthorisedly into Ceylon. This amount has reportedly been accumulated over many years. No specific enquiry into this matter at this stage is possible nor is it considered necessary.

(c) Intensified measures are being taken for preventing smuggling of all articles including currency. In line with these measures, stricter vigilance is being exercised on the coastal areas supported by collection of intelligence, redeployment of staff, intensified shore patrols, etc.

World Bank's Assistance for Public Sector Fertilizer Projects

3799. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
 SHRI K. RAMANI :
 SHRI P.P. ESTHOSE :
 SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI R. K. SINHA :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether any success has since been achieved in securing World Bank assistance for the public sector fertilizer projects; and

(b) if so, the latest attitude of the World Bank in this regard and the likely extent and nature of World Bank aid for fertilizer units as a result of these efforts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The World Bank has indicated its willingness to consider proposals for loan assistance for fertilizer plants in the public sector. The matter has been discussed in a preliminary way with the World Bank team which visited the country recently and information about two projects has been given to the team. It is expected that the World Bank will decide on the basis of team's report whether it will be possible to finance one or both projects.

Setting up of Polyester Fibre Units

3800. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Prices, Production and Exports has decided to allow import of know-how from foreign firms for the setting up of polyester fibre units in the country;

(b) if so, from which firms such assistance would be secured and on what terms; and

(c) how far it will enable the country to save in terms of foreign exchange per year by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) The entrepreneurs selected to set up polyester fibre plants have been allowed to negotiate with two foreign firms, namely, M/s. Imperial Chemicals Industries, London and M/s. Chemtex Inc. of U.S.A. for the supply of technical know-how. The possibility of adding one more foreign firm to the list is under examination. Broadly speaking, it is expected that the foreign exchange cost will be less for the second and successive plants. The detailed terms are to be negotiated by concerned Indian entrepreneurs direct subject to approval of Government.

(c) The savings will depend upon the actual production of polyester fibre in the new units to be set up during the Fourth Plan period. However, it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 24000 tonnes per annum of Polyester Fibre will be produced with a value equivalent in foreign exchange of Rs. 24 crores.

Resumption of Japanese Aid to India

3801. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
 SHRI R. K. SINHA :
 SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
 SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOU DHURY :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEER-
 APPA :
 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approached the Japanese Government to resume project aid, the flow of which had virtually ceased since 1965;

(b) if so, in what context the question was taken up and the precise case of Government of India in this regard ; and

(c) the Japanese Governments' reaction thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). With the Indian economy showing considerable improvement and stabilization following a favourable trend both in agriculture and industry and in the context of the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan, requests were made to all Consortium countries, including Japan, to provide project assistance, in addition to non-project aid. The matter was also referred to during the visit of the Prime Minister to Japan in June, 1969. The Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's visit, stated, among other things, that the Prime Minister of Japan agreed to resume project aid to India starting with the development of the Vishakapatnam Outer Harbour Project and Oil Exploration. Consultations are now to be held between the two Governments to work out the detailed arrangements.

Conference of Public Relations Officials of Public Sector Undertakings

3802. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises recently convened a Conference of the Public Relations Officials of the various Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) the subjects on the agenda of the Conference;

(c) the decisions and recommendations of the Conference;

(d) the outsiders who were invited to address the Conference; and

(e) whether Government will place a list of all the participants who attended the Conference ?

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

(b) The main subjects discussed at the Conference were (a) The problems of public

relations in public sector undertakings. (b) the objectives of public relations in public sector. (c) the functions, responsibilities and status of public relations officers and (d) the organisation of Public Relations Department.

(c) The major recommendations of the conference were :

(a) Basic aims and objectives of public sector undertakings should be suitably projected to the relevant segments of the public in order to correct the wrong impression and to build a correct image of the enterprises.

(b) Clear PR objectives should be laid down and programmes planned on a long term basis.

(c) Functions, responsibilities, status and role of Public relations officers and managers should be clearly spelt out and also the qualifications required of them should be laid down.

(d) Public relations managers should have ready accessibility to the Chief executives.

(e) There should be a Committee set-up in the public undertakings composed of members of the Board and the public relations managers to formulate PR policies, objectives and programmes and also evaluate them.

(f) There should be greater PR consciousness among the top management and also other personnel in the undertakings.

(g) Periodical training programmes should be arranged where training in the use of modern techniques and tools in the field of communications and public relations could be given to PR personnel.

(h) Research and studies in activities which have a bearing on public relations should be undertaken.

(i) A standing Committee comprising of senior PR officers of undertakings and with Government representatives of it should be constituted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to guide and counsel the undertakings in public relations matters.

(d) and (e). Representatives from the following undertakings participated in the conference:

1. Air-India
2. Ashoka Hotels Ltd.
3. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
4. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
5. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
6. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.
7. Bokaro Steel Ltd.,
8. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
9. Central Warehousing Corpn.
10. Cochin Refineries Ltd.
11. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.
12. Engineers India Ltd.,
13. Export Credit and Guarantee Corpn. Ltd.
14. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
15. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
16. Food Corporation of India.
17. Heavy Engineering Corporation.
18. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
19. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
20. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.
21. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
22. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
23. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.
24. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
25. Hindustan Steel Works Constn. Ltd.
26. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
27. India Tourism Dev. Corp. Ltd.
28. Indian Airlines Corpn.
29. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
30. Indian Oil Corpn.
31. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
32. Industrial Finance Corpn.
33. Instrumentation Ltd.
34. Janpath Hotels Ltd.
35. Life Insurance Corpn.
36. Lubrizol India Ltd.
37. Madras Refineries Ltd.
38. Minerals & Metals Trdg. Corpn. of India Ltd.
39. Mining and Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.

40. Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd.
41. The Mogul Line Ltd.
42. National Buildings Constn. Corpn. Ltd.
43. National Coal Dev. Corpn.
44. National Instruments Ltd.
45. National Minerals Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
46. National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.
47. National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.
48. National Textiles Corpn.
49. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
50. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
51. Praga Tools Ltd.
52. Pyrites & Phosphates Chemicals Ltd.
53. Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd.
54. State Trading Corpn.
55. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
56. Uranium Corpn. of India.

In order to have the benefit of current thinking and practices in non-government organisations, certain outside experts were invited to participate in the conference. They were : (i) Public Relations managers of Dunlop India Limited, Imperial Tobacco Company of India and United Commercial Bank; and an Independent Public Relations Counsellor (who was formerly public relations manager of TISCO); an expert on human relations from the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad and the Director of the Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi.

Ban on revision of Pay Scales of Central Government Employees

3803. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is still a ban on the revision of pay scales in respect of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether all the Union and Federations of Central Government Employees have protested against this decision of the Government ?

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

(b) As a measure of economy.

(c) No, Sir, but certain Employees' Unions have been demanding the setting up of a new Pay Commission. In Government's view it is not opportune now to appoint a Pay Commission having regard, among other factors, to the overall needs of the national economy.

सम्पूर्ण देश में समान कर प्रणाली

3804. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के महानिदेशक श्री एम० भूतलिंगम् द्वारा दिये गये इस सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सम्पूर्ण देश में समान कर प्रणाली होनी चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सुझावों का व्योम क्या है; और

(ग) डम सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) श्री भूतलिंगम ने दो मुख्य सुझाव दिये थे । उनका पहला सुझाव यह था कि उत्पादन-शुल्क तथा बिक्री-कर की मौजूदा प्रणाली समाप्त करके उनके स्थान पर, बड़े हुए मूल्य पर समान-कर लगा दिया जाय । उन्होंने दूसरा सुझाव यह दिया था कि कृषि-जन्य आमदनी तथा उससे भिन्न आमदनी दोनों तरह की आमदनियों पर, वृद्धिशील दरों पर इकट्ठा आय-कर लगाया जाय ।

(ग) सरकार इन सुझावों के सम्बन्ध में, जिन्हें श्री भूतलिंगम ने एक ऐसे आदर्श समाधान के रूप में पेश किया है जिसके लिये

संविधान में बहुत अधिक संशोधन करना आवश्यक होगा, अपने विचार प्रकट करने की जरूरत नहीं समझती ।

श्री भूतलिंगम ने "केन्द्रीय कर-व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत एवं सरल बनाने" से संबंधित अपनी रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन पर सरकार विचार कर चुकी है । इन सिफारिशों में से जो सिफारिशें स्वीकार्य तथा क्रियान्वित किये जाने की दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य पायी गयी हैं वे वित्त अधिनियम 1968 तथा 1969 के माध्यम से अंशतः क्रियान्वित की जा चुकी हैं अथवा उन्हें कराधान विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक 1969 के जरिये, जो इस समय संसद के समक्ष विचाराधीन है, क्रियान्वित करने का विचार है ।

Non-availability of Typhoid Vaccine at New Delhi Municipal Committee Immunisation Centre

3805. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: 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 during the wake of typhoid in the capital in the month of June, 1969 the New Delhi Municipal Committee Immunisation Centre had no Vaccine;

(b) the number of men, women and children patients who could not be given typhoid vaccine; and

(c) the reasons for the shortage of typhoid vaccine and the steps taken to remedy 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) No.

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

**Common Rooms in Lodi Road Chummeries
in New Delhi**

3806. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether Government propose to utilise the common Rooms got evicted from the allottees of the Lodi Road Chummeries in New Delhi.

(b) whether the allottees can live in a single room without common facilities like the Dining Hall and the Kitchen;

(c) whether there is any scheme to improve the accommodation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The single room Chummeries were designed initially for allotment to bachelors but these are now allotted to family officers also. The Dining Halls and Kitchens got vacated from the unauthorised occupants can be allotted in the name of one of the allottees of the Blocks on receipt of the consent of other allottees subject to the conditions that all the allottees will be responsible for maintenance, up-keep of the common places and for their proper use. It is for the allottees of the Blocks to come forward for the allotment of the Dining Halls and Kitchens which are lying vacant.

(c) and (d). Out of 10 Blocks of Chummeries, 4 Blocks were converted into family suites a few years ago. Subject to availability of funds it is proposed to convert the remaining 6 Blocks into family suites.

**Utilisation of Rated Capacities of Public
Sector Undertakings**

3807. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD. :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of percentage of utilisation of rated capacities of the various public sector undertakings; and

(b) the reasons where the percentage of actual production and utilisation was below 50 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Statement showing the utilisation of the rated capacities of Central Government undertakings in 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1706 /69*]

(b) Under-utilisation below 50% of capacity occurred in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, certain units/departments in Hindustan Machine Tools, Heavy Electricals (India), Bharat Heavy Electricals, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Fertilizer Corporation (Trombay and Sindri Units) and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. The main reasons for the low capacity utilisation in these units/departments were :

(i) Inadequate demand due to recessionary conditions continued in the Heavy Electricals and Heavy Engineering Industries. Also M.A.M.C. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., H.M.T., and I.D.P.L. faced poor demand for some conventional items.

(ii) unsatisfactory labour conditions which particularly affected units operating in the eastern region.

(iii) shortage of raw materials and components, affected production in M.A.M.C. H.E.(I) Ltd., B.H.E.L. and I.D.P.L.

(iv) Power shortage curtailed production in the Rishikesh Plant of I.D.P.L.

(v) Initial teething troubles which affected H.E.C., M.A.M.C., I.D.P.L. and B.H.E.L., also contributed to the shortfall in production. (vi) Lack of certain facilities (which were still under erection) affected the working of H.E.C., B.H.E.L. & I.D.P.L.

Under-utilisation of installed capacity of Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras

3808. 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 in the case of Surgical Instruments Plant at Madras the percentage of utilisation of the installed capacity was only 4 per cent during the year 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b) In view of the accumulation of stocks of instruments produced in 1965-66 and 1966-67, the production of the plant in 1967-68 was restricted to actual orders in hand and for training of workers in Grinding and Assembly Shops. In respect of non-moving items, only the instruments in unfinished stage were completed. This resulted in lower utilization of the plant capacity.

However in order to improve the utilization, the plant has undertaken a regular, product diversification programme in the light of the findings of the market surveys. Family Planning instruments, for which orders have been secured from the Directorate General, Supplies and Disposals have already been included in the product-mix.

Various Committees of Surgeons have been constituted to advise the plant on the type and priority of instruments to be taken up for development and commercial production. Some promotional measures like appointing dealers for instruments and popularising student's dissecting kits have also been taken to boost the sales.

New T.B. Hospitals for Kanpur, U.P.

3809. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kanpur has the maximum percentage of T. B. patient in comparison to Calcutta, Bombay and Madras but has minimum number of T.B. Hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government proposed to open more hospitals in Kanpur and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to make any survey to judge the exact percentage of T.B. patients in these towns 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) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Drinking Water Supply Schemes of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

3810. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : 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. 4093 on the 24th March, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the following drinking water schemes in respect of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have since been finalised;

(i) Urban Schemes:—Jamai, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Garoth (Madhya Pradesh)

(ii) Rural Schemes:—Gala, Mandipura (Madhya Pradesh)

(iii) Urban Schemes:—Secunderabad Water Supply Improvements (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) if so, when these schemes would be commenced ?

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 position regarding the various schemes is as under:—

A. Madhya Pradesh

1. Urban Schemes

(i) *Jamai and Garoth*:—The State Government has been asked to revise the scheme on the basis of the comments of the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation.

(ii) *Gwalior*:—The scheme has been approved and the work is under execution.

(iii) *Jabalpur*:—The scheme has been approved and is nearing completion. The completed works have already been put into operation.

2. Rural Schemes

(i) *Gala Mandipura*:—The scheme has been finalised and completed.

B. Andhra Pradesh

1. Urban Scheme.

(i) *Secunderabad Water Supply Improvements Scheme*:—

Revised proposals for remodelling water supply to Secunderabad have been examined by the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and clarifications on certain points have been called for from the State Chief Engineer. The work has already been taken up for execution and is estimated to be completed by 1971-72.

Provisions of Premises to Public Undertakings in Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta

3811. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is slackening in the efforts of Government in providing its own premises to the offices of various public undertakings located in Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the annual rental paid by the public undertakings located in those cities during

years 1966, 1967 and 1968 and the step being taken to minimise the expenditure on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. The Government do make available to the public undertakings accommodation if there is any surplus with them after meeting the requirements of the Government offices. Whenever Government accommodation is not available to any public undertaking at Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, the public undertakings have taken on rent private accommodation the public undertakings have not reported any difficulty in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information regarding details of rent paid for hired accommodation in Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta by public undertakings during the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 is not available. However, the Estimates Committee in their Fiftieth Report (Third Lok Sabha) (1964) had worked out that the rent paid by public enterprises in the cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras was Rs. 87.78 lakhs. The corresponding up-to-date figures are being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Statement on drought relief

3812. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts sanctioned by the Centre to the various States for drought relief, State-wise, in 1968-69;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had asked the people to launch an "agitation" at Madras on 16th June, 1969 to condemn the Centre for its discrimination in the matter of affording drought relief and to "battle with the Centre" to obtain more money; and

(c) if so, Central Government's reaction to it and to guarantee equal treatment to all the States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Central financial assistance released to State Governments towards drought relief expenditure in 1968-69.

(Rs. In crores)

State	Central assistance released
1. Andhra Pradesh	14.00
2. Gujarat	4.50
3. Mysore	10.00
4. Orissa	5.00
5. Rajasthan	14.51
6. Tamil Nadu	1.25

(b) The Government of India are not aware of the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister having asked the people to launch any such agitation. He only appealed to the Panchayat Unions and other local bodies in the State to send telegrams to the Centre focussing attention on the drought situation in the State and the need for increased assistance towards drought relief measures.

(c) The attention of the Chief Minister has been drawn to the fact that Central assistance towards natural calamities relief is provided under a well established policy which applies equally to all States.

Electricity from Nepal

3813. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Nepal has offered to sell its surplus electricity to the Government of India; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon and details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Government of Nepal expressed a desire to avail power supply to their places adjoining Indian border in Terai area since their diesel generation was costlier. That Government had also suggested reciprocal arrangements so that where Hydro Power was available in Nepal and if places in India adjoining Nepal border are in need of such power the same could be made available. The economics and other details remain to be studied.

मध्य प्रदेश में मलेरिया इन्सपेक्टरों का स्थानान्तरण

3814. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) इस समय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में कितने मलेरिया यूनिट कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) सामान्य प्रशासनिक नियमों के अनुसार मलेरिया इन्सपेक्टरों तथा वर्ग्ड मलेरिया इन्सपेक्टरों को कितनी अवधि के बाद एक यूनिट से दूसरे यूनिट में स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सामान्यतः स्थानान्तरण के नियमों का पालन करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को अनुदेश जारी किये हैं अथवा जारी करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया

उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 29.00 मलेरिया एकक काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जन सेवा की अत्यावश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राज्य सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार मलेरिया इन्सपेक्टरों तथा वरिष्ठ मलेरिया इन्सपेक्टरों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान में स्थानान्तरित करने के लिये सामान्यतः तीन से पांच वर्ष की अवधि निर्धारित की है।

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम के मुचारू रूप में चलने के लिये, राज्य स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों को समय-समय पर यह मलाह दी गई है कि वे जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके, मंक्रमण काल में अपने मलेरिया कर्मचारियों को स्थानान्तरित नहीं करें।

दिल्ली में सड़कों का नवीकरण

3815. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में सड़कों की सफाई और उनको चौड़ा करने के लिये तथा इन सड़कों पर लगे कम वाट वाले बल्बों तथा ट्यूबों के स्थान पर अधिक वाट वाले बल्ब तथा ट्यूब लगाने की व्यवस्था करने का है जिससे रात्रि के समय सड़कों तथा रास्तों पर पर्याप्त रोशनी हो;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये वर्ष 1969-70 में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कितनी धनराशि नियत की है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने सूचित किया है कि उस ने जहाँ भी आवश्यक था सड़कों चौड़ी की हैं और सड़कों की रोशनी में सुधार किया है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचना दी है कि जहाँ आवश्यक हो सड़कों को चौड़ा करने और सड़कों की रोशनी में सुधार करने की योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं। इन दोनों निकायों ने सूचना दी है कि सड़कों की सफाई की व्यवस्था मौजूद है।

(ख) 1969-70 में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सड़कों के सुधार के लिये नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका को 20 लाख रुपये और दिल्ली नगर निगम के लिये 120 लाख रुपये का नियतन किया है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बिजली के कामों के लिये कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

German Aid for Petro-Chemical Complex at Gujarat

3816. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Federal Republic of Germany has offered to grant a credit to erect a Petrochemical Plant in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the amount of credit offered; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

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

(b) 39 million Deutsch Marks, equivalent to Rs. 7.5 crores.

(c) The detailed loan agreement with the concerned W. German credit institution is being finalised.

Projects aided by East and West Germany

3817. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of development projects in India aided by (i) the Government of Federal Republic of Germany; and

(ii) the Government of East Germany ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : A statement showing the names of some important projects financed wholly or partly out of loans from the Government of Federal Republic of Germany is attached.

(ii) There are no development projects in India aided by the German Democratic Republic.

Statement

1. Rourkela Steel Plant.
2. Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati (Expansion; conversion to alloy steel)
3. Railway Programme.
4. Rourkela Fertilizer Plant.
5. Neyveli Lignite Corporation—Mining Scheme.
6. Neyveli Briquetting and Carbonisation Plant.
7. New Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.
8. Kalinga Pig Iron Works, Barbil (Orissa).

N.B.—The list contains projects involving use of Governmental Credit from the Federal Republic of Germany for amounts of DM 10 million (Rs. 1.875 crores) and more.

N.C.D.C. Agreements with Japanese Company for Coking Coal

3818. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHE-

MICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Corporation has entered into agreement with a Japanese Company for the supply of coking coal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मैमर्स कॅपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इण्डिया
(प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, विल्ली द्वारा बेय
आयकर की बकाया राशि

3819. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1965-66, 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 के लिये मैमर्स कॅपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इण्डिया (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, दिल्ली की ओर आयकर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) इस बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) मैमर्स कॅपिटल फाइनेंस आफ इण्डिया (प्रा०) लि०, दिल्ली पर 31 मार्च, 1969 को वित्तीय वर्ष 1965-66 से 1967-68 तक से सम्बन्धित कर निर्धारण

वर्ष 1966-67 में 1968-69 तक के लिये जारी की गयी मांगों में से 3,04,561 रु० की रकम बकाया थी। इन मांगों के बारे में अपील दायर की गई है।

(ख) इस बकाया को वसूल करने के लिये निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है :—

- (i) आय-कर अधिनियम की धारा 222 के अन्तर्गत वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किये गये हैं; (ii) धारा 226 (3) के अन्तर्गत अभिग्रहण की कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है; और (iii) मांग की रकम को अदा नहीं करने के कारण 26,180 रु० का दण्ड भी लगाया गया है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के बागबानी निदेशालय के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को वदियां सप्लाई किया जाना

3820. 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 केन्द्रीय सरकार चतुर्थ श्रेणी के सभी कर्मचारियों को वदियां सप्लाई करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय निर्माण विभाग के बागबानी निदेशालय के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को वदियां न सप्लाई 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।

(ख) बागबानी निदेशालय के उन चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को वदियां सप्लाई कर

दी गई है, जो सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये सामान्य आदेशों के अधीन वदियों की सप्लाई के पात्र हैं।

मानव स्वास्थ्य पर गधी तथा ऊंटनी के दूध का प्रभाव

3821. श्री निहाल सिंह : स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में पीने और खाने पदार्थ बनाने के लिये गधी तथा ऊंटनी का दूध प्रयोग किया जाता है; और

(ख) मानव स्वास्थ्य पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार गुजरात और हरियाणा के कुछ क्षेत्रों में गधी और ऊंटनी का दूध उपयोग में लाया जाता है।

(ख) मानव स्वास्थ्य पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

Charges of Smuggling against Administrative Officer of UNESCO Office, New Delhi

3822. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 791 on the 31st March, 1969, and state :

(a) whether the enquiries by the Collector of Excise, Delhi, into the charges of smuggling against Shri S.P. Dewan, Administrative Officer, UNESCO Office, New Delhi, have since been completed;

(b) if so, what are the main findings; and

(c) the progress made in respect of this case in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) Case against Shri S.P. Dewan under the Customs Act, 1962, is still under adjudication by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.

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

(c) No prosecution case against Shri Dewan has so far been launched in the Court. The question of launching any prosecution in the Court will be considered by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi, after the departmental adjudication is over.

Shortage of Income Tax Forms

3823. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that printed forms such as (i) forms of return of income (ii) challan for paying interest deducted at source other than interest on security under Section 194A of the Income Tax Act and (iii) the form of certificate of deduction of tax and of statement to be made to the Income Tax Officer in this connection are in short supply;

(b) whether the work has suffered on account of non-availability of these forms in time;

(c) whether any complaints have been received in respect of timely availability of any other forms if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) There have been no complaints from the field offices about the shortage of forms except the forms referred to in item (ii).

(b) Non-availability of these forms did not affect the day-to-day work of the Department though it did result in a postponement of the deposit of tax deducted at source.

(c) Yes, Sir. There were complaints from the field offices that the supplies of Wealth-tax Return forms from the Manager, Forms Store, Calcutta (the central agency for the printing and supply of forms to the Income-tax Department) were not adequate or timely.

Complaints were received from the following Commissioners :—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad. | 6. Kanpur. |
| 2. Bangalore. | 7. Lucknow. |
| 3. Bombay. | 8. Madras. |
| 4. Delhi. | 9. Patiala. |
| 5. Hyderabad. | 10. Poona. |

Similarly, there were complaints from a few Commissioners about the short supply of forms of estimates of advance tax, challans for payment of advance tax, notices of demand etc.

(d) The matter was taken up with the Manager, Forms Store, Calcutta and Chief Controller of Printing & Stationery, New Delhi and some additional supplies were secured. Some of the Commissioners of Income-tax also got the Wealth-tax return forms printed locally.

Import of Airconditioners by Former Acting Chief of UNESCO Mission in India

3824. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1216 on the 21st April, 1969 concerning the illegal importation of airconditioners by a former Acting Chief of UNESCO Mission in India, for his personal use but certifying them for official use, in collaboration with the Mission's Administrative Officer, Shri S.P. Dewan, and state :

(a) the action taken against Shri Dewan;

(b) whether Government proposes to write directly to the UNESCO Headquarters, Paris regarding the conduct of the concerned Chief and the Administrative Officer in

view of the fact that a Chief of Mission, who is the highest UNESCO Official in India, is involved in this breach of diplomatic privilege; and

(c) the precautionary steps Government propose to take not to allow the recurrence of such breach of diplomatic privileges in view of the fact that the concerned Administrative Officer is still working in this Mission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI): (a) The case under the Customs Act, 1962, against Shri S.P. Dewan is under adjudication by the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi.

(b) and (c). The case against Shri S.P. Dewan is yet to be decided. The present Chief of the UNESCO Mission in India has assured the Government that appropriate action would be taken against the persons concerned and against recurrence of similar incidents. It is, therefore, not proposed to write directly to the UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, regarding this case of which, they are already aware.

Oil find in Gujarat

3825. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission struck oil on the 18th June, 1969 at Tharad in Banas-kantha District in Northern Gujarat under the Mehsaan Project ;

(b) if so, the number of wells dug in the area and the number of those which have yielded oil;

(c) whether any qualitative and quantitative analysis of the find has been made; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

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

(b) The first well is currently under drilling. No indications of presence of oil have been obtained in this well, so far.

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

रामगढ़ जिला (बिहार) में कैम्पा ड्रिलिंग कैम्प के श्रमिकों द्वारा की गई शिकायत

3826. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के हजारी बाग जिले में रामगढ़ स्थित कैम्पा ड्रिलिंग कैम्प के 18 श्रमिकों ने 6 या 25 मई, 1969 को भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण विभाग, भारत सरकार, कलकत्ता के महानिदेशक को लिखित शिकायत भेजी है ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और मभा पटल पर रखी दी जायेगी ।

इण्डोनेशिया को ऋण का बिया जाना

3827. श्री शशि भूषण :

श्री रा० कृ० सिंह :

श्री हिम्मत् सिंहका :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इण्डो-नेशिया को ५ करोड़ रुपये का एक नया ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इंडोनेशिया को दिये गये पहले ऋण की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) जी, नहीं। इंडोनेशिया को 5 करोड़ रुपये का एक नया ऋण देने के लिये इंडोनेशिया की सरकार से कोई औपचारिक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ग) भारत द्वारा इंडोनेशिया को दिये गये 10 करोड़ रुपये के एक पहले ऋण की रकम अभी तक बकाया है।

Alleged Smuggling of Jewellery to Pakistan by Nawab of Rampur

3828. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
 SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
 SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
 SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
 SHRI SHARDA NAND :
 SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
 SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :
 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
 SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
 SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
 SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate and the Revenue Intelli-

gence Wing of her Ministry raided the house of Nawab of Rampur at Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi, in the month of May, 1969;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some documents were seized revealing that the said Nawab smuggled into Pakistan jewellery worth Rs. 12 lakhs;

(c) if so, whether prosecution has been launched against the Nawab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). In connection with the investigations into certain transactions suspected to involve contravention of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, the Nawab and Begum of Rampur were contacted. They readily furnished the documents required for the investigation. A search of the house of the Nawab of Rampur by the Enforcement Directorate or the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence was, therefore, not necessary. The documents are under scrutiny. The fact whether there has been any *prima facie* contravention of the Customs Act, 1962 and/or of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 and the amount involved in such contravention will be known only on completion of the investigations.

The question of launching prosecution proceedings does not arise at this stage.

Financial advances to Agriculturists of Orissa

3829. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of credit which the State Bank of India has advanced to farmers and agriculturists in Orissa in 1968-69 and 1969-70 so far;

(b) the total amount of credit which the Agricultural Credit Corporation in Orissa has advanced during this period so far;

(c) the total amount of credit which the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in Orissa has advanced so far during this period;

(d) the total amount of credit which the commercial banks in Orissa have advanced for agricultural purposes during this period so far; and

(e) the total amount of credit which the Reserve Bank of India has put at the disposal of the credit societies for 1969-70 for this purpose ?

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

(b) No State Agricultural Credit Corporation has yet been established in Orissa.

(c) Three schemes have been sanctioned in Orissa costing Rs. 66.6 lakhs. Out of this, Agricultural Refinance Corporation is committed to contribute Rs. 54.7 lakhs of which Rs. 3.6 lakhs have been drawn upto 23rd June, 1969.

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

(e) The total credit limits sanctioned for the year 1969-70 by the Reserve Bank of India to the Orissa State Co-operative Bank for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops amounted to Rs. 820 lakhs.

Visit by Fertilizer Corporation of India's Delegation to Iran for Ammonia Project

3830. SHRI N.K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation from the Fertilizer Corporation of India proceeded to Tehran to expedite the ammonia project;

(b) where is the joint Indo-Iranian Fertilizer project likely to be located; and

(c) its capital cost and the likely date of Commissioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) In accordance with the understanding reached between the Government of India and Iran,

a Joint Working Group consisting of representatives of the agencies nominated by the two Governments has been constituted to prepare a techno-economic report on the setting up of a joint venture in Iran for production of ammonia. The Fertilizer Corporation of India being the agency nominated by the Government of India two engineers of the Corporation have gone to Iran.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to indicate at this stage, where the joint Indo-Iranian venture in Iran will be located and its likely cost and date of commissioning.

Aid from West Germany for Fertilizer Plants at Korba and Talcher in Orissa

3831. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Finance Minister had gone to West Germany in the first week of July 1969 to seek credit for the proposed coal-based fertilizer plants at Korba and Talcher in Orissa;

(b) whether credit for these specific projects had been arranged; and

(c) if so, to what extent and how ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The former Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, visited the Federal Republic of Germany in July, 1969 at the invitation of the Government of that country, to deliver the main lecture on Mahatma Gandhi at the Conference organised by the German Gandhi Committee. The opportunity provided by this visit was also utilised to discuss various matters of mutual interest with the Federal German Chancellor and other important members of the Federal Government. The discussions included *inter alia* the general question of the need for German capital aid and suppliers' credit to cover the import requirements of projects including fertilizer plants with German orientation.

(b) No Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Installation of Fertilizer Plants during Fourth Plan

3832. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state the names of places where the fertilizer plants are going to be installed in the country during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): Construction of new fertilizer projects is in progress at Durgapur, Cochin, Madras, Barauni, and Kanpur. Construction work on the expansion schemes has been undertaken in the factories at Namrup and Udyogamandal. In addition, construction work on a fertilizer project is expected to commence shortly at Goa. Further, approval has been given in principle for location of fertilizer projects at Kandla, Sheva-Nhova, Mangalore, Mirzapur, Vishakapatnam, Kamptee and at a location in U.P./Punjab. The expansion of the Vishakapatnam and Trombay fertilizer factories have also been approved in principle. Proposals to locate fertilizer factories at Ramagundam, Talcher, Haldia, Paradeep, Mithapur, Tuticorin, Korba and expansion of the projects at Nangal and Cochin are under consideration.

Selling of meat and dead animals for human consumption in Andhra Pradesh

3833. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

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 meat of animals, which died in large numbers in the Cyclone in Vijayawada, Andhra, is being sold for human consumption;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a woman died after eating this meat; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to educate the people and provide adequate supply of food in the cyclone affected areas of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) The meat of animals that died in Cyclone in Vijayawada was sold for human consumption in Jujuru village in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes.

(c) Steps were taken to educate the people and arrangements were made by the State Government for adequate supply of food there and in other flood affected areas. Public were also warned against consumption of meat of dead animals.

Deficit Financing and Inflation

3834. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of deficits in the States budgets recently announced;

(b) whether the Central Government have considered if such deficit financing by State Governments will frustrate its policy and increase inflation from expenditures of an unproductive nature;

(c) whether any State Government have blamed the Centre for inflation;

(d) if so, whether Government have studied the rise in the price index by 12 points (on June 23) compared with the last year and 13 points in food prices during the last one month; and

(e) if so, whether Government will reconsider the prices fixed by it during the last four months, particularly the wheat support prices from which the rise has commenced and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) A statement is laid on the

Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1707/69*]

(b) The incurring of substantial deficits by the State Governments would result in inflationary pressures. However, the deficits of the State Governments may turn out to be lower than had been visualised in their budgets. The estimates of receipts and expenditures as indicated by the State Governments in their budgets may undergo revision. Also, some of the State Governments may undertake additional resource mobilisation in the course of the current year.

(c) Government has seen some press reports in this regard.

(d) The general price index (1952-53-100) during the week ended June 21, 1969 stood at 224.8 and showed an increase of 20.6 points (10.1 per cent) over its level in the corresponding week of the preceding year, and an increase of 9.7 points (4.5 per cent) over the preceding month. The price index for food articles stood at 241.9 on June 21, 1969 and showed a rise of 14.0 points (6.1 per cent) over the preceding month. According to the general price index for the week ended 26th July, 1969 prices of all commodities show an increase of 1.4 points (0.6 per cent) and of food articles 1.7 points (0.7 per cent) over the month.

(e) The rise in prices has been the result of a number of factors, including a decline in the production levels of commodities like oil seeds, particularly ground nut, raw cotton and gram. Seasonal factors have played a part in recent weeks. Government do not consider that a revision in procurement prices of wheat is called for. These prices have been fixed taking account not only of the short-term price situation but also of the need to stimulate agricultural production and to procure adequate quantities of foodgrains.

Setting up of Aromatics Plant at Koyali

3835. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made so far in setting up the Aromatics plant in the public sector at Koyali;

(b) what expense has been incurred by the Centre in this respect; and

(c) when the plant is expected to go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Technical collaboration contracts with the foreign party have been executed. The detailed list of equipment which is to be imported is being finalised with the assistance of an Indian Engineering Company. A new Company with the name 'Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited' has been incorporated on 22-3-1969 in the State of Gujarat, under the Indian Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Funds totalling Rs. 103.50 lakhs have been released for the project. There is a provision of Rs. 550 lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1969-70 for the Gujarat Aromatic Project.

(c) The aromatics plant is expected to go into production during 1971-72.

Exploitation of abandoned coal mines in Jharia fields

3836. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to exploit the abandoned mines in the Jharia fields to augment the production of coking coal has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The question of augmenting coking coal production from the areas held by the Private Sector including the abandoned coal mines in the Jharia Coal fields by ensuring such production by scientific exploitation methods having due regard to conservation of scarce coking coal resources in the

country, has been engaging the attention of the Government. The proposal in furtherance of this object is under examination. No final conclusions have yet been reached or details yet worked out.

Oil Refinery Near Delhi

3837. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up an Oil Refinery near Delhi during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

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

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

करों की बकाया राशि की अदायगी

3838. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल 1968 से जून 1969 तक की अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों ने करों की अपनी बकाया समस्त राशि का भुगतान किया और इस प्रकार कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) करों की कितनी बकाया राशि की बसूली के मामले अर्निणित पड़े हैं; और

(ग) सरकार की नई करारोपण नीति के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को दंड दिया गया और यदि किसी के भी विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० बं० सेठी): (क) जिन व्यक्तियों ने अप्रैल 1968 तथा जून 1969 के बीच करों की

अपनी बकाया रकमें चुकता की उन की संख्या तथा इस प्रकार उगाही गई रकम के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी करने में काफी समय और श्रम लगेगा।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1969 को आयकर की बकाया की रकम 435.49 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ग) वित्त अधिनियम, 1968 द्वारा उन पर लगाये जाने वाले दण्ड की मात्रा में वृद्धि किये जाने के बाद जिन व्यक्तियों पर धारा 271 के अन्तर्गत आय छिपाने के अपराध में दण्ड लगाया गया, उनकी संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे इकट्ठा करने में पर्याप्त समय और श्रम लगेगा।

Bunds, Dams and Power Stations

3839. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bunds, Dams and Power Stations completed or under completion, their starting capacity and location thereof during the last three years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred for each project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the requisite information in respect of :

(i) Bunds and Dams

(ii) Power Stations

are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1708/69]. It may be mentioned that in regard to irrigation schemes, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is concerned only with major schemes (schemes costing Rs. 5 crores and above) and medium schemes (schemes costing from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 5 crores). It has recently been decided to revise the definition of medium irrigation schemes as those costing between Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 5 crores. The

information in respect of Bunds and Dams is confined to major and medium schemes.

**Seizure of Smuggled Wrist Watches,
Currency and Gold**

3840. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wrist watches valued at Rs. 16 lakhs and currency amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs have been seized at Bhiwandi, 30 miles from Bombay in the first week of July, 1969;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made; and

(c) the total of watches, currency and smuggled gold captured in the months of June and July, 1969 throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) In the afternoon of 4th July 1969, officers of the Central Excise Collectorate, Poona, intercepted a truck on Bombay-Ahmedabad Road and on search thereof recovered the following :—

	Value
	Rs.
(i) 11,750 pieces of wrist watches of swiss origin	15,96,250.00
(ii) 605 pieces of watch straps	9,075.00
(iii) 600 pieces of watch strap clips	300.00
(iv) 3000 currency notes of Rs. 100/- each.	3,00,000.00
(v) Indian straw Board weighing 6,500 Kgs.	6,500.00
Total	19,12,125.00

The above articles along with the truck and a fiat car valued at about Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 18,000 respectively were seized.

(b) Three persons have so far been arrested.

(c) The following articles were seized in the country as a whole during the months of June and July, 1969 :—

Articles	June, 1969	July, 1969
Watches	.. 63,331 pieces	33,058 pieces
Gold	.. 315 Kg.	185 Kg.
Indian Currency	Rs. 3,42,631	Rs. 7,62,149
Foreign Currency (value)	.. Rs.30,600 & £ 30	Rs.24,400 10 US Dollars 29 Full and 6 half sovereigns

Treatment through Sun and Moon Rays

3841. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
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 treatment of some diseases will be possible by the help of the Sun and the Moon rays; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) There does not seem to be any reference in the scientific literature to indicate that treatment of some diseases will be possible with the help of Sun and Moon Rays. Exposure to the Sun has been frequently advised for patients suffering from tuberculosis though the therapeutic efficacy of this regime has not been well established. Exposure to sun rays has also been considered useful for prevention of Vitamin 'D' deficiency. The moon has, however, no rays.

(b) There is no scheme on the subject.

Eye Donors

3842. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many patriots donated their eyes for needy people in the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the names with full addresses of such donors ?

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

(b) According to the practice of the International Eye Bank Association, names and addresses of the actual donors should be kept secret. It is not proposed to depart from this convention.

Exemption of Statutory Housing Boards from Income-Tax and Wealth-Tax

3843. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development has sought the exemption of Statutory Housing Boards from levy of Income and Wealth taxes; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Sale of Crude from 'Bombay High' to Japan

3844. SHRI J.M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHE-

MICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Japanese Government has suggested that India should sell a part of the production of crude from the 'Bombay High' off-shore exploration project to Japan; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the suggestion ?

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.

Joint ventures for oil drilling in Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Muscat

3845. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : SHRI RAM CHANDRA VEERAPPA :

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

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of setting up joint ventures for oil drilling in Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Muscat; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Government have not yet explored the possibility of joint ventures for oil drilling in Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Muscat. They propose to do so in Saudi Arabia and Indonesia very soon.

(b) ONGC has been asked to explore the possibility of joint venture in oil drilling in Indonesia. Two Technical Officers would soon be visiting Saudi Arabia to explore the possibility of joint venture in oil drilling fertilizers and petrochemicals.

**Oil Deposits found in Kizhupallikara,
Kerala**

3846. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that there are rich oil deposits in Kizhupallikara, Trichur District, Kerala;

(b) whether any representation regarding this has been received by the Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(c) The alleged oil show was investigated by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and it was found that the report regarding the discovery of oil deposits in Kizhupallikara was not correct.

केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर 'सी' रिकेट

3847. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री एम० के० जाजू ने केन्द्रीय बिक्री-कर "सी" फार्म जालसाजी के बारे में केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष को कुछ जानकारी दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). 'सी' फार्म के दुरुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में श्री जाजू ने उपनिरीक्षण निदेशक (गुप्त चर्चा) बम्बई को कुछ सूचना दी थी। चूँकि इस मामले का

सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय बिक्री-कर अधिनियम के प्रशासन से था, जिसे लगाने और वसूल करने का कार्य संबंधित राज्य सरकार का होता है, अतः श्री जाजू का परिचय उप-आयुक्त बिक्री-कर (प्रवर्तन) बम्बई से कराया गया और उन्हें यह सलाह दी गई कि उनके पास जो भी सूचना उपलब्ध हो वे उसे उप-आयुक्त बिक्री कर (प्रवर्तन) बम्बई को उपलब्ध करें। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि यद्यपि उप-आयुक्त बिक्री कर (प्रवर्तन) बम्बई के साथ श्री जाजू का परिचय चार महीने पहले कराया गया था तो भी उन्होंने 'सी' फार्मों के दुरुपयोग से सम्बन्धित किसी जालचक्र के मौजूद होने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं दी।

**परिवार नियोजन का कार्य करने वाले
डाक्टरों का सम्मेलन**

3848. श्री झोंकार लाल बरवा : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 अगस्त, 1969 को नई दिल्ली में परिवार नियोजन का कार्य करने वाले डाक्टरों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में व्यंग्य क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० भीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख). राज्य परिवार; नियोजन अफसरों का एक सम्मेलन 11 और 12 अगस्त को बुलाया गया था परन्तु इसे 1 और 2 सितम्बर, 1969 तक के लिये स्थगित कर दिया गया है। सम्मेलन में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में अब तक हुई प्रगति पर विचार

किया जायेगा और भविष्य में कार्यक्रम को और भी अधिक कारगर ढंग से कार्यान्वित करने के लिये उपायों की सिफारिश की जायेगी।

Family Planning Operations and Insertion of Loops

3849. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the Family Planning operations and the loops inserted, State-wise upto-date; and

(b) the name of the State in which the maximum number of operations were performed and the loops inserted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1709/69]

(b) Maharashtra and Punjab have performed the maximum number of sterilisation operations and I.U.C.D. insertions, respectively.

तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में तेल की खोज

3850. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में तेल की खोज के कार्य के लिये विदेशों से विशेषज्ञ बुला रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों से विशेषज्ञ बुलाये गये हैं;

(ग) इस समय इस काम पर कितने विदेशी विशेषज्ञ लगे हुये हैं और वे कहां-कहां काम कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) वे किन-किन देशों के हैं; और

(ड.) उनका व्यय कौनसी एजेंसी वहन कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ड.) अनुमान है कि सदस्य महोदय का 'तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों' से अभिप्राय तट के समीप अन्तीय क्षेत्रों से है। यदि ऐसा ही है, तो स्थिर प्लेटफार्म के प्रयोग से खम्भात की खाड़ी के अलियबेट क्षेत्र में तट-दूर ड्रिलिंग के लिये एक स्थिर प्लेटफार्म के रूपांकन, निर्माण तथा स्थापना में तकनीकी सहायता के लिये तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने टैक्नो-एक्सपोर्ट, मास्को से एक करार किया है। करार के अनुसार, पांच रूसी विशेषज्ञ (प्रत्येक) 12 महीनों के लिये आयोग की सहायता करेंगे। उन के शीघ्र पहुँचने की आशा है। खर्च तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग करेगा।

Establishment of an Aluminium Plant in Yugoslavia by M/s. Birla Brothers

3851. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether Government have allowed M/s. Birla Brothers to collaborate and set up an Aluminium Plant in Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, under what terms; and

(c) whether private industrialists would be encouraged to open more and more industries in foreign countries rather than in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a)

Government have not received any such proposal from M/s. Birla Brothers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All such proposals from private industrialists will be considered on merits.

Promotion to C.H.S. Doctors

3852. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the promotion aspects of the doctors of the C.H.S. have been considered by the Government recently and accepted their claims; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The promotion prospects of the Officers of the Central Health Service as laid down in the Central Health Service Rules viz. promotion of G.D.O. Grade II Officers who have rendered not less than five years service in this grade to G.D.O. Grade I and promotion of G. D. O. Grade I and Specialists' Grade officers to Supertime Grade II of the C.H.S. were considered and it was not found necessary to make any changes in the provisions contained in the existing rules.

L.I.C. Loans to State Electricity Boards

3854. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan given by the Life Insurance Corporation to different State Electricity Boards since 1965 upto June, 1969;

(b) whether the Orissa State Electricity Board has made an application for loans to the Life Insurance Corporation;

(c) if so, the amount of the loan application, the date of application and whether the loan has been advanced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों को सप्लाई की गई बिजली की दरें

3855. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुराबाह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों को सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली की दरें बढ़ा दी गई हैं; और

(ख) बढ़ी हुई इन दरों के उद्योगों पर सम्भावित प्रभाव के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) केवल उच्च बोल्टता की सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में ही बिजली की दरें बढ़ाई गई हैं।

(ख) बिजली बोर्ड ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि टैरिफ में हुई बढ़ोतरी उद्योगों के तैयार सामान की कुल उत्पादन लागत का एक छोटा सा हिस्सा है, इसलिए इस का उन पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

Dues of Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines for services rendered to Public Sector Corporations

3856. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that substantial amounts due to be paid to the Geological

Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines for prospecting and exploratory work done for some of the public sector corporations remain outstanding;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the public sector corporations which utilised the services of GSI and IBM are dissatisfied with the services of the latter, either because the preparation of bills was unsatisfactory or because the data furnished were unreliable;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the GSI on its part feels that the failure by its clients to clear the outstandings is due entirely to their sheer unwillingness to pay; and

(d) whether any investigations have been made into the complaints and counter complaints and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Some of the public sector Corporations have however represented that the bills of the Exploration Wing of Geological Survey of India must be revised taking into account salvage value of diamond bits etc., residual value of equipment, depreciation charges to be adopted for accessories etc. These matters are under consideration. Steps have also been taken to rationalise the charges to be levied by the Exploration Wing of Geological Survey of India for work done on behalf of Corporations.

The Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. had questioned the reliability of data furnished by the Exploration Wing of the Geological Survey of India. The correct position has been explained to this Corporation and the proposal to accept the claim of the Geological Survey of India for the work done by it for the Corporation is now under consideration of its Board of Directors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Nationalisation of Coking Coal Mines

3857. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that proved coking coal reserves in the country are very meagre and that sufficient efforts are not being made to prospect for new reserves;

(b) whether Government are also aware that, *inter alia*, one of the reasons for the slow development of the coking coal industry in the country in the last two years is the lurking fear in the minds of the industrialists that Government are likely to take over all the coking coal mines, sooner or later; and

(c) whether Government would like to come out with a clear statement of its intentions, make its stand clear on the future development of the coking coal industry and thus remove misgivings regarding nationalisation from the minds of the industrialists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. New areas for the production of coal suitable for use by the metallurgical industries are also being developed.

(b) No, Sir. The production of coking coal has remained unchanged for the last few years because the metallurgical industries have developed at a slower pace than expected.

(c) In coal, as in other industries, there is scope for the development of the private as well as the public sectors.

Visit to Cambay Region by an Expert of International Management and Engineering Group of London

3858. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
 SHRI RAMACHANDRA
 VEERAPPA :
 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert of the International Management and Engineering group of London recently visited the Cambay region;

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit; and

(c) whether the expert has submitted any report to Government about the studies made by him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) Yes. An off-shore expert of the International Management and Engineering Group of London visited the Cambay Region in Gujarat in July 1969.

(b) The purpose of his visit was to obtain the data on the off-shore conditions in the deeper parts of the Gulf of Cambay and the adjoining portions of the Arabian Sea and to get a first hand idea of the drilling conditions in the Cambay Basin. These are required for making recommendations on the technical aspects including the type of off-shore mobile drilling devise suitable for our operations and on the manpower requirements for this purpose.

(c) The IMEG is expected to submit their report by the end of August, 1969.

Holidays for Hospital Employees and Nursing Staff of Manipur

3859. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hospital employees and the Nursing staff in the Central Hospitals

of Delhi enjoy the weekly holidays and the general holidays;

(b) if so, the nature of the holidays the above category of employees usually enjoyed; and

(c) whether the same facilities are extended to the Hospital employees and Nursing staff of the Union Territory 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) and (b). In the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, the Nursing staff and other Hospital employees connected with the attendance/treatment of patients get, on an average, five days off in a month. They are not given general holidays.

(c) In the Union Territory of Manipur, this staff is given one day off in a month on any day according to their convenience and on Sundays and general holidays they enjoy half holidays.

Damages caused by Floods in River Kamala in Northern Darbhanga District of Bihar

3860. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kamala floods cause widespread damage on both sides of the embankments in the Northern parts of Darbhanga District of Bihar by overflowing the banks north of Jayanagar in the Nepalese Territory;

(b) whether the Government of Nepal has also submitted a proposal for extending the embankments of Sisapani, the Himalayan foothills;

(c) whether the construction of regulator to give water to the Western Kamala Canals is also being delayed on this account; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the completion of the embankments beyond Jayanagar in Nepal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD) : (a) Northern part of Darbhanga District gets flooded by spills from the unembanked portion of River Kamala in Nepal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The proposal for constructing embankments on both sides of the River Kamala in Nepal Territory has not yet been finalised. The construction of a regulator can only be taken up after the embankments are completed. However, temporary measures have been taken to provide water to the Western Kamala Canal during irrigation season.

Underground fire in Railway siding of Raniganj Coal-field

3861. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious disaster is apprehended because of the spread of underground fire within 22 feet of the Jotemutook siding of the Eastern Railway in the Raniganj Coal-field.

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are a number of collieries, having average daily 15,000 employees and having monthly production of one lakh tonnes of non-coking coal and the Aluminium Factory at J. K. Nagar which is served by the Jotemutook siding;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Railway authorities have threatened to close the Jotemutook siding; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are contemplating to avert the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Due to recent subsidences near the Jotemutook siding of the Eastern Railway, the area is not considered safer.

(b) This branch of Eastern Railway serves a number of collieries and J. K. Aluminium industry near Asansol.

(c) If due to the extension of this fire, further collapses take place, Railways may have to close this Branch.

(d) The Coal Board have been taking protective measures in the past viz., plugging, packing and raising level of underground water etc. Nearly one lakhs rupees more have been sanctioned recently by the Board for further protective measures.

Black money and Contraband goods seized in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

3862. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9344 on the 12th May, 1969 regarding black money and contraband goods seized in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Contraband goods valued at about Rs. 1.58 crores, Rs. 1.63 crores, Rs. 15.5 crores and Rs. 3.08 crores respectively were seized in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras during the period from 1-1-1967 to 15-3-1969 by the Customs authorities and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. No black money was seized during this period.

1485 persons were arrested in this connection. 456 persons have been prosecuted of whom 162 have been convicted. 82 acquitted and remaining cases still not decided.

None of the arrested persons is a gazetted officer. The Revenue Intelligence Department has not complained about any Government Officer trying to hush up the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Kosi Kamgar Union, Bihar

3863. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Kosi Kamgar Union (Registered No. 1348) is an organisation of the employees under the Kosi Project working at Birpur, Saharsa, in Bihar.

(b) whether there had been an agreement between the Government of Bihar (Irrigation and Power Department) *vide* letter No. 5114 dated the 12th September, 1967 and the above Kosi Kamgar Union:

(c) whether the terms of the agreement are not being implemented by the authorities; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kosi Kamgar Union is one of the three labour organisations of Kosi Project employees at Birpur; but it is not recognised by Government.

(b) No, Sir. The letter mentioned is not an agreement as defined under Section 2(p) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is merely a memo forwarding notes of discussion between the Minister and the Members of the Labour Union held on the 12th September, 1967 in the office of the then Minister of Irrigation. Moreover, Kosi Kamgar Union was registered as a Labour union only on 18th September, 1968 and there could be no legal agreement between the State Government and a Labour Union before the latter's registration.

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

Review of the Working of Foreign Exchange Control

3864. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a comprehensive review of the

working of the foreign exchange control; and

(b) if so, by what time the decision would be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The foreign exchange position of the country including the working of the foreign exchange control is kept under review from time to time. No separate comprehensive review is contemplated.

मुजफ्फरपुर नगर पालिका की समस्यायें

3865. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में राष्ट्रपति शासन काल के दौरान मुजफ्फरपुर नगरपालिका (तिरहुत डिवीजन का मुख्यालय) की समस्याओं को मुलज्ञाने अर्थात् पेय जल की सप्लाई, सड़कों की मरम्मत और गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई आदि के लिये कोई उपाय किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त नगरपालिका की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त करने का है, ताकि उनकी समस्याओं का पूरा ब्यौरा प्राप्त हो सके; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो उक्त आयोग कब तक नियुक्त किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति):
(क) से (ङ.). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) में सरकारी अस्पताल

3866. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में निररुह डिवीजन के मुख्यालय मुजफ्फरपुर के सरकारी अस्पताल में वर्षा के दिनों में छतें चूने, प्रत्येक डाक्टर को अलग कमरे न दिये जाने, कमरों में सफेदी न की जाने, रोगियों को पर्याप्त औषधियां न मिलने तथा रोगियों के होने के बावजूद भी काफी संख्या में अतिरिक्त शय्याओं की व्यवस्था न होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अस्पताल की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रपति शासन काल में अस्पतालों की शोचनीय स्थिति की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये कोई उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) जिला जन स्वास्थ्य प्रयोगशाला की छत की जोकि वर्षा के दौरान टपकती थी, मरम्मत कर दी गई है। जगह की कमी के कारण प्रत्येक चिकित्सा अधिकारी के लिये अलग कमरे की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती है। आवश्यकतानुसार सभी जरूरी औषधियां रोगियों को दी जाती हैं। अतिरिक्त रोगियों के लिये और अधिक पलंगों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। धन उपलब्ध होने पर चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजनावर्ष में और पलंग बढ़ा दिए जायेंगे।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बूढ़ी गंडक द्वारा बरियारपुर (बिहार) में मिट्टी का कटाव

3867, श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार के अपने दौर में उन्होंने उम स्थान का अर्थात् मोतीपुर के निकट बरियारपुर का निरीक्षण किया था, जिसकी मिट्टी को बूढ़ी गंडक नदी काट रही थी और उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि इस उद्देश्य के लिये कुछ अन्य उपाय किये जायेंगे, क्योंकि रिटायरिंग लाइन इस उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं कर रही और वह शीघ्र ही इसकी जांच करावयेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उम दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) बूढ़ी गंडक के कटाव स्थलों का निरीक्षण करने के बाद यह महसूस किया गया कि अत्यधिक टेढ़े-मेढ़े बहाव के कारणों की छान-बीन की जानी है और उपयुक्त सुरक्षात्मक उपाय निकाल दूढ़ने के लिये कटाव के असर का अध्ययन किया जाना है। इस उद्देश्य के लिये स्थल का दौरा करने के लिये विशेषज्ञों के एक दल को निदेश दिया गया था।

(ख) इस दल ने जून, 1969 में स्थल का निरीक्षण किया और कुछ अल्पकालीन तथा दीर्घकालीन उपायों की सिफारिशों की। तटबंधों को कटाव से तत्काल बचाने के लिये 5 निमज्जक ठोकें और बल्ला लट्टे बनाये गये। परन्तु जुलाई, 1969 में हाल ही की

बाढ़ों के दौरान दो ठोकरें टूट गईं। उमड़े हुये पानी पर पहले से ही निमित्त पाषाणवर्ती बन्ध द्वारा काबू पाया गया। आगे और अनुसंधान करने के पश्चात् दीर्घकालीन उपायों पर कार्य-वाही आरम्भ की जाएगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Copper deposits in Nagpur and Bhandara Districts of Maharashtra

3868. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:
SHRI DEO RAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Regional Office of the Geological Survey of India, Nagpur, has located deposits of copper in the narrow and long chain of low-lying hills extending on either bank of the river Maur, North of Bhevapur in Nagpur and Bhandara Districts (Maharashtra); and

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

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

(b) Intensive exploration is proposed to be taken up to determine the size and economic significance of the deposit.

Drinking Water Schemes of Gujarat

3869. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of drinking water supply schemes which have been received by the Central Government from the Gujarat Government for approval and sanction during the last two years;

(b) the names of the schemes which have been approved and sanctioned and those which are pending for approval and sanction; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure on such schemes?

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 required information is given in the list laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1710/69]

(c) The schemes are executed by the Government of Gujarat. Information regarding expenditure incurred by the State to the extent available with the Government of India is shown against each scheme in Col. 5 of the above mentioned list.

Financing of small and medium Industries in Backward Areas

3870. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has decided to finance small and medium industries in the backward areas at concessional terms to promote a higher rate of the development in these areas; and

(b) if so, what are the concessions proposed to be given to small and medium industries in the backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Government are considering proposals for arriving at a clear and uniform acceptable definition of the relatively under-developed areas in the various States and also for liberalising the terms and conditions of financial assistance through financial institutions to projects located in those areas. The Industrial Development Bank of India has, however, as an interim measure, recently formulated certain broad proposals to assist deserving projects in medium and small industries in relatively underdeveloped

arpace on soft terms. The nature and extent of concessions in terms and conditions of assistance will need to be determined on merits of each case. Broadly these would take the form of (a) concession in the rate of interest, (b) grace period for payment of interest, (c) longer grace and period of repayment of the principal amount, and (d) larger subscriptions to risk capital etc.

कोरबा में कास्टिक सोडा बनाने के कारखाने की स्थापना

3871. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने नवम्बर, 1966 में भारत सरकार को कास्टिक सोडा बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये एक आवेदन पत्र दिया था ताकि सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जाने वाले एल्यूमीनियम कारखाने की आवश्यकता पूरी की जा सके;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त निगम ने सरकार को आश्वासन दिया था कि कारखाने की स्थापना से 40 लाख रुपये की इकट्ठी वार्षिक बचत होगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित लाइसेंस कब तक दे दिया जायेगा और उक्त प्रस्ताव इस समय किस अवस्था में है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निगम ने अनुमान लगाया है कि इससे एल्यूमीनियम संयंत्र को लगभग 30 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक बचत होगी ।

(ग) आवेदन पत्र पर विचार हो रहा है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Royalty on Limestone

3872. SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that royalty in respect of limestone used as major mineral has been fixed at a rate lower than the rates fixed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in respect of limestone and as minor minerals;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remove this anomaly; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the selling price of limestone has increased without proportionate increase in the rate of royalty?

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.

बस्तर के निकट लौह अयस्क के भंडार

3873. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :
श्री बे० वि० सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बस्तर के निकट बेलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना के निकट बड़ी मात्रा में पाये जाने वाले लौह अयस्क अंशों का इस समय कोई उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम का इन अयस्क अंशों का प्रयोग करने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र में छर्रे बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना कब तक स्थापित हो जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) बेलाडिला लीह अयस्क खानों की यन्त्रीकृत खनन कार्यवाहियों के दौरान, पिंड अयस्क के अर्तार्तिरिक्त सूक्ष्मों की भी पर्याप्त मात्रा उत्पादन होती है, जिसका इस समय, उपयोग के प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने तक, संचयन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने बेलाडिला क्षेत्र के लीह अयस्क सूक्ष्मों तथा नीली धूल के पैलेट बनाने पर एक सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन प्रारम्भ किया है जिसके 1970 वर्ष के मध्य तक पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है। पैलेटाइजेशन संयंत्रों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय सम्भाव्यतया अध्ययनों के पूरा कर लिये जाने तथा उनके परिणामों की जांच कर लिये जाने के उपरान्त ही लिया जा सकता है।

Royalty on Diamonds

3874. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that extraction of diamonds in Panna District is being done by the National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rate of royalty on diamonds has recently been reduced from 20 per cent of the sale value of pit's mouth to 10 per cent of the same;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have made a request to the Central Government to allow the rate of 20 per cent of the sale value at the pit's mouth; and

(d) if so, what action is being taken and when a final decision is expected in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) So far no such request has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Specialist Grade Posts in General Hospital, Manipur

3875. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur approached the Central Government for the creation of Specialist grade Posts for Eye Specialist and others for the General Hospital, Manipur;

(b) if so, whether Government have finally decided to create the said Eye Specialist post;

(c) whether Government are aware that the proposed transfer of Eye Specialist from Manipur and previously the ENT Specialist from Manipur due to the non-creation of the said specialist grade posts will affect the interest of the people of Manipur and the patients in particular who are experiencing the handicap because of the non-availability of the services of specialists; and

(d) if so, whether Government is revising its present stand so as to create the aforesaid specialist posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

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

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

(c) The order of transfer of the Eye Specialist from Manipur has been cancelled.

State Bank's Facilities to Farmers of Manipur

3876. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan and the nature of credit facilities given by the State Bank of India to the farmers of Manipur during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the number of farmers of Manipur so far benefited by the above facilities under the State Bank of India's direct scheme to farmers during 1968-69; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for the said purpose made available to the State Bank of India, Imphal for the said years 1968-69 and 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The amount of loan given by the State Bank of India to the farmers of Manipur during the year July 1968 to

June 1969 was Rs. 50,000, the corresponding figure for July 1967 to June, 1968 being nil. The loan was given on the basis of instalment credit.

(b) Two.

(c) No ceiling is fixed for the total quantum of loans.

Foreign Aid

3877. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of aid received from foreign countries during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the countries from which aid has been received and the amount of aid from each country during the above period;

(c) the commitments of each country for aid for the Fourth Plan; and

(d) whether the nationalisation of banks will affect the aid from foreign countries, if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the fresh authorisations of foreign loans by the foreign countries and international institutions during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Rs. Crores

Name of the Country/Institution	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4
I. Consortium Members			
1. Austria	3.52	3.42	0.67
2. Belgium	—	2.78	9.38
3. Canada	41.30	52.66	26.01
4. Denmark	3.23	3.00	4.00
5. West Germany	45.00	46.88	43.08
6. France	22.50	—	45.00
7. Italy	25.50	—	4.12
8. Japan	33.75	39.00	33.75
9. Netherlands	8.25	8.25	6.90
10. U.K.	76.16	59.48	64.80
11. U.S.A.	255.79	147.00	427.83
12. I.B.R.D.	22.50	30.00	11.25
13. I.D.A.	229.50	—	93.75
TOTAL-I	767.00	392.47	770.54

	1	2	3	4
II. Non-Consortium Non-East European Countries				
1. Norway		—	—	1.50
2. Sweden		3.48	—	10.88
TOTAL-II		3.48	—	12.38
III. U.S.S.R. and other East European Countries				
1. U.S.S.R.		258.39	—	—
2. Bulgaria		—	11.25	—
3. Hungary		25.00	—	—
4. Yugoslavia		60.00	—	—
TOTAL-III		343.39	11.25	—
GRAND TOTAL (I + II + III)		1113.87	403.72	782.92

(c) The Draft Fourth Five Year Plan assumes a gross inflow of foreign aid of Rs. 4030 crores. Since most of the aid is at present being committed on an annual basis, it is not possible to indicate the likely aid to be received from different countries during the Fourth Plan.

(d) The Government do not anticipate that the nationalisation of banks will affect fresh commitments of aid.

Cheap and Quality Drugs

3878. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is being felt by Government that cheap and quality drugs produced on a mass scale is the prime necessity for the nation to ensure public health;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to assist any research project and whether it is allopathic or Ayurvedic and if it aimed at this objective; and

(c) whether any organisation has approached the Government for such help and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

B. S. MURTHY): (a) Government are of the view that quality drugs should be available to the public at reasonable prices.

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

Crusher Plant for Iron Ore at Jarori

3879. SHRI G.C. NAIK :

SHRI D.N. DEB :

SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to instal a crusher plant at Jarori or elsewhere nearby for iron ore mines and if so, by whom and what are the steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): The Sub-Group on Iron Ore of the Planning Group on Minerals (other than coal and oil) has recommended the setting up of Central Crushing and Screening Plants in the Barajamda area, in which Joruri is located, Haldia, Bellary-Hospet and Goa areas to cater to the requirements of private mines in those areas. The proposal has been remitted to a Study Group which are Examining the same. The Study Group has already visited the areas for field study and are now collecting further technical data and characteristics of the ore deposits. The Report of the Study Group is awaited.

Iron Ore Lease-hold areas for National Mineral Development Corporation

3880. SHRI G. C. NAIK:

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

SHRI D. AMAT:

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

(a) what are the lease-hold areas for iron ore for National Minerals Development Corporation and in which States, along with area and deposits;

(b) what are the pending mining lease applications of National Mineral Development Corporation with Government and in which States and since how long these applications are pending and the reasons thereof; and

(c) what is the area held by the National Mineral Development Corporation under mining lease at Kiriburu project both in Bihar and Orissa State?

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.

Replacement of Furniture and Curtains sought by Central Ministers at their Residences

3881. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central Government Ministers who have replaced furniture and curtains at their residences within the last two years;

(b) the amount spent in each case; and

(c) the date of purchase of similar articles and amount spent in each case prior to the latest replacement?

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). Statements relating to the year 1967-68 and 1968-69, showing the details are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1711/69]

Fertilizer Plant at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu

3882. SHRI S. XAVIER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fertilizer plant at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu is proposed to be established;

(b) if so, the details of the collaborators for the purpose;

(c) what is likely to be the initial estimated expenditure on the project;

(d) by what date approximately the project is likely to be completed; and

(e) the details of the Chairman and Board of Directors responsible for the implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) An application under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951 received from the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation for establishing a fertilizer project at Tuticorin is under consideration.

(b) Arrangements regarding foreign collaboration have not yet been finalised by the applicants.

(c) Total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 43 crores of which Rs. 16 crores will be in foreign exchange.

(d) As the proposal is still under consideration it is not possible to indicate at this stage when it is likely to be completed.

(e) The project is proposed to be implemented by the Madras State Industrial Development Corporation in association with private parties and others. The composition of the Board of Directors of the company which may be formed to implement the project is not yet known.

Ex-gratia Payment to Madhya Pradesh for Coal Raised by N.C.D.C.

3883. SHRI A. S. AGADI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken a decision that the ex-gratia payment in respect of virgin area will be paid to the State of Madhya Pradesh on the basis of coal raised during the year 1963-64 by the National Coal Development Corporation;

(b) whether the State of Madhya Pradesh have requested the Central Government to pay royalty on the basis of actual raisings; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken and when modified orders are expected to be issued?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Central Assistance to States for various Housing Schemes during the Plans

3884. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money sanctioned by the Centre for each State as loans and grants during the First, Second and the Third Five Year Plan period on account (1) subsidised industrial housing scheme, (2) rural housing scheme, (3) low income group housing scheme, (4) middle income group housing scheme, (5) plantation labour housing scheme, and (6) slum improvement scheme;

(b) the total amount of money actually disbursed to each State under each item; and

(c) the total amount of Central assistance actually utilised by each State under each item during the said periods?

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). Central assistance in the form of loans and grants is drawn by the State Governments every year on the basis of expenditure reported by them subject to the allocation made and the Plan outlay approved for the year. The particulars of central assistance allocated and the amount drawn by the State Governments during the three Plan periods under the six housing schemes are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1712/69*]

Survey of Rural Electrification in Uttar Pradesh

3885. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted surveys in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, where electricity is not available;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) the number of villages likely to be covered during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(e) the amount proposed to be given to U.P. for the purpose during 1969-70; and

(f) the reasons for slow progress in rural electrification in the State during the last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The State authorities have conducted the necessary surveys.

(b) and (c). Power Transmission lines are being extended where electricity is not available.

(d) It is proposed to electrify 10,000 villages in Uttar Pradesh during Fourth Five Year Plan.

(e) The Annual Plan for 1969-70 is yet to be finalised but the tentative outlay has been fixed at Rs. 850 lakhs;

(f) During 1968-69 1,052 villages were electrified and 22,474 irrigation pumpsets were energised as against 2,558 villages electrified and 22,670 pumps energised during the previous year. The number of villages electrified in 1968-69 were lower than the previous year, since more irrigation pumpsets were energised in the villages already electrified.

Per Capita Power Installed Capacity in U. P.

3886. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* power installed capacity and power availability in Uttar Pradesh at the end of the First, Second, and Third Five Year Plans and at present, and how it compared with the corresponding All India figures;

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

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

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

PRASAD) : (a) The required information is given below:

	Installed Per capita capacity (MW)	Per capita electricity consumption (kW)
<i>End of 1st Plan</i>		
Uttar Pradesh	286	8
All India	3,420	25
<i>End of 2nd Plan</i>		
Uttar Pradesh	397	15
All India	5,650	38
<i>End of 3rd Plan</i>		
Uttar Pradesh	914	30
All India	10,170	61
<i>End of 1968-69</i>		
Uttar Pradesh	1,350	43
All India	14,250	77

(b) The main reason for low *per capita* power availability is the inadequate funds spent in power Sector.

(c) The power development programme of the State during the Fourth Plan envisages a total addition of 1304.5 MW to the existing capacity as per details below :—

Scheme	Installed capacity (MW)
Yamuna-I	28
Yamuna-II	360
Obra Thermal	100
Obra Hydrel	99
Ramganga	180
Harduaganj Extension	110
Obra Thermal Extension	300
Mnaeri Bhali	100
Dhukwan	22.5
Total	1304.5 MW

By the end of Fourth Plan, the *per capita* electricity consumption in Uttar Pradesh is expected to be 85 kWh as against All India figures of 121 kWh.

Shortage of electricity in Uttar Pradesh for Agriculture and Industry

3887. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a shortage of electricity in Uttar Pradesh for which agriculture and industry are hampered and as a result the existing industries and the industries likely to be set up are not coming up according to their proposed production schedules;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by them to meet this shortage of electricity in the that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) According to the latest assessments made by Central Water & Power Commission, there will be power shortage in Uttar Pradesh throughout the fourth Plan period.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to set up some additional generating capacity in the Northern Region and also to build adequate transmission lines to ensure fullest possible integrated operation for maximum utilisation of the available capacity with a view to mitigate the anticipated shortage.

सिंचाई क्षमता का उपयोग

3888. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी सिंचाई क्षमता स्थापित की गई है;

(ख) उपलब्ध क्षमता में से कितनी क्षमता उपयोग में लाई जा रही है और कितनी क्षमता बेकार पड़ी है; और

(ग) इस क्षमता के पूर्ण उपयोग के लिये कौनसी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-1713/69] समुपयोजन 90% से ऊपर है।

(ग) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति से पहले किसानों द्वारा क्षेत्रीय नालियां, जमीन तैयार करने आदि के लिये, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं से पूर्ण समुपयोजन हेतु विकास की अवधि लगभग 10 साल हुआ करनी थी। अब यह काफी कम हो गई है। राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर दें ताकि किसानों को ऋण सुविधाएं, बेहतर बीज उर्वरकों की सुविधाएं, कीटनाशक औषधियां, विपणन केंद्रों तक यातायात और कृषि (शस्य आयोजन) के वैज्ञानिक तरीकों के बारे में और पानी के प्रयोग के बारे में मार्गदर्शन प्रदान किया जा सके। सिंचाई विभाग से कहा गया है कि वह 2 क्यूसेक तक जलमार्गों की खुदाई करें और जहां किसान क्षेत्रीय नालियों को खोदने में देरी करें वहां उन नालियों की भी खुदाई करें। कुछ राज्यों में अनिवार्य सिंचाई उपकरण लागू किया जा रहा है। कुछ राज्यों ने पानी के लिये प्रोत्साहनात्मक दरें नियत की हैं। किसानों को इस बात के लिये प्रत्येक प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है कि पानी उपलब्ध होने ही वे उसे प्रयोग में लायें।

नई दिल्ली स्थित सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे के निकट पेट्रोल पम्प की स्थापना

3889. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे के निकट, जहां इंडियन एयर लाइन्स का कार्यालय है, एक पेट्रोल पम्प खोला जा रहा है;

(ख) उस व्यक्ति का नाम और पता क्या है, जिसे यह पेट्रोल पम्प दिया गया है तथा इसे उस व्यक्ति को दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस पेट्रोल पम्प के लिये कुल कितने प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुये थे और ये प्रार्थनापत्र किस तारीख से आने आरम्भ हुये थे, उक्त व्यक्ति ने किम तारीख को अपना प्रार्थनापत्र दिया था तथा यह पेट्रोल पम्प अन्य आवदनकर्ताओं को न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि किसी कारण इस पेट्रोल पम्प में आग लग जाती, तो क्या यह आग हवाई अड्डे अथवा एयर लाइन्स के कार्यालय के लिये खतरनाक होगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण). (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). मामला भारतीय तेल निगम के विचाराधीन है और अभी अन्तिम निर्णय लेना है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Income Tax Arrears Standing Against Firms of Delhi and Bombay

3890. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of Income-tax arrears standing against the following firms of Bombay and Delhi as at the end of the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69:

- (1) Synthetics and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. Bombay;
- (2) Polychem Pvt. Ltd. Bombay;
- (3) M/s. Kila Chand Devi Chand & Co., Bombay;
- (4) Kesar Sugar Works, Bombay; and
- (5) Distiller's Trading Corporation, Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The information is given below:

Name of the firm/ Company	Arrears as on		
	31-3-67	31-3-68	31-3-69
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Synthetics and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Polychem Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) M/s Koila Chand Devi Chand & Co., Bombay	Nil	Nil	7,585
(4) Kesar Sugar Works, Bombay	1,34,157	3,78,548	1,19,756
(5) Distiller's Trading Corporation, Delhi	Nil	94,153	2,53,214

C.G.H.S. Dispensary of Shakti Nagar, Delhi

3891. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of accommodation in the new building acquired for the C. G. H. S. Dispensary, Shakti Nagar, Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the doctors there do not attend the Dispensary in time with the result that there is a great dissatisfaction in the minds of the beneficiaries and they are put to a lot of inconvenience;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is always a shortage of medicines; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation and also to see that the doctors attend the dispensary in time?

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

(b) No such complaint has been received.

(c) No.

(d) Action is being taken to carry out certain additions/alterations to make the building more suitable for the requirements of the dispensary.

इंसरों, कम्पाउण्डरों तथा लैब-तकनिशनों के लिए राजधानी तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

3892. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं जिन में लेबोरेटरी अमिस्ट्रेंटों, ड्रमगों, कम्पाउण्डरों तथा लैब-तकनिशनों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है तथा प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम कितने वर्ष का है;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के अलग-अलग कितने छात्रों को उनमें प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति की कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ग) संस्थानों में प्रवेश के समय इन जातियों के छात्रों के लिये शैक्षणिक अर्हताओं में कितनी छूट दी गई थी और उनके लिये कितने प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० भूति) : (क) में (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Mines owned by Pothdar and Company in Mysore

3893. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mines owned by M/s. Pothdar and Company in Mysore state;

(b) the number of complaints against this company in respect of cheating Government in evading taxes and flouting labour laws and other malpractices in their profession; and

(c) whether Government will institute an enquiry into the said charges against that company?

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

Payment of Royalty by Pothdar Company (Mines-Owners) in Mysore

3894. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made any attempt to supervise the Pothdar Company (Mine-Owners) in Mysore State in respect of evasion of royalty to Government;

(b) if so, the irregularities committed by that company for the last three years; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action against this company?

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.

Minerals in Tumkur District, Mysore State

3895. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to explore the possibility of minerals in Tumkur District, Mysore State for the last three years;

(b) whether any new approach has been made to improve the conditions prevailing in the mining areas, preferably in Chikkanaikanatalli such as sanitation, roads and other improvemental works in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Geological Survey of India took up preliminary investigations in Bellara area during the year 1965-66 and the regional assessment for iron and manganese ores in the Chikkanayakanahalli area during the current field season 1968-69.

(b) The information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Industries in Mining Areas

3896. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries proposed to be set up in the mining areas of the country;

(b) what are the new ventures taken by Government to improve mining industries in the new plan period; and

(c) the number of States included in the programme?

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.

Members of Board of Direct Taxes

3897. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the members of the Board of Direct Taxes together with its Chairman and the functions and duties performed by each, together with their number in 1950 and 1960;

(b) the necessity of increasing their number and whether it is conducive to the healthy growth of the Board;

(c) the cost of maintenance of the office and staff of each member including the remuneration of the member himself; and

(d) whether in order to economise the cost of administration, he proposes reducing their number ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Central Board of Direct Taxes was constituted on the 1st January, 1964 and at present it has 4 Members besides the Chairman. Prior to that, both direct and indirect taxes were administered by the Central Board of Revenue set up under the Central Board of Revenue Act 1924. In 1950 and 1960 the number of Members was 2 and 4 respectively besides the Chairman. The Chairman looks after all important matters of policy, administration and coordination while the Members concerned attend to the remaining works as allocated by the Central Government. A copy of the orders detailing the allocation of work as on 11-8-1969 in the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1714/69.*]

(b) There has been a substantial increase in the duties and responsibilities of the Board and the functions entrusted to them over the years. Thus *e.g.* the direct Tax Collections have increased from 306.97 crores in 1960-61 to 654.28 crores in 1967-68. It is necessary to keep the strength of the Board at its present level in view of its increased responsibilities and in the interest of efficient and prompt disposal of business.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1714/69.*]

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

House Rent Allowance to Sectional Officers and overseers working in P. W. D., Manipur

3898. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sectional Officers and Overseers working in the P. W. D., Manipur are granted house rent allowance irrespective of their appointment before or after the 1st April, 1964;

(b) if not, the basis of the grant of the said Allowance and the discrimination in the grant of the same;

(c) whether the grant of the said Allowance on the above said discriminatory basis is approved by the Government; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to grant the allowance to all such employees without any reference to their appointment before or after the 1st April, 1964?

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) An allowance of Rs. 20 is granted on the Assam pattern, only to those who were in receipt of this house rent allowance in lieu of free quarters prior to 1st April, 1964.

(c) and (d). The request of the Sectional Officers Association for grant of this allowance to all overseers who are in revised scales, without restriction, was examined but rejected on the ground that the acceptance of the request of the Association would mean a departure from the Assam pattern which is being followed by Manipur Administration.

Modernisation of Oil and Natural Gas Exploration System

3899. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to undertake oil and natural gas exploration with sophisticated computerised seismograph to be imported from a foreign country;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the extent to which savings in time and expenditure are likely to be effected as a result thereof in relation to the existing system of exploration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have submitted a proposal for release of foreign exchange for procurement of new digital seismic field recording data systems and a digital seismic data processing system for using the digital technique, on a limited scale, in seismic surveys. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The proposal involves an expenditure of Rs. 116.29 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 68.18 lakhs.

(c) The new technique will not involve any saving in time or expenditure required for conducting seismic surveys. The technique is, however, likely to give better information regarding sub-surface structure conditions.

Ganga Water Pollution Inquiry Commission

3900. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether the Ganga Water Pollution Inquiry Commission set up in April, 1968 to enquire into the causes of pollution of waters of the Ganga near Barauni has submitted its report;

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

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

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of
the House.

Statement

1. The contamination at Monghyr on
2nd/3rd March, 1968, was due to heavy dis-
charge of oil along with the effluent from the
Refinery during the period October, 1967,
to the end of February, 1968, and specially
during the later half of February, 1968.

2. The Monghyr Municipality, citizens
of Monghyr and certain others have suffered
as loss totalling upto Rs. 2,49,171.60P.

3. Steps to be taken by the Barauni Refi-
nery, refineries in general, the State
Government of Bihar and the Government
of India to control pollution in future by the
industries processing hydrocarbons.

(A) *Steps to be taken by the Refinery :*

(1) A thorough technical study be under-
taken by the Refinery of the problems con-
cerning the working of various units leading
to the discharge of high oil contents in the
effluent water stream and more particularly
of the units in Sections 6 and 7, the main-
tenance practices, proper use of equipments,
if necessary with the help of outside expert
organisations specialising in operational
research, industrial efficiency and manage-
ment.

(2) Immediate steps should be taken to
ensure that the faecal sewerage treatment
plant is brought to its guaranteed perfor-
mance.

(3) A properly qualified Public Health
Engineer should be made fully responsible
for the proper functioning of the sewerage
and industrial effluent treatment and
disposal plants.

(4) The Refinery should ensure that the
final effluent falls into the main stream of the
Ganges and gets properly dispersed in the
river stream immediately after admission.

(B) *Action by Bihar Government :*

The Commission has recommended that
the State Government should actively assist
the Refinery by undertaking annual dredging
and maintenance of the northern side of the
Ganga River upstream and down-stream of
the refinery effluent outfall point, with
a view to effect the required dilution of the
effluent immediately after discharge. The
State Inspectorate of Factories should fre-
quently visit the refinery and effluent outfall
point to check the quality of the effluent dis-
charged and to ensure adoption of the pro-
per maintenance standards by the Refinery.
The State Inspectorate of Factories should
regularly collect effluent samples and
get them analysed in the Public
Health Laboratories. The State Govern-
ment should also provide facilities to
Barauni Refinery to protect the effluent pipe-
line and its fittings from being tampered with
by the villagers.

(C) *Steps to be taken by the Government,
of India :*

(1) The Govt. of India should pass an
Act controlling the quality of effluents dis-
charged not only by the refineries but also
by all other industries processing hydrocar-
bons which discharge effluents into the in-
land or coastal waters or dry river beds.

(2) The Govt. of India should form a
Central Board for the control of environ-
mental pollution resulting from all industries
processing hydrocarbons. The Act should
provide penalty for violation of the provisions
thereof.

(3) The State Governments should also
pass similar legislations and create similar
Boards of Control.

4. *Detailed Enquiries :* The Commission
has held that certain officers of the Refinery
have failed to ensure the efficient treatment
of the effluent and its discharge in the proper
manner into the river. It has also commen-
ted that the attitude of some of the officers
was unhelpful to the Commission in finding
out the facts of the case. The Govt. of
India should make a detailed enquiry into
the conduct of the officers concerned
and take suitable action and direct the
Indian Oil Corporation to make a
thorough and careful study of the mainte-

nance practices prevailing in the Barauni refinery.

(c) This is under examination.

Assistance by Industrial Development Bank to Small and Medium Industries in Backward Areas

3901. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Bank has a proposal to finance small and medium industries in the backward areas at a concessional rate;

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

(c) the channel through which assistance will be given;

(d) whether it is also proposed to engage consultants to bring out possibilities of new projects and to identify the areas of investment; and

(e) what methods are to be adopted to make the backward areas known to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Government are considering proposals for arriving at a clear and uniform acceptable definition of the relatively under-developed areas in the various States and also for liberalising the terms and conditions of financial assistance through financial institutions to projects located in those areas. The Industrial Development Bank of India has, however, as an interim measure, recently formulated certain broad proposals to assist deserving projects in medium and small industries in relatively underdeveloped areas on soft terms. The nature and extent of concessions in terms and conditions of assistance will need to be determined on merits of each case. Broadly these would take the form of (a) concession in the rate of interest, (b) grace period for payment of interest, (c) longer grace and period of repayment of the principal amount and (d) larger subscriptions to risk capital etc.

(c) Assistance is proposed to be mainly channelled to begin with through the Industrial Development Bank of India's four regional offices, to be opened shortly at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and New Delhi. In the case of very small concerns where it may not always be easy for the Industrial Development Bank of India to deal with directly, it may channel assistance through the State Financial Corporations.

(d) and (e). Identification of potential projects is proposed to be done through the Industrial Development Bank of India's own staff, with expertise in Engineering and Technology, Marketing, Management and re-financing, to be posted at Centres from where there is comparatively quick access to backward areas. Efforts will be made to enlist active cooperation of State Governments and other agencies. The Industrial Development Bank of India may have to make frequent use of selected independent consultancy firms at the project formulation and project examination stages. Work on above lines will be taken up as soon as the Industrial Development Bank of India comes to have necessary complement of staff and has opened the four regional offices. Meanwhile, whenever the Industrial Development Bank of India comes to hear of an entrepreneur's effort to set up a project in a relatively backward area either from the entrepreneur himself or from any other source, it would devote extra care and attention to the entrepreneur and help in all-practicable ways to give his project detailed shape and assist him with money and guidance.

Promotion of G. D. O.

3902. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the Notification regarding the promotion of G. D. O. Grade II Officers to G. D. O. Grade I is likely to be issued;

(b) the names of doctors and their place of posting etc. who have been promoted as G. D. O. Grade I on an *ad hoc* basis since the publication of the last List of G. D. O. Grade I; and

(c) the principles which are taken into consideration for the *ad hoc* promotion of G.D.O. Grade I ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY): (a) The question of promoting officers of the G. D. O. Grade II of the C. H. S., who have since completed five years service as on the 1st February, 1969, to the G. D.O. Grade I of the C. H. S., has already been taken up for consideration in consultation with the U. P. S. C. and necessary notification will be issued on receipt of the recommendations of the D. P. C.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1715/69.*]

- (c) (i) Completion of 5 years of service in G.D.O. Grade II;
 (ii) Seniority; and
 (iii) Suitability for the vacancy to be filled.

Civil Hospitals of Delhi

3903. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to improve the conditions of the Civil Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government propose to provide any financial help to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons 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) A proposal to

provide 1,100 additional beds in the Civil Hospitals under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi is being considered by the Delhi Administration. It is also proposed to improve the existing conditions of the Civil Hospitals in Delhi in light of the recommendations made by the Hospital Review Committee which was set up by the Government to examine the working of the Government Hospitals in Delhi. A statement relating to the main recommendations of the Committee and the action taken so far by the Government on those recommendations was laid on the table of the Sabha on the 4th August, 1969.

(c) and (d). Funds may be provided in the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Dumbur Hydro-Electric Project, Tripura

3904. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dumbur Hydro-electric project in Tripura, is not being implemented smoothly, for want of funds, as mentioned by the Tripura Chief Minister at the Conference of the Irrigation and Power Ministers held in Nainital in June this year;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making the funds available in time to complete the work on the project smoothly;

(c) whether the project has already suffered delay, if so, to what extent; and

(d) whether the Tripura Chief Minister had at that conference pleaded for completion of the project on a national basis, if so, Government's reaction thereto, and by what time it is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes. Due to financial restraint, it was not possible to provide adequate funds for this project in the current year. Efforts are being made to allocate additional funds so that the progress of the project is not retarded.

(d) The Chief Minister of Tripura did not suggest taking over of the project by the Centre. He had emphasised the need for timely completion of the project.

According to the latest anticipation, the first generating unit (5 MW) is expected to be commissioned in early 1972 and the second unit within six months thereafter.

Per capita availability of power in Tripura

3905. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has lately been reached for the supply of electricity from Assam to the Union Territory of Tripura;

(b) if so, how much electric power would be supplied for use in Tripura and on what terms; and

(c) how far the *per capita* availability of power in Tripura would increase thereby and how it would compare with the corresponding all India and State/Territory-wise figures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement was executed between the Assam State Electricity Board and the Government of Tripura, in September, 1967, for supply of bulk power from Assam to Tripura.

(b) According to the agreement, Assam would supply to Tripura 750 kW in the first year progressively rising to 8,000 kW in the Fourth year. Tripura would pay, during the first three years, charges for this supply in accordance with the Assam State Electricity Board's Bulk Supply Tariff or a total of Rs. 45 lakhs whichever is more. Tripura Administration has also guaranteed minimum payment of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of supply of power.

(c) The *per capita* consumption of electricity during 1968-69 and that anticipated

by the end of 1973-74 in various States/Union Territories are given below:

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Per capita consumption during 1968-69 kWH	Anticipated per capita consumption by 1973-74 kWH
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	61
2.	Assam	15	47
3.	Bihar	62	93
4.	Gujarat	112	176
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	33	73
6.	Kerala	62	127
7.	Madhya Pradesh	51	67
8.	Maharashtra	133	150
9.	Mysore	70	126
10.	Orissa	90	154
11.	Punjab and Haryana	132	201
12.	Rajasthan	34	120
13.	Tamil Nadu	117	200
14.	Uttar Pradesh	38	85
15.	West Bengal	112	146
16.	Delhi	240	310
17.	Tripura	3.8	28
18.	All India	76	121

Former Finance Minister's Visit to West Germany in July, 1969

3906. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the former Finance Minister visited West Germany in July, 1969; if so, what is the out-come of his visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Yes, Sir. The former Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, visited the Federal Republic of Germany in July, 1969, at the invitation of the Government of that country. The main object of his visit was to deliver the opening lecture on Mahatma Gandhi at the Conference organised by the German Gandhi Committee. The opportunity provided by this visit was also utilised to discuss various matters of mutual interest with the Federal German

Chancellor and other important members of the Federal Government. No immediate out-come of this visit was either contemplated or expected.

**Preventive Officers in Customs House,
Calcutta**

3907. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2438 on the 10th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the appeal regarding fixation of seniority of the Preventive Officers in Calcutta Customs House, under consideration, has since been disposed of;

(b) if so, the details of the case and the decisions taken thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons for further delay causing harm to the interests of the appellant;

(d) whether any time limit is observed in taking expeditious decisions on such cases involving question of seniority that is vital for an employee's career; and

(e) if not, what measures are taken to see that the rightful claims of any such appellant for promotion are upheld by not superseding him by persons deemed to be junior to him till a final decision is taken on his representation/ appeal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is a complicated one and is still being considered in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) No specific time limit is laid down for taking decisions on appeals involving such general questions. However, every attempt is made to take expeditious decision.

(e) Promotions have to be made on the basis of decisions regarding seniority already taken as posts cannot be kept unfilled. If the appellant succeeds necessary relief will then be considered.

Shares of Indian Iron and Steel Company

3908. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9359 on the 12th May, 1969 and state:

(a) the amounts advanced by each of the 14 banks, which have been recently nationalised, to the Goenka Group against Indian Iron and Steel shares;

(b) the amounts advanced by each of the said banks to other parties, if any, to enable them to purchase part of the shareholdings held by the Goenka Group in Indian Iron; and

(c) the total upto-date holdings of equity shares in Indian Iron and Steel in the hands of Shri Ram Nath Goenka and his associates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.
SETHI) : (a) The advances made by the Punjab National Bank against Indian Iron shares to the Goenka Group amounted to about Rs. 57 lakhs. In addition, another Rs. 50 lakhs were given by the said Bank in August 1968 to two parties to enable them to purchase part of the shareholding of the Goenka Group. The total amount of advances by the said Bank against Indian Iron shares thus aggregated to Rs. 107 lakhs. Out of this, the present outstanding is reported to be Rs. 43.51 lakhs. Canara Bank advanced to one of the companies belonging to Goenka Group a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs, the present outstanding in respect of which is reported to be Rs. 3.8 lakhs. Indian Bank advanced to the Goenka Group Rs. 10 lakhs, the outstanding balance against which is reported to be Rs. 6.91 lakhs. It is reported that the Union Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, Allahabad Bank, United Bank of India, United Commercial Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and Syndicate Bank have not granted any advance against Indian Iron shares to the Goenka Group. As regards the remaining 4 banks, the precise and up-to-date information is not readily available.

(b) Punjab National Bank advanced Rs. 50 lakhs in August 1968, as referred to in reply to part (a) above, to two parties to en-

able them to purchase part of the shareholding of Goenka Group, with the approval of the Reserve Bank. These advances were repaid by the end of February 1969. Precise and up-to-date information in respect of advances by other Banks, if any, is not readily available.

(c) Precise information as to the up-to-date holdings of equity shares in Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited by Shri Ram Nath Goenka and his associates is not available. However, Shri Goenka and his associates were reported to have acquired control over about 70 lakhs equity shares.

भारत में विदेशी कम्पनियों

3909. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितनी विदेशी कम्पनियों अपना व्यवसाय चला रही है तथा प्रत्येक का ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों में कितनी विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है ;

(ग) इनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(घ) लाभ के रूप में कितनी राशि विदेशों में भेजी जाती है ;

(ङ) कितनी भारतीय कम्पनियों विदेशों में अपना व्यवसाय चला रही है और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ; और

(च) भारतीय कम्पनियों द्वारा लाभ के रूप में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा भारत भेजी जाती है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). मार्च, 1969 के अन्त में 562 विदेशी कम्पनियों अपनी शाखाओं के माध्यम से भारत में कारोबार कर रही थीं। पर, इस समय इन कम्पनियों का ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार और समवाय मन्त्रालय के समवाय विभाग के अनुसंधान और सांख्यिकी प्रभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित विस्तृत सूची संख्या 2/1967 में उन 586 विदेशी कम्पनियों का ब्योरा दिया गया है जो मार्च, 1966 के अन्त में भारत में कारोबार कर रही थीं। इस प्रकाशन की प्रतियां लोक-सभा के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई, भारत में लगी विदेशी पूंजी के बारे में, समय-समय पर, अपने सर्वेक्षणों और वार्षिक मूल्यांकनों के आधार पर, सामग्री प्रकाशित करता है। इस सम्बन्ध में, जो नवीनतम सूचना उपलब्ध है वह मार्च 1965 के अन्त तक की है और वह भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, बम्बई द्वारा अपने मासिक बुलेटिन के जनवरी, 1967 के अन्त में प्रकाशित "भारत की 1963-64 और 1964-65 की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निवेश स्थिति" ("इंडियाज इंटरनेशनल इन्वेस्टमेंट पोजीशन इन 1963-64 ऐंड 1964-65") नामक लेख में दी गयी है। इस लेख की सारणी 3 के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 1965 को विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं में लगभग 268.6 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई थी। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक मूल्यांकन का काम जब समाप्त कर लेगा तभी बाद की अवधियों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

(ग) मार्च, 1966 के अन्त में जो 586 विदेशी कम्पनियों अपनी शाखाओं के माध्यम से भारत में काम कर रही थीं और जिनका उल्लेख, प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में किया गया है, उनके बारे में सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना टुकटुकी करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और वह जिस रूप में तथा जहां तक उपलब्ध होगी, सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(घ) विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं ने 1965-66, 1966-67 और 1967-68 में

लाभ की जो रकमें विदेश भेजी थीं उनका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	चालू लाभ	संचित लाभ
	(कराड़ रुपयों में)	
1965-66		
(संशोधित)	9.86	3.64
1966-67		
(प्रारम्भिक)	8.60	5.87
1967-68	7.64	8.31
(प्रारम्भिक)		

(ङ) और (च). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह जिस रूप में तथा जहां तक उपलब्ध होगी, सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Supply of U. S. arms to Pakistan

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविश्वसनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें—

“अमरीका की प्रतिनिधि सभा के सदस्य लेरी कफलीन द्वारा अमरीकी कांग्रेस में दिये गये इस कथित वक्तव्य की ओर कि 22 सितम्बर, 1965 को शस्त्रास्त्रों सम्बन्धी रोक लगाए जाने के 30 दिन पश्चात् से अमरीका पाकिस्तान को गुप्त रूप से शस्त्रास्त्र सप्लाई कर रहा है।”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : The Government have seen newspaper reports of a statement made by U. S. Congressman Larry Coughlin that the U. S.

Government have been involved in arms shipments to Pakistan despite assertions that a weapons embargo had been imposed as a result of the 1965 Pakistan-India conflict. He has said that 90 surplus F. 86 Sabre jets were sent to Pakistan from West Germany through Iran in early 1966 and that refurbished Sherman tanks were supplied to Pakistan from West Germany through Italy about seventeen months ago.

The House is aware that the U. S. arms embargo was relaxed in early 1966 to permit supply of non-lethal items. This policy was further changed in 1967 when sales of spare parts of lethal weapons directly from the U. S. and sales of lethal weapons through third country were permitted on a case-by-case basis.

The Government have clearly conveyed to the U. S. Government India's strong opposition to the supply of arms to Pakistan and are in touch with them on this matter. We are not aware of direct sales of lethal weapons from the U. S. to Pakistan since the 1965 conflict. We have also been successful in preventing, by and large, supplies of U. S. arms to Pakistan through third countries.

So far as the question of supply of 90 F-86 Sabre jets is concerned, I may refer the Hon. Members to the statement made by my predecessor in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd of September, 1966. To the best of our knowledge no Sherman tanks have been supplied to Pakistan since the 1965 conflict. If the reference is to the reported supply of 100 Patton tanks through Italy, the House has been informed on a number of occasions that this deal has not gone through.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में जो एक गलती है, पहले उसका खुलासा किया जाय तो अच्छा होगा। अखबारों में जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें पैटन टैंकों की चर्चा नहीं है, शर्मन टैंकों की चर्चा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय सुन रहे हैं ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : बड़े जोर से सुन रहा हूँ और समझने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि आप क्या कह रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कहा है कि —

If the reference is to the reported supply of 100 patton tanks through Italy.....

लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट आई है, मैं उस को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। अगर कोई गलतफहमी है तो मैं अपनी सप्लीमेंट्री खराब नहीं करना चाहता हूँ—आपने कहा है—

He added that the USA completely abandoned the arms embargo about 17 months ago when the refurbished sherman tanks were supplied to Pakistan from West Germany through several Italian firms. (*Interruption*).

If the reference is to the reported supply of 100 patton tanks.....

यह रिपोर्ट गर्मन टैंकम की है, इमलिये पहले आप इम का खुलासा कीजिये तब सप्लीमेंट्री पूछूंगा ?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में बहुत माफ कहने की कोशिश की है कि जो खबर हम को मालूम हुई है.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया—

If the reference is to the reported supply of 100 patton tanks through Italy

मैंने रिपोर्ट पढ़कर सुनाया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार विभाजित हो गई है। इस की कोई नीति नहीं है। ये लोग चुप्पी साधे हुए हैं। पहले आप इम का खुलासा कीजिये।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य खुद विभाजित हो रहे हैं, सरकार विभाजित नहीं है.... (व्यवधान).....

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, मेरी कठिनाई यह है कि जब मैं प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहा था, माननीय सदस्य तरह तरह के खयालात में डूबे हुये थे

उन्होंने समझने की कोशिश नहीं की कि मैंने क्या कहा। अब मैं आपकी आज्ञा से फिर से उस को पढ़कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ—

"To the best of our knowledge no sherman tanks have been supplied to Pakistan since the 1965 conflict. If the reference is to the reported supply of 100 patton tanks through Italy the House has been informed on a number of occasions that this deal has not gone through....."

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अमरीका के जो संसद सदस्य हैं, साधारण तौर पर उन को फौजी मामलों के बारे में अधिक जानकारी मिलती है, बनिस्वत इस सदन के सदस्यों के और वहां पर इन चीजों के बारे में इतनी गुप्तता भी नहीं रखी जाती। इसलिये जब लैरी कफलीन साहब अमरीका की सरकार पर आरोप करते हैं—

In remarks prepared for publication in the Congressional Report the Liberal Republican said that recent suggestions that the USA might lift the embargo were misleading because there has been no effective ban.

इमलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक संसद सदस्य वहां पर रिकार्ड के लिये यह कहता है कि यह शुरू से गुमराह करने की बात चल रही थी, हथियारों पर कभी रोक नहीं थी, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इम बात की जांच करायेगे, अमरीका में हमारे दूतावास के द्वारा इम चीज के बारे में ज्यादा अच्छी जानकारी हासिल करेंगे ?

दूसरा मवाल—इन हथियारों के चलते, जोकि मरम्मत किये हुये हथियार हैं, पुराने हथियार हैं, इन के चलते भारत और पाकिस्तान दोनों विदेशों के बंगुल में फसते बन्ने जा रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इम बात का प्रयास करेंगे कि क्या रूस, क्या अमरीका या दूसरे देश कोई भी हिन्दुस्तान को या पाकिस्तान को हथियार न दें, किसी को भी न दें और हम लोग हथियारों के मामले में तथा

अन्य चीजों के बारे में स्वयं आत्म-निर्भर बनने की कोशिश करें ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का पहला सवाल है—हम को जो सूचना हमारे दूतावाम से तथा अन्य जरियों से मिली है, उसको मदन के सामने रखा है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि इस के बारे में और कोशिश करें पता लगाने के लिये, तो हम जरूर और ज्यादा कोशिश करेंगे।

जहां तक उन का दूसरा सवाल है—किसी देश से हथियार न लें तथा कोई और देश पाकिस्तान को हथियार न दे—जहां तक अमरीका का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने उन से कहा है कि वे पाकिस्तान को हथियार न दें। जाहिर है कि जिस तरह उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान को इसमें एक साथ रखा है, अगर वे पाकिस्तान को हथियार न दें तो मुमकिन है, हम को भी हथियार न दें। लेकिन इसके लिये हम को तैयार रहना पड़ेगा, हम बाहर के किसी भी देश से हथियार न खरीदें—यह हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये सम्भव नहीं होगा। माननीय सदस्य को यह बात समझनी चाहिये कि हमें अपनी सुरक्षा केवल पाकिस्तान से ही नहीं करनी है, चीन ने भी करनी है और चीन के पास काफी हथियार हैं। इसलिए हमें काफी हथियार बाहर से लेने पड़ते हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : With regard to the supply of F-86 sabre jets Mr. Coughlin is reported in a statement as saying : "I charge our Government knew from the beginning that those 90 planes were destined for Pakistan." In his statement the Minister has referred to some statement made by this predecessor in this House. In that statement we were told that after repairs in Pakistan these planes are going to be sent back or have been sent back. I would like to know that when Mr. Coughlin is saying that the United States Government knew from the beginning that these planes were destined for Pakistan, what is the position now, as far as Government is concerned ? Does not their previous information need some fresh verification

and fresh consideration ? As Shri Madhu Limaye has pointed out, it is of no consequence whether they are Patton or Sherman tanks. The point is, the deal has not gone through according to the Minister. May I know from him what is then to prevent it going through at any time in the future and does not this whole thing only throw a lurid light on the duplicity of the United States' Government in this matter ? I would say, the Chinese Government at least gave planes to Pakistan openly not by the backdoor and indirect methods. Mr. Dinesh Singh had been to the United States. The President of the United States has been here. We are told always that they discuss all these questions and we have been assured that no arms would be given. But, I want to know, whether, if these back-door methods continue our Government would consider cutting off diplomatic relations with the United States.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I should like to leave Members to draw their own conclusions and not make any comment. We have to go by the accepted declarations of the countries concerned. So far as the question of supply of arms is concerned, whether it is concealed or open, I would consider it just as bad. I would not consider supply of arms by China any better because it is declared whether as something is given by some other country which is not declared. Pakistan's acquisition of arms is certainly a threat to us and it would be a threat whether the weapon is given openly or indirectly. So far as the deal is concerned, about the future, as to what is thereto prevent these countries from giving in the future, how can I say what is to prevent that, except to say that we should continue our efforts to see that Pakistan does not get these arms which would be a kind of arms threat which could be used against us ? Regarding the clarification that the hon. Member has mentioned, I think, it is a clarification to be given by the United States Government to one of their Members of Parliament. It is very difficult for me here to give any clarification on behalf of United States Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : For the first part he has not replied. His predecessor

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

has said in the statement mentioned here that these planes, after being repaired in Pakistan were going to be sent back to Iran. I want to know from him as to what is the Government's information. Have those planes been sent back or they are in Pakistan?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : My colleague has informed the House that the Canadian Government where these planes were manufactured had informed us that these planes, after they were serviced in Pakistan would go back. This is an assurance that Iran had given. Both the Canada Government so far as I recollect and the West German Government from where these planes were sold have been informed. Both of them had been assured that these planes after they had gone through certain verification would be returned to Iran.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your information?

AN HON. MEMBER : Have they gone back ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It is very difficult for me to say how these planes.....

श्री मधु लिमये : ईरान दूतावास में आपका एम्बेसडर है ।

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am only trying to give the information correctly to the House. It would be very easy to give some information, but I am not the Pakistan Government or the Iran Government, and I have no method....

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :
आप अपनी जानकारी बता दीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसे ये बताना नहीं चाहते हैं ।

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I would beg of the hon. Members to try to appreciate how our missions abroad function. They do not have radars there to see whether these planes have crossed or not crossed. These are planes which could keep on moving from one country to another. We do not have any radars; what we tried to find out are the things that we have given to the House.

So far as our information went, these planes had gone back, but I was only trying to tell the House that this is not a matter on which we can give any categorical answer because we go on the basis of certain information that comes. We had been informed that they had gone back but today, as to whether they have come back or one hundred remain or ten remain, if I say something today about it, tomorrow, hon. Members will say that I have misled the House. Therefore, we would like to give full information as is available to us, namely that we were told that these had gone back to Iran.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेट-मेंट में कहा है :

"The House is aware that the US arms embargo was relaxed in early 1966 to permit supply of non-lethal items. This policy was further changed in 1967 when sales of spare parts of lethal weapons directly from the US and sales of lethal weapons through third country were permitted on a case-by-case basis."

मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका ने कितने स्पेयर पार्ट्स पाकिस्तान गए ? मन् 1965 की लड़ाई के बाद पाकिस्तान की जो स्थिति थी, जो उसको क्षति हुई थी, क्या उस क्षति को पाकिस्तान ने पूरा कर लिया है ? क्या यह सही है कि आज पाकिस्तान के पास टैंक की संख्या हम से ज्यादा है ?

इसके अलावा पाकिस्तान कुछ डिफेंस पैक्ट्स का भी मेम्बर है जिम में ५० एम० ए० भी है तो वहां से पाकिस्तान को कोई सामान मिला है या नहीं ? अगर मिला है तो कितना मिला है ? आपने यह कहा है वाई एंड लाई हम रोक मके हैं थर्ड कन्ट्रीज के जरिये से— तो आपकी सोर्सिज के अनुसार कितना लड़ाई का सामान पाकिस्तान को पास गया है अमरीका के थू थर्ड कन्ट्री से या डिफेंस पैक्ट कन्ट्रीज के जरिये से या सीधे ?

इसके अतिरिक्त जैसा मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारा और पाकिस्तान का एक जैसा केस नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे सामने मेन डेन्जर चीन का है और चीन की फौजी ताकत हमसे कई गुना है। अगर चीन ने हमला किया और भारत उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर पाता है तो उससे सारे एशिया की सीक्योरिटी खतरे में पड़ जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका से इस आधार पर कि चीन से हमें खतरा है, हथियार क्यों नहीं मांगते हैं? अन्त में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वाशिंगटन में जो हमारी इम्बेसी है उसकी क्या सूचना है—अमरीका की सरकार पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने के बारे में क्या सोच रही है, उसकी लेटेस्ट थिंकिंग क्या है?

श्री बिनेश सिंह : इतने सारे सवालों का जवाब एक साथ दूँ, मैं कोशिश करूँगा . . .

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने तो एक ही सवाल किया है।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : चूँकि माननीय सदस्य ने एक ही सवाल किया है, मैं एक ही जबाब दे दूँ—वाद में वे पढ़कर देख लेंगे कि एक सवाल के अन्दर उन्होंने कितने सवालान डालने की कोशिश की है।

जहाँ तक हमारी सुरक्षा का सवाल है, हमारे साथी रक्षा मंत्री जी ने इसको कितनी ही मतलबा इस सदन के सामने स्पष्ट किया है कि हम को मालूम है कि क्या खतरा हमारे सामने चीन से है, क्या खतरा पाकिस्तान से है और उसके लिए हमने क्या इन्तजाम किये हैं। उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने कई मतलबा कहा है कि अपने साधनों के अनुसार हमने अपनी सुरक्षा का पूरा इन्तजाम किया है। मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्य को इस जबाब से सन्तुष्ट हो जाना चाहिये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने यह पूछा था कि पाकिस्तान को डायरेक्टली या इन्डायरेक्टली

डिफेंस पैक्ट कन्टीज के जरिये से कितने हथियार, स्पेयर पार्ट्स मिले? दूसरे . . .

श्री बिनेश सिंह : दूसरा सवाल फिर हो गया।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी ने दो दो, तीन तीन सवाल पूछे हैं। अगर माननीय मन्त्री जी जबाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो दूसरी बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये जी ने लेरी कफलीन के स्टेटमेंट के बारे में सवाल उठाया था। काल अटेंशन के जबाब का आप सही इस्तेमाल करेंगे वह तो ठीक है लेकिन आप सिर्फ एक क्वेश्चन के ही एन्टाइटिल्ड हैं। मैं आपके सवालों को गिनता रहा हूँ—मैंने सोचा मन्त्री जी जबाब दे दें तो ठीक है लेकिन मैं भी यह सोच रहा था कि आपने कितने सवाल किए हैं जबकि आप सिर्फ एक ही क्लैरिफिकेशन के इन्टाइटिल्ड हैं। अगर आप उसको रेगुलर डिबेट के तौर पर पूछते हैं तो मैं हैल्पलैम हूँ। क्लैरिफिकेशन आप ले सकते हैं, क्वेश्चन कर सकते हैं। इन के अलावा अगर आप और कहेंगे तो मैं हैल्पलैम होऊंगा।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैंने सवाल यह पूछा है कि कितना सामान 1965 से अभी तक पाकिस्तान के पास आ चुका है?

MR. SPEAKER : That is not relevant.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अगर यह जबाब नहीं आता कि कितना सामान आया तो क्या सवाल इस में से उठेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : This relates to the Ministry of Defence.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से कितना सामान आया है यह नहीं बतायेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I strongly protest against this.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : The principal charge that has been levelled by Mr. Coughlin against the American Government in the context of President Nixon's visit to this country and Pakistan is that although a formal arms embargo was there, there was really no arms embargo. He has also said that after the visit of President Nixon to our country and Pakistan, the pressure for arms supplies would increase. In that context and also in the context of further news from Pakistan after President Nixon's visit to that country, there has been a further development. An American Congressman has charged that there was never any arms embargo. We also know that the hon. Minister himself has said that the sale of lethal weapons on a case-by-case basis....

MR. SPEAKER : I am waiting for his question.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : You had allowed every body else.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it in future. The question should be direct and should seek some clarification.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : There is a difference between a question and a call-attention-notice.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the scope of the item. Let the hon. Member kindly see that.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : This is the direct question. Firstly, an American Congressman has made a charge against his Government. We are not concerned with that. But we are concerned to this extent that the American President, the head of the American Government, visits this country and the other country and after his visit, the news comes from that country that the American Government have agreed to supply arms to Pakistan on a cash basis and already the sales through third parties were authorised since 1966. In the light of that, may

I ask whether Government have taken all precautions about collecting information whether the surplus arms, as for example, Patton tanks, Sherman tanks etc. which are lying in various NATO countries like Iran, Italy, Turkey, Belgium etc. are being sold through further third parties to Pakistan? Has the hon. Minister any information on that? May I know whether any new arms supplies are being made and whether a new decision is going to be taken after the confabulations that President Nixon had with President Yahya Khan of Pakistan? Has the hon. Minister any information on that?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I have shared fully with the House the information that we have had about the supply of arms to Pakistan either directly or through third countries. In the cases that came to our knowledge, in which we took up the matter with the governments concerned and also with the US Government, we had been able to prevent the sale of tanks from Italy and also later on from Turkey and West Germany. What information we are able to get we have been supplying to the House and we have been taking every action to prevent such sale of arms to Pakistan. I said 'by and large' because it would not be possible for me to say categorically that there has been no other sale; to make such a statement would not be fair to this House because with the limited facilities we have, I cannot say that there has been no other sale; there may be other sales we might have missed, but by and large in cases of sales that came to our notice, we had been able to prevent such sales.

So far as sales in the future are concerned, we cannot say what will be the policy of the US Government. We have conveyed to them our stand on this; we have discussed this with the Secretary of State and with President Nixon and we hope that the US Government will not sell arms to Pakistan, but it will not be possible for me to give any assurance because it is a matter which the US Government are examining.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : The Minister's statement has no bearing on the subject matter of the call attention notice. It simply says

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

that this Government has no further information than that mentioned here in the statement laid. I would like the hon. Minister to go through the papers very seriously and carefully. On the same day that this information was published, there was another news item published in the *Hindustan Standard* dated 14th August saying that the Senate Panel is suspicious of US-Thai secret pact. It is said that it is the policy of the US Government to have certain secret pacts and those pacts were kept secret from the purview of Congress by the Pentagon.

The same thing is found here. There are three things to be considered. The US Congressional proceedings are exacting, high-powered proceedings. The fact of these secret sales of arms to Pakistan is certainly incontestable. Secondly, the Senate has been kept completely in the dark about the US-Thai secret pact by the Pentagon. This has been specifically stated by the Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, Senator William Fulbright. Thirdly, the mysterious fact of the supply of arms to Pakistan through third countries, such as West Germany, Iran etc., has been clearly stated by Senator Larry Coughlin.

In view of these things, this is a clear case of violation of commitments made to India by the US Government that there would be no arms supply to Pakistan after the Indo-Pak war. In this context, will Government consider lodging a sharp and strong protest with the US Government, to be sustained if necessary, by a new turn in our foreign policy towards that country, in view of their continued arms supply to Pakistan?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I would beg of the hon. member to see it in the perspective in which it affects us. What the US Government has done on a secret basis with other countries they would naturally like to keep secret and would not disclose to us or to anybody else. The hon. Member has pointed out to a certain secret pact that they have entered into. How are we to know about it? These are matters which are kept secret between governments. Of course, every other country tries to find out, but it is not always possible to find out these secrets. We also keep some secrets despite our open society in this country.

Therefore, it has to be looked at in the perspective in which we are answerable to this House in regard to these matters. What the United States Government does, I do not say that it does right or it does wrong; it is on each matter that we have to see, and the fact that they have given such open support to Pakistan is a matter that has been discussed in this House and our opinion conveyed to the United States Government on many occasions. It is not something that we have seen for the first time; what we are now trying to do is to see that the United States adopts a certain attitude in the relations between India and Pakistan, and our talks with the United States Government have been on this basis. Whether they supply arms to Pakistan or not, it is our duty to defend ourselves, and let us look at it from that point of view. Whether Pakistan gets from China, from the Soviet Union or from the United States or buys from France or Germany or any other country, the point is that we have got to make greater efforts to defend ourselves. Let us not spend too much time in goging into what America is doing. Let us spend more time in seeing what we have to do to meet that challenge.

12:38 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE RE DELHI HIGH COURTS' SUMMONS TO MPS

MR. SPEAKER : There is a privilege motion already pending before the House.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai):
I wrote to you a letter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs now, on a different matter. I hope you will wait for some time. There are three privilege motions: by Shri Madhu Limaye a little earlier, by Shri Kundu and also one dated 4th August by Shri Salve. This is in connection with some discussion in this House about the Shankaracharya. Three of his disciples went to the high court and the judge later on, rather than deciding it himself, asked for the constitution of a Full Bench. So many points have been raised and very aptly raised by Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Salve and also Shri Kundu. After reading the judgment and a number of

other points mentioned therein, before giving my own views, I would like to hear the hon. Members who have given the motions, very briefly, because the time is limited.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We are all affected.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Before we had the honour of electing you to this high office, the whole matter had been raised here and we were in possession of the House, and there was a directive from the then Deputy-Speaker who was presiding that when the matter is taken up we will be called to make a statement, since the matter is of utmost importance to the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER : If all of you should express your views about this, we can take it to another day also, if it is not finished today. Yes, Shri Salve.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, trusting yourself to be a very great realist and your anxiety to maintain the dignity of the House, I have no doubt in my mind that you will not hustle us through this matter which is of considerable importance. It is not without a sense of poignant distress that I feel impelled to seek leave of this House to raise this privilege issue about which I am now making a statement.

This matter of privilege involves certain exceedingly important and fundamental questions, questions which have very far-reaching consequences, because the issues in this privilege question are not confined merely to something like a censure of a citizen or a few citizens for an act of omission here and there, for disrespect to the House or for a breach of privilege of its Members, but the issues will ultimately necessitate a decision of this House, and the House will have to determine the attitude and approach it wants to adopt towards those people who want to recklessly and ruthlessly outrage the essential norms, the vital guarantees, and the immutable rights which are prescribed in the Constitution which give to this Parliament a commanding and impregnable position in the affairs of the nation, without which position the rich and luxurious growth of parliamentary democracy would be stultified and very soon it will make nonsense of parliamentary democracy.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What is this privilege motion? Against whom? What is the subject matter?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am coming to that. I would beg of Shri Ranga to bear with me for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : If Professor Ranga is still anxious to know as to what it is about.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, you did explain it very lucidly in the beginning.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is in the Order Paper.

SHRI RANGA : It must be stated on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already before the House and a number of suggestions have come to me on the number of issues involved from many hon. Members. This is in connection with the discussion about Sankaracharya in this House. It is already a pending matter. I thought he was aware of it. Otherwise, I would have asked the hon. Member to read the whole motion.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I would beg of the indulgence of the hon. Leader of the Opposition to show a little patience to me. It is a very important matter, involving the dignity of the House, the honour of the Speaker and the privileges of themembers.

This question of privileges arose out of a suit of damages for defamation which has been filed by some citizens of Delhi. I do not want to give their names, because that will mean giving undue publicity to them. They are five of them and they have filed a suit in the Delhi High Court, suit No. 228 of 1969. The gravamen of the charge in the plaint is that the Speaker (Sir, your predecessor), the Home Minister, myself and two other Members of Parliament, who participated in a debate on a Calling Attention Notice, made certain observations regarding the Jagadguru Sankaracharya which were highly defamatory to the Sankaracharya, and that these plaintiffs have been offended, hurt and injured as a result of what we said here on the floor of the House. So, they filed suit for damages before the High Court of Delhi to the tune of Rs. 26,000.

[Sh. N. K. P. Salve]

For a proper appreciation of the issues involved it is necessary for me to demarcate the entire dispute into two parts, firstly, relating to the action and lapse of these five plaintiffs and their lawyers, who entered into an unholy alliance to drag us into a court of law in respect of what we have said here and, secondly, in respect of the attitude of the Delhi High Court, and to determine whether the Delhi High Court and its Judges acted justly, fairly and properly to protect the privileges of the Members of Parliament and to protect the honour and respect of the Speaker.

The first part of the matter, which has very close nexus with the demeanour of the plaintiffs and their lawyer, is very unfortunate and unfolds an extremely sordid story of an unwholly conspiracy to outrage the dignity of this House and the honour of the Speaker and an absolutely atrocious and arrogant attitude to trample the rights and privileges of the Members of Parliament. A plain reading of the plaint makes it absolutely clear that the plaintiffs and their lawyers were completely aware of the fact that no High Court can dare sit in judgment over the proceedings of this House. They were not unaware of the fact that it was not within their jurisdiction to adjudicate upon what hon. Members have said on the floor of the House, and we have never said a word on the matter outside this House. They knew the position fully well. But, then, they were not interested in seeking redress of their grievance; they were interested only in retaliation and vengeance.

MR. SPEAKER : I find that in the judgment they have accepted the plea that the members were protected. But I have not seen the judgment in detail. So, he may quote the relevant portion from the judgment.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, it is a very important matter. So, if you bear with me for a short while, I will be very grateful to you and to the House for the indulgence shown to me. I am dealing with the plaintiffs and their lawyer. Their entire action was motivated by considerations of retaliation and vengeance and the use of invective and abusive language against us which constitutes grave contempt and a

matter of which a very serious notice will have to be taken by this House.

The charges are fourfold. I will refer to the very relevant paragraphs very briefly. Firstly, it is contended in the plaint that the entire calling-attention was admitted in breach of the rules themselves, as though they are saying that Parliament acted in excess of its jurisdictions beyond its competence in debating this issue. Never have I heard a more astounding, more insane and stupid contention about the jurisdiction of Parliament. However, one of the contentions is that Parliament is not competent to discuss about the gospel of the Shankaracharya on untouchability.

The second contention is that the House was reduced to a common place with the connivance of the Speaker. It is unfortunate that many times things do happen in this House which do not add to the dignity of the House, but it is one thing to say that some things have happened which are unparliamentary and it is quite another thing to say that all of us have done this mudslinging on the Shankaracharya with your connivance. It constitutes a very grave contempt of the Speaker.

The third charge is that we, Members, who participated, used undignified and unparliamentary language and made false and malicious charge against the Shankaracharya. I have never known the Shankaracharya personally; I have never heard him. We are told that he is a man known for his profundity and erudition and that he is a great spiritual leader. We have absolutely nothing against him. All that we had stated was in relation to his observation in which he had propagated and justified untouchability, which conscientiously we had to oppose. It is in respect of that that we had made our submissions to the House.

The fourth charge is that in condemning the Shankaracharya we besmirched his image deliberately. Why so? Because the Government all these years had failed to eradicate untouchability and we were, therefore, anxious—all of us, including Shri Banerjee—to exonerate the Government and palm off the blame on the Shankaracharya.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : They have made each other untouchables.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Therefore I submit that the entire plaint has been drafted distorting facts. It makes out a case that we were people who are mean, cowards, untrustworthy and not capable of being proper representatives of the people. This constitutes very grave contempt.

Now I may refer very briefly to two or three lines in this plaint. First I refer to what is stated in paragraph 15. I quote:

"In the instant case not only this Rule was thrown to the winds but the Speaker took part in the hurling of defamatory imputations and all the defendants while expressing themselves on the address of His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya Ananta Shri Swami Niranjan Deva Teertha of Govardhan Peeth, Puri, gave themselves up to a use of language which was more common place than serious, more lax than dignified, more unparliamentary than sober, and jokes and puns were bandied around with playful spriness and His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya Ananta Shri Swami Niranjan Deva Teertha of Govardhan Peeth, Puri, was made to appear as a leperous dog. The defendants forgot that use of unparliamentary words by device is as prohibited as its direct use."

It is further observed in paragraph 17:-

"To impute upon a person of the status of His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya Ananta Shri Swami Niranjan Deva Teertha of Govardhan Peeth, Puri, that he was a person worthy of being placed "under the table" is nothing but saying that he is a dog or a lowly animal fit to lick the dust and when the unsolicited suggestion is made by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the imputation becomes more indecent and defamatory coming as it does from that forum and place. The Speaker is no more privileged to call a stranger to the House a dog as the stranger is no more privileged to call the Speaker a dog."

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : इस को संक्षेप में कहिये, क्यों लम्बा कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नरेन्द्रकुमार साल्वे: मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि यह गम्भीर मामला है। इस को समझना चाहिये। जल्दी किस बात की है? दो चार लाइनें हैं। श्री रंगा ने समझना चाहा था कि क्या मसला है, इसलिये चार लाइनें पढ़ कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ।

"The defendants severally and collectively in the manner already herein stated before in this plaint maliciously spoke and published of His Holiness Jagadguru Ananta Shri Swami Niranjan Deva Teertha of Govardhan Peeth, Puri, words and sentences which not only mean that he is a criminal of the worst type who should be punished with public whipping, but also that he is also a degraded and wretched person unworthy of being permitted to live in this country, that he should therefore be hanged, and in any event he was a person who was so defiled, malignant and polluted that it was not proper for anyone even to touch him".

Not a word of these allegations has an iota of truth about them. This is done purely with a view to maligning us, distorting facts and wreaking vengeance upon us. Therefore, it is my submission to this House that the plaintiffs and their lawyer planned a conspiracy and filed a suit against the Speaker, myself, the Home Minister and two other Members, of Parliament making insulting, unwarranted and outrageous statements against us, imputing unholy motives for what we stated *bona fide* and conscientiously on the floor of the House, and dragged us to a court of law tendenciously knowing full well that they had no remedy in a court of law. Therefore, I submit, the House should give its permission to raise this issue here in the House itself.

As regards the High Court, I only want to submit that article 105(2), in turn says that Members of Parliament.....

MR. SPEAKER : That is very clear from the judgement.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I do not have a copy of the judgement.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your suggestion?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Kindly allow me a minute. My point is something different. Article 105(2) in term, says that Members of Parliament have absolute immunity....

MR. SPEAKER: That we know. You may please come out with your suggestion.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: Order 7 of Rule XI of the Code of Civil Procedure, in term, says that "the plaint shall be rejected in the following cases where the suit appears from the statement in the plaint to be barred by law".....

MR. SPEAKER: That is presumed; we all know it. You may please come out with your suggestion. You want it to be sent to the Privileges Committee. You have explained your case. You make out a case for a question of privilege. That is to be judged by the Committee. That is all.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I seek your indulgence for a minute. I have made out a case, firstly, against the plaintiff and then the lawyer and now about the High Court. It is a very delicate matter. I submit that this House should consider whether the High Court should have dismissed the suit *in limine* without necessitating our presence in the court by issuing summons. I do not know whether the Government had to pay any fees to the lawyer who appeared before the High Court to argue the case and plead immunity for us from proceedings in a court of law under article 105(2) of the Constitution and whether it constitutes an act where the High Court has failed to be vigilant in its duties.

✓ **श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं दो ही मुद्दों की तरफ आप की मारफत सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। सवाल यह है कि जब संविधान की धारा 105(2) में साफ शब्दों में लिखा हुआ है कि पार्लियामेंट में जो भाषण होंगे या बोट दिये जायेंगे उन को लेकर किसी भी अदालत में कारवाई नहीं की जायेगी तब क्या वजह थी कि दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के जज ने समन्स जारी किये? समन्स भी प्रोसीडिंग्स अर्थात् प्रक्रिया का एक

हिस्सा होते हैं। मेरे पास असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार का समन्स जो है उसकी कापी है। उस में यह कहा गया है कि :

"You are hereby summoned to appear in this court in person...."

और यह नहीं करेगे तो उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि :

"...take notice that in default of your appearance on the date above mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence".

मेरी राय में रजिस्ट्रार और जज साहब को इस तरह के समन्स निकालने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था और इस के बारे में कोई मन्देह नहीं हो सकता। अगर वह धारा 105(2) को पढ़ते तो उन को पता चलता कि इस तरह का सूट कोई भी आदमी अदालत के सामने नहीं ले जा सकता है और न अदालत उसके ऊपर किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई ही कर सकती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब सरकार ने यहां पर आश्वासन दिया कि हम दिल्ली अदालत का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचेंगे। उस के बाद सरकारी वकील ने जो कहा और उस पर जज साहब की जो प्रतिक्रिया हुई वह जजमेंट से बिल्कुल साफ है। उसी पर मेरा आक्षेप है। जजमेंट की कापी मेरे पास है, उस में जो कुछ जज साहब कहते हैं और बाद में फुल बेंच ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस के जजमेंट के उस हिस्से को मैं पढ़ता हूँ :

"During the pendency of the suit, an application under order 7, rule 11, and order 27-A of the Code of Civil Procedure read with article 105 of the Constitution was filed on behalf of the Union of India praying that the plaint might be rejected under order 7, rule 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure as the present suit was not maintainable in view of the provision of article 105 of the Constitution. Prayer was also made that the Union of India might be added as a party and that notice be issued to the Attorney General of India. When the

case came up before Prakash Narain J. on July 30, 1969, the learned judge observed that the matter was of considerable importance as to the interpretation of the Constitution. He directed that a notice be issued to the Attorney General. He also referred the matter to the Chief Justice for constituting a Bench of two or more judges for disposal of the contention raised. It is in these circumstances that the case has been posted for hearing before the Full Bench of this Court."

फुल बेंच ने जो निर्णय किया है उमसे किसी का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। किन्तु एक जो जज था श्री प्रकाश नारायण, उसके बारे में मुझे एतराज है। जब एक जिम्मेदार आदमी अदालत की कुर्सी पर बैठता है तो उमको तो काम-से-काम इमका ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि कौन सा मूट उनके सामने आ सकता है। मेरी उन के बारे में शिकायत है न कि फुल बेंच के बारे में। बाकी जिन लोगों ने शिकायत की उनके बारे में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको तो बिल्कुल तुच्छता और हिकारत की दृष्टि से हम को देखना चाहिये। उम में कोई दम नहीं है। उन्होंने जो काम किया वह गलत था। लेकिन जज के बारे में मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अदालत और ससद का रिश्ता ऐसा होना चाहिये कि अदालत हमारे अधिकारों पर आक्रमण न करे और हम लोग भी अदालत के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण न करें। इस में अदालत के द्वारा यानी श्री प्रकाश नारायण जज के द्वारा हमारे अधिकारों पर आक्रमण हुआ है और उन्होंने जो हाजिर रहने का हुकम दिया, सम्मन इशू किया वह गलत किया। यह मैं आपकी मार्फत सदन के और उनके भी ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। इसके अलावा मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajpur) : I shall try to be very brief. As the two previous speakers have submitted, the issues raised are of vital importance. We are aware that the hon. Law Minister informed the House that the proceedings were dropped. The matter does not end with the dropping of the proceedings after the intervention of

the Attorney General of India. The issue, as you will see, ought to have been known to the lawyers who drafted the plaint and also to the learned judge who allowed the summons to be issued. The issue is one of relationship between Legislature and Judiciary. It is not only a question of privilege of Members or of Parliament. The basic issue which ought to have occurred to the learned judge is one of relationship between Legislature and Judiciary. May I submit very briefly here that this issue has been very clearly defined finally by the Supreme Court in Keshav Singh's case. We have four distinguished cases in this regard... (Interruptions) I was submitting to you that this issue has been debated, discussed and finally decided by the Supreme Court and the other courts of judicature in this country. We have the Sharma's case; we have the Searchlight's case; we have the very important case of Keshav Singh; we have also the Orissa case. (Interruption) I would not go into all these here. As Mr. Madhu Limaye pointed out, and I may once again remind the House of this, issuing summons is not an ordinary thing. The Committee on Privileges of Parliament has recommended to the Government of India which then recommended to the Governments of the States to bring to the notice of the Chief Justices of High Courts what should be the methodology of dealing with Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures. Here I would like to read out this part:

"...that when Parliamentary records are required to be produced before courts of law, a proper form should be adopted:

"that in most cases it would be sufficient to call for only certified copies of the documents, at any rate in the first instance, and that the original documents might be called for at a later stage if the parties insisted upon their strict proof."

This is the position even when documents are required to be produced. Here the court did not bother to ask for the certified copy. The court, to start with, issued summons to Members of Parliament. May I state here what the law is. Beginning with the Bill of rights, the law is very clearly stated.

[Shri Nath Pai]

"The freedom of speech and debate— all proceedings in Parliament are not to be impeached or questioned in any court."

This has been the Bill of Rights. In Bradlaugh's case, the House of Commons debated this. This was the law that was taken into consideration by the Constituent Assembly when it drafted article 105(2) and article 194 which applies to the State Assemblies. But the law was finally stated in the case of Keshav Singh where the Court and Legislature tried to reach a harmonious relationship. The UP Legislature after the reference by the Court has written something which is worthy of being taken note of by the High Courts, by the Supreme Court and by this House also. The basic issue is not to provoke an artificial conflict. I am afraid that the learned Judge of the Judicature of Delhi was totally oblivious of his basic duties. Any plaint which is barred by Rule 11 or Rule 7 or procedures ought not to have been entertained and a cursory look at the plaint shows that at every stage the plaint was barred by the law of Civil Procedure in this country. I do not know how the Registrar allowed such summons being issued. This is the basic issue. It is not a question of a bad lawyer doing the job. It is the Registrar who is responsible and without the permission of the House the summons was issued. The summons was issued after the approval of the Court. Sir, I would not take the time of the House. The issue has been framed. The issue is whether the High Court was justified in issuing the summons when Members are trying to discharge their duty. I would beg of those hon Members who disagree: what has His Holiness said. What is the place of untouchability? According to me and according to the scriptures of Hinduism there is no place for untouchability and nobody who pretends to be the Head of a religion and nobody who pretends to be the head of a sect can preach untouchability. There is no Jagatguru for the whole of Hindus. Let us make it very clear. This institution of Jagatguru does not exist in Hinduism at all. Anybody who pretends to speak in the name of scriptures ought to have known .

सर्वभूतस्थम् आत्मानाम्

Let us not entangle ourselves. I would beg of them who do not agree: let us not go into that issue here. Our issue is the propriety of issuing a summons when members expressed themselves on an issue which concerns them deeply. Let us not cast aspersions on the High Court. But, for me, the breach of privilege is very clear. May I submit to you, Sir, you guide the House and refer it to the Committee of privileges so that we can try to deal with it with proper circumspection and due decorum. This is a motion which will be supported by all. If, however, there is any opposition from the Law Minister, may I appeal to you that you, in your inherent discretion, refer the matter to the Privileges Committee so that in future there is no artificial conflict between the Judicature and the Legislature.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already heard a number of arguments in favour of reference of this privilege motion to the Committee of Privileges. I have been informed by the Government also that they have no objection to it. So I do not think there is any other matter left pending. I would request the non. Members who are very anxious....

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : दूसरी साइड भी आप सुनिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: You are against this motion? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATH PAI: Then I would like to continue my submission. I thought that there would not be any objection.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any objection, I can postpone this discussion to another time. It is already lunch time. We may fix another time for this.

SHRI SURENDERANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): I do not think there is any objection.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we may take it up tomorrow. Hon Members who are opposed to it....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): It is not a question of being opposed. Certain comments have been

made. I would like to make some submissions. There is no question of opposing.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): I am in complete agreement with hon. Shri Salve that this is a matter which should go to the Privileges Committee. This is a most extraordinary thing. Ever since this Parliament was constituted a thing like this has not happened. A suit by half a dozen people who have nothing to do with the matter, saying that they are aggrieved with what some Members of Parliament including the Speaker said on a certain matter go to the Court. This matter should go to the Committee of Privileges. The Committee of Privileges should examine who among these people referred to here have erred in this matter.

We should create a precedent which should be available for us ever to follow.

13 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the judge ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: If you read rule 222 you will see. It says that a member may with the consent of the Speaker raise the question involving breach of privilege either of a Member or of the House or of a committee thereof. My point is that there has been a breach of privilege and it is for the committee to consider who are the persons who have to be summoned or who are to be punished in this matter. It may be the plaintiffs; it may be the defendants; it may be the registrar or it may be anybody else. I do not want to express my opinion as to whether the court has not discharged its duties properly or not. I shall do it in the Privileges Committee.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: While I approve the suggestion made that the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee, I want to make one submission. It is true that article 105 gives us Members of Parliament certain rights and freedom of speech. I think that we Members have also an obligation that we make use of that right and speak in a responsible manner....(Interruptions) This shows that

we are not behaving in a responsible way. I care for the privileges no less than you. At the same time we are not super beings. We are also human beings like the others. In this country things are happening which nobody likes and which everybody condemns. If anybody justifies untouchability on the basis of religion, I am the first to condemn it in the strongest possible terms. I know no scriptures in this country which justify it..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The motion was moved by Mr. Salve and it was supported by other Members of Parliament and ultimately supported by the Law Minister. If anybody wants to oppose it, he can make a statement against this. Mr. Madhok is not opposing it; he said so even at the outset. Then this sermon on the Mount is not necessary. He can give sermons to Members who shout every day.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I have as much right to make comment as anybody else. I was saying that it was anti social and anachronistic. It is against the basic values of our country. It is opposed to our Constitution. Therefore, there is no question of justifying untouchability or justifying anybody who support it. My only submission is this. There are many things in this country being done which are anti-social, unconstitutional; and which we all condemn; they undermine the Constitution. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Please first listen to me. You see this is not a debate where statement and counter-statements and accusation and counter-accusation are made. It is a simple question of a breach of privilege, and this is almost the unanimous opinion of this House.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: I shall complete what I wanted to say. Let us be clear. For example, there are people in this country who justify polygamy on grounds of religion. Would you justify that that is also a breach of privilege of this House? My submission is that when we condemn something bad, even then, while speaking in this House, we should use language which is decent, which is sensible; I am sorry that on that day, the words used in regard to Shankaracharya were not in a very decent language. I would like to appeal to the House, through

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

you, that in future, in respect of those people who cannot defend themselves in this House; we should use a language which is worthy of us, which is not irresponsible, which is not indecent. This is the only submission that I wanted to make.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): Shankaracharya should behave. (*Interruption*).

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Just one point. It is an important point arising out of this.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a point of order?

SHRI UMANATH: It is on this breach of privilege question. Whenever questions of privilege are raised, especially about the conduct of the Members during their speeches or anything, there is one point to be remembered. This is the argument that Mr. Madhok raised, namely, the Members must be responsible: I submit with all due respect that if it is this argument that is encouraging this sort of breach of privilege outside. Why I am saying this is because,—I will tell you—on an earlier occasion, when a similar question arose in this very House, —I am referring to the question of breach of privilege which applied to my conduct—my conduct in this House was referred to. Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj took it that what I said affected him; that he was affected by it. He called me a liar and typed out circulars and circulated them to all the Members of this House, calling me a liar for my speech on the floor of the House. At that time, it was the hon. Deputy Prime Minister himself, on behalf of the Government, who said that there was no breach of privilege because the hon. Member must be responsible for making speeches here. I say that it is this stand of this Government as well as some of the parties talking about our responsibility that has encouraged certain persons to go to the court and call the Speaker himself a dog.

MR. SPEAKER: The fundamental question that arises here is this. Who is to judge the relevancy or not is not the question. We are our own judges here. Why should it go to the court and why should any court sit around and see the merits of the obser-

vations. That is the point in question. What Mr. Madhok said—nobody denies it, but it should be decided by the House here. Any Member may invite the attention of the Speaker whether it is fair or not fair. It is for us to decide here and not for these people who are sitting out. As I understand, it, I think the Members are unanimous on referring this to the Privileges Committee.

There are two points, as far as I understand, and we shall draft them properly along with the others that hon. Members might suggest. The two points on which we have to judge are as follows.

The first in about the violation of the privileges of the House by the plaintiffs.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Plaintiffs and the lawyer.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, we have also to judge the action of the judge in entertaining the plaint.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : And issuing summons.

MR. SPEAKER....and then issuing summons and then recommending it for reference to a full Bench. In that light, we shall have to examine in detail the relations between the legislature and the High Court. Is there any other matter?

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : I think that would be enough.

MR. SPEAKER : These two are enough. With the unanimous approval of the Members, I refer this motion to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : The lawyers also.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are professionals. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see to it to tomorrow. Let not any Member worry about it. I shall take due care of it.

13.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the Chair]

RE. STRIKE OF TEA GARDEN WORKERS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have a submission to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should write to the speaker and get his permission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have written to the Speaker. I have given call attention notice to the Speaker. Since he was unable to admit two call attention notices a day, he has to consider it. Two lakh tea garden workers of West Bengal are on strike and the Labour Minister should issue a statement.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling): Please allow us to tell the House what is happening there because I am just coming back from that place..... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall look into the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The entire economy of West Bengal will be affected.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing anything. Nothing will go on record.

श्री मधु सिमये (मुगेर) : आप मेरी बात मुन लीजिए। बिहार राज्य में इस वक्त राष्ट्र-पति शासन है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप गृह मंत्री जी को कहें कि मुगेर में 151 लोगों की मृत्यु गंगा में एक बोट के डूब जाने से हुई है, ऐसी खबर अखबारों में छपी है, मेरे पास तार भी आए हैं, लेकिन वहाँ का जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट कहता है कि इस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है। जिस तरह से आपने हरिजन विधायिका के बारे में जांच करके खबर दी थी, उसी तरह से मंत्री महोदय 151 लोगों के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करके सदन को अवगत करायें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under rule 340 we can raise this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should seek the permission of the Speaker. Papers to be laid.

14.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Not Re: Enquiry into Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a note regarding appointment of a Commission to enquire into certain lapses in Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1692/69.]

National Mineral Development Corporation Government Report and Annual Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATHA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1693/69].

Notifications Under Customs Act, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

*Not recorded.

JAGANNATH PAHADIA : On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:
- (i) G. S. R. 1833 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 1836 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1694/69].

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1780 (English version) and G. S. R. 1782 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1969, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1695/69].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (i) G. S. R. 1776 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum .
- (ii) G.S.R. 1830 and 1831 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1696/69.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 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 13th August, 1969, agreed without any amendment to the Salaries

and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1969."

14.11 hrs.

RE. STRIKE OF TEA GARDEN WORKERS IN WEST BENGAL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise on a point of order under rule 340. The hon. Ministers concerned have laid certain papers on the Table of the House and now there is going to be clause-by-clause consideration of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. Now we are on the second stage of the Bill. I rise on a point of order under rule 376 (2) that the business before the House be adjourned under rule 340, so that we could have a discussion on the strike of about two lakhs of tea garden workers in West Bengal. It is a serious situation. I would request you to adjourn the debate on the Bill and allow a discussion on the tea garden workers' strike. I want that the Union Labour Minister should come and make a statement. I would request you and through you the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Union Labour Minister should come and make a statement.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I support Shri S. M. Banerjee's demand. The whole economy of West Bengal is involved in this. It is a very important issue and we should be allowed to discuss it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Where is the Union Labour Minister ? He should make a statement.

When there was a jute strike, Shri B. R. Bhagat went to Calcutta. Today, let the Union Labour Minister go to Calcutta.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : इससे हिन्दुस्तान का एक्सपोर्ट अफेक्टेड होने जा रहा है। मन्त्री महोदय का वक्तव्य इस पर आना चाहिए। नहीं तो हमारा काल अटेंशन मंजूर कीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister has heard what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You may kindly direct him to make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : With the permission of the Speaker, he can make a statement if he wants to do so.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : This is a very important question. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs must give an assurance to the House in this regard.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The statement should come by this evening.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Yesterday, we had a meeting in the Speaker's room with the leaders of the different Opposition groups, and the general consensus was that if any hon. Member wanted to raise any matter on the floor of the House, he should write to the Speaker for permission.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have already written .

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : ...and also give prior notice to me or to the Minister concerned so that we may know about it. Of course, the Speaker must give permission, and prior notice must be given to me or to the Minister concerned. That was the point which was raised at the meeting that the Speaker had with the leaders of the Opposition groups. I would request you and the hon. Members of the House to bear that in mind in such proceedings.

श्री देबेन सेन (आमनसोल) : क्या सरकार को खबर नहीं है कि हड़ताल हो गई है ? उनसे कोई समझौता हो रहा है या सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है, ये सच्ची बातें हम जानना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of personal explanation. The hon. Minister said that there was some understanding between the leaders of the different groups. We do agree that there was some understanding. But if you see the papers you

will find that in the morning itself I had written a note to the Hon. Speaker requesting him to allow me to raise this issue under rule 377. He has not said 'No'. I have not been informed that that has been rejected. Further, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should know that I have already tabled a calling-attention-notice in that regard. My hon. friends who are sitting by my side all come from Bengal and they know that it affects their economy.....

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : I represent that area and I come from that area.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : She is a trade union leader and she knows the position. The AITUC and also the INTUC....

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is under consideration of the Speaker.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri also wants to say something. It is her constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is still under the consideration of the Speaker.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : It is not my constituency.

But I am intimately connected with that. I know that there is a terrible lot of trouble, and about two lakhs of people are involved and the whole economy of West Bengal will be shattered unless we come to some understanding.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will you ask the Labour Minister to make a statement at least?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister has heard what hon. Members have said. If he does not make a statement, then the Speaker will consider.

श्री देबेन सेन : हड़ताल के बारे में कोई खबर तो सरकार की तरफ से मिलनी चाहिए ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : महापति महोदय, बिहार में राष्ट्रपति शासन है, वहां पर नान-गजेटेड कर्मचारियों की भूख हड़ताल शुरू हो गई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार को वक्तव्य देना चाहिए . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : असेम्बली भवन के सामने उनकी भूख हड़ताल शुरू हो गई है ।

14.16 hrs.

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL—
Contd.

CLAUSE 2—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I am not replying to the debate. I am only intervening. The reply will be given by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to intervene on one very important aspect which is being discussed in the course of the debate on this Bill, and it was also a very important matter that was debated at the stage of the Joint Committee. There are also a few minutes of dissent on that issue, and that is about the exclusion of the Prime Minister from the operation of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. As already explained by my colleague....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : On a point of order. Is the hon. Minister replying to the debate? Some of us who have tabled amendments would like to speak before him.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : We are now having clause-by-clause consideration in which the hon. Minister cannot intervene. We are not having a general discussion now.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let us accommodate each other. I have already said that I am not replying to the debate. I am merely intervening. I think this is an important issue on which I would like to keep the House informed of Government's thinking, though it has already been explained by my colleague. This Bill, as we all know, is based on the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Bill appended to the report of the commission while explaining the term 'Minister' had not included the Prime Minister in it. At the same time, it had not also excluded Prime Minister from it. The Bill as intro-

duced in this House before it was referred to the Joint Committee copied exactly the definition of the term Minister in the original draft Bill of the Commission. When we gave a careful consideration to that definition at the Joint Committee stage, we found that it was incomplete. For, what is the scheme of the entire Bill? If there is an allegation against Minister, the Lokpal will go into the whole matter and make a recommendation to the competent authority. In the case of Ministers, we have said that the competent authority will be the Prime Minister. If the term includes the Prime Minister, then the report will be sent to the competent authority which would become the Prime Minister himself.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We can have some other competent authority. Let it come to the Lok Sabha.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Lok Sabha is the competent authority for the Prime Minister all the time. There is no necessity for a Lokpal. That is exactly the point that I am making. In the case of a Minister, supposing a recommendation is made against a Minister and sent to the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister accepts the recommendation of the Lokpal, the Minister may be required to resign. But his resignation does not ultimately result in the fall of the Government. The Minister resigns or quits but the Government continues. But in the case of the Prime Minister, he is the key-stone of the entire Government structure, and if he leaves, the entire government falls...

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : He or she?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : 'He' includes 'She' also. That is the legal position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Shri Abdul Ghani Dar wants it to be 'He', because he wants that he must become the Prime Minister some day. (Interruptions)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The agency to bring about the fall of a government cannot be anything else but Parliament. This, really speaking, is the entire gist, the

entire concept. The authority of Parliament cannot be given over to any individual authority as such. Some members have suggested. I do not know whether anybody has moved any amendment to that effect—that in the case of the Prime Minister the President can be the competent authority. But, as we all know, we have accepted the constitutional authority of the President that the President shall act on the advice of the government headed by the Prime Minister. He has no other functions.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : But the Chief Minister should not escape.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I hope he has seen the Bill. It does not touch the State Governments at all.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : But on the same analogy they will exclude the Chief Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If they do that, we cannot help it. Only the State Assemblies are competent to go into that.

What I am pointing out is that in the case of the Prime Minister the President cannot be the competent authority. The real authority for the removal of the Prime Minister is Parliament, this hon. House. So, no Lokpal or Lokayukt can have that authority. The Lokpal is an important authority we are creating by an Act of Parliament. But it is not an agent of Parliament as the Parliamentary Commissioner under the U. K. Act.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : What about Sweden ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as my information goes, Sweden excludes the Prime Minister.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Includes the Prime Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No. In Sweden the Ombudsman is not authorised to look into the cases against the Prime Minister. I am referring to the information which I have got. Of course, I always stand subject to correction. So, the President cannot be the competent authority and the Prime Minister herself or himself cannot

be the competent authority against herself or himself.

The only authority that is responsible for the fall of the government is Parliament. Therefore, it is absurd to include the Prime Minister in the definition of Minister. We found that the original recommendation was completely illogical. So, we thought that in order to make this definition workable, practical and perfect it is much better that this definition excludes the Prime Minister from the operation of the Act. This is the entire concept of the whole scheme. It is not a question of excluding a Prime Minister; we are excluding the Prime Minister from the operation of the Act. I think it is in the interests of Parliament and the very functioning of parliamentary democracy as such.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If I have heard and understood him correctly, this House is supreme and this House can take a decision. If there is a charge of corruption against the Prime Minister, it does not go to the Lokpal, according to the Bill. In that case, the amendment of Shri Ram Avatar Sharma that "in the case of Prime Minister insert Lok Sabha" may be accepted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You are doing an injustice to Parliament. Parliament does not get power by means of an Act. It is the inherent power of Parliament. It is not necessary to pass an Act to determine what should or should not be discussed in the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली मदन)
-सभापति जी अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने जो कहा मैंने उसे ध्यान से सुना । मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि जिस तरीके से उन्होंने यह प्रयत्न किया है कि प्रधान मंत्री को लोकपाल और लोकयुक्त के परव्यु से बाहर रखा जाय और उम के लिये जो दलील दी है वह बहुत ही वोदा है । सभापति जी, मेरे पास संविधान है उम के अनुच्छेद 75 में लिखा है कि :

"The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister."

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

अदर मिनिस्टर्स, इस का मतलब यह है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर इज आलसो ए मिनिस्टर । तो तो संविधान ने यह बात साफ कही है कि कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी मिनिस्टर है ।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात ठीक कही कि अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी तो लोक सभा करेगी । तो मैं एक काउन्टर क्वेश्चन उन से करता हूँ कि अगर कल को प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ किसी को शिकायत है और जायज शिकायत है कि वह करप्ट है, तो क्या लोक सभा में यह डिस्कशन कर के तय किया जायगा ? इस बिल में मैल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की परिभाषा कितनी वाइड है यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ ।

“maladministration” means action taken or purporting to have been taken in the exercise of administrative functions in any case,—

where such action or the administrative procedure or practice governing such action is unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory; or

where there has been negligence or undue delay in taking such action, or the administrative procedure or practice governing such action involves undue delay;”

इन-इन बातों के बारे में भी यह चीज तय की जायगी कि आया कोई मंत्री कमरवार है कि नहीं है । अब मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पार्लियामेंट उन को हटा सकती है । कल को पार्लियामेंट में जब सवाल आयेगा तो वहाँ पहले यह चीज सामने आनी चाहिए कि आया मैल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन प्रधान मंत्री ने किया है या नहीं किया है ? आया करप्ट प्रैक्टिस की है या नहीं की है ? और अगर की है तो कितनी मात्रा में की है । अगर मान लीजिये इधर से कोई भी सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में कुछ कहेगा तो कांग्रेस के भाई उस का विरोध करेंगे, अभी मुझ नहीं मालूम कांग्रेस

का क्या हाल है और प्रधान मंत्री का हाल क्या है । जब सवाल पार्लियामेंट के सामने आयेगा तो वहाँ यह सवाल नहीं आयेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने मैल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन किया है कि नहीं । वहाँ यह चीज आयेगी कि किस पार्टी का है और उस की पार्टी के हिसाब से विप मिलेगा, कान्फ्लिक्ट के हिमाब से तय नहीं किया जायगा कि कांशंस किसी की क्या कहती है, और इसलिये बिल्कुल आजाद हूँ । इस बात पर ममला तय नहीं होगा । आज मैं कांशंस की चर्चा बहुत सुनता हूँ, लेकिन जब कहीं पर प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर जद आयी तो यह कांशंस एक ही मिनिट में साफ हो जायेगी । इसलिये मेरा काउन्टर क्वेश्चन चव्हाण साहब से यह है कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री करप्ट हो, उस ने मैल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन किया हो तो उस के लिये क्या इलाज है इस सरकार के पाम ? या तो यह प्रीज्यूम करते हैं कि सरकार की निगाह में प्रधान मंत्री गलती ही नहीं कर सकता है, जैसे कि क्राउन कभी गलती नहीं कर सकता वैसे ही हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री कभी गलती नहीं कर सकता, तब तो उन का आर्गुमेंट ठीक है । लेकिन इस चीज को मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ । मेरा कहना यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में भी यहाँ पर सदन में चार्जज लगाये गये हैं, और यह मैं अपनी राय नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बल्कि बड़े-बड़े सम्मानित लोगों ने चार्जज लगाये हैं । आखिर धर्म तेजा का केस है जिम में करोड़ों रुपये दिये गये धर्म तेजा को बगैर किसी मेक्योरिटी के । यह चीज यहाँ पर कही गयी और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कही । उन्होंने ने यह भी कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री को उन्होंने मिनी कोर्ट दिया था । प्रधान मंत्री के लड़के को डा० धर्म तेजा इंग्लैण्ड में पढ़ाते थे । और यह भी बात सही है कि मिड टम इन्वेस्टिगेशन में अपने ग्रुप के लोगों के लिये रुपये इकट्ठे किये और इंडस्ट्री वालों को ओबलाइज किया । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये चार्जज लोक सभा में बैठ कर तय होंगे ? यह नहीं हो सकते क्यों

कि यहां तो मैजोरिटी का झगड़ा हर बात में आ जाता है, और कांग्रेस पार्टी की मैजोरिटी है ही, साथ ही और बहुत से कंसीडरेशन्स सामने आ जाते हैं। इसलिये यह तय करना असम्भव हो जायगा कि मेल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन प्रधान मंत्री ने किया है या नहीं। स्पेसिफिक चार्ज प्रूव्ड है कि नहीं इस के बारे में किसी की रिपोर्ट तो आनी चाहिए। और जब चार्ज प्रूव हो जाता है उस के बाद पार्लियामेंट तय करे, यह बात तो समझ में आ सकती है। पार्लियामेंट तय करे और चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया उस को देखे। लेकिन रिपोर्ट तो आनी चाहिए कि प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर यह जिम्मेवारी है। लेकिन हमारे चव्हाण साहब पहले कहते हैं कि किंग कैन मेक नो रौंग, इंदिरा जी गलती नहीं कर सकती। और गलती अगर करती हैं तो पार्लियामेंट तय करे। पार्लियामेंट में जब यह सवाल आयेगा तो जो स्टेट मिनिस्टर है वह सोचेगा कि यह मेरी पार्टी का है, यहां व्हिप है और उस को मानने से शायद मैं मिनिस्टर बन जाऊं। उस समय कांशेन्स की बात नहीं आयेगी, यह तो आप भी मानते हैं चव्हाण साहब, और आप उस के शिकार हुए हैं। आज प्रधान मंत्री ने इंडिमिप्लिन का एक इतिहास दुनिया में पैदा किया है कांशेन्स का नाम ले कर। और एक ऐसी बीमारी पैदा की है जो इन की पार्टी में ही नहीं बल्कि मारे देश पर डम का अमर होने वाला है।

लेकिन जब उन पर पड़ेगी तब, मुझे मालूम है, वह कहेंगी कि इस किस्म का व्हिप इश्यु किया है। फिर कांशेन्स की बात आयेगी। लेकिन जब तक व्हिप नहीं आ जायेगा तभी तक कांशेन्स की बात आयेगी। यह जिम्मेवारी होनी चाहिये (ब्यबधान) मेरा कहना है कि कोई न कोई ब्यबस्था होनी चाहिये फ्रैंच फाइंडिंग की कोई ब्यबस्था होनी चाहिये जो कि यह तय करे कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने क्या गलती की है।

दूसरे मेरा कहना यह है कि आखिर डिस्ट्रि-मिनेशन क्यों हो? अगर हमारे श्री चव्हाण गलती कर सकते हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री भी गलती कर सकती हैं। और अगर श्री चव्हाण ही प्रधान मंत्री बन जायें तब क्या वह गलती नहीं करेंगे? जो आज गलती कर सकता है वह कल भी गलती कर सकता है। और मान लीजिये, जैसे हालत चल रहे हैं पता नहीं अगले चौबीस घंटों में कोई और प्रधान मंत्री हो जाय तो जो आज गलती करने वाला हो सकता है वह कल गलती न करने वाला हो सकता है, और आज जो गलती न करने वाला है, उसका पता नहीं कल क्या हो जाय। इस लिये इस तरह का डिस्ट्रिमिनेशन एक मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्री के बीच में नहीं होना चाहिये।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि जैसा यह बिल बनेगा उसी के आधार पर स्टेट्स अपने यहां बिल बनायेंगे। आज केरल में झगड़ा चल रहा है, वहां एक विवाद चल रहा है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर केरल को इस में शामिल किया जाय या नहीं। अगर आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस में मे बाहर निकाल देंगे तो मुखाडिया साहब मांचेंगे कि वह भी निकाल दें अपने को क्योंकि वह मैजोरिटी में है। कोई भी चीफ मिनिस्टर इस तरह से कह सकता है। आजकल जो आपोजीशन पार्टियों के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर इस में होने चाहिये। लेकिन जो आज की कांग्रेस है, मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि उस के लिये कौन से शब्द इस्तेमाल करूं, बहरहाल जो कुछ भी हो, जो भी उस के मुख्य मंत्री होंगे इस वक्त वह यही कोशिश करेंगे कि उन का नाम न हो क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर का नहीं है। आखिर में हमारा पिछले बाइस सालों का अनुभव यह है कि जिन के खिलाफ चार्ज साबित हुए वह मारे के मारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ही थे। वह मारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ही थे जिन के खिलाफ चार्ज लगाये गये थे, जैसे बीजू पटनायक, सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों, के० धी० सहाय, मुखाडिया उन के खिलाफ बहुत कुछ

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

हुआ है। इसी तरह से जम्मू काश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ भी कुछ हुआ है। जितने भी चीफ मिनिस्टर थे उन लोगों के ही खिलाफ सब कुछ हुआ है और मेरा ख्याल है कि उन लोगों के खिलाफ ही अदालतों से फैसला होना बाकी है।

अगर चीफ मिनिस्टर ही करप्ट प्रैक्टिस करते हैं और यह फैसला कर लिया जाये कि प्रधान मंत्री अथवा मुख्य मंत्री को इस विधेयक से अलग कर दिया तो इस से उन को और भी सहायता मिल जायेगी और वह लड़ेंगे इसके लिए कि उनको भी खुली छूट मिल जाये। जो शायद आप के लिये ही अच्छा न होगा। इस देश के लोगों ने यह बिल बना कर के बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, बहुत सुन्दर बिल है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री को उस में से निकाल कर आप इस के उद्देश्य पर ही चोट न करें क्योंकि इस का मतलब यह होगा कि यह एक दरवाजा ऐसा है जहां तुम कुछ भी कर डालो, तुम को माफी है और तुम्हारी कोई गलती नहीं है। यह गलत परम्परा होगी और भविष्य के लिये अच्छा प्रिमिडेंट नहीं होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जो लोक सभा का फोरम है उस के अन्दर बहुत से कंडिशनस आयेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री के करप्शन को रोकने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था जिस में मालूम हो सके कि उस ने कुछ किया है या नहीं। यहां 500 आदमियों के बीच में (व्यवधान) यह जानना मुश्किल हो जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : श्री प्रताप सिंह कैरों भी मुख्य मंत्री थे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : करप्शन, फेवरिटीज्म, नेपाटिज्म, मैल-एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, अनलिमिटेड के लिये आप ने कोई प्राविजन किया है या नहीं ? फेक्ट फाइंडिंग के लिये आप ने कोई मशीनरी इस में रक्खी है या नहीं ?

जिस तरह से चीफ मिनिस्ट्रों और प्राइम मिनिस्टर का स्टैन्डर्ड गिरता जा रहा

है, मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस के लिये तो और भी जरूरी है आज के दिन कि कोई मशीनरी बनाई जाय। शायद एक या दो महीने पहले जरूरी न रहा हो, लेकिन आज के दिन जरूरी है ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जाय क्योंकि एक आदमी इस देश में डिक्टेटर-शिप लाने के लिये, टोटैलिटेरियन स्टेट बनाने के लिये कितने करप्ट मीन्स एडाप्ट कर सकता है, यह हम ने देख लिया है।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I have tabled four amendments to Clause 2. Some of them are important and have not been touched till now. I would like to refer to those points, and would request the Home Minister who is here now to consider them.

My amendment No. 100 reads as follows:

Page 2, line 8,—

add at the end—

“partisan interest or”

The evil of corruption has gone from individuals to parties. In my State there have been a lot of complaints about corruption in the Ministry in which my Party is also there—as a partner in the United Front. We at least have the privilege of claiming that it is not personal corruption but partisan or party corruption. When we are entering in a new epoch in our history, when the solid majority of one party no longer exists, we should consider the question of partisan attitude of Ministers and the corruption involved therein. This is a very serious question. If we do not do it in this particular period when the majority of any party is hanging in the balance, the question of partisan corruption will become the most serious corruption with which the country will be faced. Therefore, my amendment which proposes inclusion of 'partisan interest' must be considered very seriously.

When you consider the question of partisan interest, automatically the question of including the President, the Secretary and the office bearers of the political parties who have something to do with the governance of a State or the Union or some local body

or municipality or some other institution ought to come up because it is very easy for the President of a party, say the Congress or, for that matter, my own Party, to go and intimidate the Minister to do a particular thing; he receives, say, Rs. 10,000 and then compels the Minister to do a particular thing. The Minister is helpless because if he does not do it, the next day he will not be a Minister. So, the Minister will do it; he will be caught and he will be maligned, and the person who is actually responsible will go scot-free. So, here the question of party comes in; whether he did it for himself or for some other man who controls him in the party. This is very important if you consider the political affiliations and compulsions of the party. Therefore, my amendment No. 65 is a necessary corollary to my amendment No. 100.

The question of inclusion of Prime Minister has been raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Ours is the only State in India which follows the example of Parliament, in this enactment. We have an Anti-corruption Bill before our Assembly. In that Bill we have automatically included the Chief Minister and the Members of the local Legislature. A question was raised as to how the Chief Minister and the MLAs could be included when the Prime Minister and the Members of Parliament have not been included in the Bill brought forward by the Central Government. As a matter of fact, the MPs are at the root of all troubles in the Government of India; they go to the Secretaries and make recommendations. There are certain people whose functions are only to make recommendations. There are the others who are compelled to make representations because of the difficulties faced by the people in their constituencies, and these persons may not have any personal interest to be served. But the people who are corrupt and who make this a profession to make recommendations—go and sit tight on the Ministers or Secretaries and compel them to do things. Why should the poor Minister or the Secretary or the Under Secretary who is compelled to do it, be made the cat's paw? This is a very important question which we have to consider—inclusion of the Prime Minister and the Members of Parliament—because it has got its reper-

cussions in the States. If we include the Prime Minister and the MPs, automatically the Chief Ministers and the MLA's will be included.

I would request the Home Minister to consider these amendments seriously. This is a very important period; our future is being moulded for the first time in a new revolutionary way. I would, therefore, request him to consider these amendments seriously and, if necessary, before the discussion of the Bill is over, he may consult his colleagues so that the country may not have the feeling that there is no method of going into corruption in respect of the Prime Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I support the amendment standing in the name of Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Yogendra Sharma which has simply suggested that after line 16, insert:

“(iii) in case of the Lok Sabha.”
Prime Minister

The hon. Home Minister has just now submitted before this House that there are far reaching implications in case the Prime Minister's conduct or corruption charges against the Prime Minister or mal-administration, etc. are referred to the Lokpal. Sir, I also share his submission. We should differentiate between the Prime Minister and the Ministers. Sir, there were many cases of corruption against the Chief Ministers. When Mr. Nijalingappa was the Chief Minister of Mysore, there were 32 charges levelled against him and it was referred to the Prime Minister and the President and the Prime Minister knew these things. There were so many questions in Parliament about this. There were serious charges even against a person who held the exalted position of Speaker of Lok Sabha, namely, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy. This House knows that there were several Chief Ministers against whom charges were levelled.

Some of the Opposition Governments in the States want the Chief Minister's conduct also should come within the purview of the Lokpal. I fully support the submission made by Shri Sreekantan Nair. He said

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the Parliament should be supreme and sovereign. Parliament and the Supreme Court are both creatures of the Constitution, but Parliament is supreme. The Parliament should discuss the conduct of the Prime Minister. If the Parliament so desires, it can impeach the President, it can remove the Speaker. I do not think Parliament's sovereignty is challenged. There are charges levelled in Lok Sabha against the Prime Minister. Some times the ruling Party has objected to the several charges levelled, but there was a broad consensus ultimately and the Speaker in his wisdom has appointed a Committee to look into those charges. If the charges against the Prime Minister are established, do you think after that any Prime Minister can remain in office? He or she ought to resign. So, Sir, now the question is: supposing somebody wants to level some charge against the Prime Minister before the Lokpal, in that case my submission would be that the Lokpal should send a copy of the same to the Speaker of Lok Sabha because it should be brought before the Lok Sabha.

Sir, this Bill has been brought on the basis of appointment of an Ombudsman. I congratulate our ex-Member, Dr. Singhvi, who brought this question first before the Parliament. He was the first man who brought a non-official resolution. He wanted to bring a non-official Bill that in this country where corruption has reached the limits, there should be some Ombudsman, and this Bill has been brought on the floor of the House and the ruling Party should have no objection to accept our amendment. When the hon. Home Minister has already said that the Parliament can look into the conduct of the Prime Minister, there is no harm in accepting our amendment which, I am sure, will satisfy many of us.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Mr. Chairman, I have tabled three amendments to the effect that the Prime Minister should not be excluded from the purview and the operation of the Lokpal. Secondly, no person who has been a Minister or an ex-Minister should be appointed or should be eligible for being appointed as Lokpal.

In the initial stages this Bill received support from all sections of the House. I could understand the anxiety of all the Members that this disease of corruption must be rooted out, because this evil has become so rampant not only in the lower circles but also in the higher circles. On the other hand the prevalence of corruption in the higher circles is proving much more dangerous to the country than the corruption existing in the lower circles. That is why we welcome this Bill.

The entire sanctity of the Bill and its effectiveness and utility have been obliterated on account of the move to exclude the Prime Minister from the operation of this Bill. Law is no respecter of persons and everybody is equal in the eyes of the law. No human being can consider himself to be super-human and as immune from the operation of the laws of the land. He or she may be the Prime Minister but still it must be admitted that he or she is a human being who is subject to all the failings, weaknesses and frailties of the human being. In these days the Ministers or the Prime Minister may or may not have the necessary qualifications. But simply because they have got the support of the major party they come to hold their high office whether they are qualified or not. The Prime Minister has got powers to do good or her action may spell ruin to the country. It is an accepted principle that the greater the power a person or an institution enjoys the greater must be the restriction imposed on that person or institution. It is true, persons holding high offices of Government must be endowed with large powers to run the administration and to defend the country but at the same time it must be understood that in no case they may misuse the powers, to further their own interests. In such a case what is the check? That check must be the appointment of the Lokpal. The Prime Minister cannot escape and if the Prime Minister is excluded then the whole effectiveness of the Bill and its sanctity are gone and we can as well withdraw this Bill.

Sir, till now, various measures have been thought of to put down corruption. The anti-corruption officers were appointed throughout the country and in every State.

What is the result? Recently the Vigilance officers in the States and at the Central level were appointed at tremendous cost to the exchequer. Has corruption gone down? No. Why has corruption not gone down? It is because these officers are only formal officers and they are there only to mislead the people and show that Government is doing its best to root out corruption. I am afraid the same fate will await the appointment of this Lokpal.

If we appoint the Lokpal we must see to it that he exercises full control over the Ministers and the Prime Minister also should be included in this category. Originally Prime Minister's name was included but now it is proposed to be excluded. This Bill will not have any effect unless the Prime Minister is also included in it as has been pointed out by many Members. The exclusion of the Prime Minister will be repeated by the States also so far as the Chief Minister is concerned. The Chief Minister also is in the same position as the Prime Minister. If the Prime Minister is excluded correspondingly the Chief Minister also will have to be excluded, because the Prime Minister is the boss of Parliament, the Chief Minister is the boss of the Assembly. He holds the same position and he will take advantage of this exclusion. If the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister is excluded the whole Bill will become a farce.

So, I suggest that the President must be the competent authority to judge the actions of the Prime Minister. It was pointed out by the Home Minister that Parliament was the main authority and it could judge. How can Parliament do it without sufficient material before it? We expect that the Lokpal will investigate and make a report to the President and the President in his turn will refer it to Parliament for its judgment and for its decision. That is the object with which we have suggested that the Prime Minister must also be included. We thought that the hon. Prime Minister herself would come forward voluntarily and suggest the inclusion of the term 'Prime Minister', if she was really interested in the eradication of corruption. But if she escapes from this and if she is to be outside this then the effect of the Bill will be nullified'

I have also tabled an amendment that the ex-Ministers or Ministers or anybody holding political appointments should not be eligible for being appointed as Lokpal. It is a common practice now that many defeated Ministers, discarded Ministers and other Ministers are appointed to such high posts. Here also, we are afraid that Government in their wisdom may take it into their heads to appoint some retired or discarded Chief Ministers who have got a hold in the party or in society. So, my amendment seeks to provide that those who are in politics or who have held political jobs should not be appointed as Lokpals or Lokayuktas.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुवनी): सभापति महोदय, मेरा संशोधन यह है कि क्लॉज 2(एच) में से (अदर दैन दि प्राइम मिनिस्टर) शब्दों को निकाल दिया जाये, जिस का तात्पर्य यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री को भी इस विधेयक की परिधि में शामिल किया जाये और यदि उस के खिलाफ कोई शिकायतें हों, तो उन की जांच कर के सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट को इस मदन और जनता के सामने रखा जाये ।

दोनों मंत्रियों ने काफी जोर से यह दलील देने की कोशिश की कि यदि प्रधान मंत्री पर कोई चार्ज लगाया जाता है और उस की जांच के फलस्वरूप प्रधान मंत्री अपने पद पर नहीं रहता है, तो सारी सरकार गिर जायेगी । इस में ताज्जुब की क्या बात है । पार्लियामेंटरी मिस्टम में यदि एक प्रधान मंत्री जाता है, तो उस के स्थान पर दूसरा प्रधान मंत्री आ जाता है । शान्ति के समय ही नहीं, जब मुल्क पर विदेशी हमला हो, बमबारी हो और चारों तरफ लड़ाई के बादल मंडरते हों, उस नाजुक समय में भी यदि एक प्रधान मंत्री जाता है, तो कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति उस का स्थान ग्रहण कर लेता है ।

जब हम जानते हैं कि जनताविक प्रणाली में एक प्रधान मंत्री जा सकता है और दूसरा आ सकता है, तब यदि हम पाते हैं कि कर्प्शन या किन्हीं वैयक्तिक चात्रिज की वजह से कोई

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री के पद पर रहने के लायक नहीं है, तो हम उसे क्यों न हटा सकें, क्यों न हम उस के विरुद्ध लगाई गई शिकायतों की जांच कर के उपयुक्त कार्यवाही कर सकें ?

यह कहा गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री को हटाने के लिये इस सदन के पास अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव का हथियार है और यह कि इस सदन को अधिकार है कि वह अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव पास कर के प्रधान मंत्री को हटा दे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव तो एक राजनैतिक हथियार है, जिस का प्रयोग कर के प्रधान मंत्री को हटाया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर प्रधान मंत्री को भी इस विधेयक की परिधि में शामिल कर लिया जाता है, तो हम प्रधान मंत्री के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए जनतंत्र को एक सोशल अधिकार भी दे देते हैं और उस के द्वारा हम सारे देश को दिखा सकते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री का वैयक्तिक आचरण कैसा है।

प्रधान मंत्री को हटाने के लिए अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव का हथियार जरूर हमारे पास है, लेकिन, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, वह एक पोलिटिकल हथियार है। थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिए कि कोई प्रधान मंत्री वैयक्तिक रूप से खराब है, लेकिन इस सदन में उस के पीछे ब्रूट मैजोरिटी है। उस स्थिति में हम अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव ला कर कैसे उस को हटा सकते हैं ? अभी माननीय सदस्य ने वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री के सम्बन्ध में मिनी कोट और नेकलेस आदि का उल्लेख किया। स्वर्गीय डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने इन प्रश्नों को यहां पर उठाया था और इस बारे में कई सबूत भी दिये गये थे। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार की ओर से इन बातों से साफ इन्कार किया गया।

14.54 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the chair]

इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि प्रधान मंत्री के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों की जांच के लिए

एक निष्पक्ष अधिकारी हो। यदि हम भविष्य में इस देश में जनतंत्र को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें प्रधान मंत्री को भी इस विधेयक के कार्य-क्षेत्र में शामिल कर लेना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी ने भी कभी अपने व्यक्तित्व को साधारण जनता से ऊपर नहीं समझा। उन की जिन्दगी में ऐसे कई अवसर आये, जब उन्होंने कहा कि यदि किसी को मेरे आचरण के बारे में शिकायत है, तो मेरे विरुद्ध चांज लाये जायें और उन की खुली जांच की जाये। इसी प्रकार अकबर ने भी कभी अपने व्यक्तित्व को जनता से ऊपर नहीं समझा। हम सब जानते हैं कि राम ने भी कभी अपने आप को जनता से ऊपर नहीं समझा, जिस का एक उदाहरण यह है कि सीता के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाये जाने पर उन्होंने सीता को वनवास के लिए भेज दिया।

इतिहास हम बात का साक्षी है कि बड़े से बड़े हुकूमत का हैड भी खामियों और कमजोरियों से ऊपर नहीं हो सकता है। तो आज का कोई प्रधान मंत्री कैसे उस से भिन्न हो सकता है ? यदि यह सरकार हकीकत में जनतंत्र में विश्वास करती है और उस को मजबूत बनाना चाहती है, तो यह जरूरी है कि अन्य अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों के साथ ही प्रधान मंत्री के व्यक्तित्व को भी इस विधेयक के कार्य-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत रखा जाये, ताकि किसी को यह कहने का अवसर न मिले कि इस देश में कोई ऐसा आदमी है, जो खामियों और कमजोरियों से बिल्कुल ऊपर है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कमजोरियों के मामले में हम सब बराबर हैं। इस देश की जनता को यह विश्वास होना चाहिए कि प्रधान मंत्री हो, या कोई अन्य अधिकारी हो, यदि किसी के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत होगी, तो उस की जांच होगी, उस की रिपोर्ट सब के सामने आयेगी और उस के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, प्रधान मंत्री के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव

का हथियार तो हमारे पास है ही, लेकिन उस के साथ ही उस के बारे में लोकपाल द्वारा जांच कराये जाने का हथियार भी जनता को उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। उस से इस देश में जनतंत्र मजबूत होगा।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : It is more in sorrow than in anger that I would like to say that the magistracy and the judiciary should also be included within the scope of this Bill. I do not know whether the Home Minister has received such reports, but if we inquire in the mofussil towns, we find that there is a common complaint that all magistrates are not above suspicion. There is probably the lowest limit of degradation. If any person who dispenses justice is corrupt then the very foundation of democracy in this country is affected. The whole edifice would collapse and tumble if such corruption spreads. The laws are normally tilted in favour of the rich. In the plays of John Galsworthy, the point that the laws were tilted in favour of the rich is reflected. The rich escaped with fines, while the poor had to suffer imprisonment. If the magistracy is corrupt, then the very sanctity of the contractual basis on which society exists is shaken to its foundation.

That being the case, I submit that the judiciary and the magistracy should also be brought within the scope of this Bill.

With regard to judges, I am glad to say that about 99 per cent or at least 95 per cent of them are honest people, but even there, there may be one or two black sheep. But I am sorry that I cannot say the same thing about the magistracy.

The other point that I would like to make is this. The House may decide against the inclusion of the Prime Minister within the scope of this Bill. On the same analogy, when similar enactments are made at the State level, the Chief Ministers would find it a very convenient excuse to exclude themselves, in case the Prime Minister is excluded here. We assume that the Prime Minister is above board, and that the Prime Ministers of this country would always be above board. I am sorry that I cannot say the same thing in regard to the State Chief

Ministers. Most of the Chief Ministers have some skeleton or the other in their cupboards. If you examine the record of the Chief Ministers in the past, excepting Shri Y. B. Chavan, most of the Chief Ministers doubt have a clean record. If the Chief Ministers are going to be excluded from the ambit of the measures which are going to be enacted at the State level, I think we would have done an injustice to democracy in this country. Therefore, my submission is this. We assume that the Prime Minister is above board, and, therefore, he or she would not have to worry if we include the 'Prime Minister', because a case would never arise where a reference would have to be made to the Lokpal. But then the Chief Minister would not be able to escape the net of this legislation, that is, the enactment in the State. This is a very important point. The Chief Minister must be included when corresponding legislation is enacted in the States. Otherwise, the purpose of the whole scheme would be defeated.

15 hrs.

श्री बंशीशंकर शर्मा (बांका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने संशोधन के द्वारा मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को ही नहीं बल्कि एम० पी० जी० को भी इस बिल के दायरे में लाने की कोशिश की है।

मैं नहीं समझता कि अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला के दो अक्षरों पी० और एम० ने कौन सा पुण्य किया है कि जो यह इस बिल के दायरे से अलग रखे जा रहे हैं। पी० और एम० इन दोनों अक्षरों को चाहे उलटा रखें चाहे सुलटा, मेरे ख्याल में इस बिल के दायरे में आने चाहिये। चूंकि हम कानून बनाने वाले हैं, हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, इसलिए हम अपने को इस बिल के दायरे से अलग रखें यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। आज हमारे पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलीज के मेम्बर प्राइम मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर को बनाते हैं, उन के ऊपर उन का हर तरह का दबाव होता है। वह उन से और मिनिस्टर्स से बहुत से ऐसे काम करा सकते हैं जिस की कोई प्रशंसा

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए मैंने संशोधन में यह कहा है कि मेम्बर्स आफ दि पार्लियामेंट को भी इस बिल के दायरे में लाना चाहिए।

प्राइम मिनिस्टर के सम्बन्ध में कम्पीटेंट अथारिटी का जो प्रश्न है उस के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रेसीडेंट आफ इंडिया ही कम्पीटेंट अथारिटी बनाना चाहिए। अभी-अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि प्रेसीडेंट आफ इंडिया तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कहने पर ही काम करता है। यह कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता। मुझे एक छोटी सी कहावत याद आती है कि कोई आदमी किसी से उसकी गाड़ी मांगने गया तो उस ने कहा कि गाड़ी में तो कट्टा बंधा हुआ है, कैसे दूँ। उसने कहा कट्टा खोल ले। गृह मंत्री का कथन भी कुछ ऐमा ही है। अगर संविधान में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो इस में बाधक हैं, तो हम उस का संशोधन कर सकते हैं और हम प्रेसीडेंट को यह अधिकार देते हुए प्राइम मिनिस्टर की सलाह से मुक्त कर सकते हैं।

अतएव मेरा कहना है कि अगर हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को छोड़ देते हैं तो उसका असर यह होगा कि स्टेट्स में भी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और जितने एम० एल० एज० और एम० एल० सीज० हैं वह भी छोड़ दिए जायेंगे। इतने राजनैतिक पुरुष इस बिल के दायरे से छूट जाते हैं तो जो करप्शन, फेवरिटीज्म और निपोटिज्म का वातावरण है उस में कहां तक न्याय हो सकता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि न्याय के हित में, देश के हित में और लोक हित में यह संशोधन कि हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर को, चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स तथा असेम्बली और कौंसिल के सदस्यों को भी इस में शामिल करें, स्वीकार कर लें। एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, यह कहा जाता है कि स्टेट्स अपने अलग कानून बनाएंगे लेकिन जब हम अपना कानून

बनाएंगे तो स्टेट्स के कानून में उसी का एक प्रतिबिम्ब होगा। इसलिए हमें यह जो कानून बनाना है वह बिलकुल निष्पक्ष बनाना है।

15.04 hrs.

MOTION RE : AGITATION FOR SEPARATE TELENGANA STATE

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up the Motion standing in the name of Shri K. L. Gupta, regarding Telengana. Already we have allotted 2-1/2 hours for this discussion. Some members have approached me to say that the time allotted is not enough. There might be a little extension of time, but not more than half an hour or so. I hope the House will try to conclude the discussion with that time.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मिडक) : तीन घंटे इस के लिए बहुत कम हैं। 8 बजे से पहले यह खत्म नहीं हो सकता। हम लोगों को कभी टाइम नहीं मिलता...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस दफा आप को जरूर मिलेगा।

SHRI GANGA REDDY (Adilabad) : The time is not sufficient.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : We have already written to you.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I beg to move:

"That this House takes serious note of the agitation for a separate State of Telengana and urges upon the Government to take necessary steps."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना के अन्दर पिछले सात महीने से जोरदार आन्दोलन चल रहा है और आठवां महीना शुरू हो गया, वहां पर स्कूल और कालेज बन्द हैं। करीब-करीब एक साल विद्यार्थियों का खत्म हो गया। बगैर शिक्षा लिए। वहां पर कई महीने तक सरकारी दफ्तर भी बन्द रहे और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पैरालाइज्ड होता जा रहा है लेकिन जैसा कि अंग्रेज सरकार

करती थी कि पहले वह कोई समस्या होती थी तो उस की तरफ से इनडिफरेंट रहती थी, उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती थी और उस के बाद उस को बुरा भला कहती थी। बाद में उस को रेप्रेशन के जरिए से, डंडे के जरिए से दबाती थी। इस सरकार ने भी इसी तरह से तेलंगाना वालों के साथ वर्ताव किया। पहले जो उन की समस्याएं थीं उन के साथ बेरुखी का वर्ताव किया, इनडिफरेंस शो किया फिर उन को रिब्यूक किया और उस के बाद डंडे के जरिए से, पुलिस के जरिए से उन को दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन प्रजातंत्र के अन्दर यह उस का मही रास्ता नहीं है। कई बार यह मवाला कांग्रेस पार्टी के सामने आया, उन्होंने उस को हल करने की भी कोशिश की। मैं इस के इतिहास में नहीं जाता। आप मेरे से इत्फाक करेंगे और शायद चव्हाण साहब भी इस बात पर महमत होंगे कि तेलंगाना के लोगों के ऊपर ज्यादाती हुई है। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है। वहां पर शिक्षा में, खेती की महायत्ना में, इरीगेशन फैसिलिटीज में, बिजली देने में, नये कालेज खोलने में यानी जितने भी डेवलपमेंट के साधन हैं 22 साल में तेलंगाना की ओर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। इस के साथ-साथ सरकारी नौकरियों में भी बड़े-बड़े अफसरों के अन्दर भी उन का जो अनुपात होना चाहिए था वह अनुपात नहीं दिया गया। मैं चाहूंगा कि स्वयं गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात को कहें और इस बात को मानें कि तेलंगाना वालों के साथ 22 साल में कितनी ज्यादाती हुई है। पिछले 13-14 साल से तेलंगाना के लोगों के साथ डेवलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम में चाहे वह खेती का हो, इरीगेशन का हो, बिजली पानी का हो या शिक्षा का हो, जिस तरह का व्यवहार होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ। ठीक तरह से डेवलपमेंट उस का नहीं हुआ। इस के अतिरिक्त नौकरियों के अन्दर भी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ, इस में भी कोई दो

राय नहीं हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में कुछ कहें।

दूसरे, मैं एक केस आंध्र हाई कोर्ट का सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिस में हाई कोर्ट के जजेज ने आन्ध्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ स्ट्रिक्चर्स दिए हैं और जिस में यह कहा है कि सरकार ने तेलंगाना के लोगों के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया है। यह बात बिलकुल ठीक है। मैं वह आप के सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"There is every justification for the first petitioner and other petitioners to complain that this action is *mala fide* and is based on regional bias".

This is a very damaging and serious statement and I think the Government of India will take note of it. I am sorry that the Minister has so far taken no action on it.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I request that the copy of the judgment referred to by the hon. Member may be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

"While there may be justification for alleging regional bias in the matter of promotion, it is, however, difficult to hold on the basis of these few instances alone that the Chief Minister...."

But still, on the facts now established, the judge says:

"I am constrained to hold that so far as the allegation that discriminatory treatment was meted out to the petitioners and undue preference was shown to respondent No. 6 by the Minister concerned and the Chief Minister on account of irrelevant consideration is concerned, is fully established."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के अन्दर मुख्य मंत्री और मंत्री महोदय दोनों कुमारवार हैं।

"The promotion of No. 6 in preference to other officers mentioned in the note of the Secretary in paragraph 48 of the note file is contrary to the rules. In view

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

of the very serious adverse remarks against this officer, it is really surprising how the Minister and the Chief Minister found him most suitable for promotion to the cadre of Superintending Engineer. It only shows that (they point out that the particular Executive Engineer does not possess ME qualification) if they thought of promoting a particular person nothing stands in the way: neither the fact that he is not even a graduate engineer, nor the fact that he is a person whose technical proficiency is inadequate, nor even the further fact that his integrity is doubtful. Such a promotion cannot be held valid in law; it cannot by any canons of administration be justified."

यह बहुत लम्बा है, इस लिये मैं इसे ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि हाई कोर्ट की स्ट्रक्चर्स है, जिसमें वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री को दोषी ठहराया गया है कि वे एक क्षेत्र और दूसरे क्षेत्र में भेद-भाव करते हैं—नौकरियों में और सब चीजों में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन की फीलिंग है, उन के अन्दर जो सस्पीशन है, वह जैनुइन है। जब तक उन का सस्पीशन दूर नहीं किया जाता, उन के अन्दर क्राइसेज आफ कान्फीडेन्स रहेगा, आप चाहे डण्डे के जोर से उन पर विश्वास लादने की कोशिश करें, इस में कामयाब नहीं हो सकते। जब तक उन के दिलों को नहीं जीता जायगा, तब तक कोई काम होनेवाला नहीं है। आपको याद है—जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जजमेन्ट दिया था कि मुल्की और गैर मुल्की में भेद-भाव नहीं हो सकता और जब उन की सर्विसिज के अन्दर कोई गारन्टी नहीं रही, तो यह आग और शुन्हा और ज्यादा फैल गया। जो पहले जैन्टिलमैन-एग्रीमेंट था, उस पर भी अमल नहीं हुआ। जो कमेटी बनाई गई, उस में भी ठीक काम नहीं हुआ। मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि इस में कुछ मात्रा में तेलंगाना के डीलर्स भी दोषी थे। उन को उस समय जितने जोर से आवाज उठानी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं उठाई.....

श्री एम० नारायण रेड्डी : वे सब कांग्रेसी लीडर्स थे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जब जनता ने देख लिया कि उन के साथ भेद-भाव हो रहा है, उन्होंने बगावत का झण्डा खड़ा किया। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र भेजा, उसी समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेन्ट के साथ एक और जजमेन्ट आया, जिसमें डा० चेन्ना रेड्डी साहब को मेम्बरी से बरखास्त किया। उस के बाद—जैसा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले भी कई बार कहा है, जैसे, के० डी० मालवीय को क्यों चेयरमैन बनाया, लेकिन अब मैं महसूस करता हूँ, कि कांग्रेस के वे जो फ्रस्ट्रेटेड मिनिस्टर्स होते हैं, अगर इन को कुछ न कुछ बनाया जाय, चाहे एम्बेसेडर बनाइये, चाहे चेयरमैन बनाइये, कुछ-न-कुछ प्रावीजन इन के लिये जरूर करना चाहिए, अगर नहीं किया गया तो ये लोग बड़े खतरनाक साबित हो सकते हैं। यही चेन्ना रेड्डी साहब जब तक मंत्री, थे, कभी नहीं बोले, लेकिन जैसे ही मंत्री पद से हटे, ये जाकर उन में शामिल हो गये, उन के नेता बन गये और एक तरह से हा-हाकार मचा दिया। यह केवल चेन्ना रेड्डी की ही बात नहीं है, आप देखिये—कृष्णा मेनन जब हटे और जब यहाँ मेम्बर बने, उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को ही बहकाना शुरू कर दिया और आज यह हालत है हो गई है कि देश की सिक्थोरिटी ही खतरे में आ गई है।
..... (व्यवधान) स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री को जब यह महसूस हुआ कि मेरी कुर्सी जा रही है, तो उन्होंने सी० बी० गुप्ता को कहा और आज हालत क्या हो गई है—कांग्रेस के दो टुकड़े होने जा रहे हैं।

इस लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि कांग्रेस के लीडर्स जो फ्रस्ट्रेटेड हो जायें या कुर्सी छूट जाये, देश के इन्टरैस्ट में है कि पार्लियामेन्ट उन के लिये एक फण्ड बना दे ताकि वे उत्पात न करें। पचास करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान इस तेलंगाना के एजीटेशन से हो चुका है। चेन्ना रेड्डी अगर मंत्री बने रहते या किसी

दूसरे प्रोफेशन में डाल दिये जाते तो इतना झगड़ा न होता। इस लिये जरूरी है कि इन कांग्रेस के नेताओं के लिये, जो रिजर्वेटेड हो जायं, उन के लिये पार्लियामेंट प्रबन्ध करे और मेरा वोट इस काम में उन के समर्थन में होगा . . .

श्री पीलू भोदी (गांधरा): एक गऊ-शाला शुरू करनी चाहिये।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का मुख्य कारण क्या है ? इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में इकानामिक रिजनल इम्बैलेंसेज है। हमारे यहां जो भी डेवलपमेंट हुआ—एक जगह पर ज्यादा कन्सट्रेंट हुआ, कुछ हिस्से को ज्यादा लाभ हुआ और बाकी का हिस्सा पिछड़ा रह गया। गरीब गरीब होता गया और अमीर अमीर होता गया। यही बात आन्ध्र में हुई—तेलंगाना का हिस्सा डेवलप होने से रह गया और आन्ध्र पर ज्यादा खर्च हुआ, परिणाम यह हुआ कि तेलंगाना के गरीब और ज्यादा गरीब हो गये और आन्ध्र के लोग और ज्यादा अमीर हो गये। कन्सेन्ट्रेशन एक सैक्टर में ज्यादा हुआ और दूसरी जगह पर नहीं हुआ, हालांकि हम ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना, बांचू कमेटी और पांडे कमेटी बैठाई, उन्होंने भी रिकमेंडेशन दी कि रिजनल इम्बैलेंसेज हटाना चाहिये, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया। अगर ये रिजनल इम्बैलेंसेज खत्म नहीं होंगे तो एक तेलंगाना नहीं, 100 तेलंगाना इस देश में हो जायेंगे। विदर्भ भी बनेगा, सौराष्ट्र भी बनेगा, इसलिये जिन-जिन प्रदेशों में इकानामािक इम्बैलेंसेज है, सरकार को वहां सब से ज्यादा प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये, ताकि उन का ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा डेवलपमेंट हो सके।

अब इसका आल्टरनेटिव क्या है ? क्या इस आन्दोलन को समाप्त करने के लिये केवल वायदा करने से काम चल जायगा ? लेकिन

आपने वायदा कर लिया, प्रधान मंत्री ने वायदा किया, स्टेटमेंट दिया, नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला। इस के लिये कोई न कोई ठोस कदम उठाना पड़ेगा, ताकि तेलंगाना के लोगों के अन्दर विश्वास पैदा हो, देश तुम्हारी दिक्कत को समझता है, तुम्हारे दुख को समझ कर उस को दूर करने की कोशिश करेगा। इस लिये मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि कोई इफैक्टिव कदम उठाये ताकि क्राइसेज आफ कान्फिडेंस खत्म हो। केवल एक आदमी के आशवासन दे देने से वह खत्म नहीं होगा, ऐसी प्राबलम्ज को नेशनल लेवल पर हल करने की आदत डालनी चाहिये, इस में अपोजीशन का भी बैलैसिंग रोल अदा करना चाहिये। नेशनल लेवल पर हल करना चाहिये। सब पार्टीज के लीडर्स उन को बुला कर विश्वास दिलायें कि हम मानते हैं कि आपके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ है, लेकिन हम विश्वास दिलाते हैं कि हम आपके साथ हैं, आपके साथ न्याय करवायेंगे। इस प्रकार का नेशनल प्लानिंग, नेशनल कौंसिल क्रियेट कर के तेलंगाना के लोगों के अन्दर जो क्राइसेज आफ कान्फिडेंस है, उस को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। सरकार केवल अपनी पार्टी के जरिये या केवल एक पार्टी के जरिये इस को हल करने की कोशिश करेगी तो यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूं कि शायद मेरी बात से मेरे कुछ मित्र राजी हों या न हों, लेकिन मैं यह अच्छा नहीं समझता कि आन्ध्र का बटवारा हो, यह राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं होगा। अगर एक जगह बटवारा हुआ तो एक फलड-नोट खुल जायेगा, देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो जायेंगे। यह ठीक है कि अभी तक हम सरकार की यह परम्परा रही है कि जहां-जहां वायलेंस हुआ, आग लगी, स्ट्राइक हुई, वहां सरकार ने बात मान ली—चाहे नागालैंड हो या आमाम में जो एक अलग सूबा बनाया गया, या महाराष्ट्र हो, अब तक यह सरकार वायलेंस के आगे हमेशा

(श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त)

झुकती रही है। आप कहेंगे कि तेलंगाना के मामले में नहीं झुकी—इसके कुछ पोलिटिकल रीजन थे। प्रधान मंत्री चीफ मिनिस्टर को अपनी तरफ खींचना चाहती थी और दूसरे अपनी तरफ खींचना चाहते थे, नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री दोनों दलों को खड़ा करने की कोशिश में रहे, इस लिये बटवारा नहीं हुआ। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि आप में कुछ गट्स आ गई, या ममझ आ गई। आज वहाँ पर जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है, वह अभी भी उसी तरह से चल रहा है, लेकिन पहले से कुछ स्थिति ठीक है। आप कुछ कदम उठाएँ। साइकोलाजिकल ट्रीटमेंट के लिए पहला कदम यह जरूरी है कि श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी इस्तीफा दें और तेलंगाना का चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया जाये, जितने लीडर्स हैं उनको रिहा किया जाय और सारे अपोजीशन के साथ मिलकर आप उन लीडर्स को विश्वास दिलायें कि जो आपकी ग्रीवन्सेज है उनको दूर किया जायेगा। तेलंगाना का पीसमील मोल्यशन करने से भी काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज बहुत सारे प्रान्तों में है। आज यहाँ तेलंगाना है तो कल दूसरी जगह तेलंगाना न बने, इसका परमानेंट हल निकालने के लिये एक हाई पावर्ड कमीशन बनाना पड़ेगा। स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन जो बना था उसने एकोनामिक वायबिलिटी को ध्यान में तो रखा लेकिन उसका ज्यादा जोर लैम्बेज पर ही रहा—एकोनामिक रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज की तरफ जितना उसका ध्यान जाना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिया गया। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि वह कमीशन एकोनामिक रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज को ध्यान में रखे और इसके लिए अगर कहीं पर बाउन्ड्री रीएडजस्टमेंट्स भी करने पड़े तो वह भी करना चाहिए। सरकार जम्मू कश्मीर के बारे में कहती रही कि रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज नहीं है लेकिन गजेन्द्रगदकर कमीशन ने आँखें खोल दी कि जम्मू के साथ और लद्दाख के साथ दुर्ग्यवहार हुआ है—आप उस दिन

जवाब नहीं दे सके कि लद्दाख में कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ। जो भी खर्चा हुआ वह नोकियों में हुआ, डैवलपमेंट पर नहीं और उससे लद्दाख के लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। वहाँ के लिए कोई बोर्ड नहीं बनाया गया। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जो कमीशन बने वह सारे देश की रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज को देखें और दिक्कों को दूर करने के लिए सैजन्स दे।

एक चीज और कहनी है। अभी तक सरकार पिक ऐन्ड चूज की पालिसी अख्तियार करती आई है—किसी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की रिक्मेंडेशंस जहाँ उनको सूट कीं तो मान लिया और जहाँ पर सूट नहीं कीं, वहाँ नहीं माना, यह ठीक नहीं है। एक परम्परा डालनी चाहिए कि जो जूडिशियल कमीशन हो, उसकी रिक्मेंडेशन्स को मान लेना चाहिए। अगर आप पिक ऐन्ड चूज करेंगे तो उसके घातक परिणाम हो सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के नेताओं को छोड़ें, श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी से कहें कि वह इस्तीफा दें और वहाँ के लोगों को कोई ऐंगी गारन्टी दें, सभी मिल करके, कि उनमें विश्वास आये और बैठ करके उनसे प्रार्थना की जाय कि वे एजिटेशन को वापिस लें। लेकिन उससे पहले ये सब कृष्ट होना चाहिए यानी श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए, लीडर्स को अनकन्टी-शनल रिजलोज करना चाहिए और नेशनल लेवल पर गवर्नमेंट सारी अपोजीशन पार्टिज के साथ उनको विश्वास दिलाये। उसके बाद एक कमीशन सारे देश के रीजनल इम्बैलेसेज के बारे में देखे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि वह ठोस कदम उठाकर के तेलंगाना में एक तरह से जो अविश्वास पैदा हो रहा है, जो आंतक पैदा हो रहा है, जो आन्दोलन हो रहा है उसको शांत करने के लिए पूरी कोशिश करे।

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That this House takes serious note of the agitation for a separate State of

Telengana and urges upon the Government to take necessary steps."

There are some amendments.

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI
(Hapur) : I move :

That in the motion, —

for "takes serious note of the agitation for separate State of Telengana and urges upon the Government to take necessary steps."

substitute—"expresses dissatisfaction over the neglect of entire area of the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh and urges upon the Government to examine the possibility of a separate Telengana State and take steps towards arriving at a favourable decision soon." (1)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM
(Visakhapatnam) : I move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"It further calls upon : —

- (a) the leaders and followers of Telengana agitation to eschew all forms of violence ;
- (b) the Government of Andhra Pradesh to stop repressions;
- (c) the Central Government to expedite the eight point programme and also take steps to give statutory powers to the Telengana Regional Committee in the fields assigned to them." (3)

SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH (Bhind) : I move:

That in the motion,—

for "to take necessary steps"

substitute—"either to take steps to abolish linguistic States in the entire country or to accept the demand for the formation for a separate State of Telengana without delay" (4)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Telengana question has assumed national proportions. For the

past eight months it has become a burning issue. Unfortunately, the Government of India as well as the State Government have taken all this time not to find any solution but only to play with it and vainly to sleep over it. They have not been able to sleep over it because the people would not allow them to sleep over it. Recently they have offered some kind of a semi-political solution from the platform of their Congress Party, by directly or indirectly assuring those people that the present Chief Minister, Mr. Brahmananda Reddy would be enabled—I would not like to put it as my hon. friend Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has put that he would be removed or he would be dismissed

to withdraw from the Chief Ministership in an honourable and decent manner provided, of course, the people would help him by creating peaceful atmosphere. But anyhow it has been taken for granted by the people at large in Andhra as well as in Telengana that Mr. Brahmananda Reddy was expected to leave the very much coveted position of Chief Ministership and make way for the representative of the Telengana to become the Chief Minister. Unfortunately, what has happened is that Mr. Brahmananda Reddy is still adorning the position of the Chief Ministership and the people are left wondering whether he really means what he has said that he would like to leave the place and make way for a Telengani. When he had an opportunity of doing something, what he did was to replace the earlier Ministry of 16 people by the enlarged Ministry of 29 people with an additional promise of taking some more, that way dangling the red carrot before quite a large number of claimants. Beyond that, he has not achieved anything else.

15.25 hrs.

[**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR** *in the chair*]

Now, in the very beginning of this agitation, he got together a conference of Opposition leaders and then stated that more than 2,000 people were unduly brought from Andhra and employed stealthily in Telengana and that those 2,000 people were going to be sent away. Very soon, legitimate protests were raised against that statement because they did not go there stealthily. First of all, they were not employed stealthily, they were employed openly on the

[Shri Ranga]

the request or on the needs of Telengana area itself and Telengana people. Most of them happened to be teachers. They had already been employed in Andhra and they were transferred to Telengana area. They were not given any additional salary. Therefore, they had to undergo a lot of trouble in order to put up with this sort of transfer. Any how, they were served notice that they can go back. Naturally, they were annoyed and unhappy, not with Telengana people, but with the administration which had put them to unnecessary trouble. So, some of them had gone to the Supreme Court. And we know the result.

Thereafter, even simultaneously as this was happening, Telengana people, quite a large number of them, took law into their own hands because they found that through lawful means they could not get justice as they conceived that justice to be for themselves. After a time, their demands began to achieve higher and higher tempo and within two months they began to ask for separation and a separate State for themselves.

What was the response given by my hon. friend, the Home Minister here? He was asked to go down there. He would not go; the then Deputy Prime Minister would not go; the Prime Minister would not go. Then, the movement took a violent turn. More and more people came to be killed; more and more properties were destroyed. Thousands and thousands of people who hailed from Andhra were treated very shabbily, very cruelly, in an unjust way, in a very dishonourable manner and in an uncivilised manner also. It was then that the Prime Minister thought of making a flying visit. She made a flying visit almost at midnight and invited all those people to meet her in politically-romantic circumstances. It yielded no result. Then, in order to buttress her efforts, the hon. Home Minister went there.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : At what time;

SHRI RANGA :and invited everybody in the same usual fashion but not under similar romantic circumstances. And he left hopes behind, as he generally does wherever he goes. He is an expert in

that. Unfortunately, those hopes have not been realised at all.

The people came to be frustrated and the movement reached a higher and higher tempo. It is no good blaming Dr. Chenna Reddy or the other people. Suppose we were in that position; we would certainly have considered it our sacred duty to place ourselves at the head of an agitation like that. And what sort of agitation? It was not an artificial agitation. The moment it raised its head, I was able to espy, as it would have been possible for any genuine political worker or organizer to espy, that it was a genuine thing. The people were simmering; the people were thinking of a separate Telengana, but they did not have the opportunity of fighting for it. So, it suddenly burst out. The moment it burst out, I could see that there was the genuine feeling of the people. That feeling was not one day's wonder; it has been growing over years. Even in those days when Andhra Pradesh came into existence as a result of the States Reorganization Commission's recommendations, the Telengana people wanted to have their own State, their own separate entity. They made very powerful representations. I supported them; I strengthened them; I told the then Prime Minister and the other people also, 'For God's sake, let them have their own Telengana State at least for ten years as was suggested by the States Reorganization Commission; if thereafter they were not willing, let them go on for another ten years; and thereafter if they would be willing to go into the bigger entity of Andhra Pradesh, they would be welcome to do so.' But they would not heed my advice nor would they heed their demand.

Naturally those people had been thinking on those lines; they were hoping against hope that adequate justice would be done to them. They were given guarantees also. The House has already discussed these guarantees and all that had happened thereafter, on two previous occasions and, therefore, I need not go into all those details now. But I must say one thing. A duty was cast on the Home Minister here to see whether those directives were being carried out or not; no Home Minister had

ever paid any attention to it. If there was any difference of opinion between the local telengana Advisory Committee and the local Ministry, the Governor was expected to intervene and when his advice was not accepted by the then Ministry, to report to the President and see that the aid of the Government of India was invoked. But nothing was done in those directions. And yet, those people were maintaining their patience. Why? For three or four or five reasons. First of all, there was power in the Ministries both for the Telengana MLAs and Telengana Ministers, as well as the others; therefore, they did not want to displease the Chief Minister. Secondly, on the Telengana Advisory Committee, all the Telengana MLAs were there; the Ministers were also there; somehow or other there was certain amount of log-rolling and they were also silenced from time to time although they were getting dissatisfied. Thirdly, their proceedings could not be made public; therefore, whatever discontent was there could not come in to the open; so, the general public did not have all the details, did not have the facts. That was the reasons why the discontent was simmering and remaining underground. The moment somebody gave a pinprick, it burst out. Now we know what is happening.

Is it not high time for the Government here—I need not address myself to the Home Minister alone because today the Government as a whole has got to be tackled; otherwise any one Minister does not seem to be capable of moving the whole cumbersome administrative machinery as well as the Cabinet machinery of this Congress Government under the present circumstances; therefore, let me address myself to this Government as a whole—to realise that it is a genuine demand, that it is a popular demand, that the people are behind it? If only these Telengana MPs here were to have the courage to resign their position here, go back and stand merely in the name of Congress, I am sure most of them would be defeated....

SHRI M. N. REDDY : All of them.

SHRI RANGA : If, on the other hand, they were to resign and go back and stand

there in the name of Telengana, I am sure almost all of them would be elected. Such is the feeling. I have very good reason to see say this because I have learnt from so many of my friends who are living there in Telengana as well as Andhras who have given me this information as to how things are going on. What did happen the other day? Unfortunately, this movement has taken a violent turn and that has weakened the hands of so many of us who are the friends of this movement and much more so who are the friends of Telengana people. By the time Dr. Chenna Reddy was arrested, the violent side has more or less subsided to a very great extent. When Dr. Chenna Reddy was arrested, when Mr. Konda Laxman was arrested, as luck would have it, there were no violent demonstrations. There were only peaceful demonstrations. But those peaceful demonstrations were absolutely unique, Sir, in the political history of these two cities, Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Tens of thousands of people under a political banner came into the streets and demonstrated their protest against the Government and their support for Telangana movement. To say that these bundhs are artificial and they are all taking place because of violence and so on is not correct. Even without violence they are taking place. These are the things which have led us to feel strongly that the Telengana movement is a popular movement and, therefore, Government ought to give its response. Now how should they give their response?

They have appointed some Committees. They have taken such a long time to publish the reports of those Committees. Why should they have taken all this time? They might go on saying in the usual way "So many things have got to be studied." They have got to study these things with this crisis in their mind in an emergent manner. They should have been able to produce these reports even if they be tentative reports, saying later on something more in addition to what these people could have said in their draft or tentative reports. Nothing has been achieved till now in that direction.

Secondly, it is high time now for the Government to assure those people that the

[Shri Ranga]

Government of India would keep an open mind in regard to Telengana, separate Telengana and that they would take the earliest possible opportunity as soon as peaceful conditions come to prevail not only in the cities but also in the whole of the countryside of Telengana, that they would ascertain the public opinion there and if public opinion were to favour overwhelmingly a separate Telengana, they would certainly not hesitate to organize a separate Telengana as a kind of a State or sub-State as is happening in Assam and in that way give some satisfaction, temporary satisfaction to the people. In the meanwhile they would implement all these recommendations that would be made by these Committees as well as the other recommendations of the State Committee.

Thirdly, they should no longer cause any more delay in regard to Chief Ministership and they should not leave the choice of the Chief Ministership also entirely to outgoing Chief Minister but to the Telengana MLAs and MPs all put together almost the whole lot of them are Congressmen, possibly may be now of only one section if we are to judge from what has happened day before yesterday in the latest election—let them all sit together, let them reach an agreement upon somebody whom they would like to have as Chief Minister and let that Chief Minister provide a good enough and impartial, just and strong administration and leadership not only for Telengana but also for the Andhras and in that way pave the way for 1972 and in 1972 if the Telengana people do really wish to have a separate Telengana and indicate their decision by electing 75 or 80% of their members in support of that demand, then the Government should be willing to take immediate steps to form a separate State or sub-State for the Telengana people.

One final word of advice to the Telengana people to the extent it can possibly reach them either through the daily papers or through the radio if at all this Government would be willing to send any of our advice through their radio. It is high time for them to realise the mistake that they have made in raising such an awful, unjust, one-sided and unwise campaign against Andhras and the manner in which they have treated

those people who were good enough, who were Andhra-minded enough to come and settle down there in the various parts of Telengana. They should learn to treat Andhras as they have been treating non-Andhras who have settled down in Telengana. They should learn to treat each other from whichever area they might be hailing as Indian citizens who deserve to be treated in terms of our constitution as equal citizens. I hope God would give a bit of his wisdom to this Government here to do the right thing by the people of Telengana as well as Andhra and also the whole of India.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must say that if anybody visits Telengana now he will be met with either one or two slogans, Jai Telengana or Jai Telengana and Jai Hind. The people's demand today is unequivocally for the Chief Minister and the present Ministers to step down. Their demand is that those leaders who have been arrested should be released from jail immediately and that President's rule should be imposed and a separate Telengana should be formed. But so far as a separate Telengana is concerned, we are aware, we have got to convince this horrible House and therefore it is not merely an emotional upsurge from our side that would cause that kind of conviction but the Members of this House must know the real facts of the Situation and therefore we have placed before the Government and before this House the demand that an opinion poll might be held in the Telengana region and if the opinion is in favour of a separate Telengana, then a separate Telengana State must come into existence.

Sir, the people are very sore about the situation as it exists today. I would like to place before this House the data that I have been able to collect from source like the news papers and some from the official sources. The facts, as it stands out, are extremely shocking. The struggle started in November last year. It is 10 months now and sometimes we begin to wonder in Hyderabad as to how this august House, in spite of two session, the budget session and this present session, has kept mum over the Telengana affair in this

weak manner. What are the facts? The facts are as follows:

The figure of deaths due to firing is 250. 18 deaths have happened due to lathi-charges. About 50,000 people have been arrested. The number of women arrested has come to 5,000 and the total number of persons arrested due to P. D. Act has come to 280. For 3,116 times the lathi-charges have taken place. The number of injured has come to 18,000. Of this, the number of blood injuries has come to 11,200. Number of fractures : one. Lathi-charge and bullet wounds : 1816. Number of times tear-gas shells used: 1850. Number of tear-gas shells used : above 11,200. These are the facts of Telengana. And therefore we would like to place before this House what is agitating our minds. If we got any sympathy whatsoever, if we obtained any sympathy from the responsible persons who visited us, it is to the Prime Minister to whom we are grateful. She is supposed to have come at mid-night. In spite of it she came there, she visited the hospital and wanted to see and enquire what was happening to the patients; and nobody else did it. There were 100 patients in the hospitals at that time. On learning that Prime Minister had come without notice and she wanted to visit the hospital 85 patients were compulsorily removed and sent home immediately and some of them having bullet wounds were also removed and only 15 were left for her to see.

One of the patients drew the attention of the Prime Minister to this fact. This is what happened at the time of her visit. Such incidents have happened throughout. I do not know whether in India today after independence such a mass movement has occurred where in each day about 15,000—20,000 people all over the districts courted arrest every day. This may have happened during the Quit India movement in 1942 when each State had contributed 30,000 or 40,000 people for satyagraha in 5 years. Here everyday, 15,000 men and 5,000 women were courting arrest everyday. These are facts.

And yet this was called an 'urchins' movement'. Now the Andhra Pradesh Government has said that it has spent or cost them

Rs. 50 crores in suppressing the movement. Why this figure today? I cannot understand this figure?

An HON. MEMBER : On police?

DR. MELKOTE : The reason is that they wanted to deprive us of whatever surplus there is to be. If this loss has occurred, it is not because the Telengana people wanted this loss to occur. If this amount of Rs. 50 crores has been spent, it must be put squarely on the shoulders of the Andhra region, Budget expenditure not on us. We are not prepared to accept this or foot the bill. I want to make this very clear.

What are the facts ? Dr. Channa Reddy is supposed to have come here and attended the Congress Working Committee meeting when he was asked by a responsible member of the Working Committee : 'When the whole of India is trying to have integration, what is it you are asking for? Why are you asking for a separate Telengana ?'

Facts alone ought to be given here. I am grateful to hon. Shri K. L. Gupta. I am also grateful to hon'ble Acharya Ranga who has been espousing our cause. He has been doing it from the very beginning. Ever since the question of the formation of Vishal Andhra was mooted, he has been espousing our cause for a separate Telengana. It hurts us to part with our own brothers speaking the same language as we do. But what are the facts before us?

When the late Dr. Ramakrishna Rao was Chief Minister in the ex-Hyderabad State area there was firing in Bhongir and in Hyderabad over the question of merging with Andhra. His car was burnt. They wanted a separate Telengana. The movement was not focussed even then against Andhra. Then came in the gentlemen's agreement when the Andhra people said 'We are going to do this, we are going to do that for you'. We sincerely accepted all these tall promises. What has been the result ?

The result has been that in the engineering section of the PWD alone—I am voicing the problem before the Home Department for the past 10 years—this is the position regarding the question of reversion of Andhras in the gazetted ranks if justice to

[Dr. Melkote]

Telengana has to be done: 5 Chief Engineers, 19 Superintending Engineers, 120 Executive Engineers, 270 Assistant Engineers—all working in one department. Is this a small thing? Does it need 13 years to rectify the *inter se* seniority in one department?

This has occurred all over. I understand from the committee that met on the *inter se* seniority question, there were representatives of the officials in the gazetted ranks from the revenue department, the PWD, Co-operation and various other departments. When the Committee heard about this, they said, 'Is it impossible'?

These are facts. They were surprised at what is happening.

It has been said that there have been some killings and Andhras have been affected. We are extremely sorry if any one for Andhra has been killed or injured. But I would like to draw the attention of the House to what an amount of physical and mental suffering has been caused by this attitude of fist in a velvet glove policy of the Andhras on Telenganites for the last 13 years. Our monies have been diverted. Our *inter se* seniority has been affected. Our employment potential has been removed from us.

I would like to place before the House a document written by two Retired Chief Engineers and the third a Superintending Engineer of the Telengana area. They say that in the left bank canal of Nagarjunasagar which irrigates Telengana areas they have reduced the acreage and made arrangements of water to be more and more diverted over to the Andhra area. I shall place this document on the Table* later. Those things have been happening for thirteen years. Is it not a mass movement if 50,000 persons take part? Then, if somebody questioned if this was the way to integration, it seems Dr. Chenna Reddi replied: I should like to know whether the definition of integration has got to be changed. We find that in another region, particularly in Bombay, the Shiva Sena has tried to oust Gujaratis, Andhras, Tamils and others. Here in Hyderabad, Gujaratis, Marwaris, Maharashtrians, Tamils, everybody is welcome,

and even Andhras are welcome to stay. But we do not want colonisation of the Telengana area; we do not want to live like slaves under somebody else. We entered into a gentleman's agreement with them. After this experience of 13 years, we want separation. Now the Congress President comes and says: you have no majority with you. Whose majority? When they wanted us to come together, it was the majority view of Telengana that they wanted to have. When we want separation, he speaks of the majority of Andhra, theirs is a two-thirds majority. They are the beneficiaries. Why do they want separation? If the Prime Minister has come out with an eight point formula, we are grateful. If Mr. Chavan has come and made no statement whatsoever—he said: I have got an open mind—we are grateful. But nothing has happened after that statement. We said: let us give him some time. Ministers at the Centre must study the situation. They say: what does it matter if a few hundreds of lives are lost? They do not mind, if people observe mass satyagraha and a section of the society gets killed like this. They talked of non-violence. In this connection, I wrote an article which was not published in every paper but some papers did publish it. In that article I said this on the 26th June.

"Leaders must enthuse all types. Selfless men and women of maturity, experience, wisdom and influence must also daily participate though their numbers may be small. The struggle must be organised to be continued endlessly. If this is ensured such men would safeguard our democracy, see to it that morally upright and unimpeachable and strong men of action man the affairs of future Governments. All the above can be achieved only if the movement is run on correct ideals of Mahatma Gandhi on non violent lines. This method alone in the long run, will achieve desirable results. Public life and property must be fully protected, particularly our National Railways. All Andhras and others are our own brothers and sisters. Maintenance of their dignity and honour should be the first concern of every Telenganite. Their

*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1928/69.

sympathies must be cultivated and one would welcome their participation in the Telengana cause."

The whole of the article has not been published but this is what I have said. The violence in the agitation has completely gone down and the effort is now to run it on non-violent means. Even during Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent struggles, violent incidents did take place. Nobody could exercise control over the actions of all persons. The Praja Samiti is there and each man is carrying on the struggle to the best of his ability. To the extent possible we are trying to control it and to a large extent violence has come down. But the mass upsurge is still going on and 4,000 men court arrest and two or three thousand women come forward from all the regions. B. Coms., LL. Ms., advocates and officers are all participating. I can give you hundreds of instances. This is the picture that I have got, and which I would like to place before the House. 280 people have been arrested under the PD Act. The Union Home Minister himself said that "We will not take action under the PD Act for political reasons." This was the assurance given to us. But what has happened? Out of those 280 people, three people were produced before the court. This is a very funny incident, and what was that? When they went to the court, it was pointed out that these men had given a speech in Sangareddi on such and such a date and they belonged to the Praja Samiti party. It was however proved that at that time the Praja Samiti itself did not exist. That is point No. 1. The second point is, it was pointed out that on account of the instigation of the Praja Samiti, such and such a cinema house was burnt down; but it was proved that nothing had been touched; not a hair was touched. The third thing was, they said that so and so gave a speech in Sangareddi, but then it was ultimately proved by alibi that he was in jail that day! All these cases went against the Government. Then they hurriedly approached the Chief Minister for withdrawing the case, and subsequently, they were allowed to withdraw the case. These are the things that take place there, and these were proved by the court itself.

There is another interesting story which I want to relate to you. Thousands of people offered peaceful satyagraha, many times. Whenever violence takes place, it is the so-called police who incite people either by beating or pelting the stones. I have seen it with my own eyes. The so-called accused are massed into the courtroom. The advocates ask them, who are these people in Khaki police uniform but without identity number. They reply "The police." "Police? They are not the police." They ask, "Where is your number?" They reply "No numbers." Are the police department officers to engage goondas in police uniform but no identifying numbers to beat us down like this? Suppose, people want to provide themselves with khaki dress, and then go about in police dress, what are you going to do? Such people in police uniform are arresting and beating us down. I have got such pictures in hundreds. I have got pictures of such type of police beating the people down in large numbers. Every day, this is going on in Hyderabad, in the name of law and order. Who is to defend law and order? Is it the police and the Government; or the people.

Supposing, they give instructions to the police, "All the cars to go without numbers from tomorrow." What are the Government going to do? Such things are occurring in Hyderabad, which are undreamt of. This is a democratic Government under the aegis of the Congress. Ram Rajya is expected to come, but I am afraid it will not be achieved by beating down the people.

I will give another instance. A lawyer pointed out to the magistrate in a court that the police without numbers may not belong to the police; thereupon the magistrate asked the person looking like a constable, "Where is your identifying number?" The man picked out from his pocket some number and showed it to him!

Women satyagrahis are beaten down throughout the day. When I mentioned it to the Congress President, he said, "Why should all the ladies participate in the satyagraha?" Sir, the whole movement of freedom started with satyagraha, and our women were in the fore

[Dr. Melkote]

front and the fight went on. They wanted to democratise the administration, but after freedom, this is the situation that we find there, as against our past fight for freedom. We are not criminal law-breakers. Law-breaking is just symbolic. This is how the Government is going on there and this movement has been allowed to go on there for eight months.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta said that the Telengana problem should be settled soon, and asked "Cannot they stay with Andhras?" But then, with the two-thirds majority always against our head, how can we ever achieve what we want? The beneficiaries will always be in the majority and they will throttle our opinion. He asked, why do you want a separate Telengana? Don't you want to unite with the rest of India? Well, we do, and we do want to remain together, since we speak the same language, in Andhra. Many of the people belonging to other States have lived with us: Christians, Maharashtrians, Sikhs and so on. We have not said anything against them. Real integration has taken place in Telengana area what has taken place now is a complete crisis of confidence both in the Central and state Governments. When Dr. Channa Reddy was asked in the course of this agitation, "Are you integrationists, or are you dis-integrationists?" He said "we are the real integrationists; and you are the disintegrationists." This is the situation in Andhra.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY (Siddipet) : Say about 15th of August.

DR. MELKOTE : Yes; 15th August this year. Section 144 was imposed on the 15th August. Nowhere has it been imposed since the past 20 years, on this day. But this time, in Hyderabad, it was imposed. Several people were beaten. One MLA, Sumitra Bai, was beaten black and blue for defying an order. She was bleeding and her clothes were full of blood-stains, at Hyderabad. The same thing occurred with regard to Shri Venkataswamy, M.P. who is sitting there. This is what is going on there.

Sir, this is the situation in Telengana. Come what may, this is a fight to the finish, so far as Telengana is concerned. One day, Telengana will come and it is bound to come.

16.00 hrs

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, I want to submit only one thing. Notice has been given of a number of amendments. If they are moved, the hon. Members who participate in the debate will be in a position to comment on them, either support them or oppose them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The amendments are already before the House.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Some of them were not circulated on the ground that they were received too late. We were told that we will be permitted to move them during the debate. Unless they are circulated, members will not be able to comment on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They are going to be circulated immediately.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (METTUR) : Mr. Chairman, after hearing Dr. Melkote, who emotionally pleaded for a separate Telengana, I really do not know how to approach this problem. I am sorry that the Government of India vacillated for the last eight months in taking a decision and even today we do not know whether they are going to take some initiative and do something concrete to settle things in Telengana. All sections of the House were against the separation of Andhra and Telengana. Speaking for my group, we have said so on many an occasion. But I am sorry to say that the Government failed to take advantage of the co-operation of the opposition parties and they have missed the opportunity to arrive at consensus to settle this issue.

We know that it is a curious sort of agitation which is continuously being sustained for the past eight months. The agitation was started on a mass scale and we know for certain that there was no backing of any political party whatsoever at the time of starting the agitation. It was a popular agitation without any leaders. Probably,

afterwards the leaders tagged themselves on to the agitation in order to maintain their leadership, or to get the leadership which they did not have earlier. It would be minimising the importance of the popular sentiments if we still think, eight months after it was started, that the agitation was engineered by some disgruntled politicians or by some vested interests. It would also be minimising the importance of the problem if we feel that it can be equated with other demands for separation in other parts of the country. I feel this demand stands in a category by itself. Because, as we all know, before the formation of Vishal Andhra, Telengana was a separate entity. We also know for certain that the States Reorganisation Commission was not substantially in favour of the merger of Telengana with Andhra. Because we are sometimes inclined to forget it, I would like to quote the relevant portions from the report of the SRC. I am reading from paragraph 386;

".....it will be in the interest of Andhra as well as Telengana if, for the present, the Telengana area is constituted into a separate State, which may be known as the Hyderabad State, with provision for its unification with Andhra after the general election likely to be held in or about 1961, if by two-thirds majority the legislature of the residuary Hyderabad expresses itself in favour of such unification."

Then, para 388 says.

".....Andhra and Telengana have common interests and we hope these interests will tend to bring the people close to each other. If, however, our hopes for the development of the environment and conditions congenial to the unification of the areas do not materialize and if public sentiment in Telengana crystallises itself against the unification of the two States, Telengana will have to continue as a separate unit."

This is the observation of the States Reorganisation Commission.

After this, the people were taken into confidence by the leaders. They had faith in them and they agreed to that gentlemen's agreement. In the past 12 years with their bitter experience if they were not able to

live together, is it not the responsibility of the Central Government or the State Government concerned to see how best they can be reconciled together, if at all the Government is keen about keeping them together?

This is a marriage of convenience and if after experience the parties feel that they have to divorce each other and if the Government intend on keeping them together, is it not the duty and the responsibility of the Government to see that they do something about it? Otherwise, what is the use of allowing them to quarrel and continue the quarrel all these days?

It is impossible for us to reconcile the Government's responsibility *vis-a-vis* the continuous agitation that is going on there. The chronic indecision and inactivity on the part of the Centre is highly deplorable. Probably, due to political reasons the Government were not able to act very promptly. Even today I do not have much hope in the Government. Probably, they themselves do not know what will happen after the 20th of this month; so, they probably still waver and I do not expect any kind of a definitive answer from the Home Minister today. But I would like to appeal to him and his Government that they should study the feeling of Members of the various sides of this House and try to understand and appreciate the realities of the situation.

I had occasion to enquire of the Home Minister whether by dividing the State or by creating an autonomous State within the State or by giving some more regional autonomous powers to the Telengana area, by any means, the Government is prepared to settle the issue and whether they can put an end to the violent situation that is prevailing there. The reply of the Home Minister was that every agitation had got its own life. I do not know what to make of that kind of a reply. The life seems to be very much protracted. Now there is prediction from every side that the life of the Congress is coming to a close. Therefore, at least before that eventuality happens, let them see that the life of the agitation in Telengana is put a stop to.

I know what difficulties and agonising situations the public has to go through in an

[Shri S. Kandappan]

atmosphere of an agitation. In this continuous eight-month agitation, I shudder to think what kind of agonies the common people, the women folk and the children, would have been going through. If the government of the day is not able to put an end to that agitation, can they really pride themselves that they are running a peaceful government and are having the law and order situation in their control ?

So, it is on that score that I would like to indict the Government and would like to plead with them that whatever decision they take, they should take it without further delay. There are many people on this side to support the decision that you take in the genuine interest of settling the issue. As a party we are already committed to the non-separation of Telengana but I am prepared to say that if it is inevitable and if the Government thinks that it cannot be averted, as far as we are concerned, we would not be creating any problem in the way of the Government. What we want is that the problem must be settled once for all and forthwith without further delay.

In this connection I would like to quote only one passage from an article which appeared in the *Hindu* dated July 1, 1969, and then I will conclude. I quote:

"Since politics is essentially an art and not a science, the Congress has evolved its own Theory of Relativity without apologies to Einstein to judge the rights and wrongs of various national problems in comparative terms to suit the party's immediate convenience, without attempting to look into any issue in its more fundamental context.

"But it is not possible in all circumstances to turn the art of politics into an art of evasion as well to avoid inconvenient decisions. And the law of immobility now paralysing the Congress thinking on problems like Telengana—involving high policy both at the national and State levels—has left little room for any imaginative initiative at the right moment to calm down passions and make the people realise the grave dangers of such extremism."

So, let the Government absolve itself at this late hour of its inactivity and I, genuinely, hope that they would attempt to do something to settle the issue.

Finally, I would like to say, though we are not so much emotionally involved as Dr. Melkote and some other Members from Telengana might be, we do feel very much concerned and agitated over the continuous agitation in one part of the country and that too in our neighbouring State. There is one lesson which I would like to draw from this. This is a kind of agitation which is an eye-opener to us, in a sense, that after Independence, this is the first time where it is definitely and conclusively proved that language is not after all such a unifying force. More than language, economic, cultural and social issues are very much involved in the unification of the country. This is for the protagonists of Hindi to member.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I come from Andhra area and not from Telengana area. It is unfortunate that this trouble has started. We wanted to live together as brothers and that is why we asked for Vishal Andhra and Vishal Andhra came into being.

Sir, unfortunately, some suspicion has come in the minds of Telengana brothers and that is why the trouble has started. The trouble was started first by the NGOs Association. That is how the trouble began. Whether they started trouble this way or that way, they were dissatisfied and they started the trouble. Later on, students joined the agitation and then politicians joined the agitation. Now, it has spread all over Telengana.

There is a feeling in Telengana that Andhra people are bossing over Telengana people.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Not the people; the Government there.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : There is a feeling that the Andhra people are illtreating them. That is their opinion. I would like to say here that if all the Telengana MLAs had come and joined together

and asked for the separation of Telengana, they would have got it. That is my opinion. But all the Telengana MLAs are not together. Some Telengana MLAs wanted a separate Telengana and the majority of Telengana MLAs wanted integration. This is the position. For that, they cannot attribute any motive to the Andhra people.

We were very happy in Kurnool when we had a small Andhra State. Rayalaseema area was more backward as compared to Telengana. If you compare Telengana with Rayalaseema, Rayalaseema is more backward. In Telengana, at least they do not get famines. In Rayalaseema you get rain once in five years and for four years, you have to suffer. This is the position in Rayalaseema. Still we never opened our mouth. After the formation of Vishal Andhra, more money was diverted to Telengana area. But still they were not satisfied because they wanted more progress. They are not satisfied with the progress as expected by them. In every area, the people want to progress. There is nothing wrong in Telengana people wanting to progress. I want Telengana people to progress and go forward. I do not object to that. The only thing is that for the last 8 months, the children have not gone to their schools and, for the last 8 months, there is trouble and in the offices, the NGOs are not working. There is no safety for ordinary people, be it the Telengana people or the Andhra people; there is no safety in the Hyderabad City today because whenever agitation comes—I do not blame the Telengana Praja Samiti—the unsocial elements also take over the situation and they do all sorts of things. I do not blame the Telengana Praja Samiti, but Government has to take action. I cannot blame the Government also. This is rather unfortunate.

The Telengana people suspect the Andhras; they say that most of the amount is spent in the Andhra area, they were taking away their surplus funds to the Andhra area. This is very unfortunate. But I have to tell one thing. I do not know the correct figures about the surpluses and how they have calculated and so on. But I want to point out one thing. In Vijayawada daily they purchase milk. This amount is debited to the Andhra treasury in Vijaya-

wada. So, this goes to the debit of the Andhra people. Every day this milk is sold in Hyderabad and this amount is credited in the Telengana treasury. So, this comes as a surplus to the Telengana account. This is the position, even with regard to sales-tax and fertiliser tax. The factories and offices are in Hyderabad and this amount is credited in Hyderabad because that is the Capital, but that goes to the Telengana account and they say that this is their account and we have no credit for that. I am not saying anything here. Let them take even Rs. 10 crores more. But they need not accuse the Andhras who are living there. That is my appeal to them. To avoid all this suspicion, we have to settle it this way or that way. That is my opinion.

Our Prime Minister went to Hyderabad before she left on a foreign Tour—I think, for Japan. She rushed hurriedly to Hyderabad in mid-night. What decisions can we take in midnight? (*Interruption*) Unfortunately they are going in the wrong direction. After going there, she made sincere attempts to solve the problem; she met some politicians; it is very good, but one thing with which I cannot agree is this....

SHRI M.V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote): If one reads the proceedings, one will find that the British Parliament takes most of its important decisions in the dead of the night.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: This is the advice our people are giving and are thus spoiling everything.

SHRI M.V. KRISHNAPPA: We got Independence at 12, in the mid-night. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): वह मिड नाईट में ही काम करती है. पत्र भी मिड नाईट में लिखती है।

SHRICHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I object to only one thing. When the Prime Minister went there, she called, for consultation, the President of the NGOs Association who had been dismissed or suspended. I can understand if she discussed with poli-

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

ticians, but the Prime Minister has no business to discuss with such employees.. (Interruptions)

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri): Remove her.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: That is not a correct thing. If she wanted to consult them, she could send some officer from here to meet them. Now what has happened? Instead of solving the problem, she has appointed eight committees and Secretaries of Central Government are to preside over those Committees.

Actually 50% of Andhra Pradesh's autonomy has been transferred to the Centre. This is the position. Unfortunately...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : He has changed his loyalty. He is a turncoat.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Sir, he is taking my time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no reason for Mr. Lakkappa to get so much excited.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Now, Sir, instead of having all this trouble, instead of having suspicion against one another, it is better for the Central Government—I appeal to them—to give a sub-State in the State of Andhra Pradesh on the lines of Assam Hill State. When two districts in Assam can get a sub-State, why not 9 districts of Telengana get a sub-State? If the Government want to maintain the integrity of Andhra Pradesh, this is the only way for the Central Government to give a sub-State for the Telengana people. Let them manage their finances. Let them have their services. There would not be any trouble. There would not be any suspicion. This is the only way to solve the problem. I appeal to the Government to come forward to give them a sub-State.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, जब आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना की जनता ने अपनी एकता और संघर्ष के बल पर आन्ध्र राज्य की स्थापना की थी, उस वक्त हम लोगों ने हृदय से तेलंगु भाषा-भाषी जनता का अभिनन्दन किया था और आज जब

वही तेलंगु भाषा-भाषी जनता आपस में लड़ रही है, आपस में विभक्त हो गई है, तो हम हृदय से दुखी हैं, हृदय से चिन्तित हैं। आखिर क्या कारण है कि जो तेलंगु भाषा-भाषी जनता एक हो कर अपने प्रथक राज्य की स्थापना के लिये लड़ रही थी और जीती थी, आज वही अलग-अलग राज्य चाहती है। सभापति महोदय, सारी बातों को सुनने के बाद एक निष्कर्ष स्पष्ट है कि जिस आधार पर तेलंगु भाषा-भाषी जनता की एकता स्थापित की गई थी, जिस आधार पर आन्ध्र राज्य की एकता की स्थापना की गई थी, उस आधार को आन्ध्र की सरकार ने नष्ट कर दिया। हम समझते हैं कि इस बात में शायद अब दो राये नहीं हैं। विभिन्न सूत्रों से जितनी भी बातें आई हैं, उन से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि जो जैन्टिलमैन एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, उस का पालन नहीं हुआ और वही जैन्टिलमैन एग्रीमेंट दोनों क्षेत्रों की एकता का आधार था। उस का पालन न कर के उस एकता को नष्ट किया गया। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, वरना मैं इस बात को बतलाता कि किस तरह से वित्तीय साधनों के मामले में, किस तरह से नौकरियों और दूसरी चीजों में तेलंगाना के साथ अन्याय किया गया। उन को जो गारन्टी दी गयी थी, उस का उल्लंघन किया गया और इस तरह से ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से आन्ध्र, तेलंगाना और रायलसीमा में क्षेत्रीय विषमता थी, वह न केवल कायम रही, बल्कि पिछले 13 वर्षों में और ज्यादा बढ़ी। सभापति महोदय, इस के लिये मिर्फ आन्ध्र की सरकार ही जिम्मेदार नहीं है, केन्द्र में बैठे हुए यह कांग्रेस सरकार भी जिम्मेदार है। क्योंकि पिछले वर्षों में इस सरकार ने जो पूँजीवादी निर्माण का रास्ता अख्तियार किया, उस का नतीजा है कि पूरे देश में क्षेत्रीय विषमता बढ़ती जा रही है। सरकारी जिलों में और तेलंगाना के जिलों में बढ़ी, सरकारी जिलों और रायलसीमा के जिलों में बढ़ी, देश के दूसरे भागों में बढ़ी और आज इस हद तक बढ़ गई है कि सब आज महसूस करने लगे हैं कि इस विषमता

को दूर करने के लिये हम को कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिये ।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि आन्ध्र की इस क्षेत्रीय विषमता ने जो उग्र रूप धारण कर लिया है, उसको कैसे हल किया जाय ? आन्ध्र की सरकार अपने दमन के बल पर, पाश्विक दमन के बल पर, अमानुषिक दमन के बल पर इस समस्या को हल करना चाहती है । जाहिर है कि यह समस्या पाश्विक दमन के बल पर नहीं हल हो सकती । अभी करीब 200-300 लोग नज़रबन्द हैं । तेलंगाना की जनता जिसने अपनी समस्या को आपके मामले छोड़ा, उन को आपने जेलों में बन्द कर दिया है, तमाम स्कूल-कालिजिज बन्द पड़े हैं...

श्री चपलाकान्त भट्टाचार्य (रायगंज) : ज्योति बसु ने तो हजारों को नज़रबन्द कर दिया था ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : ज्योति बसु के बारे में तो बंगाल की जनता ने फेमला दे दिया ।

श्री चपलाकान्त भट्टाचार्य : पुलिम ने दिया है, जनता ने नहीं दिया ।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : जिन लोगों को तेलंगाना की जनता ने अपने कंधों पर चढ़ाया उन को नज़रबन्द कर के क्या आप आन्ध्र की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं ? क्या इस तरह से वह हल हो सकती है ? कैसे हल कर सकते हैं ? क्षेत्रीय विषमता की जो समस्या है, वह ऐसी समस्या है, जिसको राजनीतिक आधार पर आर्थिक आधार पर हल करना पड़ेगा । इस लिये हम समझते हैं कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये न केवल ऐसा कानूनी और वैधानिक कदम उठाना पड़ेगा ताकि क्षेत्रीय विषमता को हम दूर कर सकें, बल्कि ऐसा राजनीतिक वातावरण भी कायम करना पड़ेगा, जिसमें हम इस चीज़ को कर सकें । इस के लिये हम सब से पहला और आवश्यक कदम यह समझते हैं कि जो भी दमन किया गया है या किया जा रहा है उस

को तुरन्त बन्द किया जाय । जिनको नज़रबन्द किया गया है उन को अविलम्ब और बिना शर्त रिहा किया जाय । जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक समस्या के समाधान के लिये एक राजनैतिक वातावरण नहीं बन सकता ।

दूसरी चीज़ जो बहुत ही आवश्यक है, वह यह है कि बदकिस्मती से आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना के बीच—जैसा कि हमारे गुप्ता जी ने कहा है—अविश्वास की एक दीवार बन कर खड़ी हो गई है । अविश्वास की इस दीवार को ढाना होगा और इस को ढाने के लिये आवश्यक है कि आन्ध्र में जो सरकार है, उस को हटाया जाय और उस को हटा कर आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना की जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को बैठा कर एक गोलमेज़ सम्मेलन कर के इस समस्या को हल करने का निर्णय करें । यही एक रास्ता है, जिस पर चल कर हम क्षेत्रीय विषमता से पैदा हुई इस समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं । इस के अलावा कोई भी दूसरा रास्ता घातक रास्ता होगा । हम को अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि विभिन्न कारणों से इस रास्ते को अब तक नहीं अपनाया गया । लेकिन यदि इस रास्ते को नहीं अपनायेंगे तो आन्ध्र की समस्या हल नहीं कर सकते हैं, न केवल आन्ध्र की समस्या, बल्कि इस तरह की समस्याओं का सामना आपको देश के दूसरे भागों में भी करना होगा ।

मैं शुक्ला जी को कहना चाहता हूँ—आपकी ही सरकार के एक मंत्री ने बिहार के एक विशेष भाग में जाकर पिछले महीने एक भाषण किया है कि मिथिला राज्य के रूप में एक पृथक राज्य की स्थापना होनी चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन्होंने सही कहा है या गलत कहा है, जब इस पर विवेचना का वक्त आयेगा, तब विवेचना करूँगा, लेकिन मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज क्षेत्रीय विषमता की समस्या इतनी बढ़ गई है कि उस से आंख बन्द नहीं की जा सकती । हम को कहा गया है कि नौकरियों की गारन्टी

के पालन में संविधान बाधा है, हमारे हाथ और पैरों को रोकता है, 300 ₹० की नौकरियों से कम तनख्वाह वाली नौकरियों पर सिर्फ तेलंगाना के लोग ही बहाल हों—संविधान इस की इजाजत नहीं देता है। अगर संविधान इसकी इजाजत नहीं देता है तो क्या क्षेत्रीय विषमता को दूर करने के लिए जो हमारे कारगर कदम हैं, उन को नहीं उठाया जा सकता। ऐसी दलील दूसरी जगहों के लिये भी हम ने सुनी, बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों में जहाँ नये कारखाने बनाये जा रहे हैं, जिन लोगों ने जमीनें दी हैं, घर दिये हैं, वे जय कहते हैं कि चौथी श्रेणी की नौकरियों के लिये उन को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए—तो कहा जाता है कि संविधान इस की गारन्टी नहीं देता है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्षेत्रीय विषमता को हल करने के लिये, संविधान में अब तक संशोधन कर लेना चाहिये था। देश की एकता और राज्यों की उन्नति के लिये यह सब से बड़ा तकाजा है। यदि आपने ऐसा नहीं किया, ऐसी ही अवस्था बनी रही तो आप अलग राज्य के निर्माण की बात नहीं रोक सकते हैं यदि आपने कांस्टीट्यूशनल गारन्टी नहीं दी तो आप अलग तेलंगाना राज्य की स्थापना को नहीं रोक सकते हैं।

इसलिए मैं तेलंगाना के भाईयों से, आंध्र के भाइयों से, तेलुगु भाषा-भाषी भाइयों से अपील करना चाहूँगा कि आप मेरे सुझाव पर विचार करें क्योंकि मेरे सुझावों पर चल कर के ही तेलुगु भाषा-भाषी एकता की रक्षा हो सकती है और क्षेत्रीय विषमता का जो कोढ़ हमारे समाज और राष्ट्र में पैदा हो गया है उसको दूर किया जा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a number of names of speakers before me, specially those from Telengana. I should like to give chance to as many members as possible but they should be as brief as possible because we have to finish at 5-30 P.M.

SHRI M.N. REDDY: I beg to move:

"That in the motion—

for "urges upon the Government to take necessary steps"

substitute—

"requests the Speaker to appoint a Committee of the House consisting of 21 members to make an on the spot study of the situation and suggest appropriate measures for a just and practical solution of the problem." (2)

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :—

"and to appoint a high power Commission on the lines of the States' Re-organisation Commission to advise the Government within a period of one year."(5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: These amendments are also before the House.

श्री जी० बेंकटस्वामी (सिद्दिपेट): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तेलंगाना से आता हूँ इसलिए मैं हमेशा हिंदी में ही बोलने की कोशिश करता हूँ। यहाँ पर मैं बहुत जल्मीशुदा हूँ। शायद सारे मेम्बर्स जानते हैं कि ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की पुलिस की गोलियों से जख्म खाये, पुलिस ने मुझ पर जितने ज़ुल्म किये, गोली चलाई उसके बाद मरते-मरते बचकर इस पार्लमेन्ट हाउस में तेलंगाना की आवाज को लेकर पहुंचा हूँ। (व्यवधान) अब मैं जय तेलंगाना के साथ अपना भाषण शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। जय तेलंगाना, यह मेरी आवाज नहीं है। जय तेलंगाना, तेलंगाना के 9 डिस्ट्रिक्ट के एक करोड़ 7 लाख इनसानों की आवाज है, जिसको मैं पहली मर्तबा इस पार्लमेन्ट के अन्दर रखना चाहता हूँ। इस बहस में कुछ मेम्बर्स ने यहाँ पार्टिसिपेट किया

है। सारे लोगों में इस मसले को एक पैचीदा मसला समझा जा रहा है। लेकिन यह मसला तेलंगाना के लोगों की वजह से पैचीदा नहीं हुआ। जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश फार्म हो रहा था और फजल अली रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसके बाद ही एजिटेशन शुरू हुआ था। वहाँ के लोगों ने यहां सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट को रिप्रेजेंट किया था कि आप हमारे को आंध्र के साथ मत मिलाइये क्योंकि हम बैकवर्ड हैं, हमारे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और गांव बैकवर्ड हैं, उनके साथ मिलायेगे तो हमारा नुकसान होगा। कमीशन ने यह बात स्पेसिफिक लिखी थी कि मन् 56 तक आंध्र के साथ रहिये। अगर उसके बाद तेलंगाना की दो तिहाई मेजारिटी नहीं चाहती तो अलग स्टेट बन सकती है। इन 12 सालों में आन्ध्र गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से जितने जुलूम किये गये, तेलंगाना के लोग उन जुलूमों को सहते चले आ रहे हैं। अगर आज कोई कहता है कि तेलंगाना के लीडर्स की आवाज है तो मैं माफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई पॉलिटिकल लीडर की आवाज नहीं है बल्कि लीडर्स जो एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं, उनकी शरण लिए हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आवाम की आवाज है। मैं खुद आन्ध्र प्रदेश इंटिग्रेशन कमेटी का 6 महीने तक चेयरमैन रह चुका हूँ। हमने ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी के कहने पर जुलूस निकाले कि हम इन्टिग्रेशन में रहेंगे, मिलकर रहेंगे लेकिन पब्लिक और गांव-गांव से यह आवाज आई कि अब मिवाय सेप्रेट तेलंगाना के ओर कोई चारा नहीं है इसलिए कि इन लोगों ने हमारे साथ बेइमानी की है। जब आन्ध्र प्रदेश फार्म हुआ था तो एक जेंटिलमैन्स एग्जीमेन्ट हुआ था, उस जेंटिलमैन्स एग्जीमेन्ट में यह माफ-साफ बताया गया था कि हम आपको सेफगार्ड्स देंगे—सेफगार्ड यह है कि वहाँ के लोगों को मुल्की सर्टिफिकेट के साथ एम्प्लायमेंट देंगे। लेकिन आंध्र के मिनिस्टर्स ने हजारों की तादाद में ला लाकर लोगों को भरा है और वहाँ के हजारों लाखों स्टूडेन्ट्स जो निकलते हैं उनको एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता है।

16.36 hrs.

[SHRI M. B. RANA in the chair

ऐसी हालत में हम क्या करें? इस आजाद देश में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में फज्द के साथ रहने के बाद भी वहाँ के रहने वालों को उद्योग नहीं मिलता, नौकरी नहीं मिलती जबकि गैर मुल्की सर्टिफिकेट लेकर नौकरी ले लेते हैं। यही बात नहीं है, स्टूडेन्ट्स आज इसलिए भड़क उठते हैं क्योंकि वे कहते हैं हम क्या करें, हम पास हो चुके हैं, हमारे लिए नौकरी नहीं है और आन्ध्र से जो सर्टिफिकेट लेकर आते हैं उनको नौकरी मिल जाती है क्योंकि उनके लिए मिनिस्टर साहब का टेलीफोन हो जाता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सर्वासिज्ज के जितने केसेज हैं—श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त और रंगा जी ने जैसा बताया वह बिल्कुल सही है—कि हजारों की तादाद में एम्प्लॉईज, डाक्टर्स, इंजीनियर्स, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में काम करने वाले हजारों लोगों के केसेज यहां पर आये हैं लेकिन 13 सालों में कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। इससे बड़ी बेचैनी फैली हुई है लेकिन कोई सैटिलमेन्ट नहीं हुआ।

तीसरी बात यह कि आंध्र प्रदेश के फार्म होते समय यह बताया गया था कि तेलंगाना तो 'बैकवर्ड एरिया है, हम ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा फंड्स तेलंगाना पर खर्च करेंगे। हमने भी इत्मीनान किया कि आंध्र गवर्नमेन्ट बोलती है कि हमारा फायदा करेगी लेकिन 13 साल के अन्दर दो सौ करोड़ रुपया बैकवर्ड तेलंगाना से लेकर आन्ध्र पर खर्च करने के बाबजूद हमसे कहती है कि खामोश बैठो। एक तरफ तो बायदा किया गया था कि तेलंगाना पर ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा खर्च करेंगे लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उन्होंने बेइमानी की है। इसके बाद वहाँ के स्टूडेन्ट्स, किसान, नौजवान, मजदूर सारे ही लोग सोचने लगे कि अब हमारी सेफगार्ड्स चाहिए, कम-से-कम सेफगार्ड्स कर दी जाय। जनवरी में चीफ मिनिस्टर ने आल पार्टीज मीटिंग बुलाई जिसमें कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी सभी लोग

आये और उन्होंने दस्तख्त किए कि सारे-के-सारे इम्पलीमेंट करेंगे। पब्लिकली चीफ मिनिस्टर ने प्रेस के सामने एनाउन्स किया है, प्रेस के सामने कि हमसे गलती हुई है, हम उसको दुरस्त कर लेंगे। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी जो कह रहे हैं कि सेप्रेट नहीं होना चाहिए, उनसे मेरी नम्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना है कि 8 महीने हो गए हैं, सारी पार्टीज के दस्तख्तों के साथ, अपोजीशन के लीडर्स के दस्तख्तों के साथ जो अपील निकली थी इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिए, क्या उसमें एक को भी इम्पलीमेंट किया गया है। नहीं कर सकते ये लोग। मुल्की हल को हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने रोज़ेक्ट कर दिया है। और दो सौ करोड़ रुपया तेलंगाना का आंध्र पर खर्च किया गया है उसको कुछ कमेटीज ने पेंडिंग में डाल रखा है। तो जितना छीनना है छीन लिया, जितना दवाना है दबा लिया और जबान से कहते हैं कुछ नहीं किया। एजिटेशन किया जाता है तो कहते हैं कि वायलेन्स करते हैं। मेरी नम्रता पूर्वक प्रार्थना है कि हमारे तेलंगाना का रिवाज है, अगर पूरा हिन्दुस्तान आप देखना चाहते हैं तो हमारे पास सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं, अमन से हैं उनको कोई शिकायत नहीं है, तेलंगाना के लोग किसी को भी बाहर जाने के लिए नहीं कहते हैं। हम कभी भी नहीं कहेंगे। हम किसी आन्ध्रा भाई को जाने के लिये नहीं कहेंगे। मगर यह बात सत्य है कि अगर कोई पोलिटिकल लीडर जा कर कहता है कि सेप्रेट तेलंगाना नहीं होगा तो आवाम इसको नहीं मानेगा। हम सेप्रेट तेलंगाना चाहते हैं। शादी का आधार मियां-बीबी का विश्वास होता है। लेकिन जब कानफ्रीडेंस ही चला गया और जब दस्तूरी तौर पर तलाक देने का हक है तो उस से हम कोई नहीं रोक सकता। हमने ऐग्रीमेंट के साथ अपनाया लेकिन अब इन के ऊपर से हमारा कानफ्रीडेंस चला गया है और सरकार जबरदस्ती रखना चाहती है यह मुश्किल है। कानफ्रीडेंस खत्म

हो गया इसलिये मिल कर रहना मुश्किल है।

चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने वायदा किया कि जितने भी सेफ गार्ड्स हैं उन पर अमल करेंगे। गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर रहने वाले मिनिस्टर, कांडु लक्ष्मण जी बापू ने चीफ मिनिस्टर से कारस्पीडेंस किया और कहा कि उन सेफ-गार्ड्स पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल कराइये। लेकिन चीफ मिनिस्टर ने अमल नहीं कराया क्योंकि वह नहीं कर सकते, प्रोब्लम्स, ऐसी हो गयी हैं कि वह नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये लक्ष्मण जी बापू ने रिजाइन कर दिया रिजाइन करने के बाद आज उन को राज-मुन्धरी जेल में रखे हैं। अगर चंचलकोंडा जेल में रहें तो सरकार को डर है कि लोग उन से मिलेंगे। इसलिये राज मुन्धरी जेल में रखा। डा० चेंन्ना रेड्डी को तथा और जो लीडर्स हैं, एम० एल० एज० हैं उन सब को दो महीने से जेल में रख रखा है इसलिये कि सरकार को डर है कि अगर ये लोग वापस आ जायेंगे तो तेलंगाना मूवमेंट बढ़ जायगा और ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को मुश्किल हो जायगा रहना। हम ने होम मिनिस्टर से कहा कि क्या हैदराबाद की जेल खराब है? क्या पी० डी० ऐक्ट के लोगों को वहां नहीं रख सकेंगे?

मैं दर्दनाक चीजें आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। अभी डा० मेलकोटे साहब ने बताया कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में 50 हजार से ज्यादा लोगों का अरेस्ट होना और हमारे पार्लियामेंट में मेम्बर खामोश बैठें, यह कैसे सम्भव है। हजारों औरतें सत्याग्रह में जेल में गयीं। जेल के अन्दर जो सत्याग्रही थे, ब्रिटिशर्स के समय में भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ होगा, जो निहत्थे बच्चे थे, स्टूडेंट्स थे, उन को जेल के अन्दर चोरों से पिटाया गया। इस को देखने के लिये मैं गया। किसी का हाथ टूट गया, किसी की आंख फूट गयी, किसी की कमर टूट गयी। अगर सरकार समझती है कि लाठी और गोली से इस मूवमेंट को दबा

देंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह गलती करती है, तेलंगाना के नौजवान इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी को आज जाना चाहिये और किसी न किसी तरह से तेलंगाना के आदमी को चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बनाना चाहिये। ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी या उन का कोई एजेंट तेलंगाना का चीफ़ मिनिस्टर बना तो वह तेलंगाना की प्रोबलम हल नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि वहाँ के हजारों नौजवान, किसान, मजदूर इस मूवमेंट के अंदर इनवाल्व हो चुके हैं, उन लोगों को सजायें हो चुकी हैं। 260 इन्मान गोलियों का निशाना बन चुके हैं और हम लोग पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर बैठ कर यह सोचें कि किस तरह से दोनों को मिलाना चाहिये, यह सम्भव नहीं है, समस्या का हल इस तरह से नहीं होने वाला है। आज घर-घर के अन्दर से यह आवाज़ निकल रही है कि हम नहीं मिल सकते।

चव्हाण साहब का नाम वहाँ के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि मेरा क्या है, मैं तो तेलंगाना के लिये तैयार हूँ, आप के चव्हाण साहब ही तैयार नहीं हैं क्यों कि उन को विदर्भ का डर लगा हुआ है। निज-लिगप्पा को डर इसलिये लगा हुआ है कि वह मैसूर के हैं और मोरार जी देसाई को डर इसलिये है कि उन को सोराष्ट्र का डर है। यह अवाम की आवाज़ है। यह तेलंगाना से निकल कर विदर्भ, सोराष्ट्र और मैसूर को जाती है कि कोई कुव्वत इस आवाज़ को रोक नहीं सकता। तेलंगाना को देना ही पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते कि अवाम के अन्दर से यह आवाज़ निकल चुकी है कि हम ने कहा था कि मिल कर चलायेंगे, मिला कर देखेंगे। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि मिल कर नहीं चल सकते हैं। जब मिल कर नहीं चल सकते तो तेलंगाना देना ही पड़ेगा।

जो निहत्थे लोगों को मारा गया है उस के लिये एक कमिशन बनाया जाना चाहिये होम मिनिस्टर की तरफ से। आज आप देखिए कि हैदराबाद सिटी में कितनी सेंट्रल पुलिस रक्खी हुई है? हम ने होम मिनिस्टर के सामने यह रिप्रेजेन्ट किया कि रोजाना एक लाख रुपया तेलंगाना मांगने वालों के खिलाफ खर्च हो रहा है। पिछले आठ महीनों में 15 करोड़ ६० खर्च हो चुके हैं। जब हम होम मिनिस्ट्री से कहते हैं तो यह जवाब मिलता है कि उस को नक्सलवाड़ी वालों के लिये रक्खा गया है। लेकिन आज 10,000 पुलिम सिफ़ हैदराबाद सिटी के अन्दर इस्तेमाल हो रही है। जो भी सामने आता है, औरत, मर्द, सबों को मारना शुरू कर देते हैं। जिस बुरी तरह से उन को मारा पीटा जाता है, उस को मैं वयान नहीं कर सकता।

तेलंगाना में आठ महीनों में स्कूल बन्द हैं। कई बार तेलंगाना बन्द रह चुका है, दूकानें वगैरह सब। नो विजिनेम। वहाँ विजिनेस का नाम नहीं है, ला गेंड आर्डर का नाम नहीं है। इस के बाबजूद हम से कहा जाता है कि हम मिल कर रहना चाहते हैं। अब यह होने वाली बात नहीं है। आज तेलंगाना के एक-एक मर्द, औरत, नौजवान, मजदूर, किसान सब लोगों की आवाज़ है कि तेलंगाना हो कर रहना चाहिये। मेरी मभी लोगों से, अपोजीशन वालों से भी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि वह हम मामले को कमिडर करें। 200 आदमियों की बलि चढ़ी है। आज 200 मरे हैं, कल 2,000 मरेंगे, लेकिन तेलंगाना ले कर रहेंगे। यह आज आवाज़ तेलंगाना वालों की है जिस को मैं आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जजबात में आ कर यह बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आज तेलंगाना वालों में जोश है, उन में जजबात है, अब वह साथ नहीं रह सकते। बारह साल तक साथ रह कर देखा लिया है। अब साथ नहीं रह सकते

हैं, इस लिये तेलंगाना अलग किया जाय ।
जय तेलंगाना ।

SHRI M.V. KRISHNAPPA: Sir, members belonging to adjoining States, like Mysore, should also get an opportunity.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry): Sir, while we are hearing vociferous arguments both for and against the formation of a separate Telengana State, some others have argued for autonomy of Telengana within the united Andhra State. Both these arguments are based on the same theme, namely, that injustice has been done to the people belonging to Telengana by the non-implementation of the so-called Gentleman's Agreement which was entered into between the Congress leaders of Telengana and Andhra Pradesh some years back. They give this as the real reason for the backwardness of the Telengana region.

I do not think this argument has much relevance in this context, because ours is a backward country. I come from an area which is very much backward as compared to other areas in my State. But how will it look like if I demand a separate State for my area on the ground that it is backward? I would like to have an answer to this question from the protagonists of a separate Telengana, who want it on the ground that Telengana is a backward region because it was part of the United Andhra State.

It is true that Telengana is a backward area. That is the result of 22 years of Congress rule in this country.

Unequal economic development is inherent in Indian society. So long as the capitalist social order is there this unequal economic development is bound to take place. So, there is no question of the liquidation of this backwardness by granting a separate Telengana State. So, we have to find out the real reason for this movement. How this movement has been utilised by some of the interested parties is the basic issue.

There is large-scale misery for the people of Telengana. There is growing unemployment. The people there are disappointed

and dejected. This disappointment, fury and the legitimate grievances of the people are exploited by a section of politicians. The people are misled. They have deliberately been exploited. The people, who speak the same language, who have the same culture and who have the same personality, are fighting against each other, like brothers, in the Andhra State. That is a strange feature that we see in that area.

Some people are posing themselves as the champions of the people of Telengana. I remember the heroic incident of some 20 years back when the lion-like people of Telengana fought like lions. At that time the protagonists, the so-called champions, of the Telengana movement were indulging in mass scale violence and butchery of the people of Telengana. Now they are posing as the champions of the people.

What have the Congress leaders been doing all these years? For 22 years they have been enjoying power. Some of them are occupying important places in the Andhra Cabinet. Why did these people not raise a single finger against this injustice that was being done to the people of Andhra Pradesh ?

My party is very definite in this respect. There is no question of a separate Telengana State. We are totally opposed to it. If such a tendency is allowed to grow, there will be claims or demands for other States. A claim may come for a Vidarbha State or for a division of Mysore State. These slogans have already been raised.

My party has put forth certain proposals about how this is to be solved. This can be solved if the people of Telengana are won over from the clutches of the so-called political leaders of that area. They have been misled. Many of them are pro-landlords and pro capitalists. These leaders are misleading the people. So, the people have to be won over. Some radical measures have to be taken over by the Government. Land reforms have to be brought about and landlordism has to be liquidated in Andhra Pradesh. The people have to be won over from the clutches of landlords and capitalists.

Lastly, why are the Birlas so much interested in the Telengana issue? I can tell you that workers working in the Allwyn Company controlled by the Birlas were regularly paid their daily wages and were allowed by the management to go and participated in the struggle. Why? Why is Birla interested so much in that affair?

I would like to say that some interested people are behind the movement. Some landlords, some capitalists, Birlas and some vested interests are behind the movement for their own purposes. So, I wish to say that this movement is being misled and the people are being misled. Certain measures are to be taken so as to make some transformation in the social order and also some radical agrarian reforms have to be made. Then only you can win over the people and keep intact the unity of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI M.N. REDDY: Sir, with your permission, I move that the time on this debate be extended by 2 hours.

It will be a great injustice to give 5 minutes to each Member on an important subject like this.

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: (Dehra Dun): The time should be extended by 2 hours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI M.N. REDDY: Last time, 4 hours were allotted to it. The House sat upto 9-30 P.M. and the Home Minister replied to the debate the next day.

The hon. Home Minister is not present here. We are not prepared to speak without his hearing our speeches. Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla is sitting here and if he is replying to the debate, we do not mind speaking. But the Home Minister is going to reply to the debate. He should be present here. He should hear not only the speeches but the sentiments with which the speeches are made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see how we progress.

SHRI M.N. REDDY: You take the sense of the House. My motion is there. You may put it to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us see how we progress. Instead of 5 minutes, I will allow 7 minutes each.

SHRI M.N. REDDY: That is not enough. I have moved the motion. That motion may be taken up and put to the House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapura): The motion is there. It is that the time may be extended by 2 hours. You take the sense of the House. I do not say we should sit late. We can take up the Half-an-Hour discussion at 5-30 P.M. and continue this discussion tomorrow.

SHRI M.N. REDDY: We can continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker has said that he will allow half an hour more. I cannot exceed that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let us adopt the motion moved by Shri M.N. Reddy and continue the discussion tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, your motion is there but you have to obtain the Speaker's previous permission to move the motion.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: The Chair is there.

SHRI M.N. REDDY: You are the Speaker for all purposes now.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: You can take the sense of the House.

16.59 hr.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI M.N. REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, have moved a motion that the time of the discussion on Telengana be extended by 2 hours. That motion is there. The whole House is unanimous on that. We can continue the debate tomorrow. Last time, we discussed it for two days and the House sat late also. This is an important subject. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is there. He may agree.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU
RAMAIAH): It is all right.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the time on this Debate be
extended by two hours."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : If you had asked for
more, I think, even that much he would
have agreed. So, we will continue the
discussion upto 5-30 P.M. and take up the
Half-an-Hour Discussion at 5-30 P.M.
Then, we will continue the discussion on
Telengana tomorrow.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (मेडक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
अभी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य ने कहा है
कि हैदराबाद को विशालांध्र में ही रहने
देना चाहिये। मैं समझती हूँ कि उन को हैदरा-
बाद की स्थिति के बारे में मालूम नहीं है।
हैदराबाद में सब भाषाओं के बोलने वाले रहते
हैं, जिन के दादा-परदादा वहाँ रहते थे, जो
वहाँ पैदा हुए हैं और जो वहाँ ही मरेंगे।
दिल्ली और देश से सब स्टेट्स से हमारा
बहुत सम्बन्ध रहता है। हम सेप्रेट तेलंगाना
इस लिए मांगते हैं कि प्रजातंत्र में राज प्रजा
के पास होना चाहिए। प्रजा-राज का यही
अर्थ है। प्रजा-राज का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि प्रजा
का नाश कर के, प्रजा के हितों को नक्सान
पहुँचा कर प्रशासन चलाया जाये। आप लोग
समझिए। यह कम्युनिस्ट लोग आज कह रहे
हैं कि सेपरेट तेलंगाना हम नहीं चाहते,
मैं कहती हूँ कि इस में सेपरेट तेलंगाना की बात
कहाँ है, हमारी हैदराबाद स्टेट तो पहले
से ही सेपरेट स्टेट थी, जिस में हरएक भाषा
बोलने वाले लोग शारीक रहे हैं, और वहाँ पर
हरएक चीज हमारी मौजूद रही है। यह लोग
हम को पालिटिक्स सिखाना चाहते हैं। मैं
इन से कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम इन से पहले
पैदा हुए और पालिटिक्स इन से ज्यादा
समझते हैं। यह कम्युनिस्ट लोग जो हैं इन की
बातों को हम अच्छी तरह समझते हैं। लेकिन

मैं इस समय उस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहती।
हमारी हैदराबाद स्टेट सैकड़ों साल से भारत-
वर्ष में एक अलग स्टेट रही है। सेपरेट
हैदराबाद हमारा हमेशा से रहा है। इस में
हमारा मिट है, रेलवे है, यूनिवर्सिटी है सब
कुछ पहले से मौजूद है। यह तो पिछले 12-13
साल से दूसरे लोगों को हमारे साथ मिला कर
हमें ज्वाइंट बना दिया है, बरना हम तो पहले
से ही सेपरेट चले आ रहे हैं। इस में कन्नड़
महाराष्ट्र और तेलुगु तीन भाषा बोलने वाले
लोग थे। उस में से कन्नड़ वालों को अलग
मैसूर के साथ कर दिया, महाराष्ट्र वाले
महाराष्ट्र के साथ चले गए रह गए केवल
तेलंगाना वाले जिन के साथ आन्ध्र वालों को
ला कर ऊपर से लाद दिया। फिर भी हम
लोग चाहते थे कि ठीक है, लेकिन 12 साल का
तजरबा हम ने देखा उस में हमारे साथ किस
तरह का बर्ताव किया गया। यहाँ से एम०
पी० ग०, देख कर आए, चम्हाण साहब
जा कर देख लिए, प्रधान मंत्री भी देख
कर लौट आई, और फिर सब चुप बैठे हैं।
अभी यहाँ पर डा० मेलकोटे साहब बोले,
वेंकटस्वामी बोले और कुछ एम० पी० भी
बोले। हमारा 117 करोड़ रुपया यह लोग
ले गए। वह कैसे मैं बताती हूँ। ऐसा है कि
वहाँ पर ताड़ी और अफीम बहुत होती है।
आन्ध्र में प्राहीवीशन है, लेकिन तेलंगाना में
तो प्राहीवीशन नहीं है। तो उस के ऊपर ५
से लेकर 10-12 करोड़ तक रुपया मिलता
है। वह पैसा तमाम दूसरे रीजन पर खर्च
किया गया। यह मैं आन्ध्र गवर्नमेंट के लिए
कह रही हूँ, आन्ध्र के लोगों के लिए नहीं कह
रही हूँ। और इस के अलावा आते ही शुरू-
शुरू में 13 करोड़ रुपये निजाम हैदराबाद के
सेक्योरिटी में रहते थे वह भी रह लोग बेच
डाले हैं। तो आते ही इस तरह हमारे
ऊपर इन्होंने यह व्यवहार किया। इस के
पहले प्रिसेज स्टेट जब थी तो आप जानते
हैं कि वहाँ रेवन्यू ज्यादा लिया जाता
था और गरीब लोगों के ऊपर कोई

तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती थी, तो हमारे यहां के लोगों के डेवलपमेंट पर उस समय भी कुछ खर्च नहीं होता था और फिर जब यह लोग आए तो उस के बाद भी हमारे डेवलपमेंट की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। यह भी एक प्वाइंट है। अभी कुछ पढ़ाई वहां शुरू हुई है तो पढ़ने के बाद उन को मुलाज्जमत कहीं नहीं मिलती, इस से भी उन के अन्दर बेचेनी बढ़ती है। दूसरा प्वाइंट यह भी है कि हमारे एम० एल० ए० जो होते हैं उस में अधिक से अधिक यह अपने लोगों को टिकट देते हैं, वहां के भी उन्हीं लोगों को उस के लिए खड़ा करते हैं जो उन के अपने आदमी होते हैं। एम० पी० में 24 तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के होने चाहिए ये हमारे लोगों में से लेकिन केवल 12 ही हैं और राज्य सभा के अन्दर हमारी 8 सीट होनी चाहिए थी जिस में केवल एक सीट हमारी है। इस तरह इन में भी तमाम ऐसे हैं जो तेलंगाना को सपोर्ट नहीं करते हैं। सब इन्होंने अपने लोगों को रखा हुआ है। यह कहते हैं कि स्टूडेंट्स ने यह एजीटेशन किया है लेकिन उसमें एम० ए०, बी० ए०, डाक्टर्स और इंजीनियर्स वह सब हैं, यह छोटे छोटे बच्चे नहीं हैं। स्टूडेंट्स की हालत यह है कि उन्हें कालेजेज में प्रवेश मिलता नहीं और न मुलाज्जमत मिलती है, वैसे तेलंगाना के लोग बड़े नम्र होते हैं लेकिन जब वह देखते हैं कि दूसरों को यह सब चीजें मिलती हैं और उन्हें कहीं जगह नहीं मिलती तो उन के अन्दर यह बगावत की भावना पैदा होती है। यह कुछ लोग बोलते हैं कि आन्दोलन हम लोग चला रहे हैं। मैं तो अपने लिए कहती हूँ, शर्म की बात तो हमारे लिए है कि मैं पिछले अप्रैल 24 को जा कर इस में दाखिल हुई। इस के पहले तीन चार महीने तक मैं इस में शरीक नहीं हुई। अप्रैल के बाद मैं इस मूवमेंट में आई और मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि पुलिस के जुल्म से यह मूवमेंट बढ़ गया। सैकड़ों औरतों और मर्दों को जेल में बन्द कर के उन के साथ बड़ी बेगहमी का बर्ताव किया है।

मुझे तो तेलंगाना समिति वालों ने विजिटर बना कर जेल में भेजा था, मैं, डा० मेलकोटे और बाकर अली मिर्जा साहब तीनों एक साथ वहां गए थे। मैं जेल की यह रिपोर्ट सभा-पटल पर रखना चाहती हूँ। जेल के अन्दर कितने ही लोगों को मार डाला। उसे एक प्रेवयार्ड बना दिया। हम को एतराज है सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से, चन्हाण साहब से मेरा एतराज है, चन्हाण साहब वहां गए थे तो वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने उन से कहा था कि आप मदद दें तो मैं एक हफ्ते मैं इन को कंट्रोल करूंगा। लेकिन चार पांच महीने गुजर गए, कहां कंट्रोल कर पाए? सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों की तादाद में पुलिस वहां भेजी। आज वहां 20 हजार से कम पुलिस नहीं बैठी है। राजस्थान, मैसूर, यू० पी०, सी० पी० हर जगह से आपने वहां पर पुलिस को ला कर रखा है, जिन्होंने अकबजा बाजार, गोलगुडा, रहीमपुरा, धूलपेट, गोल नाका, सब जगहों पर टैरर पैदा कर रखा है। हम एम० पी० वहां जा कर उन आदमियों के नाम नोट कर के लाये हैं, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं इस को सभा के पटल पर रखना चाहती हूँ। रात के समय ये सी० आर० पी० के लोग रेड करते हैं, सोये हुए लोगों को उठा-उठा कर ले जाते हैं, मारते हैं, इस तरह से जुल्म करते हैं। यह मूवमेंट इस तरह जुल्म करने में खत्म नहीं होगा। आज 30 लाख स्टूडेंट्स रोड्स पर पड़े हुए हैं, उन के साथ लेडी-स्टूडेंट्स भी हैं, कितनों को ले जा कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया है। यह पुलिस क्या करती है—सत्याग्रहियों को ले जा कर मारती है, अब जेलों में बन्द नहीं करते हैं, बुरी तरह से मार कर भेज देते हैं। अभी इसी महीने की 2 तारीख को श्रीमती वैकटेश्वरराव का हाथ टूट गया, अभी हाल में 15 अगस्त को श्रीमती सुमित्रा देवी को जो एम० एल० ए० हैं, बुरी तरह से पीटा गया, पुगानी काँग्रेस की एम० एल० ए० को पीटा गया। हमारी इस मूवमेंट को इतनी ताकत पुलिस के जुल्म से मिली है। पुलिस

(श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई)

के साथ गुण्डों को भी बुला कर होटलों में रखा गया। अभी हाल में एक लड़का जिसका नाम कृष्णा था, जिसकी उम्र 25 साल की थी, जो तेलंगाना का था, बहुत पहलवान था, इन्जीनियर था, उस को गुण्डों के द्वारा मरवा दिया गया। जब उस की लाश को उठाया गया तो पुलिस ने फॉरेंसिक किया और उस से 10-15 आदमियों की मृत्यु हो गई। वहां पर रात और दिन किसी समय चैन नहीं है। दिल्ली में तो फिर भी चैन मालूम होता है, लेकिन हैदराबाद में तो हर समय पुलिस का डर बना रहता है। जहीराबाद और संगारेड्डी की जेल में 300 लोगों को रखने की जगह है, लेकिन 2400 लोगों को रखा हुआ है, कबूतरखाने की तरह से लोगों को भरा हुआ है। अगर कोई कुछ कहता है तो उस की पिटाई की जाती है।

अभी हाल में—मिर्जा वाकर अली साहब, डा० मालकोटे और मैं, रहीमपुरा गये थे। वहां पर कर्फ्यू लगा था, घर से कोई बाहर नहीं निकल सकता था। उस दिन सबेरे एक घर में एक लड़का मर गया, पुलिस के डर से उसकी लाश को दफनाने नहीं ले जा सकते थे। साढ़े छः बजे शाम को हम लोग वहां पहुंचे और हम तीनों ने मिल कर लाश को दफन करवाया—इम तरह से वहां पर पुलिस टेरोराइज करती है।

आप कहते थे कि एक हफ्ते के अन्दर हम सब कन्ट्रोल कर लेंगे, लेकिन अब तक कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सके। कांग्रेस प्रेसिडेंट वहां बातचीत करने के लिये गये। जब मैं और डा० मालकोटे जनता के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उन से मिलने के लिए गये, हम को उसी दिन रास्ते में ही अरेस्ट कर लिया गया। अब ऐसी हालत में आप बताइये किस मंह से हम कहें कि हम को सेप्रेट तेलंगाना नहीं चाहिये। हम हर तरह से—फाइनेन्शली, पोलिटीकली, बैंकवर्ड हैं, हमारे इलाके का कोई डेवेलपमेंट नहीं हुआ। ऐसा मत सोचिये कि

सिर्फ तेलंगाना के लोग ही ऐसा चाहते हैं—आन्ध्र के लोग जो नौकरी के लिये तेलंगाना में जा कर बस गये, आज उन के बच्चे अपने आपको तेलंगाना का कहते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम को इस सरकार से दुश्मनी है, यह सरकार हटनी चाहिये। शुक्ला जी को मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस महीने वहां पर मिनिस्ट्री का जो एक्सपेंशन हुआ है, उस में ऐसे लोगों को लिया गया है, जो हालांकि तेलंगाना के हैं, लेकिन खुशामदी लोग हैं, जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं। उन के आने के बाद भी वहां पर 6 आदमियों को मार डाला गया। आप कब तक मारते रहेंगे और लोगों का खून बहाते रहेंगे। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मेरा निवेदन है कि श्री नारायण रेड्डी जो अमेन्डमेंट लाये हैं उमको कबूल करना चाहिए।

अभी कोई भाई उधर से बोल रहे थे कि आंध्र के लोगों को खतरा है, उनको लूट लिया गया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। मैं कहती हूं कि एम० पी० स्वयं यहाँ से जाकर वहाँ देख सकते हैं कि गलती किमकी है। कुछ लोग रांग रिपोर्ट देते हैं और वहकाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। अगर ऐसी कोई बात हो तो जो भी चाहेंगे उमको भुगतने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह क्या बात है कि हम को बोलने के लिए टाइम भी नहीं मिलता है। हमको बोलने के लिए अधिक टाइम मिलना चाहिए—चार पांच घंटे मिलने चाहिए। वहां पर सैकड़ों लोग मर गए हैं, मैं एक औरत होने के नाते वहां की खराब हालत को यहाँ पर बयान करना चाहती हूं। वहां पर बच्चों का खून बहाया गया है, औरतों का खून बहाया गया है। 240 बच्चों को मार डाला गया—आखिर यह क्या बात है? बच्चों के मरने पर कितना दुख होता है? तेलंगाना के लोग इस बात का जवाब आपसे लेंगे।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY
(Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir not only

has the Government of India failed miserably to tackle the situation that developed in Telengana but after hearing the stories especially these told by Dr. Melkote I begin to feel that we cannot merely in this country charge the Naxalites or the CPI (Marxists) for subverting democracy but the way these people have tackled this problem I have begun to feel, that they are subverting democracy in this country. After all, what has been described here is shocking. I want the Home Minister when he replies, to say what Dr. Melkote has described is not correct or not true. I think, Sir, even Jallianwala Bagh pales into insignificance compared to what has happened in this part of our country. And even after all that has happened this Government here sits silent with eyes open but mind closed. They don't want to admit that a situation has developed in a part of the country where practically no Government exists.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तमा (खम्मम): मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि ला एन्ड आर्डर सिचुएशन को जलियांवाला बाग से कम्पेयर करना उचित नहीं होगा । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो शांत मेम्बरों में से हैं ।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: You cannot incite the persons and then come and say here, Jallianwala Bagh. You are responsible for it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: देखिये आपको ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए ।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Who asked innocent children to go on burning property with petrol ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do no quarrel with the gentle lady.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I think the tragedy is much more serious than Jallianwala Bagh in the sense that while Jallianwala Bagh was a closed area and the shooting took place only one day, here in the open in nine districts for days

together for months together this has been going on.

SHRI RANGA: I agree with the hon. lady that this is a wrong description of what has happened.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I have my view and I am not guided by Prof. Ranga.

SHRI RANGA: Yes, but he cannot go on exaggerating things.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I do not mince matters. I do not equivocate.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: In every State there are Jallianwala Baghs. In Bombay, there are.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Here is a case where the administration has been paralysed, the entire population is emotionally worked up. It cannot be said that this movement is a movement of ur-chins. When it has been going on for eight or nine months, can anybody say that this is not a popular movement, that it is not a mass movement? It is a mass movement—there is no doubt about it. How do you tackle such a mass movement? That is the question.

I would agree with the Government if they categorically adopt a policy of no further division of the country. But they should follow certain principles and policies. In this connection, I will be one with them if they say that we cannot divide the country on the basis of regional imbalance or economic backwardness. If a separate Telengana is advocated on the ground that it is regionally imbalanced or economically backward, I would not support it.

But here is a question which must be tackled. It is that the people there have completely lost faith in the present State administration. This has been proved beyond doubt. When the Chief Minister submitted his resignation, what did he himself say? 'I am not able to tackle the situation'. If the Government of India had any love for democracy, they would not have left this matter as a party matter concerning the Congress Party only, the Congress legislators

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

of the State only to decide whether they had confidence in him or not, or they wanted him to continue or not. The only course left for the Government, since there was no law and order in that part of the country, was to invoke President's rule. That should have been done much earlier in order to avoid all those atrocities of which we heard today.

The troubles we have faced or are going to face in future on this score are because the Government of India did not listen to the advice of the SRC. SRC was constituted because of the agitation of different linguistic groups in the country to have separate States for themselves. They did not abide fully by the recommendations of the SRC. When the recommendations were published, at that time Pandit Nehru was there, we found there were some remarks against UP. Pandit Nehru himself expressed surprise. As you know, the Commission was composed of eminent men in our public life, men of integrity and a judicial bent of mind, Pandit Kunzru, Justice Fazl Ali and Sardar Panikkar. Government sat in judgement over the recommendations of the Commission. So far as Telengana was concerned, they had made some recommendations. When Vishal Andhra was formed, did they fully accept those recommendations? They have clearly stated :

"Integration of Telengana with Andhra at this stage is, therefore, likely to create administrative difficulties both for Andhra and Telengana."

They say 'at this stage'; they were not opposed to integration. Those were prophetic words. They suggested two courses. They did not categorically say what you are visualising now. That is, the so-called gentleman's agreement. Somebody was joking: how can you have gentleman's agreement when a lady is the Prime Minister; What value has that? Whatever it is, the so-called gentleman's agreement was never implemented. It is agreed on all hands that there has been injustice. They say :

"It seems to us that neither guarantees on the lines of Shri Baug Pact nor constitutional devices such as 'Scottish Devolution' in the United Kingdom, will prove workable or

meet the requirements of Telengana during the period of transition. Anything short of supervision by the Central Government over the measures intended to meet the special needs of Telengana will be found ineffective."

When the gentleman's agreement was there, if there was this statutory obligation on the part of the Central Government, probably things would have been better. They did not do anything like that.

Now it is wrong to speak as if the Telengana Telanganites are the enemies of Andhra or *vice versa* it is wrong to speak as if they are already two separate independent countries. The SRC said in the interest of the entire Andhra region for the time being let us have a separate State called Hyderabad State. But that recommendation was not accepted and what they feared has come true. Now there seems to be no confidence among the people of Telengana; they do not seem to have confidence in the present administration that they would get a fair deal. The Government there has failed. This Government has also failed because of party and group interests. They did not want to disturb Brahmananda Reddy lest his support may go to this group or that group. They are fighting among themselves and the country is suffering. Even at this late stage, my request to them is to consider this matter dispassionately. I do not think that by having a person from Telengana as Chief Minister in the present set of administration you are going to solve the problem; it will be a smoke screen. The problem today is one of creating confidence in the minds of the people of Telengana so that they can have a feeling that in any future administration they will have a better deal. My specific proposals in that direction are: all prisoners be released; let normalcy be restored. If the Government has failed and if they now find it difficult to proceed in the matter because of political or other considerations, let a parliamentary committee go there. And I am sure that committee will have the picture of the entire country in their view as also considerations of national integration and let them find out facts and judge whether at this stage of our national progress we should create another small state or not. Let them meet

people and discuss things with them. I suggest to the Government to accept this amendment so that a parliamentary Committee could go there. Parliament is above any Government, State or Centre and so let them also give this assurance. Let them accept this: and whatever recommendations are made by the Parliamentary Committee will be acceptable to the Government and to the Andhra Government also.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call upon Shri M.V. Krishnappa, I would invite your attention to a change in the allotment of time tomorrow. The Home Minister is going out for a couple of days and therefore I propose that this debate be continued on the 21st, because without him, I do not think it would be worth-while to continue with this debate during his absence.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, the half-hour discussion is in the name of Shri Tapuriah. I do not find him sitting here. If he is not there, we can utilise that half an hour for this debate also. We will wait till he comes, but if he does not come, this half-an-hour that is available to us will be given to this debate.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: On the 21st, will this at 3 O'clock ?

MR. SPEAKER: At three or half-past three; it will be to your convenience. Now Mr. Krishnappa.

SHRI M.V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote): If the hon. Member comes, I will be in possession of the House and I would continue on the 21st.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish today, of course. If Mr. Tapuriah does not come, we shall continue the debate.

SHRI M.V. KRISHNAPPA: If he comes, I will be in possession of the House. Sir, I find from the speeches of all the hon. Members who spoke, both from Andhra and Telengana, that they are unanimously of the opinion that both in the interests of Andhra and Telengana, they should part like friends. Prof. Ranga is not a Member of today; he is there since the last 50 years, serving Andhra. Dr. Melkote from Telengana is one of the ablest

labour leaders of this country, and the other Members who spoke on either side have given a vivid picture of the things that are happening there.

As is said, that confidence which the people of Telengana should have in the Government of Andhra Pradesh has completely gone. When that is the case, I do not know why all the people are wanting that they should separate like friends. The Government should not agree to it. There is a proverb in Kannada which means that even though the complainant is prepared to withdraw the case, the witness is not prepared to withdraw it. So, here, the witness is objecting to the withdrawal. Government of course have their own problems. But how long can they resist this movement, when the entire population wants it? The future generation, the students, are determined that they have no future in Telengana unless they separate themselves from Andhra Pradesh. When they have decided like that, and when they are all agitating for the last seven or eight months in the country, the Government cannot stop it there, and they cannot go on killing people. As Shri Surendra-nath Dwivedy said, they should have said earlier, "No division of the country." You said it long ago. We opposed it 17 years ago. In the same month of August, a resolution was moved. In August 1952 it was moved. A resolution for the formation of linguistic States was moved. I was a Member and opposed it. Not that I was in the Opposition then; but the Congress Members were in such a strength that I was sitting there in a corner. But unfortunately, immediately after my speech, I was appointed as a Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why unfortunately ?

SHRI M.V. KRISHNAPPA: And then the linguistic States came. All that is happening today, we had forethought then. We said that if the country was divided, on linguistic grounds there is going to be linguistic fanaticism and there is going to be opposition to Hindi; and there is going to be all the trouble that we are seeing today because of the linguistic division of the country. Anyway, the linguistic States came into being. In

[Shri M.V. Krishnappa]

Andhra Pradesh, Potti Sriramulu starved and died in Bezwada, and the Andhras got a linguistic State. And other linguistic states came in. Nehru was dead opposed to it. All the people were opposed to it. But it came about.

Now, what is the condition in Telengana ? Four days back I was travelling in Telengana incognito. In the train I met one of my old colleagues, an inspector of police, at Tadepallegudam station. When I enquired him what he was doing there he told me "an Andhra Minister is travelling in the next compartment; I am watching him along with eight police constables". He added that he has to watch the movements of not only Ministers but also dacoits. It seems that the dacoits are taking advantage of the Telengana situation and there is a fear of their attacking the Ministers. Imagine a situation where the policemen have to watch both Minister and dacoits?

When Shri Brahmananda Reddi came to Bangalore to attend the Congress Session the Mysore Government posted eight sub-inspectors, two inspectors and 72 constables to protect him. The other day when I passed through Hyderabad airport I found that nearly 1,000 policemen were protecting Shri Brahmananda Reddi in his own home State. Who is in jail—Shri Chenna Reddi or Shri Brahmananda Reddi? If Shri Brahmananda Reddi had to be surrounded by thousand policemen in his own State of Andhra, why should he keep Shri Chenna Reddi in jail? When about ten peoples are protecting Shri Chenna Reddi, hundreds or thousand policemen are protecting Shri Brahmananda Reddi, the Chief Minister of a State, who is expected to be loved and respected by the people of that State.

Why should we condemn this demand for a separate Telengana State ? Our Home Minister might say that if we concede this demand then there will be demand from other areas for separate States. In that case, appoint a Commission on the lines of the States Reorganisation Commission. After all, you cannot brush aside such a demand. You said "no Punjabi Suba" then you gave it. So, why not give Telengana people what they want? Do you want to kill some more people before you

grant a separate State? Because, I am sure you are going to give it, as you did in the case of Haryana and Nagaland. Perhaps, you will kill some more people and then give Telengana.

Then we are going to start an agitation for old Mysore State and certainly we will never stop until we get it. Because, exploitation is going on in that area in a much greater degree than in Telengana. Mysore is like an elephant. It takes a little time for the elephant to get up. You must push it and kick it. But once it gets up you cannot stop it. Mysore is going to get up like an elephant. The younger generation are preparing the ground for it. Just as the people in Telengana see no future, in Mysore also the younger generation see no future because of exploitation. Students in the universities of Mysore feel that they have no future in that State unless they belong to a particular caste. Unless they belong to that caste, they cannot become a Chief Engineer or the head of a Department. So, yesterday 1,400 students have observed a token strike. Perhaps, because of the Presidential elections it was not given very much publicity in Delhi. The local press has given wide publicity to it. The people of Mysore, are preparing their case on economic and political grounds for their legitimate demands. When a demand is backed by a large section of the population and it is genuine, the people in charge of administration must give serious thought to it, as Shri Venkataswamy said a short while ago.

I have great respect for Shri Chavan, the Home Minister. We were colleagues in the fight for the freedom of the country. He was one of the revolutionaries at that time. Then we were called goondas and rowdies by the British. We are using the same expressions against the people of Telengana, which is wrong. They are patriots. The movement in Telengana is spontaneous and it is high time that government appointed a commission to go into the entire question. If your argument is that the States cannot be divided into smaller units, remember that even a person of stature of Sarvodaya leader Jaiprakash Narain has advocated smaller States in India with a strong centre. I think it is

high time for the government to think on those lines. Let us have more states like United States of America. If you can allow Goa exist separately as a viable independent unit, if you can allow Pondicherry to exist as a small State, why can't you allow the same privilege to Mysore, with a population of one and a half crores, or Telengana with a population of one and a half crores, or Vidarbha or Saurashtra?

How long will Chavan, Morarji Desai and Nijalingappa be living in this country? We should not take these things on the personal level. There are people; there are the generations. How long will you be living and how long will you be in power?

If you agree for Telengana, Old Mysore people will be demanding Old Mysore; Vidarbha people will be demanding Vidarbha and Saurashtra people will be demanding A Saurashtra and we will be no more. But he has so many other problems. So, you tell us that the country has to face so many other problems. We can postpone it for some time. The Government of India always does postpone things by appointing a committee. Appointing a committee means postponing an issue. You do it now. You appoint a committee on the SRC model. Have some experts and judicial people. You are not the judges now; you are a party in the struggle now. You are killing them. You are butchering democracy in Andhra, as Shri Dwivedy said. It can be compared with the Jallianwala Bagh. Jallianwala Bagh was closed thing; here it was an open area. Hundreds and thousands of people had taken part and they were beaten and wounded. That is the case. In a free country like India these things should not continue, whatever be considerations.

I had some facts and figures but I have to leave these to friends from Telengana to place because unless they speak here, tomorrow if they go back they will be beaten by their own people. I request you on behalf of them that all the Members from Telengana should be given some chance so that tomorrow when they go back they can show their faces to the people. I request Shri Chavan to accept a commission to go into the matter or, as Shri Dwivedy

suggested, an impartial committee of Parliament Members should go and study things and report to Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Joshi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Sir, I take it that the half-an-hour discussion will not be taken up today.

MR. SPEAKER: That was in the name of Shri Tapuriah. He is not here. So, because they wanted more time, I have given this half an hour to them. They can avail of it today.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज हम लोगों को इस वातावरण में तेलंगाना की प्रजा की शिकायत रखनी पड़ रही है। मैंने कुछ दिन पहले वहां जा कर देखा था और यहां एक बिल आया था उस वक्त भी मैंने अपनी भावना लोगों को बताई थी। आज मुझे दुख इसलिए है कि उन लोगों को अपनी सुनवाई करवाने के लिए 250 से ऊपर जानें कुर्बान करनी पड़ी हैं। जब हम लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र है तो लोकतंत्र के माने तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि किसी भी सवाल के लिए कोई झगड़ा हो तो वह झगड़ा हम लोग आपस में बैठ कर विचार विमर्श करके तय करें। अगर हमारे इस लोकतंत्र में लोगों को इतनी कुर्बानी देने पर उनकी सुनवाई हो तो मैं नहीं समझ सकता हूँ कि हमारा लोकतंत्र कितना कारगर हो रहा है। कहा जाता है कि यह तो एक बच्चों का आन्दोलन है। हो सकता है। मैं जब 14-15 मार्च को वहां गया था और अपने मित्रों से मैंने यह पूछा कि क्या यह आन्दोलन बहुत दिन तक चलने वाला है? तब उस वक्त तो वह जवाब नहीं दे सके। मगर उन में से कई लोगों ने कहा था कि यह आन्दोलन बहुत देर तक चलने वाला है क्योंकि यह आन्दोलन जनता का है, उस का कोई नेता नहीं है। किमी पार्टी ने उस का

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

समर्थन नहीं किया है। यह तो सरकारी नौकरों ने शुरू किया उन के ऊपर जो ज्यादाती हो रही थी, जो नवजवान थे जिन की रोजी छीन रहे थे, उन लोगों ने शुरू किया और बाद में ये सब नेता लोग आये हैं। कई लोग यह कहते हैं कि जो डिस्पन्टल्ड पॉलिटीशियन्ज हैं, उन्होंने वहां जाकर इस को शुरू किया। मुझे याद आता है, जब हम लोग आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते थे, तब कहा करते थे कि हिन्दू और मुसलमानों में ब्रिटिश लोग झगड़ा कराते हैं, लेकिन इस की जड़ में कोई चीज होगी, तभी तो ये झगड़े चलते हैं। यह जड़ क्या है, यह हम लोग नहीं देखते हैं।

दूसरी बात—मैं यह देखता हूँ कि जखम पर नमक छिड़कने की कोशिश की जाती है। कोई यदि संविधान में रह कर अपने हक की मांग करता है, तो वह विघटनकारी कैसे होता है, इस में क्या विघटनकारी है। अगर वह नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन के खिलाफ है, डिसइन्टीग्रेशन है, तो नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन की जो कौन्सिल है, क्या उन लोगों ने कभी इस प्राबलम को हल करने की कोशिश की? मैं तो समझता था कि जब नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन की कोई स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बनी हुई है तो उस का फज्र था कि इस पर विचार करती, इस पर एमरजेंट मीटिंग बुला कर चर्चा करनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। बाद में जब यहां पर चर्चा हुई तो हुकूमत ने बड़े दबाव के बाद यह माना कि अगर कोई पार्लियामेन्टी कमेटी जाती है, तो हमारी तरफ से कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि यह तो सेन्टर का इन्टरफीयरेस हो जायगा, हम पार्लियामेन्ट के इन्टरफीयरेस को कबूल नहीं करेंगे, अगर कोई सर्वदलीय पार्लियामेन्टी कमेटी वहां जाती है और वे लोग कोई तसल्ली देने की कोशिश करते हैं तो यह कहा जाता है कि यह हमारे मामले में इन्टरफीयरेस है, हम उस को कुबल नहीं करेंगे। उस के बाद लड़ाई झगड़े चले, इतनी कुर्बानियां

हुई और फिर वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस्तीफा दे दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसी दिन साढ़े ग्यारह बजे रात को इण्डियन एक्सप्रेसके प्रतिनिधि ने मुझ से पूछा कि इसके बारे में आपको क्या कहना है। मैंने कहा—मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने बताया कि दूसरे लोगों ने तो बड़ा वैलकम किया है। मैंने कहा—होगा, लेकिन इन्होंने इस्तीफा अपने पार्लियामेन्टी बोर्ड को दिया है, इस का कोई नतीजा निकलेगा, ऐसा मुझे तो नहीं लगता है। फिर भी लोगों ने वैलकम किया है, तो ठीक है। लेकिन मेरी यह मजेबचन थी—इन्होंने इस्तीफा दिया है, अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ सभी प्रिजनस को भी छोड़ दिया जाय।

एक मदस्य ने यहां पर एक दफा जिक्र किया था—यह उम समय की बात है जब प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट आपने बनाया था—कि पॉलिटीकल मामलों को लेकर इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये, आपने वायदा भी किया था, लेकिन 280 लोग वहां पर कई महीनों से प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट में बन्द पड़े हैं। हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। हमारे मित्र जाज फरनेन्डीज ने जब शिव सेना का झगड़ा हुआ था, तब वाल ठाकरे की रिहाई की भी मांग की थी। मैंने कहा कि कैसे कर देंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट में नहीं पकड़ा जाना चाहिये। हम नहीं चाहते कि किसी को प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट में पकड़ा जाय, तीन-तीन महीने तक बिना किसी मुनवाई के बन्द रखा जाय, यह मुनासिब नहीं है, इस की कोई हद होनी चाहिये। उन लोगों को यह कहा जाय कि तुम्हारी विघटनकारी शक्ति है, यह ठीक नहीं लगता है।

अब ऐसी हालत में क्या करना चाहिये? मेरे मित्र ने जब कहा कि हम तो सेप्रेट तेलंगाना चाहते हैं तो मैंने कहा—देखो, भाई, आन्ध्र के भाई, तुम लोगों ने जब खुद अपना एक आन्ध्र

स्टेट बनाया, से सिलसिला शुरू हुआ, वह अभी खत्म नहीं हो पाया है कि तुम्हारा दूसरा सिलसिला शुरू हो गया, इस तरह से कैसे काम चलेगा, हम को सोचना चाहिये तब मुझ से पूछा गया कि विदर्भ के बारे में आप क्या करेंगे ? मैंने कहा कि मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ और मैं तो यही चाहता हूँ कि सब महाराष्ट्री एक साथ रहें। निर्जलिगप्पा और दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि आंध्र विधान सभा में तेलंगाना की मेजारिटी नहीं है। वह उनकी स्थिति है लेकिन क्या अगर मेजारिटी नहीं है इसलिए उनको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा ? जहां तक विदर्भ के लोगों की भावना को हम लोग समझते हैं, वे लोग ऐसी मांग नहीं करेंगे। अगर उन्होंने मांग की, जिम तरह से तेलंगाना के लोगों के साथ बर्ताव होता है वैसे ही महाराष्ट्र के लोग भी करेंगे तो फिर मैं कहूंगा कि विदर्भ को भी मानना पड़ेगा।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : विदर्भ का चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाने के लिए तो तैयार थे।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाने से क्या होता है। जब चीफ मिनिस्टर ने इस्तीफा दिया तो बनाने के लिए तैयार थे.....

श्री एम० नारायण रेड्डी : मही इस्तीफा नहीं था इसलिए कोई बनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं था।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : तो मैं उम चीज को ज्यादा दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ। यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं, जब आसाम का बिल चल रहा था तो मैंने कहा था कि एक अमेन्डमेन्ट दे रहा हूँ, सिर्फ आंध्र के लिए देता हूँ, उनको राजी करने के लिए। आसाम के लिए हमने जिस तरह की आटोनामी दी, वैसी ही इन लोगों की मांग आ जायेगी तो उसको भी कबूल करेंगे—ऐसा अमेन्डमेन्ट मैंने रखा था। उस वक्त होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा टैक्निकली तो यह चीज चलेगी नहीं

क्योंकि खारिज हो जायेगी। लेकिन टैक्निकली जो कारण है उस पर स्टैंड नहीं लेते हैं, पोलिटिकली उसको रेजैक्ट करते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि एक रासय था जब हमको बार-बार कहा जाता था कि ला एन्ड आर्डर का सवाल है, फिर ला एन्ड आर्डर का सवाल एक रात में पोलिटिकल सवाल कैसे बन गया ? उस वक्त जब पोलिटिकल सवाल हुआ तो ला एन्ड आर्डर का अब कैसे हो सकता है ? प्रधान मन्त्री को अफगानिस्तान न जाना था लेकिन रात को वे वहां चली गई, गृह मन्त्री जी भी चले गए, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ वह पोलिटिकल सवाल हुआ। अब पोलिटिकल सवाल का पोलिटिकल हल भी निकालना चाहिए। मेरी मांग है तेलंगाना के लोगों को राजी करो। तेलंगाना के लोग एक आंध्र में रहने के लिए तैयार हैं तो ठीक है। अगर सिर्फ डिवोल्यूशन आफ पावर से राजी होते हैं तो ठीक है, आटोनामी से उन्हें संतोष है तो ठीक है मुझे कोई उज्र नहीं है परन्तु सरकार इसी तरह से काम चलायेगी तो इनकी डिमांड इरेसिस्टेबिल हो जायेगी। और इस अन्याय को हम कभी बर्दाशत नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी नम्र प्रार्थना है कि इस मामले को ज्यादा देर तक नहीं चलाना चाहिए, जल्दी-से-जल्दी कोई हल निकालना चाहिए। मैं इस चीज को मही मानों में कबूल नहीं करता कि वहां कमेटी जाये लेकिन अगर वहां के लोगों की राय है और वहां कोई पार्लमेन्ट की कमेटी जाती है उससे उनको तमल्ली होगी तो उममें भी हमें कोई विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन कोई कमेटी जायेगी वह कारगर तभी हो सकती है जब वहां के लोगों को जो बन्द किये गए हैं, दो-दो महीने हो गए हैं नेताओं को प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन ऐक्ट में बन्द कर रखा है, उनको छोड़ देना चाहिए और उनके साथ बात करनी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ उन लोगों को एक आशवासन यह भी मिलना चाहिए कि जो सर्वदलीय कमेटी वहां जायेगी अध्ययन करने के बाद जो वह सिफारिशें

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

करेगी उनको हुकूमत मान लेगी। ऐसा आश्रवामन हो तो मैं ममझता हूँ तेलंगाना के लोग राजी हो सकते हैं। ऐसा कोई हल निकालेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। आज देश की स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है लेकिन माथ-माथ इस परिस्थिति को भी कैसे आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं? बहनजी अभी जो कह रही थीं वह कितने उमंग से कह रही थीं, उनको आप रोक नहीं सके। उनमें एक अन्दरूनी उभार आ रहा था जिसको वह रोक नहीं सकीं। इन चीजों को देखते हुए मैं ममझता हूँ श्री नारायण रेड्डी का जो मुझाव है उसको मानें, श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी जो उम वक्त इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार थे वह ले लें और जो कुछ करना है करें या फिर कम-से-कम इस के ऊपर राजी करें। अगर आप कहें कि इन्टरफियरेंस वाली बात नहीं मानते हैं, इंटिग्रेशन वाली बात मानते हैं तो पार्लमेंट कमेटी की बात मान लेनी चाहिए। नहीं तो यह कहां का इंटिग्रेशन है। इसलिये उनको राजी करना चाहिये और राजी करने के बाद कमीशन वहां जाय तो मैं ममझता हूँ कि उन लोगों को वहां तसल्ली होगी और कोई रास्ता निकल आयेगा। यही मुझे कहना है।

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : जनाब सदर महोदय, मैं तहे दिल से मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे यह मौका इनायत किया। यह ममला डेढ़ करोड़ तेलंगाना में रहने वाले इन्सानों का है। 8 महीनों से जहां आम ज़िन्दगी मुअत्तल हो चुकी है, पूरे मदरसे बन्द हैं, 16 लाख बच्चे एक साल गवां चुके हैं और दूसरे साल के दो महीने गवां चुके हैं और इस प्रोबलम का कोई हल अभी नजर नहीं आता। जहाँ अब तक 200 से अधिक लोग गोली का निशाना बने, 50,000 के करीब लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, और बहुतों को पी० डी० ऐक्ट में गिरफ्तार किया गया और राजमुधरी जेल में रखा गया लीडरों को। आज हर बच्चे की ज़बान पर यह है कि तेलंगाना अलग बने।

क्या इन की यह कुरबानी बेकार जायगी, क्या इन्सान का खून पानी से सस्ता हो गया है? मैं यकीन के साथ कहूंगा कि यह कुरबानी बेकार नहीं जायेगी, खून अपना रंग जरूर लायेगा।

तेलंगाना में जो जुल्म, ज्यादती हुई है उसका कहना मुश्किल है। उन माओं से पूछिये जिन के बच्चे मारे गये। उस बीबी से पूछिये जिनकी मांग का सिद्धर मिटा। उम बाप से पूछिये जिनके आंखों का नूर और बुढ़ापे का सहारा छूटा। उन यतीम बच्चों से पूछिये जिनके बाप मारे गये। जब इतना भयानक मामला नज़रों से गुज़रता है तो रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं और शर्म से आंखें झुक जाती हैं। हमारे धर्म में कहा गया है कि बाप के किये हुए पाप का फल बच्चों को भुगतना पड़ता है, हुकूमत की की हुई गलती की सत्ता अदाम को भुगतनी पड़ती है। यही वजह है कि रियासते आंध्र प्रदेश, जो एक सरमञ्ज और शादाब रही है, मुमलमल सूखे और बाढ़ का शिकार बनी हुई है।

फ़ज़ल अली कमीशन ने साफ अल्फ़ाज़ में कह दिया था कि हैदरावाद को अलग स्टेट रखा जाय। मगर दोनों पंडितों ने, पंडित नेहरू और पंडित पंत ने तेलंगाना और आन्ध्र की खिलाफ़ मर्जी के दोनों की शादी करा दी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि तलाक की नौबत पैदा हो गयी है। मैं आप से कहूंगा कि एक जैन्टिलमैन्ट एग्रीमेंट बनाया गया था, उम का अगर सही तरीके से उर्दू में तर्जुमा करूँ तो शरीफों के दमियान एक मुआहिदा है। तो दोनों शरीफ हैं या नहीं यह इससे पता चलेगा कि हम हर मामले में, मुलाज़मत, उखमत और तरक्की के मामले में नाइसाफी की गयी है। यहां तक कि तेलंगाना रीजनल कान्सिल को कमेटी में तबदील कर दिया। और यहां तक कि आर्गनाइज़ेशन लेबिल में तेलंगाना प्रदेश कमेटी को 1962 तक बरकरार रखने के बजाय आंध्र प्रदेश में जा कर

दिया। शुरू से ही डिप्टी चीफ़ मिनिस्टर का औहदा बर्खास्त कर देना यह जाहिर करता है कि उन्होंने फ़ातिहाना तरीके पर काम किया है और 13 साल तक तेलंगाना वाले इस को बर्दाशत करते रहे। मैं कहूंगा कि तेलंगाना वाले कमजोर नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे शरीफ़ हैं। शराफ़त का बेजा फ़ायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। तेलंगाना वाले हक के लिये लड़ रहे हैं। भगवत् गीता में कहा गया है कि हक के लिये लड़ना धर्म है। अगर हक के लिये न लड़ा जाय तो बुजदिली है।

पुलिस की ज्यादतियों का जिक्र दूसरों ने किया है कि बगैर नम्बर प्लेट के गाड़ियों में और बगैर ड्रेस के जा कर क्या-क्या जुल्म करते हैं। कहा जाता है कि गुंडे भी पुलिस के दल में शरीक हो कर लूट मार करते हैं। अक्सर लोगों ने कहा कि तेलंगाना वालों ने आंध्रावालों पर बहुत ही जुल्म किये मगर किसी अखबार में यह नहीं आया कि किसी को मारा गया, किसी की अस्मत लूटी गयी। अगर ऐसा है तो मेरी एक मांग है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब एक कमेटी मुकर्रर करें और जांच करायें कि कितनों के साथ जुल्म या जबरदस्ती की गयी ताकि जो गलत किस्म की अफ़वाहें हैं वे जल्दी दूर हों।

मुशीराबाद जेल में मुल्जमों ने किस बेरहमी से मत्याग्रहियों को पीटा वह अखबार में शायद हुआ था और जेलों में पुलिस का जो लाठी चार्ज हुआ और उम से भी सब वाकिफ़ है। एक चीज़ और आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।—

तेलंगाना के किसी जेल में जगह नहीं है। मदरसों को जेलों में तब्दील कर दिया गया। मेरे जिले में इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेटों को, जो अभी शुरू भी नहीं हुई थीं, जेलखाना बना दिया गया। आज ला एंड आर्डर बाकी नहीं है। वहां के नुमाइन्दों का आवाम से क्या ताल्लुक है यह आप खुद जानते हैं। अगर हमारे दस्तूर में रिक्काल का प्रावीजन होता आज हम

यहां नहीं होते। आज हम लोगों की कोई बुकत हमारी कांस्टिटुएन्सी में नहीं है। पूरी अबाम इस अबामी तहरीक में हिस्सा ले रही है और हम सब उन से कट चुके हैं। एन० जी० ओज० की 35 रोज हड़ताल वहां चली। 35 रोज तक दफ़तर बन्द रहे। दफ़तर तो बन्द नहीं रहे लेकिन वहां कारोबार नहीं हुआ। अगर पेट की मजबूरी न होती तो मैं यकीन के साथ कहता हूँ कि दफ़तर कभी न चलते। चूकि पेट की मजबूरी थी, बीबी-बच्चों की आहें वे देख नहीं सके लिहाजा मजबूरन हड़ताल बन्द करके दफ़तर जाना पड़ा। बहानों पर आठ महीने से प्राहिविदरी आर्डर है। कुछ दिन तक वहां कम्प्लीट कर्फ़यु रहा। उस से हैदराबाद और मिकन्द्राबाद में बेवगी का आलम था।

मैं कहूंगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एक आठ नुकाती प्रोग्राम बनाया जो बिल्कुल गैर-तशफ़ीबख़श और नाकाम साबित हुआ। वहां जून में गैरदानिशमन्दाना तरीके पर पुलिस के जोर पर मदसें खोल कर कोर्स कम्प्लीट न होने के बावजूद इम्तहान मुनक्किद करना चाहा, जिस का नतीजा क्या हुआ? वदअमनी फैली। बच्चों पर फ़ायरिंग की गई जिस से 50 बच्चे मरे। इससे वहां की हालत साफ़ जाहिर होती है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूरे एलेक्शन मुल्तवी हो गये हैं। पंचायत एलेक्शन भी मुल्तवी कर दिये गये हैदराबाद म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी के एलेक्शन मुल्तवी कर दिये गये। वजह क्या है? अगर एलेक्शन मुनक्किद होते तो एक भी कांग्रेस का मेम्बर चुन कर नहीं आ सकता था। अभी हाल ही में मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि हैदराबाद सब-कमेटी के एलेक्शन हुए जिस में सेपरेट तेलंगाना का नारा लगाने वालों ने पूरी मीट्स कैम्चर कर लीं। इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि यह कितना अबामी मूषमेंट है। हैदराबाद में एम० एल० सी० का एलेक्शन हुआ। उस में प्रजा

समिति के सेक्रेटरी वेंकट रामा रेड्डी चुन कर आये। हालांकि पैसे की ताकत पर सरकारी कैंडीडेट को बैक किया गया फिर भी वेंकट रामा रेड्डी चुन कर आये। यह खुद सबूत है कि तेलंगाना का आन्दोलन किस हद तक मजबूत हो चुका है।

बदअमनी की हालत यह है कि जो वजरा इस्तीफा दे चुके हैं उन्होंने एक जवान हो कर मांग की थी कि यहां पर प्रेजिडेंट्स राज इम्पोज किया जाये क्योंकि यहां पर अमन व अमान बरकरार नहीं है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर का एयर डैश, रातो रात आ कर वापस चले जाना और उम के बाद श्री चव्हाण की आमद, तीन दिन तक गुप्तगू, इस सब से यकीन आया था कि यह मसला हल होगा और यह लोग दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हालात ज्यों की त्यों हैं और कुछ नहीं हुआ। हुआ क्या? काबीना का तीसरी, यानी सयासी बेरोजगार लीडरों के लिए कुछ मुलाजमतें खुल गई और सरकारी मालियत पर कुछ भार पड़ा। लेकिन इस से मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है।

चूंकि यह मसला मेरे इलाके का है, इस लिये मैं कुछ सजेशन रखना चाहूंगा। अगर तेलंगाना नहीं बना तो हम अपनी कांस्टिट्यून्सी में जा नहीं पायेंगे। ला एंड आर्डर की हालत यह है कि आज भी मिनिस्टर वहां खुले आम फिर नहीं सकते। अगर जायेंगे तो पुलिस की बन्दूकों और बर्छियों के बल पर। आप ने वजीर दाखिला का खम्मम का दौरा देखा होगा। उन के दौरे में सिर्फ चार जानें गईं। अगर हर मिनिस्टर के दौरे में चार जानों के जाने की जरूरत पड़ती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक दिन आयेगा जब तेलंगाना के लाखों लोग गोलियों के निशाने बन जायेंगे।

अगर हुकूमत को जम्हूरियत पर विश्वास है तो राय आम्मा मुकद्दम है और उन को

राय आम्मा को सुनना पड़ेगा। आज सेंटर ने क्या किया? हम ने मांगा पार्लियामेंट्री डेली-गेशन, उन्होंने कहा नहीं, हम ने कहा कि सब-कमेटी दीजिये, उन्होंने कहा नहीं। जैसा गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी ने कहा उस को मौका दिया जाय, तेलंगाना की रीजनल कमेटी के अख्यारों में इजाफा किया जाये, तो कहा कि नहीं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि हम इस पर अज मरे नौ गौर करें। जैसा मेरे दोस्त ने कहा, हम आइ-डियोलोजी की खातिर हजारों लोगों की जानें नहीं ले सकते, आइडियोलोजी की खातिर करोड़ों आदमियों को कुर्बान नहीं कर सकते। वक्त आ गया है कि हम अज मरे नौ इस पर सोचें कि तन्जीम जदीद किम तरह की जाय। इस के लिये एक एस० आर० सी० कमेटी बिठाइये। और उस की जो रिक्मेन्डेशन आये हम उस पर सोचें कि इस के बारे में क्या तरमीमात की जायें। अगर एकसालमियत को उम से नुकसान पहुंचता है, अगर छोटी रियास्तें बनने से मुल्क की एकसालमियत को खतरा होता है, तो मैं पूछूंगा कि जब हरियाणा और नागालैंड बना था तब यह नारा किधर गया था? उस वक्त एकसालमियत की बात नहीं कही गई। जब माफिक कोई चीज बैठती है उस वक्त तो वह ठीक होती है लेकिन जब कोई चीज मूट नहीं करती है तो आप एकसालमियत और दूसरी इस तरह की चीज बीच में लाते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि अगर छोटे राज्य बनेंगे तो सेंटर मजबूत होगा। सेंटर को मजबूत होना भी चाहिये। जो हालात इस वक्त चल रहे हैं उन में मजबूत सेंटर की जरूरत है। तेलंगाना आपने दिया तो सेंटर कमजोर नहीं होगा, बल्कि मजबूत होगा।

18 hrs.

मैं कहता हूँ कि आप ओपिनियन पोल वहां कराइये। अगर ओपिनियन पोल करवाना है तो जो वहां इस वक्त हुकूमत है उसका

बहुत ज्यादा असर पड़ेगा, इसलिए वहां आप तीन महीने के लिए प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल इम्पोज करें और इस बीच में ओपिनियन पोल करवायें आप लोगों की राय जानिये और यह तभी जानी जा सकती है जब वहां प्रेजीडेंट्स रूल इम्पोज करके ओपिनियन पोल करवाया जाए ।

पी० डी० एक्ट के तहत जितने डेटेन्यूज आपने नजरबन्द कर रखे हैं उनको आप फ़ोरी छोड़िये, उनको आप रिहा कीजिये । पी० डी० एक्ट आप उन पर लागू न करें । उमकी आड़ में वहां गवर्नमेंट जन्म कर रही है । इमकी आड़ ले कर तमाम तेलंगाना के लीडर्स को नजरबन्द वहां कर दिया गया है । जितने भी इस एक्ट के तहत लोग नजरबन्द किये गए हैं उन सब को राज मुंदरी जेल में रखा गया है । इनको आप वहां न रखें । हम लोगों ने इसके बारे में रिप्रिजेंट भी किया है कि उन लोगों को किसी और जगह आप मुंतकिल करिये । जो उनको वहां मेटल एगोनी होती है, उमसे उनको आप बचाइये । लेकिन आप इस चीज को भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । मुझे शक है कि ये लोग बातचीत भी नहीं करेंगे । सिर्फ एकसालामियत और यकजहती के नाम पर तेलंगाना को लूटना चाहते हैं । सरकार को क्या एतराज है कि डेटेन्यूज को रिहा करके राउंड टेबल कान्फेंस करे ? एक पार्लिमैटरी डेलीगेशन भेजने में क्या एतराज है । तेलंगाना सरप्लस के बारे में कई बातें कही गई हैं । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि एक सरकारी इदारा है इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इकोनोमिक ग्रोथ । यह दिल्ली में है । उसने सरप्लस वर्क आउट किया है । उसने बताया है कि एक सौ करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया तेलंगाना का आंध्र में खर्च किया है । इसको भी आप देख सकते हैं । चौदह तारीख को असैम्बली की मीटिंग हुई थी । उस में गवर्नर अपना एड्रेस पढ़ भी नहीं पाए । पहले हमने इस बात को बंगाल में सुना था और दूसरी

वार आंध्र प्रदेश में सुना है । यह अच्छी चीज नहीं है । वहां तो कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट है । उस में 202 कांग्रेस के मेम्बर हैं । आप यह भी देखें कि असैम्बली भीट होने से कुछ समय पहले तीन एम० एल० ए० और एम० एल० सी० को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया । वेकवधनी स्कूल में जो लाठीचार्ज हुआ और उस में जो लोग जख्मी हुए उन में एक एम० एल० ए० भी थे । क्या यह सब जलियांवाला बाग कांड से कुछ कम है । शर्म आनी चाहिए हमारी हकूमत को इन सब बातों पर । अगर वक्त पर एकशन नहीं लिया गया, वक्त पर काम नहीं किया गया तो वहां भिबिल वार हो जायेगी, यह मैं आपको वार्निंग देता हूँ ।

आखिर में एक शेर पढ़ कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ :

जो हक की खातिर जीते हैं

मरने से कहां डरते हैं जिगर ।

जब वक्त सहादत आता है

दिल सीनों में रकस करते हैं ।

[شہری کلکتا ریڈی (عادل آباد) :
جناب صدر محترم، میں تمہے دل سے
مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے یہ موقع
علمیت کیا - یہ مسئلہ 1/2 کروڑ
تلمٹانہ میں دھلے والے انسانوں کا ہے -
آٹھ مہینے سے یہاں عام زندگی معطل
ہو چکی ہے، پورے مدرسے بند ہیں، اور
سولہ لاکھ بچے ایک سال گنوا چکے
ہیں اور دوسرے سال کے دو مہینے گنوا
چکے ہیں اور اس پرابلم کا کوئی
حل ابھی نظر نہیں آتا - جہاں تک
دو سو سے ادھک لوگ گولی کا نشانہ
ہئے، پچاس ہزار کے قریب لوگوں کو
گرفتار کیا گیا، اور بہتوں کو پی -
نی - ایکٹ میں گرفتار کیا گیا، اور
راجمنٹھری جیل میں رکھا گیا
لہذروں کو - آج ہر بچے کی زبان پر

[شری گنگا ریڈی]

یہ ہے کہ تلنگانہ الگ بنے۔ کیا ان کی یہ قربانی بے کار جائیگی، کہا انسان کا خون پانی سے سستا ہو گیا ہے؟ میں یقین کے ساتھ کہوں گا کہ یہ قربانی بے کار نہیں جائیگی، خون اپنا رنگ ضرور لائیکا۔

تلنگانہ میں جو ظلم، زیادتی ہوئی ہے اُس کا کہنا مشکل ہے۔ اُن ماؤں سے پوچھئے جن کے بچے مارے گئے۔ اُس بی بی سے پوچھئے جس کی مانگ کا سہندہ سو رہا۔ اُس باپ سے پوچھئے جس کی آنکھوں کا نور اور بڑھاپے کا سہارا چھوٹا۔ اُن یتیم بچوں سے پوچھئے جن کے باپ مارے گئے۔ جب اتنا بھیانک معاملہ نظروں سے گزرتا ہے تو رونگٹے کھڑے ہو جاتے ہیں اور آنکھیں شرم سے جھک جاتی ہیں۔ ہمارے دھرم میں کہا گیا ہے کہ باپ کے کئے ہوئے باپ کا پھل بچوں کو پہنکتا پڑتا ہے، حکومت کی کی ہوئی غلطی کی سزا عوام کو پہنکتی پڑتی ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ ریاست آندھرا پردیش جو ایک سرسبز اور شاداب رہی ہے، مسلسل سوکھے اور بارش کا شکار ہوئی ہے۔

فضل علی کمیشن نے صاف الفاظ میں کہہ دیا تھا کہ حیدرآباد کو الگ سٹیٹ رکھا جائے۔ مگر دونوں پلڈتوں نے پلڈت نہرو اور پلڈت پلڈت نے تلنگانہ اور آندھرا کی خلاف مرضی کے دونوں کی شادی کرا دی۔ نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ طلاق کی نوبت پیدا ہو گئی ہے میں آپ سے کہونگا کہ ایک جینٹلمین ایگریمنٹ بنایا گیا تھا، اُس کا اگر صحیح طریقے سے اُردو میں ترجمہ کروں تو شریفوں کے درمیان ایک معاہدہ ہے۔ تو دو شریف ہیں یا

نہیں یہ اس سے پتہ چلے گا کہ ہر معاملے میں ملازمت، اُختم اور ترقی کے معاملے میں ناانصافی کی گئی ہے۔ جہاں تک کہ تلنگانہ ریجنل کونسل کو کمیٹی میں تبدیل کر دیا گیا۔ اور یہاں تک کہ آرگنا ٹیلیژیشن لیول میں تلنگانہ پردیش کمیٹی کو 1962 تک برقرار رکھنے کے بجائے آندھرا پردیش میں زم کر دیا گیا۔ شروع سے ہی ڈپٹی چیف منسٹر کا عہدہ برخاست کر دینا یہ ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ اُنہوں نے فاتحانہ طریقے پر کام کیا ہے اور تیرہ سال تک تلنگانہ والے اس کو برداشت کرتے رہے۔ میں کہونگا کہ تلنگانہ والے کمزور نہیں ہیں۔ بلکہ وہ شریف ہیں۔ اُن کی شرافت کا بے جا فائدہ اُٹھانا چاہتے ہیں۔ تلنگانہ والے حق کے لئے لڑ رہے ہیں۔ بھگوت گیتا میں کہا گیا ہے کہ حق کے لئے لڑنا دھرم ہے۔ اگر حق کے لئے نہ لڑا جائے تو بزدلی ہے۔

پولیس کی زیادتیوں کا ذکر دوسروں نے کیا ہے کہ بغیر نمبر پلیٹ کے گاڑیوں میں بغیر ٹریس کے جا کر کیا کیا ظلم کرتے ہیں۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ غنڈے بھی پولیس کے دل میں شریک ہو کر لوٹ مار کرتے ہیں۔ اکثر لوگوں نے کہا کہ تلنگانہ والوں نے آندھرا والوں پر بہت ظلم کئے۔ مگر کسی اخبار میں یہ نہیں آیا کہ کسی کو مارا گیا کسی کی عصمت لوٹی گئی۔ اگر ایسا ہے تو میری ایک مانگ ہے کہ ہوم منسٹر صاحب ایک کمیٹی مقرر کریں اور جانچ کرائیں کہ کتنوں کے ساتھ ظلم یا زبردستی کی گئی تاکہ جو غلط قسم کی افواہیں ہیں جلدی دور ہوں۔

مشہر آباد جیل میں ملزموں نے

کس پر حسی سے ستھ گڑھیوں کو پیٹنا - وہ اخبار میں شائع ہوا تھا اور جیلوں میں پولیس کا جو لاکھی چارج ہوا اس سے بھی سب واقف ہیں - ایک چیئر اور آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - تلمکانہ کے کسی جیل میں جگہ نہیں ہے - مدرسوں کو جیلوں میں تبدیل کر دیا گیا - میرے ضلع میں انڈسٹریل سٹیٹوں کو جو ابھی شروع بھی نہیں ہوئی تھیں، جیل خانہ بنا دیا گیا - آج لا ایلڈ آرڈر باقی نہیں ہے - وہاں کے نمائندوں کا عوام سے کیا تعلق ہے یہ آپ خود جانتے ہیں - اگر ہمارے دستور میں کال کا پروویژن ہوتا، آج ہم یہاں نہیں ہوتے - آج ہم لوگوں کی کوئی وقعت ہماری کانستٹیٹیونس میں نہیں ہے - پورے عوام اس عوامی تحریک میں حصہ لے رہے ہیں اور ہم ان سے کٹ چکے ہیں - این - جی - اوج کی پیلٹیس روزہ ہڑتال وہاں چلی - پیلٹیس روز تک دفتر بند رہے - دفتر تو بند نہیں رہے لیکن وہاں کاروبار نہیں ہوا - اگر پیت کی مجبوری نہ ہوتی تو میں پیتیں کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ دفتر کبھی نہ چلتے - کیونکہ پیت کی مجبوری تھی، بیوی بچوں کی انہیں وہ دیکھ نہیں سکے لہذا مجبوراً ہڑتال بند کر دفتر جانا پڑا - وہاں پر آٹھ مہینے سے پراہمبٹری آرڈر ہے - کچھ دن تک وہاں کمیٹی کرفیو رہا - اس سے حیدرآباد اور سکندرآباد میں بیوگی کا عالم تھا -

میں کہونکا کہ سٹیٹل گورنمنٹ نے ایک آٹھ نقاطی پروگرام بنایا جو بالکل غیرتسلبی بخش اور نا کام ثابت ہوا - وہاں جون میں غیر دانشمندانہ طریقہ پر پولیس کے زور

پر مدرسے کھول کر کورس کمیٹی نہ ہونے کے باوجود امتحان منعقد کرنا چاہا جس کا نتیجہ کیا ہوا؟ بدامنی بھیلی - بچوں پر فائرنگ کی گئی جس سے پچاس بچے مرے - اس سے وہاں کی حالت صاف ظاہر ہوتی ہے -

آندھرا پردیش میں پورے الیکشن ملتوی ہو گئے ہیں - پنڈچائٹ الیکشن بھی ملتوی کر دے گئے - حیدرآباد میونسپل کمیٹی کے الیکشن ملتوی کر دیئے گئے - کیا وجہ ہے؟ اگر الیکشن منعقد ہوتے تو ایک بھی کانگریس کا ممبر چن کر نہیں آسکتا تھا - ابھی حال ہی میں میں نے اخبار میں پڑھا کہ حیدرآباد سب کمیٹی کے الیکشن ہوئے جس میں سیلٹیو سلیٹ تلمکانہ نمبر لگانے والوں نے پوری سٹیٹیں کھینچ کر لیں - اس سے آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ یہ کتنا عوامی موومینٹ ہے - حیدرآباد میں ایم - ایل سیز کا الیکشن ہوا - اس میں پرجا سمتی کے سیکریٹری ویلنگٹن مارڈی چن کر آئے - حالانکہ پیسے کی طاقت پر سرکاری کھلڈیڈیٹ کو بھیک کیا گیا پھر بھی ویلنگٹن مارڈی چن کر آئے - یہ خود ثبوت ہے کہ تلمکانہ کا اندولن کس حد تک مضبوط ہو چکا ہے -

بدامنی کی حالت یہ ہے کہ جو وزرا استیفہ دے چکے ہیں انہوں نے ایک زبان ہو کر مانگ کی تھی کہ یہاں پر ریڈیڈیٹ راج امپوز کیا جائے کیونکہ یہاں پر امن و امان برقرار نہیں ہے - پرائم منسٹر کا ایڈیشن، راتوں رات آکر واپس چلے جانا اور اس کے بعد شری چوان کی آمد، تین دن تک گفتگو، اس سب سے یقین آیا تھا کہ یہ مسئلہ حل ہوا اور یہ لوگ دلچسپی لے رہے ہیں، لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا

[شری گنگا ریڈی]

پرتا ہے کہ حالات جوں کے توں ہیں اور کچھ نہیں ہوا - ہوا کیا؟ کابینہ کا توسیع یعنی ریاستی بے روزگار ایڈورس کے لئے کچھ ملازمتیں کھل گئیں اور سرکاری مالیت پر کچھ بہار پڑا لیکن اس سے مسئلہ حل ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔

چونکہ یہ مسئلہ میرے علاقے کا ہے اس لئے میں کچھ سنجیشن رکھنا چاہوں گا - اگر تلمکانہ نہیں بننا تو ہم ایلی کونستٹیوٹو نیسی میں نہیں جا پائیں گے۔ لائیڈ آرڈر کی یہ حالت ہے۔ کہ آج بھی ماسٹر وہاں کھلے عام نہیں پھر سکتے - اگر جائیگے تو پولیس کی بنددوقوں اور بڑچھوں کے بل پر - آپ نے وزیر داخلہ کا کہم کا دورہ دیکھا ہوگا - ان کے دورے میں صرف چار جانیں گئیں - اگر ہر ماسٹر کے دورے میں جانوں کے جانے کی ضرورت پڑتی ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک دن آنے گا جب تلمکانہ کے لاکھوں لوگ گولیوں کے نشانے بن جائیں گے۔

اگر حکومت کو جمہوریت پر وشواس ہے تو رائے عامہ مقدم ہے اور ان کو رائے عامہ کو سلنا پڑے گا - آج سینٹر نے کیا کیا؟ ہم نے مانگا پارلیمنٹری ڈیلیگیشن، انہوں نے کہا نہیں ہم نے کہا سب کمیٹی دیجئے، انہوں نے کہا نہیں جیسا گنڈر گڈر کمیٹی نے کہا اس کو موقع دیا جائے، تلمکانہ کی ریجنل کمیٹی کے اختیارات میں اضافہ کیا جائے، تو کہا نہیں - میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ اب وقت آگیا ہے کہ ہم اس پر از سرے نو غرر کریں - جیسا میرے دوست نے کہا کہ ہم آئیڈیو لوجی کی خاطر ہزاروں لوگوں کی جانیں نہیں لے سکتے، آئیڈیولوجی کی خاطر کروڑوں آدمیوں کو قربان

نہیں کر سکتے - وقت آگیا ہے کہ ہم از سرے نو اس پر سوچیں کہ تنظیم جدید کس طرح کی جائے - اس کے لئے ایک ایس - آر - سی - کمیٹی بتھائے اور اس کی جو ریگمڈیشن آئے ہم اس پر سوچیں کہ اس کے بارے میں کیا ترمیمات کی جائیں اگر اکسالہیت کو اس سے نقصان پہنچتا ہے اگر چھوٹی ریاستیں بننے سے ملک کی اکسالہیت کو خطرہ پیدا ہوتا ہے تو میں پونچھونکا کہ ہریانہ اور ناٹالیڈ بنا تھا تو یہ نعرہ کدھر گیا تھا - اس وقت سالہیت کی بات نہیں کہی گئی - جب جب موافق کوئی چیز بیٹھی ہے - اس وقت تو وہ ٹھیک ہوتی ہے لیکن جب کوئی چیز سوت نہیں کرتی ہے تو آپ ایک لمبیت اور دوسری اس طرح کی چیز بیچ میں لاتے ہیں - میں کہوں گا کہ اگر چھوٹے راجیہ بنیں گے سینٹر مضبوط ہوگا - سنٹر کو مضبوط ہونا بھی چاہئے - جو حالات اس وقت چل رہے ہیں ان میں مضبوط سینٹر کی ضرورت ہے - تلمکانہ آپ نے دیا تو سینٹر کمزور نہیں ہوگا بلکہ مضبوط ہوگا۔

میں کہتا ہوں کہ آپ اوپن پول وہاں کرائے - اگر اوپن پول کرانا ہے تو جو وہاں اس وقت حکومت ہے اس کا بہت زیادہ اثر پڑیگا اس لئے وہاں پول کرائیں - آپ تین مہینے کے لئے پریزیدنٹل رول امپوز کرائے اور اس بیچ میں اوپن پول کرائیں - آپ لوگوں کی رائے جانئے اور یہ تب ہی جانی جاسکتی ہے جب وہاں پریزیدنٹل رول امپوز کر کے اوپن پول کروایا جائے۔

پی - تی - ایکٹ کے تحت جتنے ڈیٹیلوز آپ نے نظر بند کر رکھے ہیں

ان کو آپ فوری چھوڑئے، ان کو آپ دھا کیجئے—پی - تی - ایکٹ آپ ان پر لاگو نہ کریں - اس کی آڑ میں وہاں گورنمنٹ ظلم کر رہی ہے - اس کی آڑ لے کر تمام تیلنگانہ کے لیڈرز کو نظر بند وہاں کر دیا گیا ہے - جتنے بھی ایکٹ کے تحت لوگ نظر بند کئے گئے ہیں ان سب کو راجمندرہ جیل میں رکھا گیا ہے - ان کو آپ وہاں نہ رکھیں - ہم لوگوں نے اس بارے میں ریپریزنت بھی کہا ہے کہ ان لوگوں کو کسی اور جگہ آپ منتقل کرئے - جو ان کو وہاں منتقل آگونی ہوتی ہے اس سے ان کو آہ بچائے - لیکن آپ اس چیز کو بھی ماننے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - صحیحہ سے شک ہے کہ یہ لوگ بات چیت بھی نہیں کریں گے - صرف یکسالہ مدت اور یہ کمیٹی کے نام پر تیلنگانہ کو لوٹنا چاہتے ہیں - سرکار کو کیا اعتراض ہے کہ ڈیٹیفیوز کو دھا کر کے رائنڈ ٹیبل کانفرنس کرے - ایک پارلیمنٹری ڈیلیگیشن بھیجئے میں کیا اعتراض ہے -

تیلنگانہ سرپلس کے بارے میں کئی باتیں کہی گئی ہیں - میں آپ کو بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک سرکاری ادارہ ہے انسٹیٹیوٹ آف اکانامک گروتھ یہ دہلی میں ہے - اس نے سرپلس ورک آؤٹ کیا ہے - اس نے بتایا ہے کہ ایک سو کروڑ سے زیادہ روپیہ تیلنگانہ کا آندھرا میں خرچ کیا ہے - اس کو بھی آپ دیکھ سکتے ہیں - 14 تاریخ کو اسمبلی کی میٹنگ ہوئی تھی - اس میں گورنر اپنا

ایڈریس پڑھ بھی نہیں پائے - پہلے ہم نے اس بات کو بلگال میں سنا تھا اور دوسری بار آندھرا پردیش میں سنا ہے - یہ اچھی چیز نہیں ہے - وہاں تو کانگریس کی گورنمنٹ ہے - اس میں 202 کانگریس کے ممبر ہیں - آپ یہ بھی دیکھیں کہ اسمبلی صیت ہونے سے کچھ سے پہلے تین ایم ایلیز - اور ایم ایل سی - کو گرفتار کر لیا گیا - ویکور دہلی سکول میں جو لاقہی چارچ ہوا اور اس میں جو لوگ زخمی ہوئے ان میں ایک ایم - ایل - اے - بھی تھے - کیا یہ سب حلوانوالا باغ سے کچھ کم ہے ؟ - شرم آئی چاہئے ہماری حکومت کو ان سب باتوں پر - اگر وقت پر ایجنشن نہیں لیا گیا، وقت پر کام نہیں کیا گیا تو وہاں سول وار ہو جائیگی، یہ میں آپ کو وارننگ دیتا ہوں - آخر میں ایک شعر پڑھ کر میں ختم کرتا ہوں -

جو حق کی خاطر جیتے ہیں، مرنے سے کہاں ڈرتے ہیں جگر
جب وقت شہادت آتا ہے دل سینوں
میں دھس کرتے ہیں -]

MR. SPEAKER: This debate will continue on 21st August. Shri M.N. Reddy and Shri Prakashvir Shastri will be given a chance after other members from parties have spoken :

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, August 19, 1969/Sravana 28, 1891 (Saka).