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Thursday, September 9, 1965
Bhadra 18, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, September 9, 1965/Bhadra
18, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कम तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों के लिये मकान

+
* 509. { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसबा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कम तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों
के लिए अधिक मकान बनाने की सरकार
की कोई योजनाएँ हैं ;

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों को नियत राशि
में से ऋण देने की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने
तथा सालफ़ीतासाही समाप्त करने के
लिये सरकार ने क्या परिवर्तन किये हैं और
अब क्या नवीन सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई
हैं; और

(ग) नगर क्षेत्रों में मकान निर्माण
के लिए नियत राशि की कितनी प्रतिशत
राशि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकान बनाने पर
खर्च की जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री
बेहर चन्द्र शर्मा) : (क) दो योजनाएँ
बहुते ही से चल रही हैं, उनके नाम हैं—
को इन्कम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम और मिडल

इन्कम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम । ये योजनाएँ
लो और मिडल इन्कम ग्रुप के लोगों के मकानों
की ज़रूरतें पूरा करने के लिए हैं । ये काफी
पापुलर हैं और तीसरे प्लान के चार वर्षों
में इनके लिए 38,500 मकान बनाये जा
चुके हैं । आशा है कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय
योजना में जब अधिक धन मिलेगा तो और
भी ज्यादा मकान बनाये जा सकेंगे ।

(ख) कर्जा देने के लिए राज्य सरकारें
नियम बनाती हैं और यह उन्हीं की जिम्मेदारी
है कि इस कार्रवाई में कम से कम वक्त
लगायें ।

(ग) कुछ नहीं ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : विगत दिन
ए : प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने एक
बयान सदन-पटल पर रखा था, जिस में यह
बताया था कि कुछ स्कीम्स इन्टेग्रेट कर दी
गई हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि साधा-
रण जनता के लिए वे इन्टेग्रेट की गई हैं,
लेकिन कर्मचारियों के लिए इन्टेग्रेट नहीं की
गई हैं, यह भेद-भाव क्यों बरता गया
है ।

श्री बेहर चन्द्र शर्मा : अभी कोई स्कीम
इन्टेग्रेट नहीं की गई है । स्कीम्स दो
तरह की हैं—एक सल्लिडाइज्ड और एक
रेंटल । इस बारे में हमारे पास हाउसिंग
मिनिस्ट्रजं काफ़रेंस की सिफ़ारिश आई है ।
हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्रजं की जो नई काफ़रेंस
होगी, उस में वह तज़वीज़ रखी जायेगी ।
उस के बाद इस के मुताबिक़ फ़ैसला
होगा ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : प्रश्न के भाग
(ग) में मैंने पूछा है कि हाउसिंग के लिये

जो रकम देहात में खर्च की जायेगी, वह शहरों में इस बारे में खर्च की जाने वाली रकम का कितने प्रतिशत होगी। इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैंने इस का उत्तर दे दिया है। सवाल में यह पूछा गया है : "दि परसेंटेज आफ़ दि एमाउंट एनोकेटेड फ़ार हाउसिंग इन भरवन एरियाज़ विच विल वि स्पेंट फ़ान हाउसिंग इन रूरल एरियाज़।" I have said 'Nil'.

भरवन एरियाज़ और रूरल एरियाज़ की स्कीम्स अलाहिदा अलाहिदा हैं। उन दोनों का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : शहरों में खर्च की जाने वाली कुल रकम का कितने प्रतिशत देहातों में खर्च होगा, मंत्री महोदय इस सवाल का उत्तर नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, इसलिये वे कम्पेयर नहीं हो सकतीं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : उन का सम्बन्ध है।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the matching grant by the State Governments is very meagre and even this meagre allotment is diverted for other purposes and, if so, what action is going to be taken by the Government in this regard?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as the LIC funds are concerned, there will be no diversion. A month ago, this question was also raised by the Chairman of the LIC, and I have made enquiries from all the State Governments; the LIC funds have not been diverted and they have all been utilised for housing.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सरकार ने मिडल इनकम

ग्रुप हाउसिंग की योजना इस लिये चलाई कि जो लोग एक साथ पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं, वे इन्स्टालमेंट्स में पैसा दे कर मकान ले सकें ? अगर सरकार अभी तक इस सिद्धान्त को मानती है, तो इस बात का क्या कारण है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में मिडल इनकम ग्रुप के लिए जो मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं, जिस के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ दिन पूर्व एक विवरण दिया था, उन के बारे में यह रिकमेंडेशन की गई है कि वे मकान प्रावधान कर के पूरी कीमत पर एक साथ बेच दिये जायेंगे ? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह समझते हैं कि इस तरह मिडल इनकम ग्रुप के लोगों को मकान मिल सकेंगे ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : जो इनकम ग्रुप और मिडल इनकम ग्रुप के लिए अलाहिदा अलाहिदा सीलिंग हैं। मेरी क्वालिफ़िकेशन यही रही है कि जो मकान हम बनाते हैं, अगर वे लोग सहूलियत से उस को खरीद सकें, ताकि वे मकान बजाये हाउस के होम बन जाये, तो वह सहूलियत हमें देनी चाहिये और जो रुपया मुझे मिले, उस को मैं दोबारा हाउसिंग के लिए इस्तेमाल करूँ, ताकि फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री पर जो बोझ पड़ता है, उस से उस को बचाया जा सके।

Shri Ranga: Will some special efforts be made to see that a specific amount or a percentage of the amount is set apart for constructing houses especially for the teachers on the same lines as the policemen have the policelines for being housed?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Police comes under the States; it is a State subject. I do not deal with it.

Shri Ranga: Housing for teachers, I mean.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: We do not treat teachers as a separate class. If they come under the low income group or the middle income group, there is no bar to their taking loans.

Shri Banga: Will some special efforts be made in this direction?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That would be for the Ministry of Education to consider. As far as I am concerned and these loans are concerned, we do not make any discrimination between one set and the other.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो घनराशि राज्य सरकारों को दी जा रही है, उस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई निर्देश भी दिये हैं या राज्यों पर पूरी जिम्मेदारी डाल दी गई है कि वे अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार योजना बनायें ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : ये जो मुहल्लिक स्कीम्स हैं—इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग, स्लम हाउसिंग, रेंटल हाउसिंग, लो इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग और मिडल इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग उन में भलाहिदा भलाहिदा पेटर्न है। जहाँ हम हाउसिंग के लिए सभिसडी या लोन देते हैं, वहाँ हम उपयोजन भी देते हैं।

श्री गुलशन : लो इनकम ग्रुप या मिडल इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम्स के अन्तर्गत जो लोग मकान बनाने के लिए कर्जा लेते हैं, वे जिस जमीन पर अपने मकान बनाते हैं, सरकार उस को अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवा लेती है। उस के बाद जब मकान बन जाता है, तो सरकार एक तरह से उस की मालिक बन जाती है। क्या सरकार यह सोचेंगी कि उस मकान पर जो हाउस टैक्स और दूसरे टैक्स पड़ते हैं, वे सरकार पर ही पड़ने चाहिये ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं न हाउस टैक्स और न वाटर टैक्स देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। हम तो देते हैं कर्जा और कर्जा देते हैं 80 परसेंट तक, अगर 20 परसेंट की जमानत जमीन या नकद की लक्स में हो—हम 20 परसेंट के कन्ट्रिब्यूशन पर 80 परसेंट कर्जा देते हैं।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the allotment made to the various States on the demands made by the States or is it made on a *pro rata* basis? What is the method of making the allotment to the States?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I generally take the performance of each State into consideration. If the State has already got a loan and then if the funds remain unutilised, I would be reluctant to give any further grant to the State Government.

Shri Warior: May I know which States have made use of the entire allotment and if the entire allotment is not used by any State, what are the difficulties that the States have mentioned in that respect?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as the LIC funds are concerned, they have been fully utilised; there is already a big demand for the allocation of more funds. As regards the Plan funds, I regret to say that there has been diversion.

Rajasthan Canal Project

+

*510. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3181 on the 6th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any final decision in regard to the matter of assuming direct responsibility for the implementation of the Rajasthan Canal Project; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: What proportion of the total expenditure so far incurred on this project has been contributed by the Centre?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The entire amount comes as Central loan assistance.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: At present there are two types of works under way in the project areas: one, the construction of the canal itself and the other, the canalisation of the canal area. May we know when the Central Government takes over this project, would it take over the canalisation work also, or only the construction work of the canal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Any statutory authority, when it is set up to take care of the project, will take care of the construction as also the development of the area.

श्री गुलशन : क्या राजस्थान कैनल प्रोजेक्ट को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने अधिकार में लेगी अथवा जिन राज्यों की जमीन पर से हो कर वह नहर गुज्रती है जैसे कि पंजाब तथा राजस्थान तो उन राज्यों की सरकारों का भी क्या कुछ अधिकार उस कैनल के ऊपर रहेगा ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The canal lies entirely in the Rajasthan territory, and therefore this will be essentially confined to the Rajasthan Government.

श्री गुलशन : वह नहर पंजाब से निकलती है, हरी के पत्तन से निकलती है। वह राजस्थान से कहाँ निकलती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहते हैं कि हम नहीं देंगे। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वह नहर पंजाब से भी गुजरती है लेकिन मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि राजस्थान से जाती है। इसे मनवाने के लिए कोशिश करें मैं भी आप के साथ रहूंगा।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sorry; I stand corrected. Rajasthan Canal does pass

through Punjab also, but what I meant was the area which is to be irrigated is entirely in the State of Rajasthan.

Mr. Speaker: Punjab has only to give the land for the use of the canal?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Quite so, Sir.

श्री तन सिंह : जब केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान कैनल प्रोजेक्ट के सम्पूर्ण वित्तीय उत्तरदायित्व को अपने आप वहन कर रही है तो क्या कारण है कि उस योजना को वह अपने अन्तर्गत अभी तक नहीं ला सकी है ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Rajasthan Canal construction is being done at the moment under a committee which consists of the Minister of Irrigation of the Centre and the Chief Ministers of both the States. So far the construction work was the most important one and that was being attended to. But now the question of colonisation has come in, because of the potential of the area we are now developing which will be irrigated under that canal. Therefore, we felt that that colonisation must be given its importance. That is why a reorganisation is being thought of.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Central Government have taken a decision in principle to assume responsibility for Rajasthan Canal in principle and whether to this effect, the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to convey an assurance to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan at any time?

Dr. K. L. Rao: One point I would make clear. A statutory body is going to be set up by an Act of the Rajasthan State Legislature and when the Finance Minister said that he was going to take up the responsibility or otherwise, he meant that the centre will give all the necessary financial assistance for the construction and development of the project.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Does the government consider that whenever inter-State canal projects are to be handled, a central statutory body may be created for the purpose of putting through those projects?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The matter has been investigated and we have found that since the area of development is going to be purely in Rajasthan, it is only the Rajasthan State Legislature that can legislate in the matter and not the centre.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह स्कीम कई साल से इस प्लान के ऊपर है और कागजात पर काफ़ी पैसा खर्च हुआ है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को यह प्रावधान दिया गया था कि उन लोगों को इस योजना के मातहत बसाया जायेगा उस प्रावधान का क्या हुआ ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not paper work; actually Rs. 49 crores have been spent on this project alone. It is true that there has been some delay in colonisation, but that is now going to be speeded up.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सम्पन्न महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह नहर जो कि पंजाब के क्षेत्र में से हो कर निकल रही है तो राजस्थान से लगता हुआ जो पंजाब का क्षेत्र है जहाँ पर पानी की बड़ी कठिनाई है क्या सरकार उस क्षेत्र को भी पानी देगी यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं और अगर देगी तो कितने क्षेत्रों को देगी ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are providing adequately for all the needs of Punjab through other canal projects.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether from this canal Punjab would get anything.

Dr. K. L. Rao: If the hon. member has any particular suggestion, I would like to consider that.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भटिंडा का इलाका इस से लगता हुआ है ।

सम्पन्न महोदय : सब घाप बैठ जाइये, मैंने भी आप की मदद की है ।

Shri Ranga: I am sure all sections of the House are in favour of the development of this canal which goes through that desert area which is to be developed. We want to know what doubt is still when the minister said that they have not taken any final decision, in view of the fact that the Finance Minister has already conveyed the Government of India's decision to Rajasthan Government and the Rajasthan Government is keen about it?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Only the details of the statutory body that has got to be set up under the Rajasthan State Legislature are to be worked out.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how, in the name of fairness and equal distribution of the benefits, this Rajasthan Canal, which was projected by the Punjab Government to begin with has been handed over lock, stock and barrel to the Rajasthan Government and in what way the interests of cultivators of Punjab who have given their land and the people of Punjab who want to colonise are going to be safeguarded?

Dr. K. L. Rao: From the very beginning, the project was intended to benefit the areas in Rajasthan State. With regard to colonisation, I am glad to state that we have arrived at a good solution which was agreed to both by the Rajasthan and Punjab Governments.

Foreign Exchange Requirements of Fourth Plan

*511. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of foreign exchange requirement for the Fourth Plan has been assessed;

(b) the present rate of flow of foreign exchange annually;

(c) the quantum of foreign exchange requirements which are likely to be met by exports during the Fourth Plan; and

(d) how much foreign aid has been promised so far?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Tentative estimates have been made; but nothing definite can be said at this stage.

(b) Foreign exchange receipts from exports, invisibles and aid averaged Rs. 1072 crores annually during the past four years.

(c) The target for exports is at present envisaged at Rs. 5100 crores during the Fourth Plan.

(d) No foreign aid for the Fourth Plan as such has so far been promised.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: After the Bell Mission, the Special Adviser to the World Bank President, Mr. D'Latre, came to this country. May I know whether he had any specific discussion about this programme of foreign aid and the way it is to be paid to the Government of India, and if so, with what results?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Apart from broad discussions about the general economic question whether he had any specific discussions about foreign aid for the fourth plan took place.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any indication has been given by the World Bank authorities or the consortium that foreign aid in for the fourth plan will depend on the performance of Indian economy and if so, what is the attitude of the Government of India in regard to that matter?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The performance of the economy will solve many problems, including aid.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I do not want any generalisation; was there any specific proposal for aid?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have said no specific proposal has been made.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि फॉरेन एक्सचेंज के लिये कोई बायदा नहीं मिला है, चौबी योजना के लिए भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि

क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कुछ प्रयत्न कर रही है यदि हाँ, तो किस किस देश से फॉरेन फिन्डिंग, फिन्डिंग मात्रा में फॉरेन एक्सचेंज उपलब्ध होने की सरकार की प्राप्ति है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : पहले तो फॉरेन प्लान का पूरा पूरा खाका तैयार हो जाये उस के बाद बातचीत की जायेगी ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: If we receive foreign aid at the rate at which we received it during the third plan period, what is likely to be the gap between our receipts and our estimated requirements of the fourth plan period?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have said that only tentative estimates have been made and no definite estimate has been made.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know, Sir. . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, madam. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What are those tentative estimates?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The plan is coming into existence within a few months and the minister says no specific proposal has been made.

Mr. Speaker: Why did the hon. Member, Mr. Chaturvedi, put that question without my calling him? He has encouraged the lady member also to talk like that. Why did he do that when I was not allowing the lady member? Does he claim superiority over her? Shri Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the fact that Pakistan has aggressed on us, the USA has held out a threat that she might stop giving not only arms aid, but also economic aid to India. This morning the VOA made a broadcast like that. In that context, may I know whether our government have given any consideration to the possible impact this US decision might have on

our finances and foreign exchange position and of our plans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): We have had no official communication yet.

Shri Hem Barua: He says there is no official communication. I just wanted to know. . . .

Mr. Speaker: That would become hypothetical. They have not received it.

Shri Basappa: May I know the extent of the foreign exchange required for payment of our debts and interests? May I also know whether any headway has been made in the matter of import substitution; if so, to what extent that will cover our foreign exchange requirements?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Is the hon. Member asking about debt service payments during the Fourth Plan?

Shri Basappa: Yes, certainly.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It may be of the order of Rs. 1350 crores, or it may be a little more than that. As I said, all these figures are tentative and they may have to be changed.

Shri Basappa: What about our import substitution?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That we have not estimated.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to the tentative estimate—I know it is tentative and there is no use repeating that every time—what are our own requirements of foreign aid during the next Plan; are they estimated to be greater or less than during the Third Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Fourth Plan is of a very large dimension and, naturally, they will be more.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : वर्तमान घटनाओं से साफ हो चुका है कि विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर रहने का प्रयत्न होगा हमारी विदेश नीति में और सरका नीति में विदेशी ऋणों

का हस्तक्षेप। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का अंतिम प्रारूप तैयार करते समय इस बात को मद्देनजर रखा जायेगा और विदेशी मुद्रा पर हमारी जो निर्भरता है उसको कम करके योजना तैयार की जाएगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस बात का खयाल किया जाएगा।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that our Finance Minister proposes to visit some of these foreign capitals in order to pursue the matter of our knowing what we will be getting in the form of assistance, may I know what are the expectations of our Government of the assistance that we are likely to get from the World Bank and also from these foreign countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Finance Minister has postponed his visit. It is difficult for me to say about our expectations. How can he assess without going there as to what is the amount of aid?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that Rs. 1400 crores are likely to be taken away out of the total availability of foreign exchange for the Fourth Plan, does the Government not think that the available foreign exchange will be far short of what our requirements would be, indeed shorter than what we had in the Third Five Year Plan; if so, may I know what plans the Government has to solve this problem?

Mr. Speaker: Why do hon. Members want the Government to suppose at this time that the foreign exchange would be short?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is obvious from the calculations.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The only solution would be that we must increase our exports, there should be greater import substitution and there should be self-reliance in some of the basic sectors of the economy.

Mr. Speaker: What do we gain now? This will be the usual answer.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We gain by the knowledge that the Government is trying to be more self-reliant and is trying to build up more exports; otherwise the picture is one of despondency.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether Government is aware that even after their announcement the business people and others who are conserving foreign exchange in foreign banks and other countries gave very little declaration; if so, in view of the present foreign exchange crisis in our country, I want to know what further steps are going to be taken to see that those who are conserving foreign exchange by under-invoicing and other means declare their assets so that that may be used in our country?

Mr. Speaker: Declaration of assets would be quite a different thing. Indirectly or remotely it may have its effect, but not directly to this answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, in this House it was declared, I think last year—you may know it better than me—that some people did declare their assets and a particular date was fixed for such declarations. I want to know whether any concession will be given by this Government for such declarations or they will issue general orders to the Reserve Bank that they should declare such assets. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I entirely agree with the hon. Member, but my only point is that it is not relevant here.

श्री डा० ना० तिबारी : एक्सपोर्ट का टारगेट 5100 करोड़ रुपये का रखा गया है। धाम तौर पर देखा गया है कि वे टारगेट्स धनीव नहीं होते हैं। यह टारगेट भी कुछ एम्बीशस भालूम होता है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कौन सी स्पेशल एफर्ट्स की जा रही हैं ताकि वह टारगेट पूरा हो जाए और इसके पूरा न होने पर हम दूसरी डिफिकल्टीज में न फंस जायें ?

श्री डा० रा० भगत : एक्सपोर्ट के टारगेट के मामले में पालिसी बनाई जा रही है और उसको हाउस के सामने लाया जाएगा। माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना ठीक है कि काफी हम एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में पीछे रह गये हैं। हमें हर कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि एक्सपोर्ट के टारगेट को हम पूरा करें।

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

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- *512. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Daji:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the further steps taken by Government recently to check the rise in prices of essential commodities other than foodgrains and the result achieved thereby; and

(b) the possible extent to which the prices of consumer goods can be brought down particularly in the present circumstances?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A statement giving this information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4798/65].

श्री विश्वनाथ बांधेय : जो विधान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उस में बताया गया है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए हान ही के महीनों में सरकार ने कुछ और कदम उठाये हैं। लेकिन देखने में यह ध्राया है कि वनस्पति धी तथा धम्य धावश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें दो महीनों के भन्दर बीस प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ गई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका

क्या कारण है और इन कीमतों को रोकने के लिए और इनको नीचे लाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है या करना चाहता है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कारण भी बताया है कि कुछ मामलों में सप्लाई की कमी के कारण से बढ़ी हैं। बैंक क्रेडिट को हमने रोका है। मानेटरी इनफ्लेशन के कारण भी हो सकता है। ये सब कारण स्टेटमेंट में दिये हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दिये हुए हैं तो इनको फिर दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री बिष्णुनाथ पाण्डेय : भाग (ख) के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मूल्य मांग और उपलब्धि पर आधारित कई बातों का परिणाम होते हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मांग और उपलब्धि में क्या कोई समन्वय है या समन्वय न होने के कारण मूल्यों में बृद्धि हो रही है? यदि समन्वय नहीं है तो समन्वय लाने की क्या कोशिश हो रही है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : समन्वय नहीं है तभी ऐसा होता है। समन्वय लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: From the statement I find that except in the case of tobacco prices in respect of all the other items enumerated in the long list have shot up since March last. May I know what has happened to the series of measures that the Finance Minister hinted at one of the meetings in June last to hold the price line, when they will be enforced and what are they?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry, Sir, the statement does not say that. The statement says that prices in respect of mill cloth, leather goods, bicycles and others have declined.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Compared to prices prevailing in March?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am reading from the statement.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : स्टेटमेंट में कमोडिटीज के दाम दिखलाये गये हैं। उस में दिखलाया गया है कि कैरोसीन प्रायस के दाम में कोई चेंज नहीं हुआ है बहुत दिनों से। क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि घाब भी दिल्ली के बाजारों में कैरोसीन प्रायस नहीं मिल रहा है और देहातों में तो मिल ही नहीं रहा है, उनकी बात तो प्राय छोड़ ही दें? विल्ली के बाजारों में जब से यह ब्लैक घाउट शुरू हुआ है तब से वह विल्ली ही नहीं मिल रहा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : इसके पहले से ही नहीं मिल रहा है।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : इसके पहले से भी नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्राइस इंडेक्स किस आधार पर बनाया जाता है? होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स बनाने का तरीका क्या है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स बनाने का तो स्टैटिस्टिकल तरीका है, उसके विस्तार में मैं कैसे जाऊँ। लेकिन यह हो सकता है कि किसी इलाके में सेल न होने से ब्लैक मार्केट प्राइस जबरन बढ़ गई हो। लेकिन जहाँ तक सारे देश के प्राकटों का सम्बन्ध है उस में यह बताया गया है कि कैरोसीन की प्राइस में कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

Mr. Speaker: It is often the complaint of hon. Members that the figures that are quoted are very different from the actual prices at which goods are available in the market.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is said in the statement:—

"Since prices are a resultant of a number of factors operating on both the demand and the supply sides and since many of these factors are uncertain in their

magnitude and impact on prices, it would not be feasible to estimate the extent to which the prices of consumer goods can be brought down."

This is an ugly manifestation of helplessness and inefficiency of the Government. So, I want to know, since the working people of this country in particular and the people in general have assured their unconditional support to defend the motherland, what steps Government is taking so that wheat and other essential articles are available at reasonable prices to those who are trying to defend the country.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What was indicated was only this that the economic factors cannot be under absolute water-tight control. Within that limitation all efforts are being made. As for providing essential supplies particularly of articles that he mentioned. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Will any steps be taken to provide essential goods to workers in factories who have pledged themselves to work wholeheartedly for the defence of the country at this moment?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a suggestion which will be borne in mind.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. This question had arisen out of previous questions and in this very House the hon. Finance Minister, the Planning Minister and also the Labour Minister—all—assured that there will be consumer co-operative societies and prices of all commodities will be properly checked so that they are reasonable. Now is it open to the hon. Minister not to reply even to that question which was answered previously and which has arisen out of that?

Mr. Speaker: It was answered previously and every hon. Member knows it. What is the information that he wants?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is the further question.

Mr. Speaker: One hon. Minister has replied the question and the hon. Member knows that it has been answered. Where is the question then?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: I am asked to give a ruling on that. Shri Vidyalankar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You give protection to the Minister who does not want to answer the question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am always prepared to protect the hon. Member if there is something.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Prices have gone up and he is laughing and giving such replies. How can he satisfy the people when he cannot satisfy me?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot just control his moods. Whether he is laughing or weeping, I cannot do anything.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a shallow attitude towards the problem. We are going out of our way to answer the workers and support the Government; but they are not ensuring their meals. And he is laughing at it.

Mr. Speaker: I am surprised that again and again he is pursuing the same course and is insisting on that. I interpreted his question and put it to the hon. Minister. I suggested that to him and then he said that it was a suggestion which certainly he would consider. What more does he want at this moment? He has asked for that and the hon. Minister has said that. Now he is going on with points of order and is again saying that he is callous and that he is laughing. What point of order is there and what decision should I give in that respect?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: No, I am not allowing him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We will reply outside.

Mr. Speaker: There should be some limit. I have told him so many times

but he is adopting the same course. I am requesting him again and again and he goes on in the same strain.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Did you read the statement?

Mr. Speaker: Again, the same thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is nothing in the statement. They are bluffing the entire country.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: How does the hon. Minister reconcile the statement that he has made in part (a) of the statement with the percentages of variations given in the last two columns of the Table because everywhere there is a rise in the percentage, in most of the items?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Could he point out where the difference is?

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: In the percentage of variations in prices given in the last two columns of the Table, practically in most of the items there is a steep rise—in certain cases more than 25 per cent; 44 per cent and similar increase—whereas in part (a) of the statement he says that Government has taken steps to check the prices whereby the impression is given that the Government has succeeded in checking the prices.

Mr. Speaker: There is no contradiction. The only thing that has been said is that Government has taken steps to check the rise in prices and not that it has succeeded in that.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: An impression is given as if the prices have been checked.

Mr. Speaker: They have only said that they have taken steps. I cannot say that there is contradiction.

Shri A. P. Sharma: From the statement it can be seen that the general index of commodity prices in March 1965 was 150.3 and in August this year itself it was 167.3—that is besides the prices of foodstuffs. How is the Government going to compensate this rise so far as the working class is concerned?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The working class is governed by contracts. Also, there is automatic neutralisation of the cost of living rise. They are covered by various other agreements.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The question is as to how they are going to compensate them.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If there is a rise in prices, there is automatic neutralisation of that under the various things.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is not for me to give them.

Mr. Speaker: Is the DA linked with the price rise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The question of the working class depends upon the contractual obligations with the particular employer. In some cases there is an automatic rise based on certain indices provided by the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta; others do not do that. It depends upon their contracts. So far as the Government is concerned with regard to its own employees, you know that there is a contract. So, these contracts vary according to different sets of employers. If it is a question of Government having to see that these allowances are raised for everybody, it is not within their competence because it is a matter of contract between the employer and the employee in each case.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir, the question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: After this long answer, I cannot allow him any further.

श्री लक्ष्मी सिंह: सरकार की धोर ने सभी बतलाया गया कि प्रांग धोर उत्पादन के बीच में सन्तुलन न होने के कारण मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो रही है और यह भी बतलाया कि उन के धन्दर सन्तुलन बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जो बाने वस्तु के भीतर बतलाई गई है उन में कुछ विवरण धोर नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में भी बतलाया गया है। मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई उत्पादन की भी व्यापक योजना है जिस के आधार पर कहा जा सके कि प्रमुख वर्षों में या इतने महीनों में घषवा इतने धर्म में मूल्य वृद्धि सामान्य स्तर पर आ जायेगी।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहाँ तक उत्पादन का खासकर है कोशिश की जा रही है कि खेती का सवाल धनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये। अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने छूट दी है एक्ससाइज में और दूसरी चीजों में ताकि खास जरूरत की चीजें है उनका उत्पादन बढ़े।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the Government's assessment of the extent and quantum of hoarding in foodgrains in the background of food stocks involved in various food riots, for instance, in Kolhapur where alone it is alleged that food stocks 75,000 to 1½ lakh quintals were involved in the rioting?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That question should be addressed to my colleague the Food Minister.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The question is about the hoarding. What is the Government's assessment as to the extent of hoarding?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is about food-grains. I am not in a position to give any answer to that question.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that now. Long ago he had put a question and the answer was given.

Shri A. P. Sharma: That was not a complete answer.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that now.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I was raising that at that time. You did not allow me to raise it.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Loans from World Bank

*513. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured two loans totalling \$84 millions from the World Bank; and

(b) if so, the projects to be financed therewith?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir. Two loans totalling dollars 84 million have been sanctioned by the World Bank.

(b) One loan of dollars 70 million is intended to finance extension of existing power transmission facilities, and the other loan of dollars 14 million is intended to finance the extension of Kothagudem Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know at what level the World Bank loan to India stand at present and to what extent the loans are for non-project plans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are for the projects. One is for the power transmission project and the other is for the thermal power station. As I said, they are of the order of 84 million dollars.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the foreign exchange content of the different projects to be financed by the World Bank loans and how much of it will go for importing capital goods and from which countries?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: You mean the total cost of these two projects?

Shri P. C. Borooah: I mean the total foreign exchange content of the projects which will be financed by these loans.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The question refers to these two loans. Is he asking a general question? I am not able to follow him.

Mr. Speaker: Is he asking about these two loans?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Yes.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The entire loan is for financing the foreign exchange cost of the projects.

Shri Alvares: Because of the liability created by the balance of payments difficulties, there are various prior charges on foreign loans. May I ask the Finance Minister as to how he proposes to pay for the amortisation of certain loans that are due and what is the amount of moratorium that he has asked for in respect of debts that are already overdue?

Mr. Speaker: It is a too general question.

Shri Alvares: The finances from the International Monetary Fund are for various purposes. Last year, he went to Tokyo to ask for a moratorium on certain payments and he also asked for a certain amortisation of loans which are now due. If he goes to the I.M.F., is he going to ask for loans for specific projects or for general purposes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): This particular loan about which the question has been asked is of two parts—one is of 70 million dollars for the purchase of transmission equipment for various projects. The total estimate of expenditure on transmission equipment is of the order of Rs. 186 crores out of which about Rs. 57 crores will be foreign exchange and Rs. 24 crores will be other incidentals. This is intended for the purpose of financing a project in regard to transmission facilities and the extension of Kothagudem Thermal Power Station. The Hon. Member is asking for something else. I am afraid, he has not put a specific question.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Is it a fact that the World Bank has also offer some short-term loans on the condition that they will step up imports from U.S.A.? Has any such proposal been received?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like if that offer is made. I have not heard anything about it.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know if on account of the present international situation, any change is likely to occur in regard to these projects?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is too early to say anything.

श्री रामदुलारामनन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह राइट प्रपनी उत्पादन में घातम निर्भर नहीं हो रहा, उसमें से भविष्य के काम के लिए कुछ जमा नहीं कर सकता, केवल दूसरों के ऋण पर निर्भर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस देश को दिवालिया बनाने जा रही है या इस देश को समृद्ध करना चाहती है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कच्छवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो निम्न निम्न देशों से ऋण लेते हैं, क्या उसको चुकाने के लिए भी हम विश्व बैंक से ऋण लेते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो हम इसको प्रति वर्ष क्या ब्याज देते हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : ब्याज के बारे में प्रलग सूचना चाहिये। और हर साल हम बाहर के देशों का प्रौर वर्ल्ड बैंक का कितना कर्जा चुकाते हैं इस चीज को हम बजट में दिखाते हैं और उसी प्रकार चुकाने हैं।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the equipment to be purchased for these two projects with the assistance of the World Bank loan will be confined to any particular country or whether global tenders will be invited?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is on the basis of global tenders.

Food Adulteration

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{ **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
*515. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida.
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a team to visit the various States to collect necessary material and finalise proposals for effective enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by them; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on the recommendations made therein?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir. A two-man committee has been appointed to visit the various States and collect the necessary information and place it before the Central Committee of Ministers for their consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह स्वयं सिद्ध बात है कि तेल में, घी में, घ्राटे में, दूध में, मसाले में मिलावट होती है। ये बहुत उरूरी चीजें हैं। इन चीजों में जो मिलावट होती है उसको सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं और ध्राप को भी मालूम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इसके लिये कमेटी बना कर के क्या फायदा उठाने का इन्तिजाम सोचा है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी टीम बनायी है जो राज्यों में जाए और सारी इनफ़ारमेशन ले कर ध्रावे कि इस कानून का एनफोर्समेंट कैसे हो रहा है और उसे प्रच्छा बनाने के लिये और क्या होना

चाहिये। उसका मैंने माननीय सदस्य को जवाब दिया है कि एक कमेटी बनायी है सेंट्रल काउंसिल ने, उस कमेटी में राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रिगण हैं और हमारे डिप्टी हेल्थ मिनिस्टर उसके चेयरमैन हैं। उन्होंने दो प्रफ़सर्स को भेजा है राज्यों में कि वह एग्जामिन करें कि एनफोर्समेंट मेथिनरी कैसी है, लेवारेटरी फ़ैसिलिटीज़ कैसी है, क्या कमी है। वह यह काम कर रहे हैं। अब माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि इन चीजों में मिलावट होती है तो उस बारे में हर एक म्युनिसिपैलिटी इस कानून के तहत अपनी कार्रवाई भी कर रही है।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : यह कानून है कि बाजारों में सड़ी गली चीजें कोई ला कर न बेचे। पर इस कानून के बावजूद भी ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे जिले में बहुत ज्यादा हैजा फैला हुआ है, फिर भी इसके रहते हुए बाजार में सड़ी गली चीजें बिकती हैं, और लोग उनको खरीद ले जाते हैं, इन्हीं के डिपार्टमेंट के ध्रादमी उस की परमिशन देते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो स्वयं सिद्ध बुराई है उस की रोक-धाम के लिये सरकार क्या सक्रिय कदम उठा रही है। इसका साफ जवाब होना चाहिये। हम सब लोग इस बात को जानते हैं। संविधान के अनुसार सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि इस बुराई की रोकधाम करे। यहां सचार्ई से कहना चाहिये कि हमने क्या किया, उसमें हमें सफलता मिली या नहीं और ध्रगर नहीं मिली तो अब हम क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। इस तरह का स्पष्ट जवाब देना चाहिये।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने तो इस हाउस में इस सवाल का स्पष्ट जवाब कई बार दिया है कि कानून पर ध्रमल करती है म्युनिसिपल कमेटियां सब जगह पर। कानून की दृष्टि से और स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से भी, यह ध्रावश्यक है कि नगीं चीजें, सड़ी गली चीज मक्खी और घूल पड़ी चीजें नहीं

बिकनी चाहियें। इस पर किसी जगह पर ठीक भ्रमल होता है और किसी जगह पर नहीं होता और मैं बड़े भ्रदब से भ्रजं करूँ कि कई जगह तो भ्रगर एन्नशन लिया जाता है तो नेतागण नाराज होते हैं कि गरीब आदमी पर क्यों ऐवशन लिया जाता है लेकिन जो कुछ भी हो, सवाल यह है कि यह मसला भारत सरकार की तरफ से सीधा हल नहीं किया जा सकता है, इसको म्युनिसिपैलिटियों के द्वारा हल करना होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वायंट प्रोक् प्रार्डर है। आप ने जवाब दिया कि कहीं नहीं होता है तो मैं उस जगह का नाम जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन कौन सी जगह है जहाँ कि यह मिलावट वाली और सड़ी गली खाने पीने की चीजें नहीं बिकती हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्य के राज्य में बहुत जगह बिकती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : म्युनिसिपल कमेटियों आदि का काम है कि वे इस बारे में देखें प्रब सब जगह का काम यह कैसे ने सकेंगे ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जहाँ नहीं होता है वहाँ का नाम तो बतनायें यह तो उनको पता होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जिस का जिक्र कर रहे थे वहाँ यह नहीं होता है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is not fair for the Hon. Minister to invoke the excuse that hon. Members and leaders interfere with the administration of the Act.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैम्बर नहीं कहा, नेतागण कहा है। वह तो मैम्बरों से बाहर भी हो सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य उन्होंने बाहर का नाम नहीं लिया। हर मैम्बर नेता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कोई बाहर नहीं है। ऐसा हमें खयाल नहीं करना चाहिये कि सिर्फ इस हाउस के भ्रदर ही नेता हैं और बाहर कोई नेता नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to submit that I am not a 'Neta'.

Mr. Speaker: Nor am I. Both of us are together.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : यहाँ दिल्ली में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की प्रांशों के सामने प्राये दिन सड़े गले खाद्य पदार्थ और मिलावट की खाने पीने वाली चीजें खुले धाम बिकती रहती हैं, सड़कों पर लोगों को खोमचे वालों द्वारा गंदा और सड़ा गला खाना खाने को मिलता है तो ऐसी दशा में मिनिस्टर साहब ने कभी कोई स्टैप या कदम उठाने की उरूरत समझी या यह सब काम उन्होंने केवल म्युनिसिपैलिटियों पर ही छोड़ दिया है और खुद कुछ भी न करने की कसम खा ली है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, जिसका जो काम है वही करेगा। प्रब जो काम कारपोरेशन का है वह भारत सरकार तो कर नहीं सकती है।

श्री गुलशान : यह मिलावट की बीमारी देश में इम कदर फैली हुई है कि और चीजों का तो कहना ही क्या प्राब उहर भी मुद्र मिल नहीं सकता है और उस में भी मिलावट मिलेगी तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो उस की जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए कमेटी नियुक्त की है उस कमेटी ने किन-किन राज्यों का दौरा किया और दौरा करने के बाद उस ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस कमेटी में महाराष्ट्र सरकार के मंत्री हैं, राजस्थान के हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के हैं, प्रांध्रप्रदेश के हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और मद्रास के हैं; अफ-सरान अपनी रिपोर्ट उस कमेटी को देंगे।

अभी उन की रिपोर्ट जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है माँ नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The problem of food adulteration is almost ubiquitous or universal in this country. May I know what purpose will be served by a team of two persons—what will they do, how long will they take to visit the various States and how long will they take to submit a report? Is this plan not infructuous in its conception and in its execution?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: A committee of responsible State Ministers, that had been entrusted with the work of looking into this matter, decided that two officers should go round to each State and see for themselves the machinery for implementation, detect the lacunae and suggest as to what more should be done to strengthen the machinery as well as the laboratory facilities. I am afraid I cannot agree with the Hon. Member.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: She may not agree, but it is ridiculous to ask two persons to do the work.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I cannot accept that the scheme is infructuous. It was conceived by responsible Ministers, and we must await the results.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं समझता हूँ मंत्री महोदया मुझ से इस में सहमत होंगी कि जितने अधिक कदम खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकने के लिए उठाये गये हैं उतनी ही अधिक यह मिलावट बढ़ती गई है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसे सख्त कदम उठाये जाने की सम्भावना है जिससे कम से कम खाने पीने वाली चीजों में मिलावट होनी बंद हो जाय।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमान्, जेल की सजा दी जा रही है, जुमाने किये जा रहे हैं अब इस से सख्त कदम घोग क्या हो सकता है ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that, since the measures against food adulteration were tightened up

by Parliament, the Minister herself became one of the many victims of milk or food adulteration and, if so, what action was finally taken in that matter?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. There was a fly in the milk bottle once, which was published in the newspapers. This was brought to the notice of the D.M.S. and they tightened up the sanitary precautions. Such accidents do happen sometimes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Was any action taken against anybody? Everybody goes scot-free and nobody is punished. That is how it grows and the accidents recur. Does not the hon. Minister see that somebody responsible is brought to book?

Mr. Speaker: No question about individuals can be asked.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not naming any individual, but everybody goes scot-free.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether any suggestion has been made to the Ministry for setting up more testing laboratories and, if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

Dr. Sushila Nair: That is exactly what I was saying. We have proposed certain allocations in the Fourth Plan to improve the laboratory facilities. In the meantime, these State Ministers felt that an on-the-spot study was necessary to find out what exactly should be done.

श्री जगबैब सिंह सिद्धान्ती : खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट करने से केवल स्वास्थ्य की ही हानि नहीं होती है अपितु राष्ट्र की रक्षा करने वाली वीर सन्तानें भी पैदा नहीं हो सकती हैं इसलिये क्या ऐसे लोगों के लिए कोई कठोर दण्ड देने का विचार रखते हैं ?

मेरे सवाल का जवाब घाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो घाय की तरफ मुँह करे हुये हूँ मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act seems to have been passed in 1954. Eleven years have passed since the passage of this Act. May I know why after such a lapse of time, it is felt necessary to have the kind of investigation which the Minister has indicated and does it indicate that, during these eleven years, the implementation of this Act has been given a go-by and a very extended and protracted investigation is taking place at certain levels?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Obviously the implementation of the Act has not been satisfactory. Otherwise, the Hon. Members would not have had the necessity to make these remarks. Because we agree that the implementation of the Act needs to be improved, we are taking all these steps.

Shri D. J. Nalk: Just now the Hon. Minister said that the responsibility of preventing adulteration Act was that of the municipalities and local bodies. May I take it that the Central Government does not want to take the responsibility of implementing Food Adulteration Act 1964.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It is not possible for the Central Government to take the responsibility for the implementation of a law which affects the life of each and everybody at each and every place.

श्री मरजू पाण्डेय : प्रभा मंत्री महोदया ने बतलाया कि खाद्यान्न में मिलावट को दूर करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई गई है लेकिन देश में इस समय जो मौजूदा कानून है वह ही मिलावट रोकने के लिए काफी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कमेटी बनाई है खासतौर से, इसके टर्मस प्रोफ रैफ़ेस क्या हैं, यह कितन-कितन चीजों को स्टडी करेगी ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैंने इस के टर्मस प्रोफ रैफ़ेस पहले निवेदन किये हैं। कमेटी यह स्टडी करने के लिए कि इम्प्लीमेंटेशन मशीनरी में क्या-क्या कमियाँ हैं, कहाँ पर ज्यादा हैं, कहाँ पर कम हैं इसमें

धीर लेबोरेटरी फ़ैसिलिटीज में क्या इम्प्रूवमेंट करने की प्रावश्यकता है यह सब उनके टर्मस प्रोफ रैफ़ेस में शामिल हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deficit Financing

- Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri C. K. Bhatnagar:
*514. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have been warned against deficit financing during the current year;

(b) the estimated amount of additional taxation that the States will have to undertake during the Fourth Plan;

(c) whether it is proposed to evolve a system of graded rural levies, including land revenue, irrigation rate, agricultural income-tax, surcharge on commercial crops; and

(d) whether the States will be given some discretionary powers to make necessary adjustment in the determination of patterns of priorities?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is still under consideration.

(c) Various measures for raising additional resources from the agricultural sector are under consideration, but the precise action in this respect would depend on the decisions that are taken by individual State Governments.

(d) A State Government can make adjustments in the outlay for individual schemes under a head of development in its Annual Plan. Other adjustments can be made with the approval of Planning Commission and the Central Ministries concerned.

Building Materials

*516. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to substitute lime for cement in the construction of houses, in order to economise the use of cement; and

(b) whether Government have investigated the relative superiority or inferiority of lime constructions to the cement constructions and its effect on the life of the buildings?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes, to the extent possible.

(b) The strength of lime-mortar and masonry using lime-mortar has been examined by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee. As the strength of lime mortar is low, its use is restricted to structures with light loadings. There is no adverse effect of lime mortar on the life of buildings.

Managing Agency Enquiry Committee Report

- *517 { Shri Warior:
Shri Basappa:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Agency Enquiry Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No Sir. The Committee is likely to submit its report by December, 1965.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Small Savings Drive

- { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
*518. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been able to achieve the target for small savings for the year 1964-65 and what is the prospect of achieving the target for 1965-66;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite a special savings drive, the results during 1964-65 did not improve materially;

(c) the causes of the shortfall; and

(d) how the target for 1964-65 is going to be met?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). Small Savings during 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 132.5 crores approximately as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 125 crores and the Revised Estimate of Rs. 135 crores. There was thus no significant shortfall.

Small Savings during 1965-66 are likely to show a shortfall of Rs. 10 crores as compared to the Budget Estimate of Rs. 135 crores.

Speedy Clearance of Goods by the Customs

- { Shri Solanki:
*519. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme in Bombay docks for the speedy clearance of goods by the Customs Appraisers;

(b) whether the Scheme has helped to improve the existing situation; and

(c) if so, when the scheme will be introduced in other Ports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) As an experimental measure, a new system has been introduced in a few sheds of the Alexandra Docks in Bombay Port whereby Customs processing of documents for clearance of imported goods will be generally attended to in the docks;

(b) it is too early as yet to assess the success of the Scheme;

(c) this will be considered in due course after the new system has worked for some time and the efficiency of the scheme has been assessed.

Financial Rules

***520. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are considering any scheme to change the financial rules with a view to increase the efficiency; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when it shall be introduced?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No Sir. There is no such scheme at present under consideration of Finance Ministry. The working of the financial rules in their application to the changing needs of the developing economy is constantly under review and modifications and simplifications required in these Rules are effected according to need from time to time. The scheme of delegation of financial powers to administrative and implementing authorities is also reviewed from time to time.

Sub-Soil Water

***521. Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the magnitude of the problem of sub-soil water in the country;

(b) the steps taken to meet the situation; and

(c) whether any research is being carried out to evolve scientific methods to curb the menace?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The problem of sub-soil water is directly linked with the adequacy or otherwise of surface drainage. As such, it is the responsibility of the local bodies in their respective jurisdictions. However, as the bulk of the properties in New Delhi belonged to the Central Government, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply appointed in ad hoc committee in the September 1953 to study the problem of sub soil water which was affecting Government of properties. The Committee recommended the sinking of tube-wells, improvements in the drainage system, provision of underground storm water drains in open areas and other measures. Pursuant to the recommendations, 303 tube-wells have been sunk and porous concrete drains provided in different areas in New Delhi. Underground drains to drain out rain water from open spaces have also been provided. As a result of these measures, the rising trend of sub-soil water has been arrested in some places but it has not yet been possible to lower its level in the entire area of New Delhi beyond 10 feet below the ground level, as envisaged.

Loan from World Bank and I.D.A.

***522.** { Shri T-Idib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an official team was sent to U.S.A. in July, 1965 in order to negotiate \$100 million loan from International Development Agency and the World Bank for non-project purposes;

(b) if so, the result of the negotiations; and

(c) the purposes for which this loan will be utilised?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). An official of the Government of India was sent to Washington in the last week of July, 1965 for negotiations with the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, for a credit of \$100 million for non-project purposes. The negotiations were completed successfully and the Credit Agreement was signed on August 11, 1965.

(c) About \$94 million out of the credit amount will be used for financing imported components, materials, balancing equipment and the spare parts for firms producing trucks, buses and automotive components, machine tools, cutting tools, heavy construction equipment and electrical equipment including cables and wires. The balance will be used for importing spares for heavy construction equipment.

Tax Concessions to Industries of National Importance

*523. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Industries have been declared as of national importance for the purpose of giving them tax concessions; and

(b) if so, the criteria followed in declaring them as of national importance?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No industries have been declared of national importance, as such, for the purpose of giving them tax concessions. Some industries have, however, been specified in the Income-tax Act 1961 and the Finance Act, 1965, for giving certain tax concessions.

(b) Does not arise.

Salary Structure in Public Undertakings

*524 **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken or proposed to be undertaken in the salary structure of the public undertakings vis-a-vis Government Services; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A study has been undertaken recently of the salary structure of top posts in public sector to which appointments are made by Government.

(b) Government have decided that public sector undertakings should be grouped into four different schedules with the following salary scale applying to the Chief Executive of each viz:

- (i) For Schedule 'A'—Rs. 3500-125-4000
- (ii) For Schedule 'B'—Rs. 3000-125-3500
- (iii) For Schedule 'C'—Rs. 2500-100-3000
- (iv) For Schedule 'D'—Rs. 2000-100-2500

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Bombay Firm of Ore Exporters

*525. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate has imposed a heavy penalty on a Bombay firm of ore exporters for violation of foreign exchange regulations; and

(b) if so, the quantum of penalty, the name of the firm and details of the offence committed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to M/S. Bombay Mineral Supply Co. (Private) Ltd., Jamnagar having its administrative Branch office at Bombay. The Director of Enforcement imposed a penalty of Rs. 10,25,000 severally and jointly on this firm and its Managing Director, Shri Prabhulal S. Shah for (i) maintaining an unauthorised account in a foreign country (ii) selling foreign exchange to persons other than authorised dealers and (iii) failure to repatriate foreign exchange within the prescribed period.

Pensions

*526. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any modification of rules governing the commutation of pensions is being contemplated to restore full pension to the aged commuters who have repaid the commutation sum in full; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give some relief to the pensioners who are worst sufferers in the present price-escalation?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Dearness Allowance to Government Servants

*527. { Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
Shri Jodhe:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news published in the 'Blitz' of the 21st August, 1965 that all Government servants drawing more than Rs. 1000 a month are to get some Dearness allowance in view of the increased cost of living is correct; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to give

enhanced dearness allowance to persons drawing less than Rs. 1,000 a month in view of the further increase in the cost of living?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) The case for the grant of relief to Government servants who have neither been allowed dearness allowance so far, nor have had the benefit of revision of their scales of pay after 1-7-1959, is being examined. There is at present no decision in the matter.

(b) In respect of employees drawing pay less than Rs. 1,000 a month, the next review of the rates of dearness allowance would be due only when the 12 monthly average of the all-India Working Class Consumer Price Index reaches 165. The latest available average is 161.92 for July, 1965.

Bird & Co.

*528. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a penalty of Rs. 1,85,35,000/- has been imposed on M/s. Bird and Co. and its associates by the Customs authorities and the Central Excise authorities for violation of foreign exchange and under-invoicing;

(b) the details of the various offences;

(c) in what manner the associates of the Company are involved in the matter; and

(d) when was this detected and how long the adjudication took to decide the case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The penalty was imposed by the Director of Inspection (Customs and Central Excise), New Delhi, acting as adjudicating authority. The names of the firms are M/s. Bird & Co., as well as

their associate firms, namely, M/s. Orissa Mineral Development Co., Ltd., M/s. Becker Grey & Co., Ltd. The individuals involved are S/Shri Michelmores, Pilkington, S. K. Ghosh and J. McCowan. All have been adjudged guilty of contravention of the provisions of section 12(1) read with Section 23A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 and section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. The adjudicating authority has imposed the penalty under section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(d) The case was detected in June, 1963 and the adjudication order was issued on the 24th August, 1965.

Vikas Dal

*529. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1081 on the 29th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated a scheme to constitute a 'Vikas Dal' to work in villages to push development at the grass-roots;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be constituted; and

(c) the total cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The scheme is still under consideration and the details are being worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

Power Systems in U.S.S.R.

*530. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited the Soviet Union recently to study the power systems in the U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, his main observations in this regard; and

(c) how the Indian power system is proposed to be re-orientated in the light thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. During my recent visit to Russia from 15-6-1965 to 1-7-1965 I had an opportunity of studying *inter alia* the power system in that country.

(b) A statement containing the main observations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4799/65].

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Raising of Resources by the Central and State Governments during Fourth Plan

*531. { Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Resources Committee of the National Development Council had recommended joint efforts by the Central and State Governments to raise additional revenues by increasing taxation and other means in order to fill up the gap of about Ps. 3,000 crores between the Fourth Plan outlay and estimated revenues;

(b) whether the Committee has also considered it necessary for the Central and State Governments to come forward with supplementary budgets during the current year in order to prepare the nation for meeting the increased obligation; and

(c) Government's reaction to these recommendations?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An observation to this effect has been made.

(c) A supplementary Budget has already been presented by the Central Government.

Moratorium on Foreign Debts

*532. { Shri Warior:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has put forward any proposal for a moratorium on foreign debts to be considered by the Aid India Consortium; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conservation of Water Resources

*533. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake conservation programme of water resources in the country;

(b) whether any preliminary survey is being made for the present and future needs of each State; and

(c) the broad outlines of the programme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Water resources development programmes have occupied an important part in the national plans.

(b) Some preliminary studies have been made of potential projects river-basin wise.

(c) The studies made show that the country has an irrigation potential of

112 million acres from major and medium irrigation schemes and a potential of about 40 million kW from hydroelectric projects.

Smuggling of Indian Currency to Pakistan

*534. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large volume of Indian currency notes have been transhipped and smuggled illegally out of India to Pakistan, especially to East Pakistan by the Indian businessmen since the measures against unaccounted money were launched in this country; and

(b) whether the price of Indian Rupee in Pakistan has slumped considerably owing to this reason?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) As far as the Government are aware, there has been no large scale smuggling of Indian currency from India to Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortfalls in Plans

*535. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the shortfalls in the achievement of the Third Plan targets up-to-date and also the shortfalls in the Second Plan targets on the date of its completion?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): A statement showing items in respect of which shortfalls as against Third Plan targets, are likely to occur is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4800/65]. Statements containing information relating to the Second Plan were laid on the Table of the House on the 4th June, 1964 in pursuance of assurance given in answer to Unstarred Question No. 683 dated the 14th August, 1962.

Pay-Scales of C.H.S. Doctors

*536. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have represented against the Union Government's decision to revise the structure and scales of pay of doctors in the Central Health Services announced in June, 1965;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the main objections raised by them in this connection; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The Government of India have not received so far any official communication from the State Governments representing against the Union Government's decision, to revise the pay scales of doctors in the Central Health Service. However, at the last meeting of the Central Council of Health held in July, 1965, some State Health Ministers and their officers complained that the Government of India had revised the pay scales without consulting them and it would cause difficulties for them.

U.N. appraisal on India's Plan achievements

*537. { **Shri P. C. Borooah;**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri K. N. Tiwari;
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.N. appraisal on the failure in achieving the Planned rate of economic growth by developing countries has pinpointed the various factors contributing to these failures in India;

(b) if so, what are these factors; and

(c) the improvements Government propose to introduce in the plan development schemes their framing and implementation, in the light of these observations?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The factors which, according to the U.N. Report, have impeded the full realization of our Plan targets are listed in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4801/65].

(c) The factors mentioned in the U.N. Report were all specified in the Third Plan Mid-term Appraisal prepared by the Planning Commission and placed on the Table of both the Houses on the 28th November, 1963. These impediments have to be overcome over a period of time; and since the Mid-term appraisal, a number of remedial measures have been initiated in the annual plans for 1964-65 and 1965-66. Others requiring longer-term solutions have been kept in mind in formulating the Fourth Plan.

I.U.C.D.

*538. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi;**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported risks involved in the new Intra-Uterine contraceptive device in family planning; and

(b) if so, how is it proposed to counter this impression created in the public mind?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reports are based on misconceptions and are being contradicted by placing relevant facts before the people.

Government Hospital at Karivelloore

1785. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a ward with 24 more beds was sanctioned for the Government hospital at Karivelloore, Cannore district, Kerala;

(b) if so, when is it likely to be completed; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to start work immediately?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

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

Vettuveli Irrigation Scheme

1786. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of Vettuveli Irrigation Scheme in Ernakulam District was started;

(b) whether the work has now stopped;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to restart the work; and

(e) if so, when and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The work on the scheme was started in December, 1958.

(b) Yes.

(c) The original design had to be changed due to nature of the soil met with during execution.

(d) and (e). The remaining works will be taken up for completion by the next working season.

Konoth Regulator

1787. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of Konoth Regulator in Ernakulam District was started;

(b) whether the work has now stopped;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to restart the work; and

(e) if so, when and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The work on the Konoth Regulator was started in November, 1960.

(b) Yes.

(c) The work had to be stopped owing to delay in land acquisition.

(d) and (e). The land has since been acquired and a revised estimate for the remaining work is being prepared, and the work would be resumed shortly.

Indian Currency Smuggled Abroad

1788. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several bags of four-anna and eight-anna Indian coins have been fished out of the shallow waters of the sea near Bombay for being smuggled out of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). It is not clear as to which particular case the question refers.

Acting on information, the Prohibition Intelligence Branch of the Bombay Police arranged for salvaging of bags of coins, reportedly abandoned in the sea near Tank Bunder at Bombay, by 'dragging' operations, which commenced on 10th June, 1965 and lasted till 20th July, 1965. This resulted in the recovery of 77 gunny bags containing coins of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,04,880. The operations were temporarily suspended on the 20th July, 1965 on account of heavy monsoon. At the request of the police Department, the coins have

been taken over by the Customs Department which was also associated with the Police in the recovery operations.

Irrigation Schemes in Kerala

1789. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Irrigation Schemes in the Second Five Year Plan for Kerala State;

(b) the number of works which have not so far been completed;

(c) when these works will be completed; and

(d) when the construction work on Thottara-Punja Scheme of Ernakulam District will be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Thirteen.

(b) Of the 13 schemes, only one scheme, viz. Chalakudy—Stage I has been completed. The other schemes are in progress. Of the remaining 12 schemes yet to be completed, six schemes viz., Malampuzha, Malayar, Mangalam, Peechi, Vazhani and Chalakudy—II Stage, have been commissioned. Some minor extensions and finishing works of these schemes are being attended to. Neyyar—stage I, Periyar Valley, Gayathri and Neyyar—Stage II, have been partly commissioned. Cheerakuzhy Irrigation Scheme, will be commissioned during 1965-66.

(c) All the schemes, except Periyar Valley and Pothundy Schemes will be completed during the Third Plan period. Periyar Valley and Pothundy Schemes are expected to be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(d) In regard to the Thottara Punja Scheme, only the construction of the sluice to prevent intrusion of salt water and to store fresh water for irrigation, has been taken up. This has almost been completed.

Income Tax and Estate-Duty Arrears in Rajasthan

1790. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the arrears realised in respect of Income-tax in 1964-65 and those which have been outstanding at the end of that year in Rajasthan; and

(b) the arrears realised in respect of Estate Duty in 1964-65 and those which have been outstanding at the end of that year in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b)

(figures in lakhs of rupees)

	Income-tax	Estate-Duty
Arrears realised in Rajasthan State during 1964-65	64.69	1.36
Arrears outstanding in Rajasthan State as on 31-3-1965	321.33	8.11
	(effective arrears)	

West Bengal Welfare Board

1791. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether income-tax exemption was given to the West Bengal Welfare Board;

(b) if so, whether Government had found out if the funds of this Board came from the West Bengal Flood Relief Committee which had also enjoyed Income-tax exemption and whether it was also to carry out relief to the flood affected people;

(c) who is the General Secretary and other office bearers of this Committee;

(d) whether Government had found out if the accounts of this Committee were audited;

(e) if so, when;

(f) whether all the money was spent in flood-affected areas; and

(g) if not, how much was spent in non-affected districts?

(c) The required information in regard to the refund claims which are still pending is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as ascertained.

Rehabilitation Institutes for the Handicapped

1794. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Murli Manohar;
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new Rehabilitation Institutes in some of the important cities of the country for the benefit of the handicapped during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The details and estimates are under consideration.

Dam on Orai River

1795 { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Masonry Dam on the Orai river in Chittorgarh District in Rajasthan has begun; and

(b) the estimated expenditure on the Project and the contribution of the State and Central Governments thereto?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Work on the masonry dam on the Orai River is in progress since 1963.

(b) The expenditure on the project up to the end of March, 1965, was about Rs. 22.30 lakhs. The Central Government do not give earmarked loans for this project, but provide miscellaneous development loans in

lump sum to the State Government to supplement the resources of the State for financing expenditure on approved schemes in the State Plan.

Harnessing of Chaliyar River

1796. { Shri A. V. Raghavan;
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1589 on the 25th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the Project to harness the Chaliyar River in the Calicut District of Kerala for hydel power generation have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical College at Davangere

1797. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the Medical College recently started in Davangere in Mysore State have asked for any financial assistance from the Central Government; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

शेख अब्दुल्ला को दी गई विदेशी मुद्रा

1798. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री व० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि

(क) ₹१ यात्रा के लिए शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथियों को जो विदेशी मुद्रा

बी गई थी, उसमें से उनकी यात्रा बीच में ही समाप्त कर दिये जाने के कारण बची हुई राशि का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया गया;

(ख) जो धन उन्होंने व्यय किया है क्या उसका हिसाब उन्होंने सरकार को दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार उससे कहा तक सन्तुष्ट है ?

बिस्व मंत्री (श्री ति०त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) शेख अब्दुल्ला घोर उनके साथियों को जो विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई थी, उसमें से वे इस्तेमाल न की गई 1263 रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा लौटा नाये ।

(ख) उनके लिये यह जरूरी नहीं था कि उन्होंने जो रकम खर्च की उसका हिसाब सरकार को दें, क्योंकि सामान्य विनियमों के अन्तर्गत ऐसा करना जरूरी नहीं है ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होगा ।

Accounts of Indians in Foreign Banks

1799. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1087 on the 29th April, 1965 regarding the accounts of Indians in the foreign banks and state:

(a) the names of persons involved in the 14 cases;

(b) the details of each of the cases; and

(c) the result of adjudication in each case?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). The re-

quired information given in the annexure is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4802/65].

Contamination of Fish in Delhi

1800. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi's river fish was found to be contaminated during the month of May, 1965;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the causes thereof; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that they were not aware of any contamination of river fish during the month of May, 1965.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

गंडक परियोजना

1801. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री म० प्र० यादव :

क्या सिंचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार सिंचाई की कुछ बड़ी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये इनको विभिन्न राज्यों से अपने हाथ में लेने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनमें गंडक परियोजना भी शामिल है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गंडक परियोजना को कब तक पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) केन्द्र राज्य सरकारों से किमी भी बृहद सिवाई परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन कार्य को अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार नहीं रखता ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विदेशी मुद्रा

1802. { श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 के उत्तरार्ध और 1965-66 के पूर्वार्ध में किन-किन गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों तथा व्यक्तियों को विदेश यात्रा के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई;

(ख) मंजूर की गई विदेशी मुद्रा में से कितनी राशि केवल उन प्रयोजनों पर व्यय की गई जिनके लिये कि वह मंजूर की गई थी;

(ग) कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का दुरुपयोग किया गया; और

(घ) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी सम्बन्धी नियंत्रण ढीला कर दिया गया है अथवा उसको ढीला किये जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो किस मात्रा तक ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० ल० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) वर्ष भर की अवधि में जिन व्यक्तियों और प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को विदेशी मुद्रा मिली उन सब की सूची तैयार करना बहुत भारी काम है । इस सूचना को इकट्ठा करने में जो श्रम करना पड़ेगा वह संभावित परिणामों की अपेक्षा कहीं ज्यादा होगा ।

(ख) किसी खास प्रयोजन के लिए मंजूर की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा, रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये परमिट में साफ तौर पर बताई गयी शर्तों के अनुसार ही खर्च की जा सकती है और इस्तेमाल न की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा को भारतीय विनिमय नियंत्रण विभाग को लौटाना पड़ता है । खेद है कि इस सम्बन्ध में विशिष्ट सूचना इकट्ठी करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है ।

(ग) जुलाई, 1964 से जून, 1965 की अवधि के बीच, प्रवर्तन निदेशालय ने, 1.8 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा के दुरुपयोग के 93 मामलों का निपटारा किया और कुल 38,975 रुपये का जुर्माना किया ।

(घ) जी हां । व्यापार सम्बन्धी यात्राओं के लिए दी जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा का परिमाण बढ़ाने में कुछ उदारता से काम लिया गया है । इसके अलावा, "निर्यात प्रतिष्ठानों" और अन्य निर्यातकों को, जो काफी अधिक निर्यात करते हैं, विदेशी मुद्रा की काफी मात्रा पेशगी देने की सुविधा भी दे दी गयी है, ताकि वे अल्प सूचना पर और रिजर्व बैंक की पूर्वानुमति के बिना भी यात्राएं कर सकें । विदेशों के भ्रमणों पर व्यय की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा का हिसाब उन्हें भी देना पड़ता है ।

Rehabilitation of Beas Project oustees

1803. { श्री Rameshwar Tania:
श्री S. C. Samanta:
श्री Subodh Hansda:
श्री Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 20 on the 18th February, 1965 and state the progress so far made to finalise the rehabilitation of oustees from the Pong Dam, Sutlej-Beas Link and Harike Projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): The broad principles of the colonisation policy for the resettlement of oustees from Pong Dam, Beas-Sutlej Link, Harike Projects etc. in the Rajasthan Canal

area have since been discussed in a series of meetings with the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Rajasthan. The matter is under further examination after which it will be soon considered in a meeting of the Committee of Direction for the Rajasthan Canal Project.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की विशेष निधि

1804. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की प्रणाली परिषद् ने गत जून में संयुक्त राष्ट्र की विशेष निधि में से भारत को बड़ी राशि दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत को कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई;

(ग) किन-किन कामों पर इस राशि को व्यय किया जायेगा; और

(घ) इससे कितना लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री वि० ना० कृष्णमाधारी) :

(क) से (ग) जी, हां। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की विशेष निधि की प्रणाली परिषद् ने नीचे लिखी दो प्रायोजनाओं के लिए विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं, विदेशों में भारतीयों के लिए शिक्षावृत्तियों और विदेशों से साजसामान की खरीद तथा विविध व्यय के विदेशी मुद्रा सम्बन्धी भ्रंश को पूरा करने के लिए जून, 1965 में 1,893,500 डालर की रकम निर्धारित की है :

1. मद्रास राज्य में भूमिगत जल सम्बन्धी अन्वेषण :

	डालर
विशेषज्ञ	344,100
शिक्षावृत्तियां	25,000

साजसामान	599,500
विविध	81,500
जोड़	1,050,100

2. राष्ट्रीय इलाई और गढ़ाई औद्योगिकी शाला, रांची

	डालर
विशेषज्ञ	345,000
शिक्षावृत्तियां	70,000
साजसामान	350,000
विविध	78,400

जोड़ 843,400

कुल जोड़ 1,893,500

(घ) मद्रास राज्य में भूमिगत जल सम्बन्धी अन्वेषण की प्रायोजना का उद्देश्य मद्रास शहर तथा उसके आस पास के क्षेत्रों में और मद्रास राज्य के तीन अन्य खास-खास क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल के साधनों की जांच करना और मूल्यांकन करना है, ताकि इन क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल साधनों के विकास की अनुकूलतम तथा कम खर्च वाली प्रायोजना तैयार की जा सके। राष्ट्रीय इलाई और गढ़ाई औद्योगिकी शाला रांची में, इलाई और गढ़ाई औद्योगिकी शाखाओं में फोरनेनों, प्रशिक्षकों, तकनीकनों और इंजीनियरों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण देने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होंगी, जिससे इन क्षेत्र में भारतीय उद्योगों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकें।

सड़क परियोजना

1805. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री न० प्र० यादव :

क्या लिखाई और बिद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्पारन जिला (बिहार) के डाका तथा बांझासहन बाना

क्षेत्रों को गण्डक परियोजना के प्रशासन क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत लाने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्णय कब तक हो चायेगा;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप और कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) इस परियोजना से कितनी अधिक आर्थिक समृद्धि होने की संभावना है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव): (क) गण्डक परियोजना की जो डान ब्रांच नहर बनाई जा रही है वह इस क्षेत्र की भी सिंचाई करेगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस स्कीम से 1.7 लाख एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि की सिंचाई होने की सम्भावना है।

(घ) इस क्षेत्र से प्रति वर्ष लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपये की कीमत की फसल—90 लाख मन खाद्यान्न फसल और 14 लाख मन नकदी फसल—उत्पन्न होगी, ऐसी सम्भावना है।

Leprosy Control Centres

1806. Shri Viswa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Leprosy Control Centres at present in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of patients for whom provision has been made in these Centres; and

(c) the total amount of loan or grant given by the Central Government for these Centres during 1964-65?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) At present 11 Leprosy Control Units are working in Uttar

Pradesh under the National Leprosy Control Programme. Besides these, three voluntary agencies are also participating in the Leprosy Control Programme.

(b) A Leprosy Control Unit usually covers a population of 1.5 lakhs. Each Unit caters to about 2,000 patients on an average.

(c) The Leprosy Control Scheme is one of the centrally aided Schemes of the Ministry of Health. For the Centrally-aided schemes, allotment of funds is not made Scheme-wise but the grant-in-aid is sanctioned at the end of each financial year for broad groups or categories of Schemes. A lumpsum grant of Rs. 141.21 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65 for all Centrally-aided Schemes including the Scheme for "Eradication of Leprosy". While information regarding the exact amount of grant drawn by the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65 for eradication of Leprosy is not available, the State Government had made a provision of Rs. 2.94 lakhs for expansion of Leprosy Control Programme in the State for the said year. According to the prescribed pattern of Central assistance for the Leprosy Control Programme, the State Government would be eligible to draw 75 per cent of the non-recurring and 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure incurred by them on the scheme.

Apart from this, grants amounting to Rs. 55,573.00 were released directly to voluntary leprosy institutions working in the State during 1964-65.

दिल्ली के नजफगढ़ नाले का पानी

1807. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये नजफगढ़ नाले के पानी को इस्तेमाल करने के प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत प्रायोग के सहयोग

से कोई अनुसन्धान कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह अनुसन्धान कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) इस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) दिल्ली की जल पृथि व्यवस्था को बढ़ाने के लिये नजफगढ़ झील के पानी के उपयोग के प्रस्ताव पर केन्द्रीय जल एवं विद्युत् आयोग दिल्ली नगर निगम से परामर्श करके विचार कर रही है।

(ख) सम्भवतया यह जांच लगभग एक वर्ष में पूरी हो जायेगी।

(ग) यदि प्रस्ताव व्यावहारिक पाया गया तो यह भी मान्य कर ली जायेगी।

अलौह धातुएं खरीदने के लिये अमरीका से ऋण

1808. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलौह धातुएं खरीदने के लिए अमरीका से ऋण लेने के लिये एग करार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उगकी मुख्य बाने क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० ल० कुरनमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख). संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से अलौह धातुओं का आयात करने की व्यवस्था, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास अभिवरण से प्रायोजना से भिन्न कार्यों के लिए मिलने वाले ऋणों से की जाती है। इन ऋणों से अलौह धातुओं सहित बहुत-सी वस्तुओं के लिए धन की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। प्रायोजना से भिन्न कार्यों के लिए मिलने वाले ऋण सम्बन्धी विनकूल हाल के करार पर, जो 1900 लाख डालर (90.5 करोड़ रुपये) के ऋण के लिए है, 17 जून, 1965 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये।

इस ऋण की रकम, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से अलौह धातुओं सहित बहुत सी वस्तुओं को प्राप्त करने और मंगाने के लिए खर्च की जा सकेगी। यह ऋण चालीस वर्ष की अवधि में चुपाया जाना है और इसके लिए रियायती अवधि 10 वर्ष है। इस पर पहले 10 वर्ष में 1 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर के हिसाब से और बाद में 2½ प्रतिशत के हिसाब से व्याज लगेगा।

तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र

1809. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या लिखाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार सबसे बड़ा तापीय विद्युत् संयंत्र भारत में लगाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तथा कहाँ लगाया जायेगा;

(ग) संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी होगी;

(घ) इस परियोजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा; और

(ङ) इस परियोजना में कितन-कितन राज्यों को लाभ होगा ?

लिखाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (श्री कु० ल० राव) : (क) तथा (ख). चतुर्थ योजना अवधि में दिल्ली के निजट बदरपुर में एक बिजली केन्द्र के प्रतिष्ठापन का प्रश्न भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है। यह भारत में अपनी किस्म का सबसे बड़ा बिजली केन्द्र नहीं होगा।

(ग) केन्द्र की उत्पादन क्षमता शुरू में लगभग 375 मेगावाट होगी और बाद में इस में वृद्धि की जा सकती है। शुरू में इस संयंत्र में 120/125 मेगावाट के 3 यूनिट होंगे।

(घ) लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये ।

(ङ) यह परियोजना उत्तरी क्षेत्र में एक क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र होगी और इससे पंजाब, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और दिल्ली को लाभ पहुँचेगा ।

Urban Community Development Programme

1810. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Heda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are setting up a Central Coordinating Committee to guide and implement the Urban Community Development programme;

(b) whether State-wise allotments of the programme, its annual target and financial implications have been worked out and indicated to the State;

(c) the amount of financial assistance which will be made available to the States; and

(d) whether the State Governments have been requested to make their selection of the towns and the areas where the programme is proposed to be implemented?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. The Committee has been notified.

(b) It has been decided to take up 20 pilot projects during the current financial year. State-wise allotments have so far been worked out and indicated to 10 States and 3 Union Territories. No annual targets have been fixed. The financial implications have been indicated to the State Governments/Union Territories.

(c) The pattern of financial assistance under the scheme will be as follows:—

1. *Expenditure on staff, accommodation etc. of the Projects:*

The Government of India will meet one half of the expenditure and the other half will be met jointly by the State Government and the participating local body, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 47,800 for the first project and Rs. 40,000 for subsequent projects which may be undertaken by any State Government.

2. *Expenditure on Local Programmes:*

50 per cent of the expenditure on local programmes will be shared equally between the Central Government and the State Governments participating local bodies, subject to a matching contribution from the people. The total expenditure on this item is estimated at Rs. 30,000. This provision is intended for such local schemes as are not covered by the normal departmental budget.

3. *Expenditure on Training etc.:*

The expenditure on training, research and evaluation will be met entirely by the Government of India.

The trainees will be given a stipend of Rs. 150 per month during the period of training to meet the cost of boarding and lodging and incidental expenses. They will also be given appropriate T.A. from the place of residence at the place of training and back. However, the salaries of the existing Government or local bodies employees who will be selected for the training will be debited to the projects budgets in the respective States.

4. *Projects in Union Territories:*

The entire expenditure on the pilot projects to be set up in the Union Territories will be borne by the Government of India.

(d) Yes.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation

1811. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has obtained a further loan from West Germany;

(b) the total amount of credit obtained by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India from the World Bank, U.S. Agency for International Development and other countries including West Germany, since its inception; and

(c) The total amount disbursed as loan to the industrial units in the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. West Germany has offered a loan of D.M. 20 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

(b) Inclusive of above, the ICICI has so far obtained foreign credits of U.S. \$1.5 million (from the World Bank and U.S.-AID) and D.M. 60 million from West Germany.

(c) The disbursements upto 31-7-1985 by the ICICI to industrial units in India, against the foreign credits mentioned above amounted to \$61 million from World Bank & U.S. AID loans and D.M. 15.23 million from West German loans. Against its rupee-resources, the ICICI had disbursed upto 31-12-1984 an amount of Rs. 29.53 crores to the industrial units in India.

I.U.C.D.

1812. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been advised that efforts may be

made to use the intra-uterine contraceptive device in at least 50 per cent of the cases handled by the maternity hospitals, post-natal clinics and other institutions as part of the crash programme of family planning;

(b) whether arrangements have been made to organise tours of mobile teams of doctors and nurses of the State Health Services to introduce the device at Primary Health Centres; and

(c) whether a specially trained officer has been deputed to each State to organise this programme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. But arrangements have been made for training of Medical Officers of the State Governments in 6 Regional Training Centres to meet the immediate service needs and to train the Trainers for the States. The bulk of the training will however be undertaken by the State Governments themselves.

Electronic Computers

1813. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to permit import of automatic computer machines for use by the Life Insurance Corporation, State Bank of India and certain private sector concerns;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) the number of machines for which import permits have been sought?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No foreign exchange has been sanctioned for immediate remittance, and the rupees generated by sale or hire of these machines will not be

remitted for a period of ten years, excepting to the extent of 50% of the additional foreign exchange earned by the supplying companies from export of the calculating machines manufactured by them or their associates in India.

(c) Import Licences have been sought for 21 machines.

Funds granted to Punjab for Medical Education and Training

1814. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount granted to the Punjab Government for Centrally sponsored schemes under the Head "Medical Education and Training" during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the schemes on which the amount has been utilised in the State?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Rs. 13.08 lakhs (provisionally) in 1964-65, and Rs. 20.46 lakhs (allocated) in 1965-66.

(b) (i) "Post-graduate Institute at Chandigarh"; and (ii) "Expansion of Medical Colleges in connection with increase in the number of admission due to Emergency".

Removal of Squatters from Government Colonies in Delhi

1815. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of squatters still exist in some Government Colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take effective steps to clear the colonies of such squatters?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). About 5,350 families are still squatting unauthorisedly in Government colonies. A sectorwise clearance programme for the removal of

squatters from Government lands is drawn up for each month by the Delhi Administration in consultation with the land owing authorities concerned. Priority for the clearance of an area is determined according to its land use.

Foreign Companies

1816. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign-owned corporate companies are taxed at a higher rate; and

(b) whether a similar treatment is shown to the Indian companies in the U.K.?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Foreign companies which have made the prescribed arrangements for declaration and payment of dividends within India are charged to income-tax at the same rates as are applicable to Indian companies. However, foreign companies which have not made such arrangements are charged to tax at a higher rate, except in regard to certain categories of their income. Thus dividends received by such companies from a private or closely held Indian company which is engaged in a priority or basic industry is charged at a lower rate. Some concession in the rates of tax is also available to such companies in respect of their income from royalties and technical service fees received under certain agreements approved by the Central Government.

(b) Corporate taxation in the U.K. has undergone radical changes recently and no authoritative information is as yet available.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया गया प्रथम भूगतान

1817. श्री हुसैन बन्धु कब्बाली : क्या निर्माण तथा प्रासाद मंत्री यह जानने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1963 में मार्च, 1964 तक केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण

विभाग ने 4.81 लाख रुपये का अधिक भुगतान कर दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चंद लाला) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी हो जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Tuticorin Thermal Power Station

1818. { Shri Sezhiyan;
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Narendra Singh;
Mahida;
Shri Muthiah;

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an offer from a private industrialist for the construction of a thermal power station at Tuticorin; and

(b) if so, the details of the capital outlay, the capacity and foreign exchange involved in the proposed scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Government of Madras have received an offer from a private industrialist to construct a 250 MW thermal station at Tuticorin at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,683.1 lakhs. Details of the foreign exchange are not known.

बिहार में पीने के पानी की कमी

1819. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष मई और जून में बिहार के प्रायः सभी भागों में कुदों और नानाओं का जल सूख जाने के कारण लोगों और पशुओं का पानी के घारी नहर का सामना करना पड़ा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पानी के इस संकट को दूर करने के लिये केंद्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Price of Gold

1820. { Shri Hanish Chandra
Mathur;
Shri Heda;

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the rate of gold has gone up since the Gold Control Bill was discussed in the House; and

(b) how the present high prices fit in with Government's conclusions regarding beneficial effect of the Gold Control Order on its price level?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) On the 24th December, 1964, when the Gold (Control) Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha, the quotation for 10 grams of gold of 24 carat purity in the Bombay market was around Rs. 118-00. This level was more or less maintained upto March, 1965. Thereafter, there was an upward trend and on the 25th June, it touched Rs. 143-00. Subsequently, there has been a fall and on the 3rd Sept., 1965 the price was quoted at Rs. 125-00.

(b) Gold Control is primarily intended to supplement the anti-smuggling provisions of the Customs Act and its result cannot be judged with reference only to the prices of gold.

Assessment of Incomes

1821. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons whose income is less than Rs. 5000 per

annum and those who are in the income-group of Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 per annum; and

(b) whether any study has been made of the expenditure involved in processing the assessment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) According to Income-tax records, the position as on 31-3-65 was as under:—

Persons having income less than Rs. 5000 per annum	9,42,952
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Persons having income between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 per annum	8,13,148
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(b) No separate study has been made, but the expenditure involved in assessments is always kept in view.

Study in Birth Control

1822. { Shri Heda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study on fertility and its control has been conducted by the Demography Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta;

(b) if so the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no recommendations, as these studies were of a fact-finding nature. The main findings of the studies are as under:—

(i) A general pattern of fertility is that it first rises with the level of living, attains a maximum at the critical level and falls thereafter with further increase in the level of living.

(ii) Fertility rate has a definite relationship with living

standard and ultimately declines with economic growth.

(iii) 7 sterilisations per thousand population per annum of eligible couples may bring down the birth rate by about 20 per cent in 15 years, but with an increased rate of 14 per thousand, the drop in the birth rate would be about 40 per cent in 10 years.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Loans

1823. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Prime Minister's speech at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference at London, in which he distinguished foreign financial aid from the investment loans or ordinary commercial credit and explained the differences in the two from the point of view of the country receiving these credits; and

(b) whether a list of all the foreign loans received by India as clearly divided separately into the two categories mentioned by the Prime Minister and also the total loan amounts received in the two respective categories be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister pointed out that aid in the true sense of the word has to be on much more liberal terms in regard to the period of grace, the length of time over which repayment has to be made, the rate of interest charged and the scope of its use, than ordinary commercial credits.

(b) While in the past the proportion of credits on what might be called commercial terms was rather high, loans currently being made available to or accepted by the Government of India are, as a rule, on better terms. While some loans are on very much more liberal terms than

others, the difference between them being one of degree rather than of kind, it is not possible to categorise them in the manner proposed by the hon'ble Member. Full details of the terms of all loans and credits are made available to Parliament each year in the publication entitled "External Assistance", copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

नई दिल्ली में झुग्गीबासी

1824. श्री हुकम चन्द कछराय : क्या निर्माण श्रीर छायास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार मदनगौर, नारायणा, राजीरी गार्डन तथा बजौरपुर में बसाये गये झुग्गीवासियों को वहाँ से हटाने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके द्वारा बनये गये मकानों के लिये उन्हें कोई मुआवजा दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण श्रीर छायास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) से (ग). झुग्गी और शौ.शो हटाने का प्रस्ताव के अन्तर्गत गैर कायूंगे तौर पर बैठने वालों को सरकारी तथा सार्व निरु भूमि से पहले तो अन्तरिम उपाय के रूप में 25 वर्ग गज के प्लॉटों पर हटाने तथा इसके बाद पात्र वर्गों को लम्बी अवधि का बन्दोबस्त करने के लिए 80 वर्ग गज के प्लॉटों अथवा टैनमेटों के आवंटन की व्यवस्था है। जिन गैर कायूंगे तौर पर बैठने वालों को 80 वर्ग गज के प्लॉट आवंटित किये जा चुके हैं उन्हें विशेषज्ञ नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन उन लोगों को जिन्हें 25 वर्ग गज के प्लॉट आवंटित किये गये हैं, 80 वर्ग गज के प्लॉट अथवा टैनमेट तथा समय दिये जायेंगे बसंत कि वे उसके पात्र हों, और उन्हें उनमें भोजन होगा।

दिल्ली में मकानों का निर्माण

1825. श्री हुकम चन्द कछराय : क्या निर्माण श्रीर छायास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दक्षिण दिल्ली में तथा उसके पास पास रिहायशी मकान बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये मकान किस लोगों के लिए बनये जायेंगे; और

(ग) कितने मकान बनये जायेंगे तथा इनके निर्माण पर क्या लागत धार्यगी ?

निर्माण श्रीर छायास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क), से (ग). रामकृष्णपुरम की बस्ता के प्रतिरिक्त जो कि विकासार्थन है, दक्षिण दिल्ली में कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों के विकास का प्रस्ताव है। उन भूमि पर जिसके मिलने की संभावना है केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए लगभग 20,000 रिहायशी यूनिट बनये जा सकते हैं। इस स्तर पर निर्माण की लागत बताना कठिन है। यह केवल तभी पता चल सकेगा जब निर्माण शुरू कर दिया जाये और उस समय जो दर प्रसिद्ध हों। यह फिर बता दिया जाये कि कार्यक्रम कई वर्षों में फैलना पड़ेगा।

Piazza between Vijay Chowk and India Gate (New Delhi)

1826. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to preserve magnificent piazza between Vijay Chowk and India Gate; and

(b) if so, the measures which have been taken therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The Government have decided that there will be no further building coming on either side of Rajpath in the Central Vista

except the National Theatre, which is proposed to be located on the plot of land contained by Rajpath, Janpath, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road and Man Singh Road. All other open spaces will be left as green areas between Vijay Chowk and India Gate.

Central Assistance for State Projects

1827. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposals for making available additional Central assistance during the current year for financing Barna and Halali Irrigation Projects over and above the allocation in the State Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pre-Olympic Tour by Indian Hockey Team

1828. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Hockey Federation which had earned about £10,000 in its pre-olympic tour of New Zealand and some other countries last year had not rendered a consolidated account; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Bawana Escape (Delhi)

1829. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flood threat to villages in Delhi has

increased because of the refusal by the Punjab Government to deepen and widen the Bawana Escape;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Government Accommodation for Employees of Revenue Department

1830. { Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministry has suggested that Government servants should be provided with accommodation in Government colonies in the interest of integrity, as per recommendation made by the Santhanam Committee;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that officials of the Departments like Income-tax, Customs and Excise, if forced to find their own accommodation in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta are liable to come under the influence of landlords; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to provide accommodation to such employees?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Revenue Department had started a phased construction programme since 1952. A construction programme costing about Rs. 3 Crores was approved in 1959 and another Rs. 5 Crore programme was approved in 1962 to enlarge the housing available for the Revenue Department and its officials. It has not been possible to complete this programme yet due to conditions created by the Emergency and shortage of funds. The

principle being accepted, Government accommodation to the revenue officers will be provided as and when it can be got ready.

Deaths due to Heart Attack

1831. { Shri M. N. Swamy;
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deaths due to heart attack upto the end of July, 1965;

(b) how it compares with the corresponding figure of the previous years;

(c) the steps taken to conduct research to find out a drug for the disease;

(d) how many scientists have been employed on this and the amount spent on this account per annum; and

(e) whether any drug is available anywhere in the world?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as collected.

(c) Clinical appraisal and research in various drugs and other aspects of heart disease are in progress. The Indian Council of Medical Research are studying the incidence of ischaemic heart disease in urban and rural population.

The Council have also made available funds for investigations on rheumatic heart diseases.

(d) This information is not readily available. Moreover, the work is being done by the normal staff attached to the medical cardiology and other Departments of the various institutions and by the I.C.M.R. with their assistance as well as that of research Scholars. The Indian

Council of Medical Research, during the current financial year, have sanctioned 19 schemes on different aspects of coronary heart diseases involving a total budget of Rs. 1,83,780.

(e) Several drugs on treatment and prevention of this disease are being used in the world, but no definite cure is yet available.

Kumbh Mela

1832. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the help which the Central Government propose to extend to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the coming Kumbh Mela at Allahabad in 1966?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Drinking Water Supply in Maharashtra

1833. { Shri M. L. Jadhav;
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of drinking water in the rural areas of Maharashtra State;

(b) whether a number of pipe-water supply schemes have been held up for want of technical personnel and adequate funds; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to relieve the scarcity of drinking water in Maharashtra State?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. There is shortage of drinking water in the villages located in the difficult and scarcity areas of the State.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the State Govern.

ment and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Education Allowance to Central Government Employees in West Bengal

1834. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that education allowance is not being paid to the Central Government Employees in West Bengal in spite of the fact that Primary Education in that State is not free;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify this anomaly?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). According to the existing orders, reimbursement is admissible of tuition fees payable and actually paid by Government employees drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 600/- p.m. on behalf of their children for education in recognised Middle and High Schools or Higher Secondary Schools. Primary education was excluded from reimbursement because information available was that such education was free in all the States. Enquiries made now reveal that in West Bengal, while in rural areas primary education is free, in municipal areas, the aided and unaided primary schools and primary sections of Government Secondary Schools charge some tuition fees.

(c) The matter is being reviewed.

Construction of Under-Bridge near Safdarjang Airport

1835. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decision has been taken to construct an

under-bridge to replace the present level crossing near the Safdarjang Air-Port, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the cost involved;

(c) when the work will start; and

(d) the target to complete the work?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

(c) The work is expected to be taken in hand in October, 1965.

(d) The target date for the completion of the bridge is December, 1966.

Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference

1836. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the first time the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference is being held outside U.K. at Kingston on the 23rd September, 1965; and

(b) if so, whether India will be participating in the Conference?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. Similar Conferences were held in several places outside U.K. The Conference met at Accra, Washington and Kuala Lumpur in September, 1961, 1962 and 1964 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

षाणक्यपुरी के निकट झुग्गी निवासी

1837. **श्री बागड़ी:** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में षाणक्यपुरी के निकट झुग्गी निवासी बड़ी बुरी और गन्दी स्थिति में रह रहे हैं और उन्हें बुनियादी नागरिक सुविधाएँ, अर्थात् बिजली, समुचित सफाई तथा नाली आदि की सुविधाएँ भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिनके अभाव में हैजे के फैलने की घासंका हो सकती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, त: इन मामले में विशेष-कर हेमा फैलो के खारे को कम करने के सिधे सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० तुशीला नायर) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Hindustan Housing Factory

1838. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) whether any market survey has been made to gauge the demands of private parties and other Government Departments so as to put the Chemical Treatment Plant of the Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd. to full capacity in the absence of which there has been heavy recurring financial loss; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey made?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b) No. Publicity has been and is being given about the existence of the Chemical Treatment Plant to attract business from Government Departments as well as private parties. As a result thereof the value of orders which was Rs. 4,000 in 1961-62 rose to Rs. 8,000 in 1964-65.

The Chemical Treatment Plant forms a small section of the existing Woodwork Department in the Factory and no staff has been exclusively employed for the running of the Plant. As and when orders are received, some staff of the Woodwork Department is put on the job part-time. As such, the Factory is not maintaining a separate profit and loss account in respect of the Chemical Treatment Plant.

Techno-Economic Survey of U.P.

1839. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research on Techno-Economic Survey of Uttar Pradesh in which an investment of Rs. 5,219 crores has been suggested for the period 1961-76; and

(b) whether the Planning Commission has examined the recommendations made by the Council in this regard?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This survey was organised by the Council at the request of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The recommendations in the report presumably will be considered among other factors, by the State Government in presenting to the Planning Commission the Draft Outline of the State's Fourth Plan.

Willington Hospital, New Delhi

1840. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Willington Hospital there is no stand-by arrangement for the supply of water and electric power and the operation theatres of that hospital are also not adequately air-conditioned; and

(b) if so, how and when Government propose to remove these shortcomings?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Stand-by-arrangements for supply of water are available. There are 6 (Six) hand pumps, and a water storage tank of about 15,000 Gallons capacity. Tubewells are also proposed to be bored.

As for stand-by electric power, a 15 K.W. Diesel Generator is being installed. The question of providing further stand-by arrangements to certain essential Departments has been taken up with the C. P. W. D.

The Operation Theatres on the ground and first floors are adequately air-conditioned.

Explosion in Asoka Hotel Power sub-Station

1841. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of explosion in the Asoka Hotel Power sub-station on the 8th July, 1965;

(b) the extent of damage caused by the explosion; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the recurrence of such incidents?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Investigation shows that the oil circuit breaker was damaged on account of mechanical failure of the operating mechanism causing explosion.

(b) The explosion caused the death of one sub-station attendant. Besides material damage is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 7,000 approximately.

(c) The matter is being studied further and remedial measures can be taken after the study is made.

Prize Bonds

1842. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount against the Interest Free Prize Bonds that has been disbursed so far and how much remains to be claimed; and

(b) the amount of prizes that was given away on these Bonds and how much remained to be claimed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 14.03

crores (approximately) have been repaid and about Rs. 6.24 crores remain to be claimed.

(b) The total amount of prizes paid as on 31st July, 1965 is about Rs. 2.38 crores and prizes of the value of Rs. 79.58 lakhs remain to be claimed

Western Loans

1843. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development have made a move for general easing of Western loan terms to lessen the burden of debt on developing countries recently;

(b) if so, the nature of the move; and

(c) Government's reaction to this move?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Development Assistance Committee of the OECD held its fourth annual high-level meeting in Paris in July, 1965. On considering the Chairman's report on the 1965 Annual Aid Review, the Committee recommended *inter-alia* that Members who do not already provide at least 70 per cent of their official assistance in the form of grants should endeavour to provide 80 per cent or more of their total official assistance at favourable terms i.e., either as grants or as loans with long maturities at low rates of interest and with average grace period of seven years. Members were also asked to extend favourable terms on as wide a geographic basis as possible, and to reduce the scope of aid tying

(c) The above recommendations are primarily for the consideration of the countries in Western Europe, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Japan which are members of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

Availability of Foreign Exchange to Public Sector Undertakings

1844. { Shri Tan Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be practically no free foreign exchange available to public sector undertakings for maintenance of imports this year;

(b) if so, its impact on production; and

(c) the steps taken to tide over the crisis?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). In the light of our present foreign exchange situation allocations of free foreign exchange to all sectors including public sector undertaking have to be on a considerably reduced scale.

Wherever possible, suitable allocation from 'Aid' and 'Rupee' resources have been given to supplement the reduced free foreign exchange allocations and this should to this extent off-set the adverse effect of the reduced availability of free foreign exchange. However, the reduction in free foreign exchange would affect production.

(c) The steps taken to tide over the foreign exchange crisis were outlined in the Finance Minister's broadcast speech on 17th July, 1965 and also in his speech in the Lok-Sabha on 19th August, 1965.

Rajghat Memorial

1845. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Works and Housing be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far by Government on the erection of the Rajghat Memorial and the development of its surrounding areas; and

(b) the present estimates of total expenditure on the project?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Meh: Chaud Khanna): (a) About Rs. 41.30 lakhs till the end of July, 1965.

(b) Rs. 91.40 lakhs.

L.I.C. Mortgage Scheme

1846. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of towns, State-wise, included in the list of towns under the Mortgage scheme of the L.I.C.;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring more towns under the Scheme; and

(c) the criteria adopted in including towns under the scheme?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) (i) *Madhya Pradesh*: Bhopal, Indore and Jabalpur; (ii) *Uttar Pradesh*: Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Varanasi; (iii) *Assam*: Gauhati, (iv) *Bihar*: Patna; (v) *Orissa*: Cuttack; (vi) *West Bengal*: Asansol and Calcutta; (vii) *Delhi*: Delhi; (viii) *Jammu & Kashmir*: Jammu; (ix) *Punjab*: Amritsar, Chandigarh, Jullundur and Ludhiana; (x) *Rajasthan*: Ajmer and Jaipur; (xi) *Andhra Pradesh*: Hyderabad; (xii) *Kerala*: Ernakulam and Trivandrum; (xiii) *Madras*: Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai; (xiv) *Mysore*: Bangalore; (xv) *Gujarat*: Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat; (xvi) *Maharashtra*: Bombay, Nagpur, Nasik and Poona.

(b) Not at present.

(c) The growth of towns as reflected by the increase in population and industrial and commercial activities.

Tours of Planning Commission's Members Abroad

1847. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Planning Commission Members who had gone

abroad between January and July, 1965 and the duration of their stay abroad in each case;

(b) the purpose of the visit in each case;

(c) the foreign exchange involved in each case; and

(d) the expenditure involved in the Indian money for the purchase of foreign exchange or otherwise?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4803/65].

Committee on Power Project

1848. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri R. S. Pandey;

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee of officials to review the progress of certain power projects and to explore measures for the expeditious execution of work on projects;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee and the names of the power projects falling under the purview of the Committee; and

(c) whether the Committee has since started working?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee has been set up to review the progress of execution of certain power projects and to eliminate the difficulties and bottlenecks being experienced by the concerned project authorities in order that benefits envisaged from such projects during the Third Plan are realised by the target dates. The projects proposed to be reviewed by this Committee are Kothagudam (Andhra Pradesh), Pathratu (Bihar), Kalakote (Jammu and Kashmir), Sabarigiri (Kerala), Korba (Madhya Pradesh), Bharavathy (Mysore), Kanpur (U.P.), Durgapur (West Bengal), Neyveli

Extensions (Madras), Porambikulam (Madras) and Talcher (Orissa).

(c) Yes.

Jamuna Fish

1849. { Shri Ram Sewak;
Shri P. G. Sen;

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jamuna fish has been found unfit for consumption as harmful chemicals are found in it;

(b) if so, how this contamination has developed; and

(c) the steps taken for its elimination?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that they are not aware of this.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

कारखानों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों की भागीदारी

1850. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या योजना मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष ने कारखानों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों की हिस्सा देने के विषय में कोई मुझाव दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उतका शीरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० जगत) :

(क) और (ख). तीनों योजना के दोषात् संसूक्त प्रबन्ध परिषदों के काम से जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुए हैं और कर्मचारियों तथा प्रबन्धकों में निरूट का सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिए जो दूसरे कदम उठाये गये हैं, योजना आयोग उन ही समाप्ता करने के काम में लग चुका है। योजना आयोग सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों में सहाय्य लेकर शत बात पर जो विचार कर रहा है कि श्रमिक संग न चौंका योजना के आर्थिक विकास कार्यक्रमों की शीरा के काम में किस प्रकार पूरी तरह भाग ले सकते हैं।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के लाभ

1851. { श्री मधु सिमरने :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या बोजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के लाभ में वृद्धि करने तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से प्रतिस्पर्धी बनने योग्य बनाने के उद्देश्य में क्या सरकार उद्योग-सम्पन्न देशों में विभिन्न वस्तुओं के वर्तमान भाव तथा उनकी लागत सम्बन्धी आंकड़े एकत्र करना तथा उन्हें प्रकाशित करना वांछनीय समझती है ।¹

(ख) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में होने वाले घाटे को मूल्य बढ़ा कर पूरा किया जायेगा अथवा क्या खर्चों में कमी करके तथा उत्पादन में वृद्धि करके इसे पूरा किया जायेगा और

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

बित्त मंत्री (श्री तिमो० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) जी नहीं । कारण यह है कि विभिन्न वस्तुओं की कीमतों के आंकड़े, प्रौद्योगिक दृष्टि से उन्नत देशों की सरकारों द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं और वे भासानी से उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं । विभिन्न वस्तुओं की लागत सम्बन्धी जानकारी आम तौर पर गोपनीय समझी जाती है, इसलिए वह प्रकाशन के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होगी ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों को जो हानि होती है उस के कारण अलग अलग शहरखानों के सम्बन्ध में अलग अलग होते हैं । इसलिए, प्रतिकारात्मक उपाय इन्हीं परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर होंगे और उन्हें, सुझाये गये सभी उपायों या उनमें से किसी एक को अपना कर अमल में लाया जायेगा । इसलिए उठाये जाने वाले कदमों का निर्धारण समय समय पर, प्रत्येक उद्योग

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और उत्पादित वस्तु के सम्बन्ध में उत्पन्न होने वाली स्थिति की दृष्टि से करना पड़ेगा ।

Family Planning

1853. { श्री E. Barua:
श्री E. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 15-man team sponsored by the Government of India in co-operation with U.S. A.I.D. has recently visited Korea and studied the ways of family planning prevalent there; and

(b) if so, whether the said team has submitted any report to Government as a result of their study tour?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Hogenkal Project

1854. { श्री Basappa:
श्री Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the steps Government have taken or propose to take to resolve the conflict between Mysore and Madras on the question of Hogenkal Hydro-electric scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): A copy of the Project as drawn up by Madras State Electricity Board containing details of works proposed on the Madras side has been made available to the Mysore Government. The Mysore Government have stated that the proposals for the Mysore side would be sent by the end of 1963. Thereafter, steps can be taken to resolve the differences, if any, between the two States pertaining to the Hogenkal Project.

परियोजनाओं पर खर्च की गई बिजली सूझा

1854. श्री उषा० प्र० ज्योतिषी :
क्या बित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना

घनघटि में प्रत्येक परियोजना पर वर्षवार कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई ; और

(ख) उक्त घनघटि में सरकारी, तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में पृथक पृथक नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई और उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना इक्की की जा रही है और उसे यथासमय सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

देहाती मकान योजना

1855. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देहाती मकान योजना के अन्तर्गत, ऋण की सीमा मकान की लागत के 66-2/3 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 80 प्रतिशत करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 1965-66 में कुल कितनी रकम दी जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाला) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ग्रामीण आवास योजना के लिए राज्यों और संघ क्षेत्रों ने 1965-66 के अपने बजट-अनुमानों में लगभग कुल 1.5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है ।

Water Consumption Charges

1856. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee have submitted a proposal to Government for increasing the filtered water consumption charges by 50 per cent.; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

भूमि तथा विकास पदाधिकारी का कार्यालय

1857. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूमि तथा विकास पदाधिकारियों के कार्यालय में मामलों को निबटाने में अनावश्यक रूप से विलम्ब होता है जिससे न केवल जनता को परेशानी होती है बल्कि भ्रष्टाचार को भी प्रोत्साहन मिलता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनके लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ताकि इस प्रकार देरी न हो ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द लाला) : (क) और (ख). भूमि तथा विकास पदाधिकारी के कार्यालय में कुछ देर होती ही है लेकिन यह इसलिए होती है कि बहुत से मामलों में पट्टे की शर्तों की कानूनी व्याख्या सन्निहित रहती है जिसमें समय लगना आवश्यक है । कभी कभी देर इसलिए भी लगती है कि पट्टेदार पूरी सूचना नहीं देते । किसी भी अवस्था में भूमि तथा विकास पदाधिकारी के कार्यालय की कार्य पद्धति के पुनर्गठन का प्रश्न परीक्षाधीन है तथा सभी परिहाय देरी को कम करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ।

नई बिल्डी में झुग्गियों में रहने वाले

1858. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीरो-मन्दिर, और चाणस्यपुरी की झुग्गियों में रहने वाले

लोगों को मदनगीर, बजीरपुर, नरैना और राजौरी गार्डन, दिल्ली में बसाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि झुग्गियां गिराते समय लोगों को बिना जन गणना चिट के फ्लाटमेंट फार्म दिये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन लोगों को उक्त फ्लाटमेंट फार्मों के प्राधार पर दुकानों के लिये भूमि दी गई और वे उन्हें बना चुके हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उन्हें रद्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चण्ड लाला) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). जून-जुलाई 1960 में हुई विशेष जन गणना के दौरान सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि के अनधिकृत झुग्गी बासियों को जन गणना की पंचियां (सैन्सस स्लिप्स) दी गयी थी । उन मामलों में जिनमें कि झुग्गी बासियों के पास दो झुग्गी थी, एक उनके रहने के लिए और दूसरी दुकान के लिए—उन्हें दो जन गणना-पंचियां दी गयी थीं । जब कोई क्षेत्र खाली होता है तब दिल्ली नगर निगम, उन झुग्गी-बासियों को जिनके पास दो जन गणना-पंचियां होती हैं, दो एलाटमेंट पंचियां देता है—एक रिहायश के प्लाट की और दूसरी दुकान के प्लाट की । और अन्य सभी झुग्गी-बासियों को जिन्हें एक एक जन गणना पंचि दी गयी है, उन्हें प्रत्येक का या तो दुकान के लिये या रिहायश के लिए एक प्लाट प्रसाद किया जाता है । कुछ लोगों को दो फ्लाटमेंट मिल गये जबकि वे केवल एक के अधिकारी थे । इन मामलों में दूसरे प्लाट के फ्लाटमेंट को या तो रद्द कर दिया गया है या उनकी छानबीन हो रही है ।

झुग्गियों में रहने वाले

1859. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजौरी गार्डन में बसाये गये झुग्गियों में रहने वाले लोगों के पास फ्लाटमेंट चिट होने के बावजूद भी उन्हें अब तक दुकानें फ्लाट नहीं की गई हैं जबकि नरैना, मदनगीर और बजीरपुर में बसाये गये झुग्गियों में रहने वाले लोगों को फ्लाटमेंट चिटों के प्राधार पर दुकानें और भकान फ्लाट किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजौरी गार्डन में बसाये गये झुग्गियों में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ भेदभाव पूर्ण बर्ताव करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहर चण्ड लाला) : (क) और (ख). जून-जुलाई 1960 में हुई विशेष जन गणना के दौरान सरकारी तथा सार्वजनिक भूमि के अनधिकृत झुग्गी-बासियों को जन गणना की पंचियां (सैन्सस स्लिप्स) दी गयी थीं । उन मामलों में जिनमें कि झुग्गी-बासियों के पास दो अलग अलग झुग्गियां थीं—एक उनके रहने के लिए और दूसरी दुकान के लिए—उन्हें दो जन गणना-पंचियां दी गयी थीं । जब कोई क्षेत्र खाली होता है तब दिल्ली नगर निगम, उन झुग्गी-बासियों को जिनके पास दो जन गणना-पंचियां होती हैं, दो एलाटमेंट पंचियां देता है—एक रिहायश के प्लाट की और दूसरी दुकान के प्लाट की । जिन के पास केवल एक जन गणना पंचि है उन्हें एक प्लाट, या तो दुकान का या रिहायश का दिया जाता है ।

राजौरी गार्डन को भेजे गये झुग्गी बासियों के मामले में भी यही नीति अपनाई गयी है । फिर भी उस बन्ती को भेजे गये कुछ झुग्गी बासियों को दो एलाटमेंट मिल गये

जबकि वे केवल एक के अधिकारी थे। इसलिए उनका दूसरा एलाटमेंट रद्द कर दिया गया था। दूसरी वस्तियों के लोगों के मामले में जिनको दो एलाटमेंट मिल गये हैं लेकिन वे केवल एक के अधिकारी हैं उनकी भी छानबीन की जा रही है। इसलिए विभिन्न वस्तियों के झुग्गी वासियों को प्लाटों के घलाटमेंट में कोई पक्षपात नहीं है।

गर्भ निरोध

1860. श्री प० सा० झाड़पाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि गर्भ निरोध के ऐसे उपायों का जो पूर्णतः विश्वसनीय नहीं हैं, राष्ट्र के स्वास्थ्य पर कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जनता की जानकारी तथा उसके द्वारा धननाये जाने के लिए कोई अन्य स्वास्थ्यप्रद युक्ति निकाली गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का गैर-सरकारी स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं से, जिन्होंने अपने अनुसंधान तथा धनुभव के आधार पर गर्भनिरोध के नये उपाय निकाले हैं, कोई जानकारी मिली है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रचारित गर्भ निरोध उपायों का राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य पर कोई हानिप्रद प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

(ख) से (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Pakistan's claim on Ganga

1861. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's Minister for Industries and

Natural Resources has stated while commenting on Farraka barrage that Ganga is an international river and it was not within the power of one country to alter the natural conditions of its own territory to the disadvantage of a neighbouring State under the International Law; and

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

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) According to Press reports, a statement to this effect is said to have been made by Pakistan's Central Minister for Industries and Natural Resources, but there is no official information.

(b) The Government of India do not agree with the views attributed to the Pakistan Minister.

State Electricity Boards

1862. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the State Electricity Boards and other public sector organizations engaged in power supply to effect economy in capital and operational and maintenance expenditure to achieve the desired level of earnings by increasing the tariff, as per recommendations of the Venkataraman Committee; and

(b) the steps taken by the Boards and other organisations to reduce expenditure in top-heavy overheads/administrative charges and capital cost of the schemes?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The State Electricity Boards are autonomous bodies set up by the State Governments under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. The Boards are required to adjust their charges from time to time so as not to run at a loss. The financial working of most of the Boards has, however, not been satisfactory all these years. A Committee with Shri

R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Madras was set up in April, 1964 with the following terms of reference:—

- (a) To suggest ways and means of improving the revenues of various State Electricity Boards and also the income from electricity duty; and
- (b) To suggest the pattern of relationship between tariff and electricity duty.

The Committee has since submitted its report and in para 24 thereof *inter alia* observed as follows:—

It is imperative that every Electricity Board should strive to operate at the maximum efficiency and economy. The State Governments have adequate powers under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, to watch the efficiency and performance of State Electricity Boards and take necessary corrective action. The Committee would like to emphasise that without recourse to such action by the State Governments, the Boards themselves would be well advised to always keep the costs of generating, transmitting and distributing electrical energy including overheads as low as possible and to take necessary and suitable steps to this end by periodical reviews.

The recommendations of the Committee have been brought to the notice of the State Governments/State Electricity Boards for their guidance.

The details regarding the economy effected or to be effected by the various State Electricity Board in capital and operation and maintenance expenditure and steps taken to reduce administrative expenditure etc. are not available. The State Electricity Boards are required to observe eco-

nomy measures in pursuance of the above observations of the Committee.

नई दिल्ली में सरकारी क्वार्टरों में पानी के मीटर

1863. { श्री बुजराज सिंह :
श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :

क्या निर्माण और धावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या माता सुन्दरी रोड और मीरदंद रोड के 'जी' टाइप क्वार्टरों में प्रलग प्रलग पानी के मीटर लगाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वे कब तक लगाय जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और धावास मंत्री (श्री मेहर खन्ड खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) क्वार्टरों के बाहर वर्तमान मीटर चैम्बरों को भीतर की ओर किया जा रहा है। यह कर चुकने के बाद मीटर लगाये जायेंगे।

Outstanding Municipal dues

1864. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 380 on the 11th March, 1965 and state:

(a) the number of Gazetted Officers, Ministry/Department-wise who have left the Government accommodation without clearing the electrical bills to New Delhi Municipal Committee/Delhi Municipal Corporation during the last 10 years;

(b) the total amount of outstanding bills as on the 31st July, 1965;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to recover the amount from the respective officers; and

(d) the reasons for not recovering the amount upto this time?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). Two statements giving the requisite information for the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Municipal Corporation separately are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4804/65].

Pay Scales of Gestetner Operators and Staff Car Drivers in Ministries

1866. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scales of Gestetner Operators and staff car drivers in the

Ministries and other offices of the Government of India;

(b) whether there is any difference in the scales of pay of the above category of staff;

(c) if so, the reasons for this disparity; and

(d) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to remove this disparity?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) (a) The standard scales in respect of these posts are as follows:

(1) (i) Senior Gestetner Operators	(i) Rs. 110-3-131.
(ii) Junior Gestetner Operators	(ii) Rs. 80-1-85-2-95-EB-3-110.
(2) Staff Car Drivers	(i) Rs. 110-3-131-3-15-EB-4-175-5-180 (for Staff Car Drivers working in the Secretariat Office of the Ministers of the Government of India.
	(i) Rs. 110-3-131-3-130 (for others).

(b) Yes,

(c) and (d). The Staff Car Drivers working in Secretariat Offices of the Ministries have been allowed a higher scale in view of the exceptionally arduous nature of their duties involving long hours. Pay scales have necessarily to vary with the nature and complexity of the work assigned to each post. It is not always possible to have uniformity in this matter.

फर्रुखाबाद जिले से वसूल किया गया उत्पादन शुल्क

1867. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि फर्रुखाबाद जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) से 1947 से 1963 तक प्रति वर्ष केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री तिमोतु कृष्णमाचारी) : 1947-48 से लेकर 1950-51 तक के वर्षों में उस जिले से वसूल केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के धांकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

लेकिन 1951-52 से 1963-64 तक की अवधि के प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष की अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	राजस्व (केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क)
(हाथे हजारों में)	
1951-52 .	4282
1952-53 .	4369
1953-54 .	3837
1954-55 .	2935
1955-56 .	2471
1956-57 .	2834
1957-58 .	4836
1958-59 .	5094
1959-60 .	5606
1960-61 .	6118
1961-62 .	7099
1962-63 .	7530
1963-64 .	9088

फर्रुखाबाद जिले में तम्बाकू का उत्पादन

1868. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद जिले में 1947 से 1963 की अवधि में प्रतिवर्ष खटा हुआ तम्बाकू कितनी मात्रा में पैदा किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन वर्षों में छत्त तम्बाकू का कम उत्पादन हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) :

(क) 1951-52 से 1963-64 तक के वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश के फर्रुखाबाद जिले में हुई "रस्सा" तम्बाकू की पैदावार के धाँकड़े नीचे दिये गये विवरण-पत्र में हैं। धाँकड़े कलेन्डर वर्ष के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते हैं, इसलिये सूचना वित्तीय वर्षों के अनुसार दी गई है। 1947-48 से 1950-51 तक के वर्षों की सू. ना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

वर्ष	उत्पादन
	(000) किलोग्राम
1951-52 .	14955
1952-53 .	7855
1953-54 .	10654
1954-55 .	9362
1955-56 .	12508
1956-57 .	17262
1957-58 .	2862
1958-59 .	9227
1959-60 .	7508
1960-61 .	6351
1961-62 .	6340
1962-63 .	4539
1963-64 .	6684

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) उत्पादन में गिरावट के कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) उपभोक्ताओं का 'चोपडिया' तम्बाकू को पसन्द करना जो अधिक अच्छी किस्म का तम्बाकू है और धीरे धीरे 'रस्सा' तम्बाकू के स्थान पर उसका प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है।
- (2) उपभोक्ताओं की प्रादुर्भाव ('रस्सा' तम्बाकू के प्रयोग के मुख्य साधन) हुक्के के बदले बीड़ी और सिगरेटों के प्रयोग में बदल रही हैं।
- (3) 'रस्सा' तम्बाकू घटिया किस्म की होने से उत्पादक को कम फायदा; और
- (4) दूमरी उन वस्तुओं की होती जिनकी अच्छी कीमत मिलती है और जिनको बेचने में आसानी रहती है।

Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad

1869. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the abnormal delay in the going into production of the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to expedite the production?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The delay is due mainly to the difficulty, in the initial stages, in finding a suitable contractor to undertake the work on the main mill building, the persistent shortage of essential building materials like cement and steel and some delay in the finalisation of orders for certain important items of equipment having long delivery periods.

(b) These difficulties have now been largely overcome. The main

mill building is almost ready and a major part of the machinery and equipment has arrived at the site. Arrangements are being made to start the erection of these machinery. It is expected that the mill can be commissioned sometime in the latter half of 1966.

Demands of Doctors in Bihar

1870. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Bihar asking for the grant of financial assistance to meet the demands for higher pay scales put forth by the Doctors in the service of the State Government; and

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

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Officers in Tripura

1871. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Officers of the Union Territory of Tripura have given notice of resignation on some demands;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

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

11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ON WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the

Table a copy of Annual Report on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended the 31st March, 1965, under section 638 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4787/65.]

NOTIFICATIONS IN RELATION TO STATE OF KERALA

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Notification No. SRO 280/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 13th July, 1965, making certain amendment to the Trivandrum City Improvement Trust Accounts and Finance Rules, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 137 of the Trivandrum City Improvement Trust Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4788/65].

(ii) Notification No. SRO 288/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th July, 1965, containing the Kerala Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Kerala Local Authorities Loans Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4789/65.]

(iii) Notification No. SRO 299/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 27th July, 1965, making certain amendment to the Rules relating to the preparation of Annual

Financial Statement and the Accounts to be kept by the Municipal Councils, under sub-section (2) of section 345 of the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4790/65.]

- (iv) Notification No. SRO 292/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 20th July, 1965, containing the Kerala Places of Public Resort Rules, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Kerala Places of Public Resort Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4791/65].

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI VARISHTA PANCHAYAT (AMENDMENT) RULES

Dr. Sushila Nayar: On behalf of Shri Hathi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Varishta Panchayat (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1101 dated the 7th August, 1965, as corrected by G.S.R. 1238 dated the 28th August, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4792/65].

CORRIGENDUM TO LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Planning (Shri S. E. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. GSR 1223 dated the 28th August, 1965, containing Corrigendum to the Life

Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in SGR 1094 dated the 31st July, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4793/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, ESTATE DUTY ACT, INCOME-TAX ACT, AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:
 - (i) GSR 1196 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (ii) GSR 1197 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (iii) GSR 1198 dated the 30th August, 1965
 - (iv) GSR 1199 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (v) GSR 1200 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (vi) GSR 1201 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (vii) GSR 1202 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (viii) GSR 1203 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (ix) GSR 1204 dated the 20th August, 1965.
 - (x) GSR 1205 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (xi) GSR 1206 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (xii) GSR 1207 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (xiii) GSR 1208 dated the 20th August, 1965
 - (xiv) GSR 1209 dated the 20th August, 1965

[Shri Rameshwar Sahu]

(xv) GSR 1219 dated the 20th August, 1965

(xvi) GSR 1211 dated the 20th August, 1965

(xvii) GSR 1212 dated the 20th August, 1965

(xviii) GSR 1213 dated the 20th August, 1965

(xix) GSR 1214 dated the 20th August, 1965

(xx) GSR 1215 dated the 20th August, 1965

(xxi) GSR 1216 dated the 20th August, 1965

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4794/65].

(2) a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) The Estate Duty (Amendment) Rules, 1965 (Hindi Version) published in Notification No. GSR 742 dated the 14th May, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4795/65].

(ii) The Tax Credit Certificate (Exports) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1183 dated the 18th August, 1965, under sub-section (4) of section 280ZE of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4796/65].

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-first Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 1228 dated the 28th August, 1965, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and

Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4797/65].

11.01 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) "In accordance with the provision of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1965, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(2) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Warehousing Corporations (Supplementary) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1964, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th September, 1965, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 10, for the word 'Fifteenth' the word 'Sixteenth' be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 13, for the figure '1964' the figure '1965' be substituted.

The Schedule

3. That at page 2, for lines 20 and 21, the following be substituted, namely:—

"5. Mysore

6. Punjab

7. Rajasthan

8. Uttar Pradesh."

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.

11.01-3/4 hrs.

**WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONS
(SUPPLEMENTARY BILL)**

AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Warehousing Corporations (Supplementary) Bill, 1965 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

11.02 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the payment of bonus to persons employed in certain establishments and for matters connected therewith.

Shri N. Dandekar was to continue his speech. But he is not present at the moment.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Is the hon. Defence Minister making any statement today?

Mr. Speaker: I shall find that out. So far, I have not known. If there is any information, I shall inform hon. Members.

Shri Hem Barua: Are you going to inform us wherever we may be?

Mr. Speaker: Wherever the hon. Member is, I shall see that the communication is conveyed to him.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): My hon. friend Shri Kashi Ram Gupta wanted that some special concessions should be given to industries whose investment was less than one lakh of rupees. Several amendments had been tabled by him for some other clauses earlier in this respect and they have been rejected already. In fact, we have not made any distinction between company and company or between co-operation and corporation depending upon the amount of capital invested. Therefore, I am not in a position to accept the amendment of the hon. Member.

Then, I come to the amendments moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I would like to say that we are not in a position to accept his amendments. The hon. Member through his amendments wants to reduce the rate for equity capital and reserves. In fact, the majority recommendation was that the rate should be 7 per cent on equity capital and 4 per cent on reserves. Shri N. Dandekar in his minute of dissent suggested that the rates should be 8.5 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. We have accepted this suggestion not merely because it was recommended by Shri N. Dandekar, but because of two reasons, firstly, the prevalent rates of interest today and secondly the fact that the rate allowed now is taxable whereas earlier it was not taxable. In fact, under the Labour Appellate Tribunal formula, more or less 6 per cent and 2 to 4 per cent were allowed respectively, and at that time, they were not taxable. Today, 8.5 per cent and 6 per cent are taxable. If the rates allowed under the Labour Appellate Tribunal formula were subject to taxation, they will work out to the same thing as 8.5 per cent and 6 per cent

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

respectively. Therefore, for these two reasons we have accepted these rates. So, I am not in a position to accept the amendments proposed by Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Then, I come to the amendments moved by my hon. friend Shri N. Dandeker. I would like to say, with regard to companies which have branches outside India that if bonus is to be paid on an individual basis, that is, for the employees of the branches separately, then they are expected to maintain separate accounts, according to clause 3 of the Bill which we have already adopted. Similarly, if a new industry starts branches elsewhere, then if they want to pay bonus to the employees of the various branches, they have necessarily to maintain profit and loss account, in which case the equity capital would be distributed by them; if that is disputed, probably that has to go before a tribunal which would come to a decision in what manner it should be divided.

Then, my hon. friend wanted that the rate of interest should be relatable to the Reserve Bank rate and things like that. That would be a sort of fluctuating thing. We do not want to keep this in a fluctuating condition, but we want to have it at a definite rate. Therefore, I am not in a position to accept his amendments also.

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Members require any particular amendments of theirs to be put to vote separately they may indicate the numbers of those amendments.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): Amendments Nos. 204 and 234 may be put together, then amendment No. 235 may be put.

separately, and then amendment No. 239 may be put separately. The other amendments of mine may be put together to vote.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 204 and 234 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 204 and 234 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 235 to vote.

Amendment No. 235 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 239 to vote.

Amendment No. 239 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the other amendments of Shri N. Dandeker to vote.

Amendments Nos. 201 to 207, 234 to 250 were put and negatived.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My amendments Nos. 40 to 47 and 50 may be put to vote together.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 40 to 47 and 50 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 40 to 47 and 50 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 79 and 80 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 79 and 80 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule stand part of the Bill."

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 23]

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Anand, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balniki, Shri
Barman, Shri P.C.

Basumatrri, Shri
Barwot, Shri
Beers, Shri
Bhagwati, Shri
Bist, Shri J.R.S.
Borooah, Shri P.C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri

Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhri, Shrimati Kamla
Datta, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri

AYES

[11.11 hrs.]

AYES—contd.

Das, Shri B.K.
 Das, Shri N.T.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
 Dey, Shri S.K.
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Ering, Shri D.
 Ganapati Ram, Shri
 Gandhi, Shri V.B.
 Gowth, Shri
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Jamir, Shri S.G.
 Jena, Shri
 Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
 Karolkar, Shri
 Kedaria, Shri C.M.
 Khanna, Shri P.K.
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M.R.
 Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Mahtab, Shri
 Mahishi, Dr. Serojini
 Majithia, Shri
 Malalchami, Shri
 Malaviya, Shri K.D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Mansen, Shri
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Marandi, Shri
 Maruthiah, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Mehdi, Shri S.A.
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Melkote, Dr.
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
 Minimata, Shrimati
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Muthiah, Shri
 Naik, Shri D.J.
 Nayyar, Dr. Sushila
 Nesamony, S
 Niranjana Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Vihwa Nat
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Patil, Shri D.S.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
 Raghuramiah, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Ramabekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Dr. K.L.
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Rameshwar
 Reddiar, Shri

Reddy, Shri Linga
 Reddy, R. Surender
 Roy, Shri Biswanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shrimati Jayabee
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A.P.
 Sharma, Shri D.C.
 Sharma, Shri K.C.
 Shinde, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Sinha, Shrimati Remdulari
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Thevar, Shri V.V.
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Tiwary, Shri R.S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tyagi, Shri
 Ulkey, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Waznik, Shri Balkrishna
 Yadav, Shri N.P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B.P.

NOES

Alvares, Shri
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
 Gupta, Shri Priya

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishwa
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
 Murmu, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Ram, Shri T.

Rameshwaranand, Shri
 Singh, Shri J.B.
 Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
 Vaishya, Shri M.B.
 Warior, Shri
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

Shri M. B. Vaishya (Sabarmati): I voted wrongly for 'Noes'. My vote should be regarded as having been for 'Ayes'.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 126, Noes 18. The 'Ayes' have it; the 'Ayes' have it.

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short title, extent and application.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I beg to move:

(i) Page 1, lines 12 and 13,—for "commencing on any day in the year 1964", substitute—"ending on any day in the year 1964". (7).

(ii) Page 2—

(i) line 1,—after "establishment" insert—"or factory"; and

(ii) line 4,—add at the end—"or below ten as the case may be". (8).

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): I beg to move:

Page 1, line 7.—

after "factory" insert—"wherein twenty or more persons are employed on any day during an accounting year". (51).

Mr. Speaker: The amendments and the clause are before the House.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: My amendment is very simple.

Mr. Speaker: As is usually the case.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: All the basic reasons which apply in respect of provident fund and the employees state insurance scheme in cases of factories employing twenty or more persons apply equally in this case also. So I fail to understand why this deviation has been made in this case. Most probably labour leaders might be thinking that the more control on small industry the better it will be for labour. But actually it will work otherwise.

After all what is the position of the small industries. Those people who start these industries, as employers they have no security. They have no insurance to provide something for the future. The first thing to be seen is that the relations between such small proprietors and their employees must be on a scientific basis. Uptil now the scientific basis is that all laws which relate to economic welfare of labour are to be made applicable to establishments and factories employing 20 or more persons, because it has been held that factories and establishments employing less than 20 have not much capacity to meet these obligations. Without going into the facts, without inquiring into all these aspects, now the Minister comes forward and says that those factories which employ less than 20 people should also be brought within the purview of this bonus scheme. The result of this will be that most of these people will either take malpractices or there will be strikes and the factories will have to close down.

I think the time has come when there should be a separate policy for small scale industries. A separate Commission should go into the whole thing. Unless and until you devise means for ensuring justice to small industry in respect of this matter by means of a detailed inquiry into the state of affairs there, I think there will be always trouble. Organised labour leaders do not pay as much attention to these small people as they ought to. Otherwise, they would not have insisted on this. The fact is that these labour leaders never care to see what is the return that these small people get and what is their financial condition. If they can get enough of return on their capital, on the capital invested by such small firms and individuals, so as to sustain themselves and meet this obligation, then of course, I could have understood the reason for it. But if we go into the formation of these industries, what we find will be quite otherwise. Therefore, the formula that has been applied to them will only go to benefit the big people.

Yesterday, I said very frankly that so far as registered firms are concerned, firms with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs or over, they will pay nothing more than the minimum laid down in the formula. Still when I table an amendment, the hon. Minister could not visualise the difficulties that these people, the small people, have to face. Again I say, in this respect, the Minister should at least see that it is going to do good to labour. In these cases, labour is mostly mobile. So many other things will come in. The inspectors will only try to catch hold of the small people; they will not be able to catch the big people.

After all, the small people have got small capacity. They have got their own difficulties. As a matter of policy, we should see that they are enabled to function without detriment to their financial position.

Let me give an example. When the Personal Injuries Bill was passed in this House, I had raised the point that

when the labour in a small factory was going to be insured, the proprietor should also have the same facility. He works along with the employees. If a bomb falls on the factory and labour is injured, the proprietor would also be injured. So he must also insure himself against these contingencies. At that time when I made the suggestion, none cared for it. Now the time has come for that Act to be applied under present conditions to the proprietors also.

If you cannot apply the employees provident fund scheme and the employees state insurance scheme to factories employing less than 20 persons, you cannot equally apply this scheme to factories employing less than 20 people. So if you cannot have 6-1/4 per cent of the wage bill as Provident Fund to be put on factories with less than 20 persons, how could it be possible now to pay Bonus upto 20 per cent of the Wage-Bill.

Yesterday, I tried to clarify the matter in the House. I again say that if they saddle these small employers with this obligation they will not be able even to sustain themselves. If a man earning Rs. 5000 has to pay Rs. 1500 out of that, how is he to sustain himself. When the income tax law based on a scientific formula visualises that he has to pay only Rs. 35 as income tax, you reduce the quantum of his income to Rs. 3,500. This is callous.

The Minister may not visualise the situation today. He may not agree with me today. Members may not agree with me today. But a time will come when they will see that if they want small industries to flourish honestly, avoiding malpractices, the only way is to exclude these small factories employing less than 20 persons from the purview of this scheme. To go into the conditions of these small factories, a separate Commission must be constituted to look into the whole problem so that labour leaders might be satisfied and the small employers who are not organised, who have no

voice, will also have the satisfaction that no injustice has been done to them. If we go through the proceedings of the Bonus Commission, we see that the small industries have not been represented in a good way there. Otherwise, this ought not to have happened. Therefore, my request is that for the sake of small industries at least this amendment of mine should be accepted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My first amendment relates to lines 12 and 15 on the first page of the Bill, and in the place of the words "commencing on any day in the year 1964", it wants to substitute the words "ending on any day in the year 1964". This, I think, would be more consistent with the scope of applicability of this Bill that has been visualised and discussed in several other provisions. So, I do not wish to make a speech on that, but I think that would be more correct to put it like that. Secondly, on page 2 it is stated in the Bill:

"An establishment to which this Act applies . . . shall continue to be governed by this Act notwithstanding that the number of persons employed below twenty."

But in this particular sub-clause, no mention is made of one fact, although it is mentioned in the earlier paragraph. The earlier paragraph at the bottom of page 1 says:

" . . . this Act shall, in relation to a factory or other establishment . . ."

So, on page 2 also, I think for consistency and accuracy, it should be put this way:

"An establishment or factory to which this Act applies . . . shall continue to be governed by this Act notwithstanding that the number of persons employed therein falls below twenty or below ten as the case may be."

I do not think it requires much explanation.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: The amendment of Shri Kashi Ram Gupta purports to

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

say that factories employing 20 or more persons only should be covered, whereas a factory has been defined as one in which 20 persons are employed without power and ten with power, in the Factories Act. Therefore, the amendment of Shri Gupta will go against the very definition of a factory in the Factories Act.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about its application to provident fund for employees.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Coming to the first amendment tabled by Shri Indrajit Gupta, it would amount to giving effect to the provisions of this Bill with effect from the accounting year 1963-64, whereas at the moment we are giving effect to this Bill from 1964-65. If we say "on any day ending in 1964", it means that it relates to the accounting year 1963-64, whereas 1963-64 has already been covered in that we have said that the retrospective effect of the provisions of this Bill would be from any accounting year ending on any date in 1963—that means it will apply to 1961-62—and we have also said that it will apply to any subsequent year. Therefore, 1963-64 will become a subsequent year to 1961-62 which is already provided for. Then, prospectively we have said "on any day commencing in 1964". Therefore, I am not accepting that.

With regard to the second amendment, he wants that the provisions of this Act should apply even if the number is reduced, but a factory is defined. If the number is less, it cannot be considered a factory at all. Suppose in a factory there are 20 persons without power, and suppose the number is reduced to 19, then it is no longer a factory. Similarly, in a case where there are 10 persons employed with power, and the number is reduced to 9, it ceases to be a factory. Therefore, we have said that if it is a factory, it will apply.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Minister's attention has been drawn, I think, to several cases where small owners are

trying to evade this Bill. They put up a wall in a room, dividing it into two rooms, and say that on each side of the wall there is no factory. It is happening in Punjab and all over in small establishments.

Mr. Speaker: I now put amendments Nos. 7 and 8 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I now put amendment No. 51 to the House.

Amendment No. 51 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We are generally in favour of this Bill being passed. We find that the leaders of organised labour, and especially leaders of trade unions, have for a long time asked for this institution or this method of remunerating workers through bonus, to be placed on a statutory basis. There were doubts as to the feasibility of this method because trying to evade this Bill. They put up the interests of workers if, instead of

asking for a bonus which would have to depend upon the satisfaction of so many conditions, we resort to the more straightforward method of helping them by stipulating that a particular percentage of the profits should be set aside to be distributed among the workers, or increasing their wages themselves, and in that way giving an incentive to the employers to work hard, to be more enterprising, to be more efficient, and thus be in a position to pay adequate wages to the workers.

At the same time, fortunately or unfortunately, most of the leaders of organised labour have got used to this idea of bonus, and they have fought for it also locally, industry-wise as well as factory-wise, and they have achieved over a length of time certain agreements with the employers, making it incumbent on the employers to pay bonus, and in that way the working classes in this country have got used to this system of bonus, and that is the reason why I think most of the leaders of industrial labour have been asking for this kind of legislation. But, unfortunately, by the time the Government has thought fit to prepare this legislation, and by the time it has emerged from the Select Committee

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It has not gone to the Select Committee.

Shri Ranga: I am sorry. It was before the Bonus Commission. It was there that several suggestions were made, and there was a majority report and a minority report, and eventually Government has come forward with this Bill. This Bill, I am told by those who are best qualified to advise us, bristles with too many legal complications, and one is made to wonder whether really it is going to benefit the workers at all, especially in view of the fact that the workers' bargaining capacity at the tribunals and in the courts is admittedly much less than that of the employers, whether they be mere individuals or joint stock companies or Government's own so-called public enterprises. So, it is

doubtful whether workers are going to be benefited entirely and fully by the Bill as it has emerged now before the House. When we are faced with this Bill and ask what are we to do with this Bill, that is where I am advised that it is in the interest of the workers and therefore it ought to be supported and that is why I stand here to support this Bill. At the same time I am obliged to say that there is much force in what Mr. Kashi Ram Gupta has said in regard to small entrepreneurs. This country is different from the industrially developed western countries and it is a special feature that a very large percentage of our industrial workers are employed in these small factories and enterprises. In view of paucity of capital, entrepreneurial skill and other equipment that are needed to keep pace with other countries in developing large-scale industries and enterprises, it is most essential that Government should keep in view the labour potential and the capacity of the smaller enterprises to give more and more employment to larger numbers of people; it would have been wiser for the Government to have exempted them from the operations or mischief of this Bill. But then they have not chosen to do so. Under these circumstances, the least that the Government can do and I can suggest to the Government to do is to appoint a special commission to enquire into this matter as to how far this Bill is going to affect or benefit, in actual practice, the workers in the smaller enterprises on the one side, and going to affect adversely the enterprises, and also thirdly, the workers themselves by way of reducing the total amount of employment made available per worker in these small enterprises. I would like the Government to consider that matter very seriously.

Having said that I would like to add only one word in conclusion, that it would be well for the Government to make a thorough study of the best way of helping the workers, whether it would be the best in this way or in any of the various alter-

[Shri Ranga]

natives suggested and tried in different parts of the industrial world so that while keeping the interest of the workers uppermost in their mind, they would be able to go forward with another scheme which would not do any harm to the workers and which would also minimise the harm possibly done to some of the employers and maximise the social good that would result from this Bill or any other Bill that the Government may come prepared to place before the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The attitude of the trade union movement towards the whole question of the Bonus Commission and subsequent decisions taken by the Government thereon embodied in the Ordinance and then in the Bill has always been a question of fundamental principle. The entire working class in this country was looking forward with a great deal of eagerness and hope that something emerging out of the Bonus Commission would be of real and lasting benefit and also would bring about stability in the whole question of bonus disputes between the employers and the employees. It was with that attitude the AITUC co-operated fully with the work of this Commission and it is with that attitude that we have subsequently tried to bring forward amendments which were fairly well thought out in the hope that even at this late stage the Minister would give serious thought to that and try to see what best he could accept. It is not a matter of accident that a very large number of amendments were tabled and the time allotted for this Bill could not be adhered to. It is very seldom that a Bill results in such a large number of amendments being tabled. They are not frivolous amendments; they were well thought-out amendments. But I regret to say that the question of principle which we had raised last year, namely, that the Government had by its decision subverted the majority recommendations of the Bonus

Commission and thereby created a very dangerous precedent—that position continues and it has not been rectified. We cannot reconcile ourselves to this action. It will prejudice the work of the future commissions which are based on tripartite composition. It is my apprehension that in such cases in future where even wage boards are constituted on the same basis, if the Government is once encouraged to go on and flout majority recommendations and uphold minority recommendations, then a stage will come when industrial relations themselves may be very dangerously disturbed. We regret to find that the Bill in its final shape has retained the form which the Government chose to give it in all essential matters by holding the viewpoint of the big employers and the best organised and the most powerful organised capitalists in this country. None of our amendments have been accepted, not even the minor ones, not even certain amendments which were more or less technical.

Our main objection stems from three grounds which are contained in the provisions of the Bill. The first of them is in clauses 20 and 32, what I call exclusion clauses. That is to say, the net outcome of these clauses would be that several lakhs of workers and employees in the public and private sectors, whose number has not been assessed, whose number runs into several lakhs according to what the Minister said yesterday, have been arbitrarily excluded completely from the provisions of this Bill; they will work without a bonus. These two clauses will eventually amount to negating and nullifying the effect of bringing of 40 or 45 lakhs of workers who never got any bonus in the past in the context of the minimum bonus clause. Whatever positive effect might have been produced by that will be nullified by the fact that even a greater number of people have been arbitrarily excluded by clauses 20 and 32.

Then there is clause 34—I would call it the protection clause. Even after all this discussion, we feel that protection is certainly going to be given but to whom?—it is not protection to the workers, it is protection to that section of the employers who are in a position and who had the capacity and who in the past have even been willing to pay bonus according to a more favourable basis, more favourable formula than is visualised in this Bill; it is they who are going to be protected against payment of that bonus. The workers and employees who had succeeded through voluntary agreements in getting a higher quantum of bonus on a better, more favourable formula, those workers and employees are henceforth going to be deprived of it.

There was the third schedule on which we divided a little while ago. It is the reduction clause. One was exclusion, the other was production and the third is reduction. It reduces the allocable surplus which will be available for distribution as bonus. Actually, as I said yesterday, the third schedule amounts to asking us to vote for the minute of dissent which Mr. Dandekar has put in to the report. How can we do that? It is not possible because our representative was there as part of the majority which adopted the majority recommendation and the Government is committing, if I may use the word, a crime by subverting that majority recommendation, and it wants us to be accomplices in that crime by voting for the third schedule which should not as a matter of principle be done. The only net gain, one gain, a solitary gain in this whole Bill from the point of view of the workers, I admit it, is in clause 10: that is, the provision for a minimum bonus irrespective of the profit and loss. But I have my apprehensions and I think my apprehensions are shared on the other side of the House too, though they may not admit it just now, that there is every possibility of this section being struck down in the courts

as being bad in law. I hope not, but there is every possibility, and if that happens, we will be left with absolutely nothing, because this is a solitary gain in the whole Bill; anyway that gain is counterbalanced by the other disadvantages that are going on accrue.

I do not wish to add very much more, but with deep regret I have to say that after considering all these aspects, and being convinced that the Government is going to create a much more complicated situation than existed before, and it is going to lead to greater disputes and more unrest, and all sorts of worsening of industrial relations—it is for that reason that, with deep regret, we have decided that we cannot support the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I am entirely in favour of this Bill for this reason: not that it brings a remedy to all the ills today, but because this Bill is surely a step in the right direction in my opinion. It is a step taken by the Government towards the recognition of a particular, important, principle. Labour has been contending for all these years that it should be considered as partner in the industry itself, and there have been tussles going on between capital and labour. In this Bill, a definite step has been taken to recognise labour as part of the industry to the extent that it has got in the form of bonus a definite share in the profits which the industry makes. Not only that. Even in the case of loss, a minimum bonus has been prescribed for the workers. These two steps, in my opinion, are in the right direction and give a good footing for the labourers to work contentedly for some time and to ask for further measures for their progress if they think these are not enough.

Therefore, in taking this progressive step, I think the Government have made a very good atmosphere for the labourers to co-operate with the industry and with the Government

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

and to make the industry more prosperous and produce more goods. Because, the future of India depends not only upon our agricultural prosperity but also upon our industrial prosperity and for this, the labourers and the employers should be in a position to work in co-operation with each other, and in the industrial era that is coming up, India should be a country where, as Mahatma Gandhi said, labour and capital would not be two different entities working in conflict with each other but two bodies working up in co-operation with each other and profiting by that co-operation. If they have to reach up to that ideal, then this Bill can be looked upon as a step towards that ideal and in that spirit I heartily give my support to the Bill before the House.

Shri Alvarez (Panjim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the second reading of the Bill, we confined our efforts not to ask anything extra from the Government but just to seek to restore the recommendation of the Bonus Commission. There was not a single amendment placed by us on this side of the House to get anything extra. It is really regrettable that Government was so adamant that they themselves, even more than the minute of dissent, went on to amend certain provisions.

From the point of view of making the bonus a statutory affair, that is welcome. We did hope that putting this on statute will put an end to a lot of litigation and the emphasis from the courts would then shift to the laboratory of the chartered accountants. But what we see now is that litigation will continue. It has provided a procedure in the form of tribunals, and if tribunals are set up under Act, the litigation will not be less than it has been before.

Much has been made of another provision with regard to the minimum bonus to all the people working in factories where the employment is

more than 20. It is not something extraordinary. If Government thinks that they can get away with this and balance the other unfavourable portion of the Bonus Bill, I am sure the working classes will not agree to that, because this question of minimum bonus is not at issue; the Government have not discovered it as something in their act of generosity. In all bonuses, in the textile mills in Bombay for example, all of them have collective pool of the bonuses, and all the people get bonus in various degrees according to profitability or otherwise of the textile mills in Bombay. The bonus ranges from a week's pay, a fortnight's pay to three months' pay, and since all the tribunals have assessed that bonus is a form of deferred wage, the question of minimum bonus is not something extraordinary, but merely a concession to case law as it has evolved during the past 18 years. While I do accept that minimum bonus is a part of the statute in this Bill and is therefore a welcome thing, there is no extraordinary or revolutionary departure, and that is the point which I want to make out. It does not surely cancel out or balance other unhealthy provisions which Government have subsequently introduced.

The whole Bill has two structures: one is the organisational structure and the other is the financial structure. Government have reduced the liability for certain employers by keeping certain industries which are in the public sector out of this scheme. Seamen and stevedore labour were specifically recommended as being qualified for bonus, but for this form of organisation, Government have by reducing the liability of certain classes of employers, deprived their employees of bonus. In the second category, the Government themselves have denied the right of bonus, and therefore, the Bill has been so amended that a vast number of employees in this country will not now qualify for bonus.

Regarding the financial structure, there are two provisions which I would like to bring before the House in order to show how Government have been consistently favouring the industrial community. While speaking on the Finance Bill about 10 days ago, I made out the point that the Finance Minister, in the past two years, has been giving increasing relief to the corporate bodies and individuals who paid high taxes, and also to the industries and industrialists. To that extent, he has jeopardised the resources of the fourth Plan. After all, if he has to raise the resources to the extent of Rs. 3,000 crores in the fourth Plan through taxation, why is it necessary to give relief to the existing taxpayers in those high categories? Let the existing taxation remain and let this burden be borne by the corporate and the individual sector, and anything else that is necessary may be done by fresh taxation. But if the Finance Minister had a hope that any relief in taxation, according to the American pattern, would generate more income and therefore more investment, I have proved that he is wrong, because I have shown that retained profits are invested in lesser and lesser extent during the last three years. Therefore, this concession is not justified. The Labour Minister, in cooperation with the Finance Minister, has done the same thing. He has permitted a higher rate of dividend for equity shares and a higher rate of interest on reserves. So, as far as the financial interest is concerned, the Labour Minister has done nothing more than Cooperate with the Finance Minister in giving more and more relief to the industrial community. Secondly, the Labour Minister has denied whatever favourable collective agreements have taken place. There is an infructuous sub-clause in clause 24 which says that if two parties can come together, they can have their own agreement. How can you hope that with the limitation of 20 per cent maximum bonus, any employer would come forward and in a

mood of generosity or out of ignorance, offer a higher bonus through collective agreements, when he is protected by law in not giving more bonus? So, that clause is either an-eye-wash or madeout of utter ignorance of the conditions existing now.

Therefore, I have to submit that in its overall aspects, there is no revolutionary departure. What has been put on the statute-book is good. But if he thinks of arguing that minimum bonus is there, it has always been there and accepted by the tribunals. Therefore, if we take the whole thing as a package deal, the Bonus Bill, as it has finally emerged, is a retrograde step. At least the Labour Minister should have come to the House accepting the minimum recommendations of the bonus commission.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): Sir, the working class in India have been consistently fighting year after year to get this principle of bonus accepted by all managements in India for the past 20 years or more. So, I feel that this day when this Bill is being passed by this Parliament, is a red letter day in that we have once for all laid at rest the boggy that the workers should not claim any bonus whatsoever, which has been the contention of the managements all along. This struggle had become an annual feature and the maximum labour unrest in this country has been on this particular point. That is why I called it a red letter day when this principle has been approved and put on the statute.

There is the question of quantum of bonus. The commission went into it and came to certain conclusions. Though we have accepted the principle of bonus, the other questions are hanging. This Bill in very many ways is not quite satisfactory to many of us. We wanted to end this annual strife and by this Bill over 40 lakhs of workers who never got any bonus all these years would

[Dr. Melkote]

get it. As I said, the principle of bonus has been accepted, but the details are not at all satisfactory. Each union can take it up subsequently and create the proper atmosphere so that there can be some improvement.

Many organisations had made this bonus the bone of contention to create labour unrest. To that extent, this Bill will bring about peace and it is only to that extent that we have given our support from the INTUC, which I represent. There are many aspects of this which appear to be retrograde even. While that is so, we still welcome this Bill for the simple reason that the principle of bonus has been accepted and to some extent the industrial workers will be benefited.

बी बाल्मीकी (खर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे देश के औद्योगीकरण के इतिहास में एक नया पन्ना जोड़ा जा रहा है, यद्यपि मैं जानता हूँ कि उस पन्ने का रंग बनिस्बत और पन्नों के कुछ और दिखाई देता है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा और सामाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से यह एक प्रगतिशील कदम है। बोनस की शकल में मजदूरों को जो थोड़ा सा सहारा मिला है, इसे मैं कोई दूर की बात नहीं समझता, लेकिन मैं इसे एक प्राशाजनक स्थिति समझता हूँ।

यह विधेयक ऐसे समय में पाम किया जा रहा है, जब देश के चारों ओर संकट और युद्ध की स्थिति है, युद्ध की विभीषिका और युद्ध की लपटों में देश घिरा हुआ है। ऐसे समय में मजदूरों की संतुष्टि करना हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार का एक उत्तरदायित्व है, फ़र्ज है, जिस को पूरा किया जा रहा है। हमारे मजदूर अब अपने श्रम के बल पर, अपनी प्रत्याशा से, देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाते हैं, बल्कि देश में सुख और समृद्धि पैदा करते हैं। जहाँ देश को उन से प्राशा बनती है, वहाँ देश से उन को भी प्राशा होनी चाहिए। इस लिए मैं इस बिल

को किसी भी प्रकार एक निराशाजनक कदम नहीं मानता हूँ।

आज देश के सामने एक लड़ाई की स्थिति पैदा हुई है। हम अठारह सालों से निराशा की स्थिति में थे। आज देश के सामने जो स्थिति इस प्रकार पैदा हुई है, उस से हमें घबराना नहीं है, बल्कि हमें हिम्मत और इरादे पैदा करने हैं। जो युद्ध की स्थिति आज देश के सामने किसी कारण से अथवा पाकिस्तान की हठधर्मी से आई है और मजदूरों के सामने इस बिल के रूप में जो स्थिति आई है और जो भवसर हमें प्राप्त हुआ है, उस को मैं कबीर के इस दोहे के द्वारा प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ :

डागर ऊपर दीड़ना, सुख निदड़ी मत सोय,
पुण्ये पाया दिवसड़ा, ओछी ठीर न खोय।

इस बिल के द्वारा मजदूरों को जो थोड़ा सा सहारा मिला है, वह हम सभी समझते हैं। जब इस बिल पर बहस चल रही थी, तो मैं ने भी इस तरफ़ ध्यान देने की कोशिश की। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस बिल के बहुत से अनुबन्ध संदिग्ध और अतारतम्यपूर्ण हैं और उन में किसी प्रकार का मेल नहीं बैठता है। वह भ्रमलग बात है, लेकिन इस बिल को पास कर देने से हमारे देश में चल रहे एक पुराने झगड़े का समाधान हो जायेगा। काफ़ी समय से हमारे मजदूर संघों और उन के नेताओं के द्वारा देश में एक बड़ा संघर्ष छिड़ा हुआ था, जिस से हमारे तमाम मजदूर वर्ग के दिमाग में एक अजीब स्थिति थी। मजदूर वर्ग की असंतुष्टि को देख कर जो अफ़्गानिस्तान लाया गया, मैं उस के औचित्य में पूर्ण विश्वास करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय जिस प्रकार से उस अफ़्गानिस्तान को कानून का रूप दे रहे हैं, मैं उस का भी अनुमोदन करता हूँ। इस बिल में बोनस कमोशन की विकल्पियों का प्रतिस्तर लाकर मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ा काम किया है।

कुछ इस तरह की बात मेरे दिमाग में घाती है कि इसके जरिये जो मुकदमे खत्म होने

चाहियें थे, जो झगड़े खत्म होने चाहियें थे, वे खत्म नहीं होंगे बल्कि वे बढ़ेंगे। संघर्ष न बढ़े, इसमें वैनी व्यवस्था दिखाई नहीं देती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें जो एक विवादास्पद स्थिति पैदा होगी, उसकी धोर से माननीय मंत्री जी को होशियार रहने की जरूरत है।

12 hrs.

मंत्री महोदय बनायें कि प्रागे वे किस प्रकार की सुविधा वह दूसरे मजदूर वर्गों को भी देना चाहते हैं। कुछ इस तरह के मजदूर भी हैं जिन को इससे लाभ नहीं होगा। भवन निर्माण कर्मचारी, परिवहन कर्मचारी, बीमा कर्मचारी इससे प्रभावित नहीं होंगे। मैं जरूर चाहता हूँ कि उनको भी इसका लाभ मिले। उनको भी यह सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये।

प्रापकी भाषा से मैं इसके साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो म्यूनिसिपल कर्मचारी हैं, जो सफाई कर्मचारी हैं, वे भी इससे प्रभावित होंगे या नहीं यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। म्यूनिसिपलिटिज के अन्दर जो कम्पोस्ट खाद का काम होता है, जो लाभ के काम होने हैं जिन में मजदूर वर्ग काम करता है, उनको भी इसका लाभ मिलना चाहिये। जो देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायक होते हैं, जो देश की समृद्धि और खुशहाली बढ़ाने के काम करते हैं, उन पर भी इसका असर हो ऐसा मैं चाहता हूँ। इस बिल के द्वारा मैं चाहता हूँ कि भवन निर्माण कर्मचारी, परिवहन कर्मचारी, बीमा कर्मचारी, गोदी कर्मचारी, म्यूनिसिपल-कर्मचारी, धोर वे मजदूर भी जो कम्पोस्ट खाद का लाभदायक काम करते हैं धोर जिन में एक निराशा सी दिखाई देती है, उनको भी इससे लाभ होना चाहिये। प्राज प्रापने ऐसा नहीं किया है।

प्रापने यह कहा है कि चालीस लाख के कर व नये मजदूरों को बोनस की सुविधा प्राप्त होगी। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत भारी सख्या में ऐसे मजदूर भी हैं, जिन को

इसका कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं प्राप से एक प्राश्नासन चाहता हूँ। मैं मौखिक प्राश्नासन ही नहीं बल्कि खुना प्राश्नासन प्राप से चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मशे इमका उत्तर दिया जाए। जो प्राज तक मिलता रहा है चीनी मिल मजदूरों को या दूसरों को उससे कम उनको प्राप्त नहीं होना चाहिये। जितना बोनस उनको मिलता था, उतना तो उनको प्राप्त होना ही चाहिये, उससे कम नहीं। बोनस कमिशन का यह ही काम नहीं था कि हमारे मजदूरों को बोनस का लाभांश मिले या वह यह सिफारिश करे कि उनको सुविधाओं प्राप्त हों उसका काम यह भी था कि उसके कार्य से, उसकी प्रतिक्रिया से मजदूरों को प्रब तक बोनस की शकल में जो मिलता है, उससे ज्यादा ही मिले, कम न मिले। इस बात पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें।

एप्रेंटिसशिप में जो कर्मचारी होते हैं, जो हमारे इस प्रकार शिष्याधी होते हैं, वे जो उच्च शिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं, उनको भी प्रापने इस सहूलियत से प्रलग कर दिया है। एक प्रकार से वे भी प्रभावित होते हैं। उनकी धोर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

यह जो कदम उठाया गया है, एक प्रगतिशील कदम है, समाजवाद की दिशा में ले जाने वाला एक सही कदम है और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर वह दिन जल्द प्राये जिस दिन बड़े से बड़े लाभ मेहनतकशों को प्राप्त हो। यही नहीं मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि देश की दृकूमत में भी मजदूरों का एक बड़ा भाग होना चाहिये। लेकिन प्राज तक हमने जो मेहनतकशों के लिए किया है, वह बहुत ही कम किया है। प्राज मेहनतकश प्रापना फर्ब प्रदा करना चाहते हैं। प्राज देश में युद्ध की स्थिति है और वे इस में प्रापना खुलकर पार्ट प्रदा करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का स्वागत करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह घण्टी कोई मेरे खेलने के लिए रखी हुई है ?

श्री बाल्मीकी : मेरे दांनों कान खराब हैं । इसलिए मैंने यह लगा रखा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों कान खराब हैं तो इससे भी कैसे सुनेगा । घण्टी मेरे पास खेलने के लिए नहीं है । घण्टी न सुनने के लिए ही आपने कानों को खराब कर लिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़े ही खेद के साथ मजदूर मंत्री ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है, उसका तीव्र विरोध करना पड़ रहा है । इस विधेयक में एक चीज को छोड़ कर मुझे कोई अच्छाई नहीं दिखाई दे रही है और वह एक चीज यह है कि सभी मजदूरों को न्यूनतम बोनस देने का इंतजाम एक धारा के द्वारा इस में किया गया है । इसके अलावा इस विधेयक में मुझे कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं दिखाई पड़ रही है । खास कर मुझे खेद है कि जब हमारे देश पर एक बड़ा संकट आया है और मुल्क को आक्रमण का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, ऐसी हालत में सरकार ने वर्गीय दृष्टिकोण से प्रेरित हो कर इस विधेयक को इस सदन के सामने रखा है । मैं समझता हूँ कि वह वर्गीय दृष्टिकोण पूंजीपतियों और उद्योगपतियों का है और उनके ही दृष्टिकोण को इस विधेयक के जरिये इस सदन के सामने रखा गया है ।

कुछ रोज पहले यहां ट्रेड यूनियन सगठनों की एक बैठक राष्ट्रीय संग्राम समिति के छाया छत्र में हुई थी और उस में यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया था कि इस विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए सारे देश में एक बड़ा आन्दोलन किया जाएगा । कई जगहों पर प्रदर्शन होने वाले थे और महाराष्ट्र में, केरल में और दूसरे राज्यों में 21 सितम्बर को हड़ताल करने का भी फैसला हुआ था लेकिन जब मजदूरों ने देखा कि देश के ऊपर आक्रमण

हो रहा है तो उन्होंने फैसला किया कि हम ऐसी हालत में आन्दोलन स्थगित रखेंगे और हड़तालों और प्रदर्शनों का जो निर्णय था उसको उन्होंने बदल दिया । जो आज राष्ट्रीय ब्राह्मण है, मजदूरों द्वारा उसका साथ दिया जा रहा है कोने कोने से आवाज धा रही है, हर कारखाने का मजदूर वर्ग यह आवाज उठा रहा है कि देश में पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए और औद्योगिक शान्ति कायम करने के लिए हम प्रयत्न करेंगे ऐसी हालत में मजदूर मंत्री को इस बात पर सोचना चाहिए था और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी समय है जब कि इस विधेयक को वापिस ले सकते हैं । इस में जल्दबाजी करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । मजदूर सगठनों के साथ फिर से परामर्श करके इस विधेयक में आवश्यक तबदीलियाँ करके, हमें वे इस सदन के सामने ला सकते हैं ।

मैं किसी विरोधी दल के ऊपर नुकताचीनी करना पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ । खास कर इस सदन में तो मैं बिल्कुल भी पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ । लेकिन आज मैंने देखा है कि माननीय सदस्य डाडेकर जी में और जो सरकारी प्रवक्ता है उनमें एक भ्रजीब किस्म का गठबंधन इस बहस में हो गया है । यह साफ दिखाई दे रहा है डाडेकर जी द्वारा बोनस कमीशन के सामने जो मुद्दाव दिये गये थे वह एक वर्गीय दृष्टिकोण से प्रेरित होकर दिये गये थे । अगर वही दृष्टिकोण से प्रेरित हो कर मुद्दाव देते तो मैं उनसे मुतफिक होता । लेकिन मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि इस विधेयक के बारे में उनका दृष्टिकोण राष्ट्रीय नहीं बल्कि वर्गीय रहा है और खेद की बात यह है कि मजदूर मंत्री भी बुनियादी सबालों पर उन से सहमत हैं, और उनके कई मुद्दावों को उन्होंने कबूल किया है ।

एक बात ध्या देख लीजिये । कुछ मजदूरों को बोनस न देने का इंतजाम इस में किया गया है । बोनस का सम्बन्ध अगर मजदूरी से और पैदावार से है तो जिन लोगों

ने पैदावार के काम में हिस्सा लिया है उन सब मजदूरों को बोनस देना चाहिये था। लेकिन एक धारा के अन्दर कुछ मजदूरों को बोनस न देने का फैसला किया गया है। साथ ही साथ अधिकतम बोनस के ऊपर सीमा बांध दी गई है। कई कारखाने ऐसे हैं जिन में काफी मुनाफा होता है और आजकी हालत में उनको बीस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा भी बोनस मिल रहा है। लेकिन यह कानून पारित होने के बाद ऐसी स्थिति हो जाएगी कि बावजूद खूब मुनाफे के इस अधिकतम सीमा से ज्यादा बोनस देने से वे इनकार करेंगे और उससे मजदूरों में काफी असन्तोष और असन्तोष पैदा होगा।

उसी तरह से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जिन का काम व्यापारिक उद्देश्यों के आधार पर होता है उन सभी संस्थाओं में और उद्योगों में मजदूरों को बोनस मिलना चाहिये था। लेकिन इस में इस तरह की सीमाएँ और बन्धन लगाये गये हैं जिन के फलस्वरूप सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को, मेरे सवाल में अधिकतर मजदूरों को, बोनस नहीं मिल पायेगा। यह भी एक प्रतिक्रियावादी मुझाब है।

साथ साथ माननीय सवस्य श्री दांडेकर जी के द्वारा जो मुझाब पेश किये गये हैं तीसरी अनुसूची में, बोनस की रकम घटाने के हेतु, उनको भी सरकार ने मान लिया है।

उसे यह भी डर है कि धारा 22 के अन्दर औद्योगिक झगड़े कम होने के बजाय बढ़ने वाले हैं। इसलिए धारा 22 के ऊपर मंत्री महोदय को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि विरोधी दलों के द्वारा जितने भी मुझाब और संशोधन रखे गये हैं उन में से एक भी संशोधन मजदूर मंत्री ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है। इसलिए मैं फिर आप की मार्फत मजदूर मंत्री जी से प्रपील करता हूँ कि देश की संकटकालीन स्थिति को देखते हुए इस विधेयक पर वे पुनर्विचार करें और मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को और दूसरे प्रति-

निधियों को वह बुलायें। जल्दबाजी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण को ले कर यह बोनस की जो जटिल समस्या है, इतका हल सरकार को निकालना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो हम इस विधेयक का तीव्र विरोध करने पर बाध्य हो जायेंगे।

श्री बाबू (प्रहमदाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि कामदारों के कल्याण रूप में बोनस जैसे सवाल पर हुकूमत की तरफ से जो बिल धारा है उस का मुझे विरोध करना पड़ता है। कई सालों से बोनस के बारे में झगड़ा चल रहा है। झगड़ा कर के हजारों लाखों कामदारों ने काफी बोनस लिया भी है और आज भी उस का फायदा लेने की ताकत रखते हैं। कई वर्षों से कामदारों के आन्दोलनों ने मांग पेश की है। मगर यह कवनसीबी की बात है कि कामदार संगठनों ने मांगा था थोड़ा लेकिन कामदारों को मिला टट्टू, और आज हमारे सामने जो बिल धारा है उस में हमें यह गधा दिखलाई पड़ता है। टट्टू पर तो कभी सवारी कर भी सकते हैं मगर गधे पर सवारी नहीं कर सकते हैं। गधा सात भी मारता है, यह भी हम धक्की तरह समझते हैं।

कमिशन की जो सूचनाएँ थी वह कुछ ठीक थीं। उन में हुकूमत ने तब्दीली की। उस के बाद प्रहमदाबाद में 14 और 15 अक्टूबर को कई मजदूर संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि, बैक्स और एन० धार्ड० सी० बगैरू के, इकट्ठे हो गये। यह बोनस के सवाल पर राष्ट्रीय संग्राम समिति के रूप में संगठित हुए, लेकिन आज हुकूमत ने उस के महत्व को नहीं पहचाना है। मगर एक बात उसे बराबर समझ लेना चाहिये कि बोनस और उस के अलावा जो और सवाल हैं महंगाई बगैरू के, राजनीतिक कदियों की मुक्ति का सवाल, इन सब को ले कर राष्ट्रीय संग्राम समिति ने उन को हल करने के बारे में यह सोचा है कि अगर उन के पास कोई और इलाज नहीं रहा और इसी ढंग से बोनस बिल विचार करने के लिये इस सदन के

[श्री याज्ञिक]

सामने रख दिया गया तो उनको आखिर में भारत बन्द का नारा देना पड़ेगा। यह कम-नसीबी की बात है कि सब बातें हमारे मंत्री महाादय की जानकारी में हैं और हमारे कई भाइयों ने जरूरी मुझाव भी रखे हैं, लेकिन कई जगहों पर जो बोनस मिलता था उस के ऊपर मर्यादा लगाई गई 20 परसेन्ट की और कमिशन ने जो सूचना दी थी उस में मालिकों की तरफ से दिये गये कई मुझाव स्वीकृत हो गये। एक ही बात पर हमारे कई भाई जोर देते रहे कि 4 परसेन्ट मिनिमम से हम बहुत खुश हैं क्योंकि कई लाख कामदारों को शायद पहली दफा बोनस मिलने वाला है।

मगर यह बोनस मिलना स्वयम् सिद्ध तां नहीं है। किसी मिलमालिक या कारखानेदार पर ऐसा कर्ज नहीं रकबा गया है कि कानून होने पर वह एकदम कामदार को बुला कर उस को पैसा दे दें। इस के लिये उस को कोर्ट में जाना होगा। फिर दूसरी बात यह है कि कोई भी मिलमालिक, कोई भी धानेदार स्थानीय गवर्नमेंट के सामने यह बात रख सकता है कि मुझे तो बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। मुझे इस में माफी दी जाये। यह स्थानीय सरकार के ऊपर है कि वह उसे माफी दे या न दे। मैं तो सीधे सादे कामदार की हैसियत से देखता हूँ कि किसी भी कामदार को 4 परसेन्ट सीधे हाथ मिलने वाला नहीं है। उस को कोर्ट में जाना ही पड़ेगा। अब हर एक धादमी तो कोर्ट न जा नहीं सकता है। किसी रिक्मनाइज्ड यूनियन के जरिये उस को यह काम करना होगा। रिक्मनाइज्ड यूनियन कोई हो वह मजदूर महाअनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, जैसे कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० वर्गैरह। रिक्मनाइज्ड यूनियन को ही सोदा करने की जगह है। इससे सीधे सादे प्लफाज में मत-सब यह है कि...

एक स्थानीय सबरथ : 4 परसेन्ट से भी कम मिलेगा।

श्री याज्ञिक : हो सकता है 4 परसेन्ट से भी कम मिले। लेकिन 4 परसेन्ट जो बनता है वह भी गवर्नमेंट कलेक्टर की मार्फत नहीं दिलवाती है। उस के लिये भी उस को कोर्ट में जाना पड़ता है, झगड़ा करना पड़ता है। नहीं तो झगड़ा कर। के बाद इकरार करना पड़ता है। जब आखिर में इकरार करना पड़ता है तो इस के माने यह होंगे कि कामदारों को अपनी ताकत से बोनस के बारे में सब कारखानेदारों से लड़ना पड़ेगा। मजदूरों को लड़ना पड़ेगा।

इसलिये मैं बड़े धदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल से किसी सवाल का फैगला नहीं हुआ। सिर्फ इस के ऊपर सीलिंग लग गई है। मगर सीलिंग लगाने के लिये जो बोनस का सारा कानून है उस से कोई फायदा कामदारों का होने वाला नहीं है। मैं हुकूमत को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज तो हमारे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय क्राइसिस है। हम चुपचाप बैठ गये हैं। हम को जो संघर्ष करना चाहिये था इस सम्बन्ध में उसे हम इस वक्त नहीं चलायेंगे। लेकिन हुकूमत को समझ लेना होगा कि अगर यह कानून कायम रहेगा तो सारे भारत के लाखों कामदारों को जरूर फिर लड़ना पड़ेगा सारे देश के पूजोपतियों और कुबेरपतियों के विरोध में। यह चीज न हो इ। के लिये श्री मधु लिमये ने जो सूचना दी है उसे मैं पसन्द करता हूँ। मैं मंत्री महाादय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि अब भी वे इस झगड़ा बढ़ाने वाले और भ्रान्दोलन को उत्तेजित करने वाले बिल को वापस ले लें और सीधे समझ कर दूसरा बिल हमारे सामने लायें।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, the history of the labour movement in every country is strewn with disputes of all kinds and I do not think that my country can be an exception to that rule. Therefore I believe that whatever kind of Bill we may pass there will be litigation,

disputes and trouble. But I would ask my learned friends who have preceded me not to drop fat in the fire, add to the complexities of our country which exist at present and to make the difficulties which we are already facing more formidable.

This Bill has got two sides. I am very glad that this Bill is going to benefit 45 lakhs of workers. How that figure has been arrived at I do not know; but I accept the word of the Labour Minister for that. If it is going to do that, I think, it is making an appreciable advance on the existing conditions and I hope that the calculation of this number will be made as judiciously and as distinterestedly as possible. I also think that the guarantee of the minimum bonus is something for which we should all feel grateful to the Labour Minister. I think that has been done in order to satisfy the legitimate demands of the working class.

But I want to know one thing and it is this. I think, this Bill to which so many amendments were proposed by the Labour Minister himself and by the hon. Members of this House is a Bill which makes me suspicious. I do not know why this Bill should not have been drafted with greater care so that the Labour Minister should not have had to propose so many amendments. Usually, what happens is that the amendments of the Ministers are like "for 1964, substitute 1965" or for the Seventeenth year, substitute the Eighteenth year". But I think the Labour Minister has proposed amendments to this Bill like any hon. Member of this House. This shows in what way this Bill has been conceived and in what way this Bill has been drafted. I am sure the Labour Minister will see to it that the desultory way in which this was conceived and drafted will not be applicable to the way in which this will be applied.

Sir, the whole thing has been linked up with profit. Profit is a

very very difficult thing to define. Profit is like love, is like an aggression or anything else and you find it so difficult to arrive at a judicious definition of profit. When I look at the Bill, I find that all kinds of clauses have been introduced to diminish the quantum of profit which can be distributed amongst the workers. I think this Bill will give rise to a greater number of vagaries of accountancy, to a larger number of anomalies of expenditure, to a considerable number of departures from normal practices than anything else. It is because the whole thing has been linked up with profit. It has been said by all economists that the man who has earned profit is very reluctant to part with it. He will like to have the biggest slice of the cake for himself and, therefore, he will try to do as much as possible to reduce the amount of profit which can be distributed to a minimum and to appropriate the biggest chunk to himself. So the Bill has to be watched from this angle.

This Bill sets up a very bad precedent. What is the good of appointing a Commission by the Government of India if their recommendations are not going to be accepted? I think the whole machinery of the Government of India for appointing the Commission has been put to ridicule by this Bill. It is because the majority report has been ignored and the dissentient voice of one hon. Member has been raised to the status of prophet-hood. He has become a prophet of the labour movement and it is he who have determined what should be done and what should not be done. I think it is a very very bad precedent. It was an ill-starred Commission that was appointed and, I think, nothing like this should happen in future in this country.

One point more and I have done.

An hon. Member: Are you opposing it or supporting it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am both opposing and supporting it. He does not understand anything that I say.

In clause 32, so many exceptions have been granted that I think the clause needs to be looked into. I want to submit this to the hon. Minister. Our Government—it is true not only of the Labour Ministry but of all the Ministries in this Government—the Central, the wisest Government that we have and the most knowledgeable Government that we have, always brings forward Bills and always tries to bring forward amendments to those Bills. If I were to compile the list of the amendments that we have been discussing on the floor of this House to the Bills that had been passed, you will see that the amendments are larger in number than the Bills themselves. It is because the Bills are prepared in a fit of absentmindedness and then we have a series of amendments. I request the Labour Minister who has the welfare of the labour at heart, who wants to do good to the labour community and who is not afraid of the challenges which have been given to him, that he will see to the working of this Bill in the next six months and then see what lacunae it has and also bring forward an amending Bill so that this Bonus Bill which is a kind of charter for the workers of India and which gives hope to our workers should really become like that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give more time. We have spent 15 hours instead of 5 hours. The hon. Minister.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buzar): I have only to make a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: He had an opportunity; he has already spoken.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Only one suggestion I want to make. That is very important.

Mr. Speaker: Then, there are others also, Shri Priya Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Shri S. S. Deshmukh and others.

Shri A. P. Sharma: That will help Shri Priya Gupta also.

Mr. Speaker: He says, his suggestion will help Shri Sharma also.

Shri A. P. Sharma: All right. Then, let him make a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: But I am not allowing both.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Shri Priya Gupta agrees.

Mr. Speaker: He agrees but my agreement is also necessary.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members for having taken part at this last stage of the discussion relating to this Bill.

It has been stated that small enterprises and entrepreneurs may suffer on account of this Bill. It has also been stated that certain classes of workers may also not be benefited to the extent they are expected to. The difficulties will arise whenever we embark upon a new scheme and as we implement it, as we gain experience, probably we will have to modify the scheme and then amend the scheme. In a similar way, I would like to give an assurance....

Shri A. P. Sharma: Include more number of workers.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: ...here that after this scheme works for a reasonably good length of time, if there are any difficulties, we will certainly try

to modify it or if there are difficulties which could be removed by utilising the powers under clause 37, we will certainly do it. Clause 37 says:

"If any difficulty or doubt arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provision, not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act as appears to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty or doubt; and the order of the Central Government, in such cases, shall be final."

So, that way, we will try to help the workers or small entrepreneurs or small industries.

Another criticism against the Bill is that a dangerous precedent has been established by modifying the recommendations of this Commission. I would like to recall to the memories of the hon. Members the incident which occurred at the time of the appointment of this Commission. There was some dispute with regard to the composition of the Commission and, therefore, my predecessor, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, made it very clear that Government will have the right to consider the situation if the recommendations of the Commission are not unanimous. In this case, the recommendations were not unanimous and, therefore, Government exercised that right . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You exercised the right.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We exercised the right when it was necessary and when it was reasonable. It was felt by some hon. Members that this would be a bad precedent and it may affect the functioning of the various tripartite wage boards. The wage board stands on a different footing. The

recommendations of the wage board will have to be implemented by the employers by a sort of goodwill between the employers and workers created there.

If the employers do not implement them, there is nothing by which Government can compel them except making it a dispute and referring it to a tribunal.

Government are accused of having favoured big employers and the amount of criticism levelled on behalf of the employers is well known to everybody. So, when Government is criticised both by the employers and the workers, I take it that the Government have taken an unbiased and impartial attitude.

Two clauses, namely, 20 and 32, are supposed to be very retrograde according to some hon. Members. Clause 20 refines what public sector is and this is nothing but a recommendation of the Bonus Commission just as it was made.

An hon. Member: Was it unanimous?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes. The second is clause 32. This gives exemption to certain classes of employees. There again most of the categories mentioned are according to the recommendations of the Bonus Commission. No doubt Government have also included certain categories, namely, Finance Corporations, etc. Here certain hon. Members raised a point, as they did earlier also, that exclusion of seamen and dock workers was not desirable. I would, in this connection, like to quote the recommendation of the Bonus Commission itself. With regard to seamen, it is said:

"In the view we have taken, our recommendations would not apply to seamen. Even otherwise the question of bonus to them raises certain difficulties which must be borne in mind. If Indian

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

shipping companies engaged in foreign trade were required to pay bonus to seamen, it would put them at a disadvantage in competition with foreign shipping companies, and it would be difficult to attempt to apply the bonus formula to foreign shipping companies."

On account of this recommendation, we had to exclude seamen. With regard to dock workers, the Bonus Commission had made the following recommendation:

"In view of the particular circumstances in which stevedore labour is employed under the de-casualisation scheme we are clear that our general formula would be inapplicable; so also any system of minimum and maximum bonus. We recommend further that the bonus pool system for stevedore labour in Bombay should also be applied at other ports, including Calcutta, subject to such modifications as local conditions may require."

That is why we have asked all the Chairmen of the various Dock Labour Boards to examine the question as to how far they could implement the system of bonus available to Dock workers in Bombay Port. They have already started the discussion between the employers and the employees.

With regard to Section 10, everybody feels happy about it, but some hon. Members have expressed their apprehension. I have already made it very clear that this could be upheld by courts in the light of the argument that this is being done in order to give social and economic justice to the poorer classes. As I said earlier, about 45 lakhs of workers, who never

got this benefit before, would be benefited. Even if they get the minimum of Rs. 40, it will be about Rs. 18 crores per year. According to the present formula contemplated under this Bill, the bonus is payable on dearness allowance and basic wages; previously it was only on basic wage.

With regard to Section 34, which gives protection of past benefit, I do not share doubts which the hon. Members have. I have made this point very clear earlier and I do not want to take any more time of this House. Two hon. Members said that this was a step in the right direction, that it was a progressive step and that it was an advance over the present position. I thank them all for those remarks.

In the end I would like once again to appeal through this House to the workers as well as employers to maintain industrial peace and if there is any difficulty, I assure them that it will be removed under Section 37 and if further steps are necessary, Government would certainly consider them sympathetically.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने आपकी मार्गदर्शन मंत्री महोदय से यह दर्वास्त की थी कि वह इस बिल को वापस ले लें। क्या वह इस को वापस नहीं ले रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो क्वैस्टियन मैं हाउस के सामने रख रहा हूँ, माननीय सदस्य उस को सुनें। क्या मैं इस बिल को वापस ले सकता हूँ ?

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Division No. 24]

AYES

12.40 hrs

Abdul Rashid, Bakhshl
Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri Joschim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bessa, Shri
Borooha, Shri P. C.
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh, Singh Shri
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kesinatha
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gowdh, Shri
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Heda, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lakar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Majithia, Shri
Marandi, Shri

Maruthiah, Shri
Maurjya Djn, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Melkote, Dr.
Menai, Shri Gopal Datt
Miraa, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mohiuddin, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D. J.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raideo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani, Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.

Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Ramapathy
Reddier, Shri
Reddy, Shri Linga
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Naradeo
Subbaraman, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vyas, Shri Radheyial
Wadiwa, Shri
Wanik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadava, Shri B. P.

NOES

Alvarez, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Gupta, Shri Priya

Kamath, Shri H.V.
Kandappan, Shri
Kohar, Dr.
Misra, Shri U. M.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Murmu, Shri
Pandey, Shri Surjo
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Warlor, Shri
Yainik, Shri
Yashpal Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the
Division is: Ayes 85; Noes 16.

The motion was adopted.

12.41 hrs.

UNION TERRITORIES (DIRECT
ELECTION TO THE HOUSE OF
THE PEOPLE) BILL

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I
beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for
direct election in certain Union
Territories for filling the seats al-
lotted to them in the House of the

People and for matters connected
therewith be taken into con-
sideration".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosh-
angabad): On a point of order, Sir.
I am loth, I do not wish, to obstruct
or delay the passage of this Bill. It
is a very welcome measure, but I
would have been happy if the Gov-
ernment had had more regard for the
rules of procedure.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath would
remember that normally these points
are raised after the motion has been...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon.
Minister has moved the motion al-
ready.

Mr. Speaker: It is only after I place the motion before the House that normally these points are raised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought that as soon as he had moved it, it would be in order for me to raise the point.

Mr. Speaker: That can be raised after the speech in connection with the motion has been made also. How long is the hon. Minister likely to take?

Shri Hathi: One hour has been allotted for this Bill, and I think I would take about 10 to 12 minutes and in any case not more than about 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: All right, Shri Kamath may raise his point now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to invite your attention to rule 69(1) of our Rules of Procedure. But before I read out that rule, may I point out that the last sentence in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill reads thus:

"The Bill seeks to provide that at the next general election and thereafter as and when necessary these seats shall be filled by direct election."

That is a very welcome thing, and we are quite happy....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is the hon. Member's point?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why is my hon. friend impatient? The Speaker is there to conduct the business.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Member is taking too much time and he will take away my time thereby.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend had better learn some method of speaking.

We are happy that the three Union Territories which had so far been excluded from this privilege of direct election will also share along with the other Union Territories this privilege and honour of sending their representatives to the Lok Sabha by direct election. But the financial memorandum that is appended to this Bill, which refers to the extra expenditure that will be involved says in paragraph 2, rather baldly,—not boldly—that:

"It is not possible to give precise details of the expenditure but on a rough estimate it would be about Rs. 76,000."

Sub-rule (1) of rule 69 contains a mandatory provision, that:

"A Bill involving expenditure.. shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

Judging by the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Government are well aware, are conscious of the fact that there will be recurring expenditure because they have used the words 'and thereafter as and when necessary'; that means, not merely at the next general election but as and when necessary thereafter. Only a lump sum of Rs. 76,000 has been mentioned in the financial memorandum. But there is no indication as to whether it is recurring or non-recurring expenditure that would be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India.

May I, therefore, seek a ruling on this point whether it is not obligatory in view of this rule of procedure, on the part of Government to give in such cases, a rough or approximate estimate if they cannot give a precise one, of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure that would be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India in case this Bill is passed into

law? I would request you to decide this point of order before the Bill is taken up for consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister to say anything?

Shri Hathi: I think that it is a very simple matter, that when the financial memorandum mentions that there shall be an estimated expenditure of Rs. 76,000, it means that this will have to be incurred as and when the elections occur. This expenditure is going to be incurred at the next general elections. But clause 6 of the Bill provides that the sitting Members will continue to represent these areas till the next general election. After that, elections will be there, and they would involve an expenditure of Rs. 76,000. I do not think that there is any point of order whatsoever.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not clear from the financial memorandum whether it would be recurring or non-recurring.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not think that this point has been referred to in the Representation of the People Act. I think there is no provision made there for recurring and non-recurring expenditure. I think the whole thing is lumped together there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But our rules of procedure provide like that.

Mr. Speaker: The rule as it stands does require that the recurring and the non-recurring expenditure ought to be given separately. In the financial memorandum attached to this Bill Government say that so far as they can visualise about the next elections which are near at hand—as regards the others, they cannot just at present say, what the amount will be; and even in respect of the next general elections near at hand they probably feel that they cannot give

the figures correctly but they can only give a rough figure that might include both—the total expenditure would be about Rs. 76,000. Normally, the point made out by Shri Kamath would be right, that Government should give the expenditure under both the heads. But failure to do so does not throw out the Bill altogether. During the debate also, Government may mention some figure or may give some assessment or give some 'mete-rough' as it is called and probably that would be better....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I have heard the hon. Minister aright, he said that at every election, after the next general elections also the sum involved would be Rs. 76,000. Was that what he meant?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot say that generally.

Shri Hathi: I have given a rough estimate. I cannot say it generally.

12.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is a small Bill providing for direct election to the House of the People in the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Under article 81 of the Constitution, 25 seats in the Lok Sabha have been set apart for the Union Territories. Out of these, one seat each has been allotted to the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. At present, these seats are filled by nomination by the President under section 4 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Provision had been made for nomination to the

[Shri Hathi]

seats allotted for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands merely because there were insuperable difficulties in introducing the elective system owing mainly to difficulties of transport and communications in the islands themselves. Now, communications have been improved, and we are trying to extend them. Moreover there was a demand from the people, which was a legitimate demand, that there should be an elected representative rather than a nominated one. That demand was justified. As the means of communications have improved to a very great extent, there will not be difficulties in having elections throughout the islands.

So far as Dadra and Nagar Haveli is concerned, even in 1961, when the Bill in connection therewith was being discussed here, hon. Members criticised and demanded that there should be direct election and not nomination. At that time, however, the time at our disposal was very short, because the elections were to take place in 1962 and delimitation had to be made. The late Prime Minister then promised that this would only be a temporary measure and that by the next general election, a Bill would be brought forward. This Bill is, in a way, in fulfilment of that assurance.

The proposals contained in the Bill, the operational clauses, are in clauses 3 to 6. Clause 3 provides that in these Union Territories, there shall be direct election to the House of the People and for that purpose each Union Territory shall constitute one parliamentary constituency as in Delhi which has no State Assembly.

Clause 4 is concerned with amending the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Sub-clause (a) seeks to delete the provision for nomination from that Act so far as these Territories are concerned so that it will be by direct election. Sub-clauses (b)

and (c) seek to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950. It is about the preparation of rolls for the parliamentary constituencies. As in the case of Delhi, here also each constituency will be a parliamentary constituency. There will not be any need for State Assemblies. There will be only one representative for the whole area.

Clause 5 is also a similar amendment.

Clause 6 provides that the present sitting Member in the Lok Sabha of each Union Territory shall continue to represent that Territory till the dissolution of this House. But if in the meanwhile, a vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by nomination by the President and that person shall represent the Territory in the House of the People until its dissolution. It only envisages that the present Member will continue till the dissolution of this House, but if by chance tomorrow a vacancy occurs, it may not be possible to hold election immediately because delimitation and all that has to be done, which may not be ready by then. Therefore, till the dissolution of the present House of the People, if there is a vacancy, it will be filled by nomination. After that, under clause 3 the election will be direct.

I think this is a Bill which should be welcomed by all sections of the House. We are giving direct representation to the people of the area in the Lok Sabha. There should be no controversy over this. I therefore commend the motion to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for direct election in certain Union territories for filling the seats allotted to them in the House of the People and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration".

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had the privilege to be associated in the tour of the Andamans sponsored by the Home Ministry in April last year.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I am sure you will agree that when my hon. friend, Shri Pratap Kesari Deo—who has come back from a world tour, not only a tour of the Andamans—speaks, there should be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri P. K. Deo: Then I had the privilege of submitting a note to the Home Ministry suggesting certain administrative and constitutional reforms. I congratulate the Ministry on having accepted at least one of my recommendations which has now come in the shape of this Bill which I hope will have the unanimous support of the House and will be passed and given effect to.

I would like to confine my detailed observations to the Andaman and Nicobar islands. Even though in a parliamentary constituency in the mainland we represent 8-9 lakh people, the representative from Andamans and Nicobars would represent only 65,000 people. It has got an area of 3,200 square miles. There are nearly 250 small islands scattered in the Andaman and Nicobar group. Between the two groups is the ten degree channel which is not always navigable, which makes communication more difficult.

The 65,000 population of the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands are divided into four groups. One-fourth are the "local borns", descendants of the original settlers. This was a penal settlement, Kalapani. They went there in 1858, when they were sent there after the great revolu-

tion of that year, the first war of independence. They settled in those groups of islands. That was how the penal settlement started. The cellular jail and grim walls of it are a testimony to the penance and sacrifice and bear witness of leaders like Lokamanya Tilak, the Savarkar brothers, Bhai Parmanand, Barindrakumar Ghose and Ullaskar, whose golden deeds have enriched the pages of this country's history. One-fourth of the population represents labour force; they are casual labour who go from the mainland for various PWD works and forest operations. One-fourth represents the East Bengal refugees. One-fourth represents the original inhabitants of Andamans, who are of a tribal character—the Onges, Andamanis, Jarawas and Sentanalese, whose numbers are being greatly reduced. There are only 24 Andamanis left, they are not multiplying. It is a dying race. So, the problem of Onges is very serious and needs careful attention for the preservation of their culture. Jarawas have remained hostile up till now.

13 hrs.

Our main problem is how to have free and fair elections in a centrally administered area like that. Of the various recommendations that I made to the Home Ministry was one that this group of islands so strategically situated—Nicobar is only 70 miles from the Sumatra Cape—should have a representative government of their own, a legislature of their own, they should share in the administration of that territory. It is most unfortunate that the administration there is highly centralised and personal. The Chief Commissioner, being far away from Delhi and having not much work to do and having to deal with a small population of 65,000, is all in all and gets involved in small matters in the administration, which is not desirable. And the partisan outlook is, of course, there.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

When we happened to be there, we were given an official programme to the effect that we were supposed to address a public meeting to be organised by the local Congress Committee. We belonged to various parties, my hon. friend Shri Mohammed Elias was there, and we did not like to address the meeting to be convened by the local Congress Committee and organised by the officials there. So, we dissociated ourselves. But such things have been going on.

So, how can we expect free and fair elections where the administration is so much personal and so much centralised. There, he is the chief executive officer, and he is the main employer of the casual labour force, and I think he was till the other day, and he is still today, unless some change has been made, the Labour Commissioner there. He decides the various disputes arising between labour and the employer, while he himself is the main employer of the labour force there. There is no separation of the judiciary from the executive. He is being assisted by an advisory committee which is a nominated body, and they have an advisory committee in the Home Ministry for the islands, which is also a nominated body. I think all scope for nomination should be eliminated, and the local bodies should also be elected.

When the Ministry decides to have a local legislature, they should make a provision for proportional representation, and if necessary, the Representation of the People Act should be amended, because our experience in this country that a party having a minority vote, having only 44 per cent of the votes, is now ruling the country, and is occupying more than three-fourths of the seats in this House.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): That is the story all over the democratic world.

Shri P. K. Deo: So, in future when provision is made for direct election, thought should be given for proportional representation, and in a typical area like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where there are so many party interests and tribal interests, I feel that they would be properly represented if there is proportional representation. I know that the obvious answer from the Ministry would be that it is not a viable unit, that it is not possible to have a responsible government in a small area of 3,000 square miles with a population of 65,000. My answer would be: why not merge it with the mainland?

Shri D. C. Sharma: With Orissa.

Shri P. K. Deo: After all, it has been so much associated with West Bengal. The Calcutta High Court looks after the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Calcutta has been connected by plane and sea service with Port Blair. All the forest wealth of hard and soft wood that is produced in Andamans finds its market in Calcutta. When there is so much pressure of population on land in West Bengal, which has been aggravated by the recent influx of refugees from East Pakistan, why not have it merged with West Bengal? So, Andaman could provide relief to the pressure of population in West Bengal. There is tremendous scope in various islands, particularly in Little Andaman, where 50,000 people could be easily settled. It is a flat island and has got sweet drinking water and immense possibilities of paddy cultivation. There are various other islands in which a large number of refugees from West Bengal can be rehabilitated. So, I think this should be considered whether it is not possible

for it to be amalgamated with West Bengal.

Similarly, why have a separate identity for the small units of Dadra and Nagar Haveli? Why not merge them with the neighbouring district of Gujarat. It will be the most proper thing to do, so that the people will feel that they have a certain say in the local administration, so that they would be properly represented in the legislature and their interests would be safeguarded there.

So also, Minicoy, Laccadive and Amindivi Islands can be associated with Kerala. So, all these things should be considered, and if at all we want that there should be elected representatives from these areas, they should be elected and associated in all tiers of the administration.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): I rise to welcome this Bill. I come from West Bengal which has been long associated with the Andaman Islands. Most of our freedom fighters were deported to Andamans. Some of the names have been mentioned by Shri Deo. Since our childhood we have been hearing so many things about the islands of Andaman and Nicobar.

We also know the stories that have been circulating in West Bengal recently about the conditions of the people living in the Andamans. Briefly, the report goes in West Bengal, confirmed reports I must say, that Andamans is being ruled by the Chief Commissioner in a very autocratic manner, that there is no vestige of democracy in that island. Even the labourers employed there in Government service or under the contractors, of various categories, do not get a square deal from the ruling power there or from the employers.

So, in order to have free and fair elections, I draw the attention of the

Minister to this very important point that the ground should be prepared from now on.

A representation was made to the Members of this Parliament last year by the labourers employed in that island. There are cases of beating and shootings by the police. The police is at the beck and call of the contractors. Most of the contractors go from India, and practically they are the rulers along with the Chief Commissioner. In order to have a free and fair election, action has to be initiated from now on. Shri P. K. Deo forgot to mention one thing. He mentioned that there were a number of linguistic groups in that island; there are a number of islands. Those linguistic groups do not enjoy the right to use their own mother tongue not only for official purposes but also for other purposes. I am not chauvinist in that respect but I am told that there are large numbers of Bengali population, refugees and they have no adequate facility for these people to learn their mother tongue. We have learnt this from the relatives of people who are in Andamans.

Secondly, in regard to the Chief Commissioner—I have no grudge against him, but—he rules there in a high handed manner. Mr. Deo should have given that story; in his presence all the others, desa sevaks and sevikas and other people tremble with fear..... (An Hon. Member: Really?). That is so; we got that report from Mr. H. P. Chatterjee who is a member of the House. So, for free elections there should be a proper programme.

Secondly, as Mr. Deo said, what is the difficulty of having assemblies there in order that those people gradually—not immediately in 2-3 years—have a government. Government should prepare the ground for that. We were reading last year about the report of Minicoy and Amindivi Islands. They are very

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

small islands completely cut off from the mainland. People cannot come to mainland during the monsoon period there is hardly any link between Kerala and Minicoy. If communications are established, they can be linked administratively with the State of Kerala on that side as also this side with West Bengal.

Nagar Haveli can be linked with Maharashtra or Gujarat; I do not want to enter into that quarrel. In that way, isolated pockets should not be kept like that either inside Indian territory or outside. These areas have special importance also, firstly strategic importance. As regards Andaman and Nicobar islands, we know definitely that they have industrial potential. Why not develop those potentialities through the State sector, public sector? That would be advantageous for the people of India, for the people of those islands. Those islands have agricultural potentialities also. From the report supplied to us by the Government, we know that but sufficient attention has not been paid to the development of agricultural potential in those areas. Some attempt should be made to develop that territory economically through the public sector, not through big business that is ruling in India today. We are told that the forest reserves are being handed over to big business who want to start plywood and other factories there. Why should such factories be given over to big business instead of being run by the State sector? Government should develop it economically. Politically and administratively there should be more democratic functioning there. Each linguistic group should have facilities for the study of their mother tongue so that they can develop as special units inside the territory. Administratively, these areas should be given proper attention to give them assemblies so that they can also develop gradually. Lastly, because of the strategic impor-

tance of these territories, more attention should be paid to these territories. Minicoy and Amindivi islands are in the Arabian sea; Andamans are in the Indian Ocean; in that whole belt India can build up an area of strategic importance for the defence of India. From the defence point of view and from the point of view of economic development, Government should pay special attention to these islands and by holding free and fair elections government should encourage democratic institutions and their languages also should be encouraged. With these words, I welcome this Bill and I think there will be no dispute.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): While welcoming this Bill, I wish to offer a few suggestions. I fully agree with the charges made by the previous speakers. Practically the Chief Commissioner at Port Blair is a ruler of those islands. Honestly, I cannot blame the person. It is due to two reasons. One is the geographical position of these islands which is practically cut off from the mainland. During monsoons, I am afraid the Chief Commissioner is not even in a position to contact the authorities in Delhi to take some decision and naturally he has to depend upon his own discretion. Human nature being what it is, he is likely to err on so many things. I saw a sorry state of affairs there when I went there in 1964.

The previous speaker mentioned about language. I saw a number of schools finely located but all the schools are run only through the medium of Hindi and there is virtually no provision to teach either Tamil or Bengali or any other national language there. I felt very actually the absence of this facility because I have seen hundreds of Tamil and Bengali students compelled to study through Hindi medium even in their primary classes. They do not have even that facility to learn things through their mother tongue. It should be attended to immediately.

Another reason for the Chief Commissioner acting in an autocratic manner is the absence of any judicial check. I wonder why the Government of India is not able to provide any machinery to see that the administration is run on proper lines. There must be a judicial check on the day-to-day administration. I appeal to the Government to see that this is done.

The communications with the mainland should be improved and if the Government pays some attention to these things the administration in the Andamans can improve. What has been the Government doing for the last eighteen years? I have seen very beautiful rubber plantations and no care is being taken of them. Government has instituted some kind of research to find out whether we can grow tea there and I am told that the experiment had been successful. We can grow tea plantations in some of the islands. But Government has taken no steps to cultivate any tea plantations. I also learn reliably that these islands are quite rich in a kind of fish called 'Tuna' which is in great demand in the world market; they can very well develop fisheries there. Only by developing these local resources, we can give a self-supporting economy to those islands. Unless we do that, Andamans will be more a burden on our economy nor will it do good to the mainland or those living in those islands. With these words I welcome this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I pay my homage to the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the efficient way in which they freed themselves from the Portuguese imperialism. I wish the people of Goa had done something of that kind so that we should not have had to take any kind of police action. The people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are a brave people and industrious people and a people whose love for India has been proved beyond measure. I am glad that they are being given this direct representation to the House of

the People. I think their problems will be voiced on the floor of this House and attended to by this great body which stands for the whole of India.

But I must say that I am against all kinds of mergers. I think every State in India has an individuality of its own, a personality of its own, and an identity of its own. I do not know what kind of attitude we are developing. Somebody wants a chunk or a share in some other State; and somebody else wants a slice of somebody else's State. I do not know why we are trying to add to the dimensions of our States. My hon. friends have been saying, "hand over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to West Bengal; hand over the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands to Kerala; hand over Dadra and Nagar Haveli to Gujarat." I say that nothing like that should be done. We must keep these places intact because they add to the variety of our country, to the beauty of our country, to the unity in diversity of our country and to the greatness of our country. This country consists of a State like Uttar Pradesh which has an aggregate of about six crores of people—

An hon. Member: Even crores.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All right; I think next time it will become 10 crores; I would be content with six crores. As I said, this is a country which has a State like Uttar Pradesh with seven crores of people and also these small places. I tell you that a small man like the big man and small States like the big States are all needed in this world. Therefore, no attempt at merger should be made. This is my first point.

My second point is that the only problem of these two groups of islands—The Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands—is the lack of means of communications; that is the basic problem, and you must improve their means of communication internal as well as external. People have been

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

saying there are linguistic minorities. Don't we have so many linguistic minorities in India? They want to create other areas of conflict in these small islands: four linguistic minorities and four different troubles. The more the linguistic minorities, the greater is the trouble. For God's sake, save us from linguistic minorities, because we are already having so much of trouble. I think we should look upon these States as one, independent, integral unit, and we should not think of them in terms of this minority or that minority. As I said in the beginning, the real problem is the problem of the lack of the means of communication. Why should the Andaman and Nicobar islands be cut off from the mainland of India for some months? Why should the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands be cut off from the mainland of India for some parts of the year? Why does it happen like that? I believe that they should be given roads inside their States. I believe that regular ships should ply between the mainland of India and these islands.

Shri Hathl: There are ships plying.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Not so often. I believe they should be given every kind of support that they need. I would also say that the Andaman and Nicobar islands should also undergo some kind of transformation, that is to say, its name should be changed. Why do you not call these islands as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Islands? Why do you not give it that name? After all, the present names are just relics of the British imperialism under which we groaned for such a long time. I think we should examine new names and by giving them new names we will bring a new orientation to their thinking, a new orientation to their ideals of progress and to their ideas of development.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): You ask them whether they want this new name.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then, I do not know about the Minicoy and Amindivi islands, but these also should be given new names. Some criticism was made of the Chief Commissioner. I do not know who the Chief Commissioner is; but whoever the Chief Commissioner, I think he will come under criticism at the hands of our friends and myself also! But I believe that the Chief Commissioner should look more to the economic development of these islands than anything else. I think more than anything else, these groups of islands—the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands—have a great strategic importance. I would like the Home Ministry to sit round a table in a conference with the Defence Ministry and to see that these two groups of islands: at least become the joint responsibility of the Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry, because you know the Andaman and Nicobar islands were taken over by Japan during the last world war, and we have been seeing some alien ships near these islands even now; we have been some alien flags near them even now. Therefore, I think it is not a problem of administration only; it is a problem of strengthening of our defences and for this, these islands must be geared to their full potential.

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi): Sir, while welcoming the measure of the Government, I wholeheartedly join Shri D. C. Sharma and pay my tribute to the public of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. They have themselves liberated from the tyranny of the Portuguese rule. This was an oppressed and also a backward area inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. The rule after independence they saw in the adjoining area were enthused to be liberated by themselves. When they were liberated, they found a varishta panchayat. Our late, beloved Prime Minister Jawaharlalji, was of the opinion that whether they resolve to join India or whether they want to remain separate, as a separate entity, it was up to

them to decide whatever they wanted to. The people there, were so happy with our rule and wise that they readily joined the Indian union territory.

The problem there is that Varishta panchayat which is already existing is only an advisory body, the demand of the public is that some executive powers must be vested in the varishta panchayat and it should be turned into a varishta council or some such body. This area is very backward and morally a forest area. There had been no land reforms or land Acts; the public had no rights on land. So, the land tenure Acts must be brought into being for that area. The people had high hopes and aspirations while joining India, and now, they are anxious to develop their area industrially too. But there are some handicaps. Special quotas for industrial development and more licensing capacity are required there. So, while considering this measure for direct election, I request the Central Government to look into their needs for industrial and agricultural development and for their forest development also. I request that more funds may be provided for the development of that area.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, while I fully support the principle underlying this welcome measure, I am rather uneasy in my mind and heart over the political myopia that is still afflicting this government. I wonder whether, the minister has forgotten that the Prime Minister, a couple of months ago, I believe, had long and earnest talks with the Chief Minister of Goa and promised him that the future of Goa will be decided at the end of this year through direct elections. That matter is still hanging fire because of some distressing incidents in Bangalore and the disturbed atmosphere in the glass house in Bangalore. One does not know in the present crisis whether it will be decided very soon.

But even so, the Prime Minister in consultation with his colleagues hav-

ing made up decided his mind that there should be elections in Goa in the very near future to decide its future set-up, I think this Bill is somewhat premature, because the future of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, to whose people my colleagues have paid handsome tributes, is intimately associated with the future of Daman, and Diu, comprising the Union Territory of Goa and with the future of Goa itself which will be decided by the elections to be held there.

I am sorry to say that this myopia, this weakness, this pusillanimity also afflicted the government of which the head was the late Jawaharal Nehru. The people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli liberated these territories from Portuguese imperialist rule and proclaimed them free. I refer to the Bill for amending the Constitution which describes to this territory as "territory comprised in free Dadra and Nagar Haveli before the 11th day of August 1961", long before Goa was liberated by our army action. If the government had been truly democratic-minded and was not myopic, it would have recognised the free set-up or Varishta Panchayat set up by the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli against heavy odds. But the Nehru government did not do so, and the lame excuse was trotted out today by the Minister of State that it was too late at that time and therefore, they could not be endowed with the privilege of sending direct representatives to the Lok Sabha.

Be that as it may, in case the elections in Goa promised by the Prime Minister to the Chief Minister take place either in a December or early next year and in case the elections end in pro-merger results—I do not say with which state it is inevitable that the territory known as Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu at present comprised in Goa will have to be merged in Gujarat.—I would not say in which district and therefore, there will have to be an amending Bill to this Act sometime next year.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Having said that, let me refer to the point raised by Prof. Sharma, Acharyu Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: God save me from that title!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He referred to the Andaman and Nicobar islands and suggested that they should be renamed as Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Islands. Before I have my say on that, may I correct him and tell him that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were occupied not by the Japanese, as he said, in second world war, but by the Azad Hind Fauj, the INA and Netaji. They were not occupied, but liberated from British imperialism by Netaji and the Azad Hind Fauj, not by the Japanese. I think he will correct that wrong impression in his mind.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But you were working in collaboration with Japanese.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No: it was the free Azad Hind Government. Therefore, I agree with him that these islands should be renamed and we should drop this old name associated with British imperialism. But they should be renamed in the way Netaji desired. Netaji named them as *Swaraj* and *Saheed* Islands instead of Andaman and Nicobar islands. I raised this point in the first Parliament, but the Government was unwilling to accept this change in the nomenclature. May I repeat that suggestion today that it would be advisable, desirable and in tune with the current mainstream of national opinion that these islands should be renamed as *Swaraj* and *Shaheed* Islands, as desired by Netaji and as done by him.

We are glad that these three Union Territories now join the other Union Territories in their march towards full democracy in the sense they will be able to send representatives to the Lok Sabha by direct election. May I

ask whether the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri Deo, would be seriously considered? That is so say, the proposal for merger of some of these territories in the adjoining States. For instance, about Goa, Daman and Diu, Government have taken the decision to hold elections. Why should not Pondicherry merge with Tamil Nad, Karaikkal and Yanam with Andhra, and Mahe with Kerala? Perhaps it may not be possible or tactical or strategically advisable to merge Andaman and Nicobar islands,—the *Swaraj* and *Saheed* islands, as I would call them—in West Bengal, because of their strategic importance in the Indian Ocean. The Defence Minister has told us time and again that some submarines have been sighted somewhere near the Andaman and Nicobar islands. Therefore, it would be necessary to set up a naval base in the Indian Ocean, more so because Indonesia, which considers the Indian Ocean as Indonesian Ocean is actually assisting China in setting up a naval base in the Indian Ocean region. Therefore, I would appeal to my hon. friends, who have made the suggestion, to hold it in abeyance with regard to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I am sure the day is not far off when the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands either have an Assembly of their own in the islands or will be able to send their representatives to the West Bengal Assembly.

Just as with regard to the Union Territories these three are exceptions to the general rule, I find, on this day, when we are considering this Bill, that among the States also there is one exception to the general rule. Though that State has accepted the principle, I think so far no direct elections have taken place to fill the seats in the Lok-Sabha from Jammu and Kashmir. Of course, it is undergoing an ordeal by fire and steel just now, so I do not wish to dilate upon this point. But I, and I am sure the House also, will look forward to the day when, in the near future, when

we have won the war and won to peace as well in the present crisis, Jammu and Kashmir will be able to send representatives to the Lok-Sabha through direct elections.

Lastly, may I refer to one or two clauses of the Bill. I feel that clause 6 is redundant, because clause 3 refers to the next general elections. Till the next general elections are upon us and they are concluded, the present provisions remain in force. Therefore, as long as the next general elections do not take place, the present provisions governing representation of these territories in Parliament will continue to be in force. Therefore,—I do not know why the Minister has been told by his legal advisers that clause 6 is also necessary—I think that in view of clause 3, clause 6 is wholly redundant, because clause 3 makes it clear that it is only for the next general elections and not before that. I hope, therefore, that clause 6 will be dropped.

Sir, I have to say something on some of the other clauses also, but I will do that when we take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का जो श्री हाथी जी ने उपस्थित किया है, मैं हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ ।

इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम अपने उन तीन क्षेत्रों को जिन को हम छोटे छोटे द्वीपों के समूह से जानते हैं यह अधिकार देने कि वे अपने मत द्वारा प्रतिनिधि लोक-सभा को भेजें । इन द्वीपों की घटना कहानी है, अपना इतिहास है, अपना सांस्कृतिक जीवन है । जब हम उन को यह अधिकार देने है कि वे अपने प्रतिनिधि चुन कर पदा भेजें तो हमारा एक सांस्कृतिक साम्य उन से स्थापित हो जाता है और समान

अधिकार जो कि प्रजातन्त्र में मूलभूत अधिकारों के रूप में जान जाते हैं, वे हम उन को देते हैं ।

अभी तक उन के मन में यह संशय होगा कि लोक-सभा का जिस प्रकार संचालन चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के द्वारा भारत में हो रहा है उस अधिकार से वे वंचित हैं । इस बिन्दु के द्वारा हम उन को इस इच्छा और आशावादी को पूरा करने जा रहे हैं । उन को इस भांग को कि उन को भी यह अधिकार मिलना चाहिये, पूरा करने के हेतु जो विधेयक हमारे गृह मंत्री जी लाये हैं, उस के नित्य मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ और साथ ही साथ उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी बधाई देता हूँ कि जब उन को यह अधिकार मिलने जा रहा है । उन में इस प्रकार की चेतना का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ और उन्होंने अपने अधिकार का मांग का और हम उन को यह अधिकार प्राप्त देने जा रहे हैं ।

मैं माननीय कामन जा की भावनाओं का और प्रा० शर्मा का राय को अपना समर्थन देता हूँ । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 250 द्वीपों के इस समूह का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, सब से पहले तिरंगा जंटा, जाल किले पर फहराने से पहले ही हमारे नर शार्दूलनेताजीने वहाँ फहराया था और उस का वाद हिन्दुना जिस हिस्से के चरम हिन्दुमहासागर में है, सब से पहले स्वतन्त्र हुआ था । वही पर अब से पहले तिरंगा जंटा फहराया गया था । गगनभेदी नारों की गूँज में उन्होंने ने बहाने जागति पैदा की और "दिल्ली चलो" "दिल्ली चलो" का नारा लोगों को दिया । दिल्ली चलो के नारे के साथ, देश का स्वतन्त्रता का कलना के साथ प्राण देखे कि अब से पहले वह क्षेत्र स्वतन्त्र हुआ । जिन सिद्धान्तों और सादरों का नेताजी ने प्रस्थापित किया और जो उपाधि जनार्द वही उपाधि सर्व जनता रहे, यह हमारा कामना है ।

जब आप उन को यह अधिकार देते हैं कि वे अपने प्रतिनिधि चुन कर भेजें यानी

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

नगर हवेली से एक और दो 250 छोटे छोटे द्वीपों से, तो आप का यह भी कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि आप उस क्षेत्र के प्राथिक विकास, उस क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक विकास की ओर भी ध्यान दें। वहाँ पर जो एकोनामिक पोर्टेशनल हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रियल पोर्टेशनल हैं, जो मिनरल पोर्टेशनल हैं, जो जंगलों की सम्पत्ति है उसका भी पता लगाया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ जंगलों की सम्पत्ति है, खनिज पदार्थों की सम्पत्ति है, औद्योगिक और प्राथिक विकास उस क्षेत्र का हो सकता है और इन सब चीजों की जितनी भी गुंजाइश है उस का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक्सपर्ट्स का एक हाई पावर कमीशन आप बिठाये जो वहाँ जाकर स्थिति का अध्ययन करे, पूरे का पूरा सर्वे कार्य उस के द्वारा करायें, तो बहुत लाभदायक वह चीज सिद्ध हो सकती है। बहुत सी चीजों का हमें उस अवस्था में ज्ञान हो सकता है, बहुत सी चीजें हम को भूगर्भ में मिलेंगी जिनकी हम कल्पना तक नहीं कर सकते हैं। वह क्षेत्र रबड़ के लिये प्रसिद्ध हो सकता है। इस का कारण यह है कि अगर मानचित्र में आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि यकर्ता और उस क्षेत्र में शायद 40-50 मील का ही अन्तर रह जाता है और सुदूर पूर्व के जितने छोटे छोटे टापू और द्वीप हैं उन में रबड़ बहुतायत में मिलता है। रबड़ की हमारे यहाँ कमी है। यदि रबड़ मिल जाए तो उस को प्रासेस कर के हम उद्योगों की स्थापना भी कर सकते हैं।

वहाँ खेती छोटे छोटे खेतों में होती है। उन के एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिट्स बहुत छोटे होते हैं और वहाँ पैड़ी क्राप होती है। उस का भी एक सर्वे कराया जाना चाहिये। वहाँ पर धान का उत्पादन भी बहुत बढ़ सकता है। यह भी पता लगाया जाना चाहिये कि कितने जंगल को खेती लायक बनाया जा सकता है और जंगल की जो सम्पत्ति है उस को हम कैसे धाये बढ़ा सकते हैं। ये बहुत प्रावश्यक चीजें हैं। अब आप मत का अधिकार उन को देते हैं

और कहते हैं कि वे अपने प्रतिनिधि चुन कर भेजें तो आप और अपना हाथ आगे बढ़ाइये और उस क्षेत्र का प्राथिक विकास कीजिये। आप अपने सहयोग का हाथ और आगे बढ़ाइये ताकि प्राथिक सामीप्य स्थापित हो सके। प्राथिक सम्बन्धी जितने सर्वांगीण उपक्रम हैं वे सब ही आप उन को दें तो उन के मन में बहुत उत्साह पैदा होगा। जहाँ इस विधेयक के द्वारा उन के मन में यह भावना पैदा होषी कि आप उन को मत देने का, अपनी राय देने का अधिकार प्रदान करते हैं वहाँ कुछ और भी आप उन को दें ताकि प्राथिक और औद्योगिक तौर पर वे आगे आ सकें।

जहाँ तक भाषा का सम्बन्ध है जो उन की भाषा है, उसका विकास होना चाहिये, जैसे एक माननीय सदस्य ने राय दी है, उसका विकास होना स्वाभाविक है, ठीक है। जहाँ उसका विकास हो वहाँ में यह भी चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर हिन्दी का भी प्रचार हो तो अच्छा है। हिन्दी के माध्यम से यदि राजनीति का श्रीगणेश करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। हिन्दी अगर आप वहाँ पहुँचा दें तो वह क्षेत्र जो अभी भी अपनी अनेक भाषाओं में बंटा हुआ है एकता की भावना से कर राष्ट्रभाषा के माध्यम से वहाँ यहाँ आएगा। यदि ऐसा हुआ तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस क्षेत्र का विकास ही और वहाँ राजनीतिक चेतना आए। उन में इस अधिकार का प्रयोग कर के शक्ति का संचार होना चाहिये, क्षमता पैदा होनी चाहिये। जो कुछ आप ने उन को दिया है उस के साथ और कुछ आप दें, प्राथिक विकास और प्राथिक समृद्धि उन को प्रदान करें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल माननीय हाथी जी ने पेश किया है वह बहुत ही सुन्दर बिल है और मैं इस बिल को पेश करने के लिए उनको

बहुत बहुत मवारिकबाद देता हूँ। जो काम आज से कई साल पहले हो जाना चाहिये था वह आज हुआ है। यह अच्छा ही हुआ है। It is better late than never. जब हम कहते हैं कि भारत में डेमोक्रेसी है और हर जगह डेमोक्रेसी होनी चाहिये तो जो हमारी छोटी छोटी टैरिटरीज रह रही है उन के लिये भी मेरा निवेदन है कि एक बिल जल्दी से जल्दी प्राप लायें। यह हमारे देश की भव से बड़ी खूबी है और हमारी यह एक सम्पत्ति है। इस से बढ़ कर हमारे लिए गर्व की और क्या बात हो सकती है। पाकिस्तान में आज तक एक बार भी इलेक्शन नहीं हो सका है। वहाँ पर जनता को अपने प्रतिनिधि चुनने तक का अधिकार प्रदान नहीं किया गया है। उस के विपरीत हमारे यहाँ हमारे देश का जो एक रिमाटेस्ट पार्ट भी है, उस को भी हम मताधिकार देने जा रहे हैं, उस को भी वह अधिकार देने जा रहे हैं कि लोक नभा के लिए वह अपने प्रतिनिधि चुन कर भेजे। इस के लिए मैं प्रदमान और निकोवार को जनता को मवारिकबाद देता हूँ। वहाँ की जनता के ऊपर आज हम गर्व कर सकते हैं। वहाँ विरादरी वाद नहीं है, वास्ट और कांड का कोई जगहा नहीं है। उन सब की एक भाषा है, उन सब का एक चलन है, उन सब की भाषण में एक मात्र प्रास्था है। उन लोगों को यह अधिकार तो बहुत पहिले मिलना चाहिये था। जिस जगह पर लोक मान्य नित्यक ने कहा था कि प्राजासी हमारा अन्तमिद्ध अधिकार है, हमारा बंध नाइट है, उस जगह को देखभाल करना हमारा काम है। अगर हम 65 हजार की प्राबादी वाले स्थान की उन्नति कर लेते हैं तो इस में हमारा भयनाक और भी ज्यादा ऊंचा होगा।

साथ ही मैं एक बात यह अर्थ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि नामिनेशन के सिस्टम को मान्य करना चाहिये। यह जो नामजदगी होना है यह प्रपेजी की दी हुई चीज है। आज भी हम देखते हैं कि जो लोग हमारे ऊपर इंचे जगमाया करते थे, हमारी छानियाँ पर चढ़

कर शराब पिया करते थे, जिन लोगों के पास ऊंचे ऊंचे खिताब हुआ करते थे, राय बहादुर और सर जो लोग हुआ करते थे, वही लोग यहाँ पर नामिनेशन के जरिये आ जाया करते थे। वह नामिनेशन का सिस्टम खत्म होना चाहिए। फेयर फील्ड एण्ड नो फिगर जिस को कहते हैं हर एक को उस का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये जिस से कि हर एक प्रादमी को यह अधिकार हो कि वह इस हाउस में बैठ सके। मैं अपने माननीय प्राचार्य श्री दीवान चन्द्र शर्मा का बड़ा अनुग्रहत हूँ कि उन्होंने ने यह सुन्दर सर्जेशन इस हाउस के सामने रखा है कि जो कि प्रपेजों की दी हुई प्रैक्टिस है उस को फौरन खत्म करना चाहिये। नेताजी मुभाष चन्द्र बांस ने जो मजेशन दिया था वह हमें मानना चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही साथ जहाँ पर लेजिस्म-टिव कौंसिल नहीं है वहाँ भी बहुत अच्छे काम चल रहा है इस लिये हम नामिनेशन के सिस्टम को खत्म किया जाय और सब से ज्यादा अकूरत आज यह है कि जो हमारे ऐसे भव रह गये है जिन को हम यूनिपन टैरिटरीज कहते हैं, जिन में कि आज तक नामिनेशन चल रहा है, उन में अब एलेक्शन होना चाहिये। नामिनेशन का सिस्टम खत्म होना चाहिये। इस हाउस को यह हक होना चाहिये कि वहाँ पर एलेक्शन के जरिये ही लागू प्रासके। अभी तक बहुत थोड़े से प्रादमियों को यह हक हासिल है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ हमारी संस्कृति ने यह अधिकार दिया है कि :

“सगच्छध्वं संवद्व्वम् सं वो मनासि जानताम्”
अर्थात् हर एक मनुष्य, प्रत्येक स्त्री और पुरुष हर एक मजदूर और कृषक वर्ग, हर एक वर्ग चाहे वह मेहनतकश जनता हो या कोई और, उस को अधिकार दिया गया है। यह अधिकार जो प्रापने दिया है इस के लिये प्राप बहुत ही ज्यादा मेरी मवारिकबाद के पास है। मैं प्राप को बधाई देता हूँ और इस

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

बिल पर सभी सहमत हैं और जल्दी इसको पास किया जाये ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ । यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस प्रवचन के बाद कि हमारे पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान ने हमारी सीमाओं पर और विशेषकर हमारी मस्तक की जो शोभा है, काफ़ीर उस पर बर्बर आक्रमण किया है, हम यहाँ पर केवल एक विचार से सोचते हैं, इस दृष्टि से कि किसी भी तरह से सारे संसार में और इस देश के अन्दर भी लोकतन्त्र की परम्पराओं का उभार हो सके और लोक तन्त्रीय प्रणाली की जड़ मजबूत हो सके । यह बात साफ है कि उस पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान ने लोक तन्त्र में विश्वास को बाहिर किया है, संसार की शान्ति में विश्वास तो बाहिर किया है, लेकिन किसी भी प्रकार से वहाँ पर जो चुनाव हैं वह अभी तक पब्लिक के तरीके से नहीं हो सके हैं । यह बात भी साफ है कि इस देश के विकास को देख कर और इस देश की उन्नति को देख कर उसके मन में कुड़न होती है, जलन होती है और चीन को भी उसी प्रकारसे जो हसबद होती है उसका प्रभाव यह है कि उसने हमारे देश पर हमला किया है और हम उसका मुकाबला कर रहे हैं ।

[साथ ही साथ इस सदन के अन्दर हम अपने उन इलाकों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिये प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं जो कि हम से दूर, समुद्र की गहराई में रहते हैं, हम से दूर रहते हैं लेकिन दूर रहते हुए भी हमारे पास है । हम जानते हैं कि जो सद्भावना और प्रेम होता है उसमें दूरी दिशाओं की, जगों और मीलों की नहीं हुआ करती है । समवेदना और सद्भावना हृदय में रहती है । इन द्वीपों के जो निवासी हैं वह हमारे अपने भ्रम हैं और अपनी विचारधारा के हैं । हमारे अपने हैं लेकिन वेदों में कहा है कि :

“सोपों में समुद्र.”

प्रभात धानन्द तो समुद्र पर रहता है । यह द्वीप अन्दर समुद्र पर रहते हैं लेकिन यह चौबीस घंटे समुद्र के बीच में रहते हैं और समुद्र की शोभा का धानन्द उठाते हैं जिसमें हम बंचित रहते हैं । इतना होने पर भी वहाँ निर्धनता, गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन की समस्याएँ हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो उन को चुनाव का हक दिया जा रहा है यह उन पर कोई एहसान नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले छठारह वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के साथ वहाँ पर एक चेतना आई है, जागृति आई है, विद्या का प्रसार हुआ है और जनजागरण हुआ है । उस में हमारी इस सरकार का और इस देश का भी हाथ हो सकता है और होना चाहिये । यह बात साफ है कि दादग, नगरहवेली आदि सब ने अपने को आजाद करने के लिये पुर्तगाली दासता के पंजों में छुड़ाने के लिये प्रयत्न किये हैं और उनके अन्दर हमारे देश के साथ सम्मिलन की, मिलने की भावना थी और वह हम से मिले । मैं हृदय से उनकी भावना को सराहना करता हूँ । मैं भी उनको अपने स्नेह के द्वारा श्रद्धाञ्जली अर्पित करता हूँ ।

आज जो हमारा एक द्वीप है जिसको हम आज तक कालापानी समझते रहे हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यहाँ नहीं मैं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि यह भी कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के साथ हमारे अन्दर आर और निकोबार द्वीपों का, जिन के नामों के साथ आज तक एक और अपराधी लोगों का सम्बन्ध था वह हमारी आजादी के हिस्सेदार हैं और वहाँ में उन लोगों का भी सम्बन्ध है जो क्रांतिकारी हमारे देश की आजादी के लिये लड़ा करते थे । और लोकमान्य तिलक का भी जिन्होंने हमें “आजादी हमारा जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है” कह कर स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति में सहायक की है ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राज जो वहाँ का नाम बदलने की बात है वह इसलिये कि उस के साथ साम्राज्यवाद के प्रति जो भावना है वह जानी चाहिये । मैं श्री शर्माजी के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिया गया है कि उसका नाम नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस के नाम पर रक्खा जाये उस में विश्वास प्रकट करता हूँ और वैसे करना चाहिये ।

यही नहीं जब कि प्राज सामरिक स्थिति है और युद्ध हवा के अन्दर ही नहीं, मैदान के ऊपर और समुद्र की तह में भी लड़ा जा रहा है, चारों तरफ से लड़ाई छिड़ी हुई है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन द्वीपों का सामरिक महत्व भी है । इस सामरिक स्थिति और सामुद्रिक महत्व को देख कर यह अवश्यक है कि हम समुद्री बेड़े को मजबूत करें । जितनी उस की मजबूती हो उतना ही अच्छा है । मैं यह समझता हूँ कि सबमैरीन लेना और किसी प्रकार से किमी देश से उसे प्राप्त करना, चाहे प्राप उसे रूस से प्राप्त करें या किसी और देश से, उचित है । ऐसा करके हम अपने समुद्री बेड़े को मजबूत करें, हवाई बेड़े को मजबूत करें, और इस देश की मारी सेनाओं को मजबूत करें । हमारी सेनाओं ने, विशेषकर हवाई बेड़े और धरती की सेना ने, साथ ही जो हमारी नेवी है उसके नाविकों ने जो जांश प्राज के वातावरण में दिखाया है उस को हम से बल मिलता है । इस का प्रभाव इन द्वीपों पर भी पड़ता है ।

इन द्वीपों को प्राप प्रतिनिधित्व दे रहे हैं । यह अच्छी बात है । इससे वहाँ जन जागरण होगा । यहाँ पर जो लालफीता-भाही चल रही है जिस का प्रभाव हमें सब जगह, बिखलाई पड़ता है इतनी दूर बैठे हुए भी यह दूर होना चाहिये । यहाँ पर ऐसा प्रबन्ध एसेम्बली या कोई ऐसा परिषद् बना कर किया जाए ताकि वह हम से दूर रहते हुए भी अपने तरीके से अपना प्रबन्ध कर सकें और अपने शासन में स्वयं हाथ बटा सकें । मैं यह जरूर कहना

चाहता हूँ कि उनको अभी किसी प्रदेश से मिनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि उनकी अपनी संस्कृति है, अपनी परम्परा है, अपना जीवन है, अपनी पद्धति है और अपने गायन और अपने नृत्य है । इस को देखते हुए उनका प्रलग स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व रक्खा जाये । लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि भारतीयता की दृष्टि से हमारा सम्बन्ध, उनसे बना रहे और भारत सरकार अपने अन्दर रखते हुए भी उनकी उन्नति, आर्थिक उन्नति और राजनीतिक उन्नति के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न करे तथा अधिक से अधिक धन राशि उन पर खर्च की जाये ताकि वह उन्नत हो सकें और देश की आजादी के हिस्सेदार बन कर देश की रक्षा में अपना पाठ्य अदा कर सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I welcome this Bill and I do not find it a day late that it has been presented to this House.

I have heard some of the friends who have preceded me and I would like to say that each of these units have their own history, tradition and culture. Keeping that in view it will not be correct to say at the moment that we should hasten in getting them amalgamated or merged with the nearer States or areas. To my mind that will not be correct. Let it be left to the people of those places or units when they feel or think at the proper time for all the reasons, whether political, economic, industrial or otherwise, that they would like to join the adjacent States or areas. Therefore at this time to talk about that will not be correct.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Balkanisation.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: No balkanisation. I will tell you.

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

In a country that is wedded to democracy, it is really very welcome that even the smallest units that may be far-flung in the country are being wedded together and they are being given the right of vote or the right of sending their representatives to the House of the People. It will be then that the representatives so elected like my friend Shri Alvares will be in a position to say what they exactly want for their units. I will never rule out what they may do about Goa tomorrow—I will be one to support him—but when their representatives are here, we know they will be speaking the mind and the aspirations of the people as far as Goa is concerned. They have got their own culture, their own history behind them and the Government will come to know what they actually want.

14 hrs.

It was rightly said by Prof. Sharma, and it was supported by the hon. Member from Madras, that they will need education. I would say, an all round development of their areas will be necessary in the field of nation-building activities like health, public health measures, education, communication and what not. A proper survey of everything necessary should be undertaken, as to what sort of industries should be taken up and all that.

It is most welcome that this is being done. Let us know from the representatives of those people what are their difficulties and what they want. After all, it may not be proper to leave it to one or two officers who may be changed every one or two years to suggest something and the Governments then take an ultimate action upon that. Rather, it would be very correct to talk to the representatives here and see what they want. As far as the Central Government is concerned, they must see that they do not submit to any pressure from any quarter that those units should be merged with the nearest State or the nearest area. Of course, when the people there are in

agreement, certainly nobody will say, 'no'. What is important is to look to their local conditions and to meet their requirements and needs, their feelings and aspirations and keeping that in view, it will be necessary to develop these areas properly at par with the rest of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister will reply tomorrow. We will now take up the Motion on Oil Policy.

14.01 hrs.

MOTION RE: STATEMENT ON OIL POLICY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur—he is not here. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the statement on oil policy by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals laid on the Table of the House on the 16th August, 1965."

As the House knows, there was a serious condition in the country in the months of May, June and July this year because of the scarcity of kerosene and diesel oil. I remember, when a Question was asked from the hon. Minister in this House, there was almost a furore in this House because the hon. Members were not satisfied that kerosene was available to the common man. I do not know much about the entire country but I know that in Uttar Pradesh, part of Bihar, Rajasthan and Punjab, there was absolute scarcity of kerosene and that one bottle of kerosene oil was not available even at price of Rs. 1.50 p. Even today, when I speak in this House, it is an admitted fact that a bottle of kerosene oil is not available at the price so fixed. In Delhi itself, under the nose of the hon. Minister, in certain areas either kerosene oil is not available or, if it is available, it is available at a higher price.

I have gone through the statement of the Minister very carefully. It is not denied by the hon. Minister that certain agencies are responsible for creating crisis. This is what he says:

"I would also like to restate clearly Government's policy in respect of this basic industry especially as there have been attempts by interested parties to mislead the public on some important issues."

I have before me a note circulated by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals which is a reply to a brochure issued by the Esso entitled "Oil Profits and Prices"—A critical review of Esso's pamphlet. It says:

"The publication of a brochure entitled "Oil Profits and Oil Prices" by the Esso Standard Eastern India, has recently come to the notice of the Government of India.

This brochure contains unjustifiable criticism of the oil pricing policy of the Government in general and of some of the basic principles underlying the report of the Oil Price Enquiry Committee (which is being implemented in all essential respects since in 1961) in particular."

This note issued by the Government clearly says that the brochure issued by the Esso contained certain portions which were tendentious. It clearly says:

"Appearing as it does at a time when the completion of the report of the Working Group on Oil Prices (Talukdar Group) set up by the Government of India in 1964 to examine afresh the pricing principles for petroleum products, is imminent, the brochure is obviously tendentious."

Then, it further says:

"The brochure insinuates that the Government of India is either wilfully cutting down the profits of the oil companies below reasonable limits or is ignorant of the

need for reasonable profits required for productive enterprise. Either suggestion is as false as the other."

Let me quote here what were the profits of the foreign oil companies. Burmah Shell made a profit of 26 per cent in 1963; Esso—17.41 per cent; Caltex—7 per cent. On the marketing side, Burmah Shell made a profit of 14.72 per cent Esso—4.6 per cent and Caltex—4 per cent. On the operations side, Burmah Shell made a profit of 19.93 per cent; Esso—9.6 per cent and Caltex—4.9 per cent. These are the profits made by these oil companies.

Is it not a fact that the crisis was created at a time when our troops were fighting against a barbarous attack of the Pakistan armed forces in the Rann of Kutch? This was the main reason why the hon. Minister thought it fit to have powers under D.I.R. to bring the oil magnates to a correct line. What does he say in his statement? He says that he wanted to use them but he did not use them. This is what he says:

"Government also assumed massive powers under Defence of India Rules as a precautionary measure to insure against any possible breakdown of the arrangements...."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I am sorry to interrupt. I wish the Minister had appended the author's name to this pamphlet. Why has it not been done? Is it due to oversight? It just says, "Oil Profits and Prices—A critical review of Esso's pamphlet". Government should not be so careless and remiss. It is not mentioned as to who is the author of this, and which Ministry has brought it out—nothing is mentioned. This is the first time I find a pamphlet of the Government of India without any mention of the Ministry or the author concerned.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): It is anonymous.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has been circulated to the Members. I do not know whether he is feeling shy of it. I did not even know this till just now. I thought it was some unauthorised pamphlet that had been distributed without your consent. Will you Sir, give a ruling on this.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): If I had placed it, I would have placed it on the table of the House with your permission, Sir. This is an unofficial hand-out giving the background material.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even then it should be signed.

Shri Humayun Kabir: If it is a statement placed on the table of the House, certainly it will be signed. That was an unofficial hand-out given to the press giving the background material. In that sense, it is not an official document of the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even in regard to a statement laid on the Table, the practice, the convention, has been that it should mention the Ministry or the Minister concerned. But this is some sort of a hand-out. It is very unfair to treat Members in this way. I hope you will agree with me, Sir, that this is cavalier treatment of Parliament by the Government. This is not the way Parliament should be treated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I agree with the hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has, in his statement of 16th August, 1965, said:

"Government also assumed massive powers under Defence of India Rules as a precautionary measure to insure against any possible breakdown of the arrangements...."

Breakdown at what time? It was during the time when we were fighting the Pakistanis in the Rann of Kutch.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Before the hon. Member proceeds, may I request you, Sir, to fix up the time-table since the number of speakers on the list is very large.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to have 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has also said:

"This plan has borne fruit and complaints of shortages have now become extremely rare. I am happy to say that this has been done by mutual discussion and it has not been necessary to use any of the powers assumed under the Defence of India Rules...."

May I remind the hon. Minister through you that mutual consent is a very good thing when we do not know the characteristics of these oil companies. But the hon. Minister knows more than I the history of these oil magnates. What did they do in Iran? Did they not completely smash the economy of Iran? They are not mere oil companies; they are politicians; they are commercialists; they are businessmen and last but not least they are the more effective bosses of imperialist powers. Especially on our country, which is moving towards self-sufficiency, they have an eye and unless they are treated in the same way as they deserve to be treated, they will again create this artificial crisis in this country.

I am happy to know that the hon. Minister has stated that our policy is not going to be changed. Even after the issue of the brochure, what did they do? These foreign oil companies started retrenchment of employees after paying some gratuity or provident fund and went on saying through the various Members of Parliament that, if the Government did not change their oil policy, then there would be more retrenchment. Naturally people were apprehensive of such large scale retrenchment in those companies and

we approached the Labour Minister and the Minister for Petroleum & Chemicals to come to the rescue of those employees.

It is also said in the statement:

"...by exploring the possibility of joint enterprises with foreign collaboration wherever suitable terms are obtainable."

'Suitable terms' to whom? Is it not high time that we decided on our own policy and dictated to them our terms? I know that one of the Ministers of this House, when he went on dictating terms to them, was bullied not only by the oil companies but also by the big bosses of those countries from which these oil companies come. I must place on record my appreciation of the miraculous work done by our ex-Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya. He made it abundantly clear to the oil magnates that, if they were to remain in India, our terms should be accepted by them and that they should not dictate their terms. I hope Prof. Kabir with his courage and conviction, will also declare boldly and firmly—and he has the support of the entire House—that, if they do not behave properly, the oil companies will be nationalised by us. We should nationalise those concerns.

In 1963, a question was asked about the Indian Oil Company because out of 9,000 pumping stations or distributing centres, what was our number, i.e. what was the number owned by the Indian Oil Company? It was hardly 600. During the Fourth Plan or by the end of the Fourth Plan, we should see that we are able to control not 600 or 1,000 but at least fifty per cent of the distributing centres. That will teach them a lesson and they will be on their knees before the hon. Minister. I put a question on 20th November, 1963:

"The question only relates to further steps proposed to be taken for more pumping stations in the country. I would like to know—it

may not be in the commercial interest to disclose the total number—whether pumping stations are likely to be increased or whether some of the existing pumping stations owned by other oil companies are to be taken over by the IOC."

The reply was this:

"As stated in the original reply, we do not want to give the number of pumps existing and the number of pumps that have been planned to be installed also, the Indian Oil Company is making vigorous efforts to instal consumer pumps as well as dealer pumps. There is no question of taking over the pumps of other companies, but we will instal our own pumps."

We do not want to take anybody's pump. Let us pump our own pumps. Let us have more pumps in the country. Let us do something. It is very well to say that we do not want to own. What was the number in 1964 and what is the number today? What is going to be the total number during the Fourth Plan? I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to realise the gravity of the situation. We are confronted with naked aggression on all our borders and if the imperialist powers with their stooges in the oil companies dictate to us their terms, we shall be in a soup. We should have our own policy, a firm policy to deal with these oil companies. Nationalise the oil companies. We talk of mixed economy. These oil companies have made fabulous profits at our cost. The amount which they have earned as profits is a colossal amount. Still we say that they will have their terms and we shall mutually agree for a settlement. This is something unimaginable. What was their specific objection? They refused to handle the petroleum products obtained from socialist countries. They did not object to Yugoslavia; they were agreeable to that; but when it came to the question of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Soviet Union, they refused. Should they be allowed to refuse and dictate their own terms? It is a matter for this House to consider.

Coming to the present crisis, may I ask the hon. Minister to let us know what steps are being taken to see that kerosene oil is also distributed properly. Is it not the responsibility of the Centre to supply? They say that they will supply, but it is for the State Governments, who are the distributing agencies, to do the distribution. What is the condition in Bihar? What is the condition in U.P. today? There is shortage of kerosene oil in all these places. The hon. Minister must remember what happened when there was shortage of coal. No industry was getting coal, and no consumer was getting soft coke even, beyond Moghalsarai. And what did this House do? This House requested the Centre to come forward and control. In the same manner, I would request the hon. Minister to come to the rescue of the common people. In villages and in small towns a bottle of kerosene is more valuable than even gold. The people want to have kerosene oil and have it at a reasonable price. It is no use denying this fact that the people are not getting kerosene oil at reasonable prices. Therefore, there should be strict vigilance. DIR should be ruthlessly used against the hoarders who are trying to hoard. I am suggesting the use of the DIR because I know that this entire government is run with the help of AIR and DIR.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Why is my hon. friend equating the two?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sometimes, both are the same.

I would request the hon. Minister to declare his policy, and to make a firm declaration in this House which will terrorise these oil companies in such a manner that they will come to feel that they cannot dictate their own terms, so that we can at least

move towards a sound policy of nationalisation of these oil companies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That this House takes note of the statement on oil policy by the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, laid on the Table of the House on the 16th August, 1965."

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We have taken note of some of the announcements made by the hon. Minister in his statement which are no doubt to be welcomed, but we are more concerned with certain trends which are raising their ugly heads in regard to the oil policy, and, therefore, I would like to concentrate on two or three aspects of it.

In the beginning of his statement, the hon. Minister has said that Government have signed an agreement with the USSR for the larger import of kerosene oil and diesel oil to cover the deficit. That has been welcomed in this country, and all of us welcome it.

But in the statement it is also said that Government have arrived at a mutual agreement with the foreign oil companies regarding the difficulties which they had, which we know very well, because they had their origin not today but many years back. We know that the Government of India, much less the Minister in charge, cannot put the wheel back in regard to the oil policy of Government. We still remember our great leader the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who enunciated this policy. And whenever we got the opportunity we had paid compliments and once again today in this House we pay our compliments to the ex-Oil Minister, Shri K. D. Malaviya who gave this country an oil policy which had been denied to this country by the big oil magnates of the world who were all along flinging at our face the argument that though we might spend crores and crores of dollars and pounds yet we would not get a drop of oil in this

country. We also know that when the cease-fire agreement in Kashmir was agreed to in the early days, under the threat of stopping oil supplies the big magnates and the big imperialist Government of this world forced us to enter into that agreement. But we remember how our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the ex-Oil Minister showed to the world how even with a small investment, which would also return to the Government in a short period, one could find oil, and they did find oil for us.

I recall that after the resignation of Shri K. D. Malaviya, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a meeting in Calcutta attended by at least half a million persons announced that the oil policy of the Government of India shall continue and shall continue for all times to come, according to circumstances. But I feel that today there are certain disturbing trends in the oil policy. So, it is the duty of everyone of us to point out to Government that they will not be allowed to make any shift in the oil policy.

Now, I come to the question of oil exploration. We know that the ONGC was brought into existence for this purpose. This early baby of Shri K. D. Malaviya or rather of this Government showed such astounding results in this country. They went out, took the risk and discovered oil for us. But today, the Government run by the joint secretary in the Ministry is not trying to explore this oil, and the ONGC has now been reduced to a mere auditing and files-clearing organisation; the ONGC is not allowed to function properly to take the risk and find oil in this country. I need not elucidate this point any further, because that is evident to everyone of us.

Then, we know that our Government have entered into an agreement with Iran in the Indo-Iranian joint venture for oil exploration. This was the idea of Shri K. D. Malaviya, and now that has also fructified. We entered into that venture because we felt that our oil deposits in Assam

and Gujarat might not be sufficient for meeting our increasing demand. From that point of view, what is being worked out and experimented in that country namely Iran is a good thing for us.

There were also other structures found in this country and the ONGC was working on them. But now the difficulty is that this commission is not allowed to do its work. It has got a batch of bright and young officers who mean business and who are working to justify their existence in this country by finding out the oil-bearing structures. The hon. Minister himself has made two optimistic announcements in his statement in regard to these structures. But as we know, and those who know a little about oil can say, mere announcement about the existence of oil structures means nothing. There have been big announcements about existence of oil structures in the past too, which have produced nothing ultimately. The programme of oil exploration was going on successfully through the ONGC under the previous Oil Minister, but now unfortunately the ONGC has been reduced to an auditing and files-clearing organisation. That is my grievance. And I feel that this is being done purposely in the sense that these big international oil swindlers are trying again to pressurise this country to submit to a policy under which the ONGC should not function so that we may not find new finds and have our own oil for refining. Therefore, I would demand that the hon. Minister should make a firm and categorical statement that he would allow the ONGC to function and take the risk, would not reduce it to a mere clerical, auditing and files-clearing organisation but allow it the same latitude to function as in the past.

Then, the hon. Minister has claimed that he has arrived at a very good and satisfactory arrangement for distribution with the oil companies. When oil was taken over in the public sector, we know very well how these big international cartels which were

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

functioning in this country were very much resentful at that. Do we not know how when Government took upon themselves the distribution of oil in the public sector, these big cartels protested and protested but ultimately thanks to our policy and to the late Prime Minister and the ex-Oil Minister, they had to come to an agreement and we could take over distribution of oil in the public sector? But, again what happened? When the crisis of May, 1965 came, and when Government imported to meet that margin of deficit, these companies saw a best chance to squeeze out Government and pressurise them; they refused to distribute. They said that they were not going to touch the red oil; they have red faces, but I do not know why they have hesitated to distribute the red oil! It has been stated by the hon. Minister now that he has arrived at a suitable and satisfactory agreement with the oil companies. But where do we find the kerosene oil now? When he made that statement in this House, we shouted; not one or two Members only but all of us had shouted, not in any pre-organised way but spontaneously. Is there even one Member in this House who can stand up and say that there is no scarcity and no difficulty in regard to kerosene in his part of the State? The fact remains that in spite of the so-called oil agreement arranged with these companies the casks of oil are not to be found, are not found in adequate quantity and at a reasonable price. I would not elaborate this point about distribution further.

I will touch the last point which is more important for me and for the country. The Minister has said that he has entered into an agreement with these foreign collaborators which he is vehemently propagating before us.

I would ask a few questions; let him make a statement on them and we will be satisfied.

I would like to know, first of all, whether these foreign partners will be bound by all the statutory controls

laid down under the Petroleum Rules and other laws.

Secondly, I would like to know whether these joint ventures will be only with the Government or between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the foreign party.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether the policy that is invariably followed in regard to these foreign ventures, namely that the majority of the shares will be held by the Government, this policy will in no case be relaxed, come what may.

Fourthly, I would also like to know whether these foreign collaborators will meet all the foreign exchange required for exploration, and will they also bear the expenses that the Government have already incurred in exploration in the geophysical or geological surveys.

Fifthly, I would like to know whether they will carry the risk for the exploration concerned in this, and if so, whether the foreign partners, when required by India under circumstances of necessity, will sell their part of oil to the company at a reasonable price already fixed or agreed upon formally.

Sixthly, I would like to know whether the foreign companies will be bound by such arrangements as are there in Argentina and Indonesia.

And, lastly, I would also like to know from the Minister whether such joint ventures will be considered only for selected areas like Cambay, Kerala, Kutch, Coromandal Coast and others.

If these principles which had been laid down in the past by the late Prime Minister and the ex-Minister are agreed to, well, we shall agree to the foreign collaboration. Let these seven points that I have asked be replied to. If they have done these, so far so good. If they have not, I would warn the Minister of one very great pitfall. If on these terms this company, the foreign collaborators, do not enter into an agreement, then

the Government must have their own arrangement, and that should be that they should invite contractors piecemeal, say, for Kutch and so on; because, if they lump together the entire field, it will be a difficult thing for any small contractor to come. In that case the big oil cartels will exercise their pressure on this country.

In the present critical circumstances through which we are passing, we need oil. Burmah Shell is a British company, which has the largest distribution, the largest refinery capacity, and the largest pull in this country. We know that. We also know, and I say with confidence, that if there is any country in the world which is the greatest enemy of India, it is Great Britain. I want to tell the Minister that this Burmah Shell which is distributing oil and which has the refineries is trying to pressurise this country, as the British Government is trying to pressurise us to make a compromise in this great ordeal that this country is facing with the aggressor, Pakistan. And therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it has a relevance that the Oil Minister must have safeguards so far as foreign collaboration is concerned, so far as oil exploration is concerned, so far as these big cartels like Burmah Shell are concerned.

Therefore, Sir, the Minister must make a statement and satisfy us on this point that the policy enunciated by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our dear leader, and very well laid down and executed by the ex-Minister Shri K. D. Malaviya shall not be allowed to be given a twist as is evident from the ugly signs and trends visible in the country and also in the statement, though not in a perceptible manner, yet in an imperceptible manner.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Sir, a discussion of the oil policy of the Government at this juncture has a very special significance. Oil constitutes one of the main constituents of our defence. And in today's context, when

certain countries are threatening us with the withdrawal of arms in order to hamper our initiative in defence, oil must receive a priority as far as its basic policy is concerned.

There are three main considerations from which this can be discussed: from the point of view of production, from the angle of prices and from that of distribution.

It was a welcome policy of the Government to try and make us progressively independent of foreign supply in the form of raw materials and later on in the matter of refinery. I have noticed from the statistics supplied by the Minister of Oil that we have been able to progress to a certain extent but we have not yet become independent of foreign imports.

Oil is such an important thing. Consider, for example, if today, as in certain land-locked West European countries where the international cartels could call the tune of politics in their own manner and according to their own convenience, consider what would happen to this country if they hold out a threat to call back the arms supplied to us—which, I say, is fallacious, because, as I understand from the speech of our delegate Shri Parthasarathy at the United Nations, we have paid for these arms with the sweat of our brow and the American armament companies heaped large profits on them—what will happen in this case. I say, if they want to put a squeeze upon our defence policy they may curtail the supply of oil.

Therefore, it is not merely from the point of view of pricing but in order to safeguard this country's strategic supply of oil that I would advocate nationalisation immediately. I am not one of those who advocate nationalisation of all things at all time. But I do feel that on a very strategic item like this which can either make us or break us, which can either make us slaves or enable us to remain independent, it must be nationalised as speedily as possible, whatever you may do

[Shri Alvares]

with other industrial undertakings in this country.

From the point of refining, there is no doubt that our refining capacity is increasing, but it is not sufficient. I do not know why in spite of such generous treatment foreign oil companies are trying to disturb the distribution arrangements within the last six months. If they want to protest against the import of oil from the rupee-currency area, I say they are trying to play oil politics, which has not been played in our country at all. It is a part of our economy that we have to rely more and more upon rupees-currency aid. For, after all that obviates the necessity of finding foreign exchange immediately to subsidise or pay off imports. And if for our overall considerations a rupee currency aid is important, I think within this framework of the overall economic and fiscal policy of Government, the foreign oil companies must fall in line and willingly fit in the pattern. We cannot allow any one to upset the scheme of fiscal policy of international borrowing and all such other things we have laid down as a matter of development policy. And it is in the interests of this country to import from wherever it likes; and no international cartel however well and long established in this country shall be permitted to dictate to us.

In regard to the policy of pricing I have to make this suggestion. A suggestion was made in this House some time ago that there should be an integrated price policy as far as fuel oils are concerned. We have today the pendulum swinging between electricity oil and coal. It swings alternately, depending upon the availability of oil, upon supply and also conditioned by the employment potential in the mines in this country. We cannot ignore the mines. We cannot ignore the quantum of output of coal; because, it is not merely a basic economy, but on it depends a large amount of employment potential. If we have to determine

between these three, we have to have an integrated policy: how far do we push the question of oil, how much to rely upon dieselisation, how much should the coal economy be subsidised or encouraged or played down. I find that Government have not thought in this manner. Their policies have been piece-meal, and therefore there is a difficulty for them to arrive at a reasonable solution, this policy will have very serious economic consequences, and help bring about a rationale on the issue of price policy in regard to all the three motive powers, namely, fuel oil, electricity and also coal. I hope Government will make an announcement soon so that the uncertainties now existing in these three areas may be removed. If we have hydro power we are dependent upon the monsoon, if we have oil fuel, we are dependent upon kerosene the supply of which is restricted; if we play down coal, we will create unemployment. If the country has to make use of all the three, if all the three are to co-exist side by side, if there is to be co-existence—in political terms—then not only is it the responsibility of the Ministry of Oils, but it has to be a national policy to determine in what areas in the country we shall have hydro, oil or coal motive power.

The third question is about distribution. The Minister said, and very rightly, that refining capacity will be set up in each state, more than one in each state....

Shri Humayun Kabir: In each region.

Shri Alvares: so that both the supply and distribution can be facilitated. It also means in economic terms a diversification of industries as far as is feasible in this country. If that is the policy in regard to refining, it should also be the policy in regard to distribution. Unless we are able to maintain large stocks at strategic places in order that they may control not merely distribution but also the price of these products, I am afraid what has happened in the past few

months will be repeated over again. Government have signally failed to provide the people with adequate stocks at reasonable price. Fuel oil, kerosene is as important a product as almost as food. Who does not know that its shortage has caused a severe strain upon our people with the result that they have had to pay at very high rates for this very important strategic material without which they cannot do.

Therefore, in regard to the policy of distribution, I would like to submit that it is as important a part of the whole scheme as the issue of production or the issue of price policy. One cannot subsist without the other. They are parts of an integrated whole. If we push forward the question of production, make our country self-sufficient and independent of foreign sources, if we have a price policy to fit in with the overall economic objectives of our country to save foreign exchange by import substitution in the sense of production at home, it will also be necessary to complete this big and welcome process by having a distribution machinery set up all over in such manner as will not subject our people to the distress that they had been subjected to in the past six months.

I do not think it is necessary for Government to disturb existing trade channels in this country. I am against Government going about, both in the distribution of food and in the distribution of kerosene oil and essential fuels, upsetting the normal trade channels which have been established. I know that for sometime past these channels have caused great distress to the people and have held many of our people to ransom—for the sake of profitability. But I do hold that within the existing trade channels and with government control on distribution, it is possible to provide against any contingency of the type we witnessed in the last six months. The Indian Oil Company should be able to open up speedily a large number of pumps in the country. For an area of its size and population, 9,000 pumps in this

country are just a drop in the ocean. All future pumps to be installed must be with the IOC. I do hope that this policy of distribution I have outlined will ensure that we will have not merely a good distributive procedure, but at the same time save the country foreign exchange and make it independent of international cartels.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: When I speak on this oil policy today, I would like to mention to the House—and I am sure the House is aware of this fact—that there has been a phenomenal rise and growth during the last decade, and by the close of the Third Plan we expect the investment on oil production, distribution, refining, pipelines and petro-chemical plants to be probably more than Rs. 500 crores. When I say that there has been a phenomenal growth may I also add my congratulations to the ex-minister Shri Malaviya, on giving an oil policy to this country. We are progressing very satisfactorily and for that I would also congratulate the present Minister.

I have no hesitation or inhibition in doing so. But I also think that Shri Malaviya has acted as a pioneer in this field. His name will go down in the history of oil in this country as the pioneering person who created a policy for this country.

It is not a small matter that we have come to a stage where this country has started dictating the oil policy of this country, and a day will come, I am sure, when, if we succeed in the exploration taking place with Soviet assistance, we shall be in a position to dictate the oil policies of other trading channels in the world also.

The basic thing we have to consider is whether within that policy, all our aspects and all our channels through which we want to develop the oil industry and oil supply have been satisfactorily manned or not. Shri Malaviya gave a direction and—God bless him—he gave this idea of having

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

a wider view of public sector control over distribution and refining. I am very happy to know that our refineries have—from the way they are working—a very satisfactory record, and with the maturity and experience that we are having today and with the potential it has been able to build up and which Shri Malaviya built, we can go ahead. I am sure his worthy successor has kept up those traditions.

The refining capacity of the various refineries has improved very much, because of the technical improvements, because of better working, because of better facilities of our own control and because of more oil that we have been able to discover. I was going through the record of Oil India. Shri Khandubhai in his speech has said that our performance in this field is very very satisfactory; it should be called phenomenal. I would like to mention some figures. The Gauhati refinery with 0.75 million tonnes production capacity has cost Rs. 17 crores, the Barauni refinery (2 million tonnes capacity) has cost Rs. 34 crores. That means with the increase in capacity by a million tonnes, there has been a fall in the cost of production of oil. The Cochin refinery has a very good performance to its credit, 2.5 million tonnes for Rs. 17 crores. The Madras refinery, which has the collaboration of the Iranian Oil Company, has a capacity of 25 million tonnes at a cost of Rs. 15 crores. I am sure Haldia will also come up to that expectation. Therefore, refining capacity as it has been established has had a very satisfactory record.

But I would like to mention this to the hon. Minister that many authoritative people have told me that we are today, with our indigenous machinery and our capacity, in a position to build our own refineries. I would like to have this assurance from the hon. Minister that as our capacity increases and becomes self-sufficient, proportionate public control of refining capacity is very essential. I was very happy to know from his speech in the other House the assurance he gave that the moment we are in a

position to do so, we shall see that our capacity to refine by our own indigenous machinery and indigenous production is satisfactory, and is complete, we shall have nothing to do with other assistance and subsidiary companies assisting in our programme. I welcome that assurance of the hon. Minister and I think that today also he would assure the House that this thing will go on and the public sector programmes will find very great encouragement in his hands.

Then I come to the problem of distribution which was the primary cause for the discussion today. I remember a question came in the House in which 50 to 60 Members had participated, that was the day when we decided to have a discussion on this. I do agree with the hon. Members who have said that there was difficulty, and I am sure the hon. Minister also is going to tell us that we did have difficulty, but I have been in the Ministry of Finance and I know how foreign exchange difficulties are being faced by us, and from my own experience I know how it is difficult to meet the foreign exchange requirements of a project when the foreign exchange situation is so difficult. So, I understand the limitations of the Finance Ministry. They cannot announce that there will be no foreign exchange for future programmes to come up. If they create that kind of emotional crisis in this country, the whole tempo of our development bogs down into a crisis of fear complex. Therefore, no authority can presuppose the difficulty of foreign exchange very much and cut down the programme then and there. So, we did not apprehend that kind of foreign exchange difficulty, but when it came, our hands were tied. Hon. members know the foreign exchange cut that came within six months. Out of nearly Rs. 50 crores six-monthly allocation of foreign exchange, nearly Rs. 10 crores were cut in March, and in April Rs. 7 crores were cut. I do understand the difficulty of the Government in

that regard, but then, when there was a cut of Rs. 17 crores, then and there it was very difficult to control the situation without a little dislocation.

But I do agree with the hon. Members when they say this, and I think the Minister is aware of the fact, that the oil companies did try at that time to dictate their own terms, and we were watching him with great anxiety to see whether he would accede to the request of these companies which were putting on him all sorts of pressures, including their refusal, as Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad pointed out, to handle Soviet oil. I must say that the Minister did not budge, he said nothing doing. He said that even if there was a little scarcity, he would see that our own distribution system worked, that we would try to meet the requirements as far as possible. Then we started having our own distribution, doing all we could do, having mobile transportation, installing pumps in places where they could not be installed, kutchra pumps. I have seen Indian Oil doing the job day and night in Delhi and round about. We must congratulate the Indian Oil personnel for their performance, for working day and night. I saw them with my own eyes, with lights burning at midnight they used to carry on the work, and they were constructing these pumps. When they started giving oil, some of these pumps had no platforms, but they were assuring the supply line, seeing that it was not cut, continuing to provide this kind of facility to the people. There was some difficulty, scarcity naturally no doubt about that, and I admit it is only when we were assured of this position that we would be in a position to keep up the supply line, that all these oil companies succumbed and started saying that they would handle Soviet oil. I think it was our great moral, financial and physical victory over them.

The distribution by Indian Oil has been pretty good, and when a body

works well, we must give all praise to that body. In 1962-63 the performance of Indian Oil was 6.5 lakh kilo litres, in 1963-64 it was 11.7, in 1964-65 it was 17.20 and in 1965-66 it will be more than 34 lakh kilo litre. I would appeal to the Minister to see that during the Fourth Plan period we come to the position where we have the privilege of having majority distributing capacity in this country. I am sure it is not beyond our reach. If we have been able to achieve 34 per cent by our own efforts, I am sure that within two or three years we will be able to make this double, that we shall be approaching 60 per cent of the distribution capacity.

14-58 hrs.

[DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

I am one with the hon. Members when they say that we should do away with the oil companies, something like that, but the point is that they cannot be nationalised. We have to realise that it is not so easy to nationalise them, because when we nationalise them, we have to give them compensation not in Indian rupees but in foreign exchange, and that foreign exchange will have to be found. When we are already having difficulties about the planned programme, we are not in a position, let us be realistic about it, to give them all their compensation in foreign exchange.

Secondly, we have to receive our supplies of crude for a number of years from outside. Let God give us this opportunity, with Soviet help in exploration, of finding more oil. If it succeeds, we will be in a position not to have to import even an ounce of crude oil from other countries. We shall be the masters of our imports and distribution, exports and development. Till then we have to depend upon foreign crude oil. I would submit to the hon. Minister that he should explore various markets to see if he can get a better im-

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port price. Let us not depend on those countries only which have been giving us crude at a high price. But so far we have had to depend on them, and we cannot just cut off those channels of supplies, because our own refineries will suffer, they will go hungry, with the result that the ultimate development of this country, which is so much dependant on the oil industry and the petro-chemical industry, will not be able to maintain its tempo in the present and future.

Even in the supply of crude oil, we have done a remarkable thing. In Cochin Refinery, Phillips were supplying us at the uppermost price level of 1.94 dollars per barrel; this has now been reduced to 1.48 dollars per barrel. There has been a substantial reduction and that has saved us foreign exchange worth Rs. 15 crores this year alone. If we calculate on that basis for five years, it amounts to a substantial saving of foreign exchange.

It is good to see from the hon. Minister's speech in the Rajya Sabha that he has warned the oil companies that distribution will not be their monopoly, that they should not try to go on opening pumps with no restriction. I appeal to him that severe restriction should be put on their opening of pumps and by that we should check the control of these oil companies. I can assure the hon. Minister that if any mischief is done by the oil companies, the whole House will be with him to have retaliation at any cost; we will support him in immobilising, freezing, anything that he may be able to do.

15 hrs.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Madam Chairman, the oil policy of the Government of India is in a very bad state and it is suffering from the crisis of distribution, from the crisis of exploration as well as refining. It may seem to

be a sort of a sweeping generalisation but I am forced to make this statement which arises out of the statement made by the Oil Minister. In page two of his statement, it is stated in the second para: "This plan has borne fruit and complaints of shortages have become extremely rare." This is not a correct statement to make. There are still complaints of extreme shortages and also of high prices. This statement does not make any reference to the high prices. Secondly, thanks to the policy of mixed economy which our Minister Mr. Kabir is so fond of, there is a tendency to go in for more and more foreign collaboration, collaboration with certain companies, certain corporations which are controlled by the US monopolists. Take for instance the exploration of Iranian off shore areas. What is the position? Our collaboration is with the State Company of Iran. But if we analyse the State company of Iran, it is mainly dominated by the American company; there is no denying that fact. We go to the refinery. In regard to Madras Refinery, we are entering into such terms and such collaboration with the foreign companies which are mainly dominated by the Americans. By now, we should have sufficient experience of how these foreign companies, British and American, are trying to hold the country to ransom. It is a fact which should go to the credit of Mr. Kabir and Mr. Alagesan that they are trying to put a squeeze on them but today is it sufficient to try to put a squeeze on them? Many speaker advocated nationalisation of oil industry. If oil industry is considered to be a key and vital industry in our national economy, from the economic and strategic point of view, nationalisation of oil company becomes a matter of supreme importance in our country. How are these foreign oil companies trying to fight the Government? I want to give one or two examples of that. Our Minister thinks

that if we try to squeeze them we will be able to put them in their proper position but we forget that they are very powerful companies which try not only in India but elsewhere also to dictate. What has happened in the past and what is happening today in the Arabian world? How are these foreign companies trying to make and re-make governments? That is quite apparent and known to all of us. In regard to the position of development in our country, the position is that today in India these oil companies are putting pressure in two ways. One of the ways is to put pressure on the employees. It is openly said by the high officers that it is due to the policy of the Government of India that we are forced to retrench quite a large number of persons; quite a large number of persons are on the verge of being retrenched under various pretexts; they are under the name of voluntary retirement, etc. I need not go into them. I do not want to raise labour disputes because Mr. Kabir is not in a position to deal with that matter. It is openly said by the company in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi that it is the Government of India which is responsible for this state of affairs; we are losing. In this report and elsewhere also it has been shown by the Government of India that they are still reaping profits amounting to millions out of their trade in India. But they want to increase that profit. Our Government knows it but in spite of that our Government is succumbing and keeping mum over this question; they know how the employees are instigated to fight the Government of India. This is a patent fact known to everybody and it had been brought to the notice of the Government of India and to the respective Ministries. That is why I said that the Government of India's policy is soft and is producing a different kind of result and the Government of India's policy of mixed economy is not leading us anywhere.

There is another point. In respect of the petro chemical industries which

is the production of the oil industry, our Government again is showing a soft corner for the foreign companies. We were told last year that we were not going to make any agreement with the Bechtel Corporation of the United States and this year itself we were told that the attempt to come to some agreement with Bechtel Corporation was no longer there. But the other day in the course of the question and answer it was stated by the Minister that we are still trying to make some agreement with Bechtel Corporation. The whole idea is not completely valid; probably this word was used by the Minister. The Bechtel say that they want to have the refinery also and the Government is vacillating whether to have that agreement for collaboration or not. We know definitely it was stated by the Rumanian Minister; Mr. Petroskey said that his Government was prepared to build up a refinery and along with that the petro chemical industry. But what were the terms that the Bechtel Corporation wanted to give us for petro chemical industry? They want to have the refinery also. Why does not our Government take advantage of the Rumanian offer and desist from running after the American company knowing full well that it is dominated by a certain group of persons in America. One of them is Lucas Clay, a member belonging to his family. That group of people is known for their reactionary and imperialistic role. Throughout the world it is known. Our Government's policy is so vacillating and so half-hearted that in spite of our best efforts to squeeze here and there and get some profit and some concessions out of them, because of that weak-kneed policy, we allow ourselves to be pressurised by these foreign companies.

Speaking about the Madras Refinery, we are entering into an agreement with these foreign companies mainly dominated by the Americans. Why do we suffer from such weakness for the American company? It is stated that we do not have any foreign currency. That is true. But we could

[D.: Ranen Sen]

have trade with the rupee currency. We are doing that already. We could have agreement on these points also with the rupee currency areas and as far as we know they are agreeable to help us.

Then it is said that our technical know-how is not perfect. From Government reports and other reports, that are published in the economic papers, our ONGC staff are quite competent. It has been proved in Barauni. There is the Government report that the Soviet engineers who were in Barauni have also admitted that our experts are as good as their experts. So, with the help of some of these rupee currency areas, they could proceed. (*Interruption*) They are certified. Therefore, the first thing is to mobilise our resources which, I feel, is not being done well. Secondly, resources include our man power. Thirdly, we should enter into more and more agreements with those countries who are prepared to give us more facilities and who would not try to have political strings attached to their condition.

Today, we know how some of the other countries are behaving. This is not the time to refer to it, but we know how the Americans are behaving towards India and what their attitude is in this hour of crisis for us. All these things are known. So, as I said earlier, and I say it again, our policy in this regard is half-hearted; it is a weak-kneed policy. We allow ourselves to be pressurised by these foreign companies, Americans and the Burmah-Shell and others, and bring miseries to many of the employees, and at the same time allow our economy to be shaken by them. Therefore, in spite of everything that has been said by Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, that there is difficulty in nationalisation, I would ask this: I do not admit the fact that there is difficulty in nationalisation. The other day, in Ceylon, a small country, they nationalised their oil industry in spite of opposition from

the Americans and the British. What a small country like Ceylon could do, what a small country like Burma could do, could also be done by India. They also saved much of foreign exchange. Why not India also take to that path? What stands in our way, what is the difficulty in our way, I do not understand. The only difficulty is that our Minister does not stand up boldly and courageously and if only he wants our support in this respect, as somebody else said, if he takes up the position to nationalise it, then, not only this Parliament but the whole country will support him and back him in his task.

With these words, I plead for a revision of our oil policy so that the country as a whole may benefit.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Those names which are there may also be given an opportunity to speak.

Mr. Chairman: I shall see.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, it is said that Hitler lost the war because the planes failed him; and the planes failed him because the tankers were destroyed; and the tankers were destroyed because the oil was spilt all over in the oceans. So, a great power like Germany, under Hitler, was defeated and vanquished by the Soviet Union and the allied powers. The question was, how it happened, and finally it was traced to the little point of oil! This debate is taking place today not a day earlier than is important or necessary, in the sense that we are in the midst of a vast conflict, the results and consequences of which we do not know. And yet, oil shall be the beginning and the end of all our existence.

It is a great pity that foreign oil companies are blackmailing us. They make and unmake governments. Perhaps, sooner rather than later, there will be a lobby in this House which will be the agent of foreign oil monopolists. We shall not allow this lobby to operate in any shape or manner—

with Ministers or officials or Members of Parliament or from outside. That lobby can only be in the interests of our motherland, unto the greatness of our motherland, when we are being assailed and conquered in some places and aggressed upon from all points.

Now, why should the petro-chemical industry be handed over to private interests; the private interests which are fattening and fattening—the one hundred families which want to rule the land? Why should the petro-chemical industry or any other allied industry be handed over to private interests? I want to know. Take, for instance, the Carbon Enterprise; I do not know, for I am neither a scientist nor an educationist or an administrator. Take all allied products with oil. Why should such industries be handed over to private businessmen who have already got a hundred industries in their hands? I want to know why the Government, the Planning Commission, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, do not take everything in their stride. The oil companies today have a lobby of young men; these young men serve the oil companies as technicians, executives or administrators, some of them are not patriotic. I have talked to them, some of the champions in the industry. Bread and butter they can have if they like, but they shall not pressurise us and they shall not be patriots if they stand for foreign interests.

I want our own Oil and Natural Gas Commission not to be led by nepotism or corruption or jobbery. We want jobs for our young fine men. I met a young lady a chemical engineer who told me, "Why not hand over one whole section of the oil industry to me?" She was an Indian, trained in the Soviet oil-fields. She is neither a painted beauty nor a doll. I told her and some women have also told her that perhaps if she had gone to the west she might have become a painted beauty. Well, when I talk to the Ministers or the officials, what do I find? Nobody wants to take interest in our young men and women when

they say, "I am prepared to take one whole section of the oil industry". When we have got young men and women who are prepared to take up the challenge, it is time our ministers and officials took interest in them. But we are interested in getting jobs for our own friends and relatives in the oil companies. This is the point we must cut out ruthlessly; we must stamp out ruthlessly these selfish interests. Otherwise, we cannot get out of this rut.

We are indeed grateful to the Soviet Union and Rumania who have helped us in drilling—also Italy and France. I have been to the oil-fields in Rumania. One just taps like this and oil comes up. That is what happened in Assam also. I have been to Iraq also and visited the National Iraq Company. I had no time to visit the Iranian Oil fields, because I had just one day and I had other engagements in Soviet Union to find time to visit their oil establishments. Oil, which can be nearly tapped easily in places where it is underneath should be exploited for benefit of the masses of our country who have been held at bay. We have been blackmailed by the Shell Dutch interests, Shell interests, Caltex interests, Burmah Oil interests and Standard Oil interests. All these companies have subverted governments in South America, Iraq, Iran and put up sheikhdoms in Arabia. Perhaps they would try to do so even in our great land unless we have the guts to fight them till the last.

How does this happen? You know the world reserves in 1963 were 44,075 million tons. What was actually produced was 1292 million tons, of which 1200 million tons went to western Europe. The powers of the west have fattened themselves on oil from illiterate Arabia, from under-developed Iran and oil which was in the Assam oil fields right under our toes. It is time we became masters of our own oil policy and be firm and never bend. We cannot have a clear-cut policy if we keep the bread for ourselves and give the butter to others, because bread and poverty shall both combine . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why not keep both?

Shri Joachim Alva: We will get neither.

We are grateful to both Soviet Union and Rumania for having helped us to find oil in Ankleshwar and in many places in Assam and India. All this has happened in one decade. We are grateful to Jawaharlal Nehru for having been the inspirer of such a policy and to Mr. Malaviya, who held his head erect in implementing it. These two men have helped us to put India on the oil map of the world. When we see an oil pump, we feel thrilled. I will take my car even ten miles away and get oil from my own Indian Oil pump, rather than from the Caltex or Shell or Esso pumps which are there one after the other in less than half a mile. Therein lies our patriotism.

I would also pay my tribute to the Burmah-Shell Refineries Bombay, which we saw as members of the Estimates Committee. It is the best managed private unit in India. I want the Indian Oil and ONGC to manage their units in the same manner as that refinery. We do not want our engines and machinery to be tarnished, as we once found in the Assam oil Refinery.

We must pay good salaries to our young men and women. They must not say, we do not have a place to put our head in or we have left a job of Rs. 3000 for this job of Rs. 1000 for patriotic reasons and then get stranded. They must be well-housed, well-fed and well looked after. Our technicians and employees especially in the lower rung must not be neglected.

How do all these profits go into the pockets of USA? I am quoting from Life. For six countries of the west put together, the national product in 1963 was 321.3 million dollars, out of 584 million dollars and the rest, i.e. 45 per cent of the world's national product, belonged to USA. We know the

oil kings who rule America. We know how American Oil King, Mr. Rockefeller was about to get the nomination for the Republican Party in 1960 against Mr. Kennedy but unfortunately domestic events intervened. A psychiatrist advised a lady to leave her husband and marry him. Because of this, the Republican Party refused to nominate him. It all appeared in the papers. I do not say something which I have not seen in the papers.

Sir, the Tariff Commission laid down gross profits at 12 per cent in respect of fertilisers, chemicals, cement and dyestuffs. Why should they get so much and remit it? I would like the hon. Minister to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the amount of money that has been remitted as foreign exchange through these foreign companies in the last ten years. That would be a very revealing statement.

Also, all foreign patents should be swept away patents of foreign companies in respect of medicines, pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, chemicals etc. These patents are strangling us. How many foreign companies have registered their patents after we contemplated the idea of sweeping them away? There was western opposition and we kept quiet. How many of them have been registered so as to reap undeserved benefits.

Madam, the great reserves of oil have been found out in the North sea. This year Britain has started drilling below 600 feet of stormy water in the North sea with equipment conservatively estimated at a capital value of £80 million. £400 million may have been spent in the next 5 to 6 years. They are going down into the sea. It is time that we had a clear-cut policy without any ministerial prejudices or of the officers or of the big capitalists or big business organisations. We should have a clear-cut national policy in regard to oil.

श्री डा० ना० सिबारी: सभानेत्री महोदया, 16 अगस्त, 1965 को तेल मंत्री ने इस सदन में एक घोषणा की थी। तब हमारे मन में कुछ आशा का संचार हुआ था, और हमें आशा हुई थी कि वह कुछ ऐसी बात करेंगे जिससे हम लोगों के मन को सन्तोष हो। लेकिन बहुत हद तक हमको मायूसी का ही सामना करना पड़ा। और बातों की तरफ मैं नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि समय नहीं है। लेकिन उन्होंने जो तीन बातों की घोषणा की, उनको मैं लेना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो उन्होंने यह कही कि oil exploration will be intensified. दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि Expansion of private refinery will be considered. तीसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही कि Shortage of kerosene oil in the country—the situation has eased in this respect.

अब मैं पहली बात को लेता हूँ। आयल एक्सप्लोरेशन इंटेंसीफाई हो, यह ठीक है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि यह किस तरह हो। इसका क्या यह मतलब है कि जो अच्छी अच्छी चीजें हैं, वे प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री वाले ले जायें और हमारे हाथ कुछ न आये? क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि चीज और क्रीम तो बली जाए प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्री वालों को और जो छात्र बच्चे वह हमें हासिल हों? वे लोग हमारे साथ शामिल हों लेकिन किस शर्त पर? जो नफा है वह तो उनको जाये और जो घाटा है वह हमारे हिस्से आये, क्या यह दुस्त है? इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहूंगा कि जैसे इंडोनेशिया वगैरह में सामेदारी चलती है, उसी तरह हमारे यहां भी चलनी चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट के मैजोरिटी शेयर होने चाहिये और उन कम्पनीज को घाटे में भी शामिल होना चाहिये। जितनी कम्पनियां एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम करती हैं सबका एकाऊंट एक होना चाहिये। सब को मिल कर बांटना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि कितना उनको देना है और कितना हमको देना है या कितना उनको लेना है और कितना हमको लेना है। जो

इस काम में खर्चा पड़ेगा उस में कुछ सामेदारी में वे देंगी और बाकी जितना घाटा होगा वो हमको देना पड़ेगा, इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। एग््रीमेंट करने के पहले, उन के सामे में काम करने के पहले, एक्सप्लोरेशन से पहले इन सभी बातों का फंसला हो जाना चाहिये और साथ ही साथ यह भी देख लिया जाना चाहिये कि पेट्रोल एण्ड नैचुरल गैस कमीशन का हाथ ऊपर रहे, और मैजोरिटी शेयर वह उसमें होल्ड करें।

दूसरी बात एक्सपैशन प्राफ प्राइवेट रिफ़ाइनरीज के बारे में कही गई थी। बहुत पहले इसका फंसला हो चुका था और उसी के आधार पर हम चल रहे थे कि उनको इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जायगी। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि परिस्थितियों में क्या तबदीली आई है और किस तरह से वे बदल गई हैं कि हमको ऐसा करने के लिए भी मजबूर होना पड़ा है और उनको कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिए इजाजत देने के बारे में हमको सोचना पड़ेगा। इसका अर्थ यह है कि हमारे विभागों में यह बात है कि हम उनको इजाजत देंगे कि वे अपनी कैपेसिटी बढ़ा सकें।

Shri Humayun Kabir: There has been no expansion for the last 2 to 2½ years. All expansion was before that.

श्री डा० ना० सिबारी: प्राप इन टर्म्स में सोचते ही क्यों हैं। हमारा अगड़ा इसी लिए है कि प्राप इस तरह की बात सोचते हैं। जब प्राप गलत बात सोचने लगेंगे तो एक न एक दिन प्राप गलत काम भी कर लेंगे। इस की तरफ से आखें मूंद लीजिए। यह फंसला कर लीजिये कि कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने की उनको कभी किसी सूरत में इजाजत नहीं देनी है। अगर जरूरत है देश को तो हमको पब्लिक सेक्टर में रिफ़ाइनरीज कायम करनी चाहिये जैसे कि कायम करने की बात हम सोच रहे हैं। हमें इतनी बड़ी रिफ़ाइनरी कायम कर देनी चाहिए जिससे कि हमारा काम ठीक तरह से चल जाए। उनका जो रबीया है

[श्री डा० ना० तिवारी]

उसको ध्राप जानते हैं । उनके मोटिव्स को भी ध्राप जानते हैं । वे हमारे ऊपर कोई उपकार करने के लिए तो ध्राप नहीं हैं और न कर रहे हैं । उनके साथ डील में ध्राप को कितना तरह-तुद कितना हैगलिय करना पड़ रहा है, यह ध्राप से छिपा हुआ नहीं है । ध्राप के मन के माफिक काम नहीं हो रहा है । इस वास्ते भूल कर भी इस बात को ध्राप न सोचें कि भविष्य में कभी कैंपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिए उनको इजाजत हम देंगे ।

सीसरी आवश्यक बात केरोसीन ध्रायल की स्थिति के बारे में है । मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में केरल का नाम लिया है और कहा है कि वहां पर सिंगुएशन खराब हो गयी । मालूम नहीं उनके सलाहकार कैसे हैं कि सारे देश की स्थिति उनको बताते ही नहीं । प्राज बिहार में क्या हो रहा है? बिहार को ध्राप छोड़िये, दिल्ली शहर में क्या हो रहा है? प्राज ही एक विवरण सभा पटल पर फाइनंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में रखा गया था । उस में कहा था कि केरोसीन ध्रायल की स्थिति ठीक चली ध्रा रही है, उस में कोई तबदीली नहीं हुई है गत दो महीनों में । मुझे पता नहीं कि स्टेटमेंट देने वाले और तखमीना लगाने वाले कौन से लोग हैं । उनको वस्तुस्थिति का पता बिल्कुल भी नहीं है । उनको पता नहीं देश में क्या हो रहा है । प्राज हमारा देश संकट में से गुजर रहा है ।

ऐसी संकट की स्थिति में भी ध्राप देश की हालत को ठीक से न जानें इससे बढ़ कर विपत्ति क्या हो सकती है । ध्राप दिल्ली में कहीं भी जाइये ध्राप को कहीं भी केरोसीन ध्रायल नहीं मिलेगा । मैं पिछले तीन दिन से खोज रहा हूँ । जब से यह ब्लैक आउट की बात चली है, मैं खोज रहा हूँ कि कहीं से मुझे एक बोतल तेल अपने रसोई खाने में डिबरी में जलाने के लिए मिल जाये । लेकिन कहीं मिलता ही नहीं है . . .

श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ टिबोबी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) :
लासटन जलाइये ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : डिबरी के लिए तो मिलता नहीं है लासटन के लिए कहां से मिलेगा । ध्रापने वैसे ही बात की है जैसे फ्रांस की रानी को किसी ने कहा कि रोटी नहीं मिलती है तो उसने कहा केक खा लो । डिबरी के लिए तेल तो मिलता नहीं है ध्राप लासटन के लिए तेल की बात करते हैं । देश की नब्ब को ध्राप पहचानिये । देखिये देश में क्या हो रहा है । सदन में इस तरह के बयान देना, उन सदस्यों के सामने जो कि देश के चारों ओर से चुन कर यहां प्राये हैं, क्या ठीक है? इसको मैं प्रांख में धूल झोंकना कहूँ या परिस्थिति की अनभिज्ञता, मैं नहीं जानता हूँ । कई बार मिनिस्टर साहब से बात हुई है । उन्होंने कहा है कि तेल की कोई कमी नहीं है, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन फालटी है और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की सिपॉसिबिलिटी है । मुश्किल यह है कि ध्राप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के ऊपर यह जिम्मेवारी डाल देते हैं और वे कहती हैं कि हमारे पास तेल नहीं है । अगर उनके पास तेल काफी होता तो वे अपने घर में नहीं जलातीं, लोगों को ही तो देतीं । वे अपनी बदनामी अपने लोगों में क्यों करवाती? सीधे साजिक की यह बात है, सीप्री समझ की यह बात है ।

लोगों ने कहा कि तेल बारह घाने से डेढ़ रुपये की बोतल तक मिल रहा है । यानी दुगुने, तिगुने और चार गुने दामों पर मिल रहा है । ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा गया है कि अगर ध्रापके पास कोई चीज नहीं है तो ध्राप उसको जरूर दे ही दें । अगर किसी चीज का प्रभाव है तो सब के लिए प्रभाव है और उसका सामना करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन यह कह कर कि नहीं, तेल की स्थिति अच्छी है लोगों में एक धावना पैदा करना कि सरकार गलत रिपोट दे रही है या वस्तुस्थिति का उसको ज्ञान नहीं है, ऐसा तो ध्राप न करें । यह जो भावना ध्राप फैला रहे हैं इस धावना को ध्राप दूर रखें । बहुत सी चीजें शार्ट सप्लाय में हैं । हम जानते हैं कि कुछ चीजें नहीं

मिलती हैं। इसलिए कुछ दुर्भावना नहीं होती है। लेकिन यह कहना कि सिचुएशन ईज्ड है और ईज्ड कहीं नहीं है, तो आपकी बात पर लोगों को क्या भरोसा होगा और क्या वे आपके बारे में समझते होंगे और हम लोगों को वे क्या कहेंगे। आपके जो एडवाइजर्स हैं शायद उनका पब्लिक से टच कम रहता है। आप चुन कर भाये हैं आपका पब्लिक से टच रहता है। इसी तरह से संसद के पांच सौ सदस्य हैं। किसी से भी आप पूछ तो लीजिये कि उसके इलाके में क्या स्थिति है? एक एक करके आप सब से पूछ लीजिये कि उनके इलाके में स्थिति क्या है अगर आप के यह पांच सौ सदस्य कहते हैं कि नहीं, हमारे इलाके में स्थिति खराब है तो आप को मानना पड़ेगा कि स्थिति खराब है, भले ही आप के अफसर कुछ भी कहते हों। इतने आदमियों का देखना और निर्णय उन मुठ्ठी भर आदमियों के देखने और उन के निर्णय से बेहतर होगा। इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि आप इस तरह का एक प्रस्ताव कीजिये। मैंने आप की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में कहा था कि अगर कोई गड़बड़ी आप के और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के बीच में हो तो उन को बुलाइये और उन से सलाह कीजिये ताकि यह स्थिति न रहे। आज जब हम युद्ध की स्थिति में हैं तो किसी बात पर जनता में असन्तोष होना ठीक नहीं है। विशेषकर यह जानते हुए कि चीज हमारे यहाँ है लेकिन जनता को मिल नहीं रही है, यह जनता के लिए बहुत बड़े असन्तोष की बात हो जायेगी इस असन्तोष को कायम नहीं रहने देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli):
Will I be able to get a chance?

Mr. Chairman: How many Members are desirous of taking part in this discussion?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Is it the opinion of the House that the time on this be extended by an hour?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

An hon. Member: Not today.

Mr. Chairman: Not today. The date and time will be fixed later. If the Members desire that the time should be extended by an hour, that can be done.

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: So, the time is extended by an hour. The date and the time will be fixed later. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : समाप्त महोदय, हमारे श्री कबीर ने जो पानिमी डिक्लेयर की है उस में उनकी नियत अच्छी है, इंटेंशंस उन के गुड हैं, लेकिन गलतियाँ इतनी हो गई हैं कि उन गलतियों को दूर किये वगैर देश के लिये तेल का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सकता। उन की नियत बिल्कुल साफ है, लेकिन यह कहा जाता है कि कर्मा-कर्मो जब ज्ञान न हो तो नियत को सफाई कुछ नहीं कर सकते। योंता में यह बात निर्वाह हुई है कि क्रिया-ज्ञान क्रिया द्वारा कर्म कर्ता के लिये दुःखदायी होता है। जब तक इस बात पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता देश की मुसाबत हल नहीं हो सकती। कहते हैं कि :

"The way to hell is often paved with good intentions."

आप की नियत अच्छी है लेकिन ज्ञान के अभाव में आप देश का फायदा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आज हम देखते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे काम, जिन कामों को एक दर्जा चार पास आदमी कर सकता है, मिडल पास कर सकता है, एक मामूली प्रोब्रमियर कर सकता है, इसलिये बके हुए हैं कि वह सरकार के हाथ में हैं।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

पब्लिक नहीं जानती कि कौन सा प्राइवेट सेक्टर है कौन सा पब्लिक सेक्टर है, पब्लिक को पता नहीं है कि नेशनलाइजेशन क्या है और डिनिशनलाइजेशन क्या है। पब्लिक तो ग्राज की दिक्कत का हल चाहती है। मिट्टी के तेल की बोटल प्राज डेड ६० में बिक रही है दो रुपये में बिक रही है। ऐसी हालत में कौन मानेगा इस बात को कि आप ने यह वायदा किया था कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में कि हर एक इन्सान को न्यूट्रिशस फूड आप देंगे। न्यूट्रिशस फूड तो भ्रलग रहा, एम० पी० का बयान है कि उस को मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिलता। मेरे घर में तो खैर मिट्टी का तेल घुस नहीं सकता क्योंकि भेरा यह धार्मिक व्रत है, रिलिजस बाऊ है कि हमारे यहां दो चीजें नहीं घुस सकती। एक तो तम्बाकू नहीं घुस सकती, सिगरेट ीड़ी नहीं घस सकती और दूसरे मिट्टी का तेल नहीं घुस सकता। लेकिन एक एम० पी० यह बयान दे बे कि उसे मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिलता तो कौन मान लेगा कि आप देश में न्यूट्रिशस फूड दे सकेंगे 45 करोड़ इन्सानों को और इस का इन्तजाम भ्रच्छा कर सकेंगे। इस काम को एक प्रोविसियर कर सकता है। जनता नहीं चाहती है कि वह इस मामले में पड़ कि यह नैशनलाइजेशन हो रहा है, यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर है या पब्लिक सेक्टर है। जनता तो प्राज की दिक्कत का हल चाहती है। यहां दिल्ली में लोग एक छाटांक तेल के लिये तरस रहे थे और निजामुद्दीन पर बोरियां भरे हुए गाड़ियां खड़ी रहीं छाठ दिन तक क्योंकि व्यापारी जो ये उन्होंने कह दिया कि हमें चांवी बना लेना चाहिये, लाख दो लाख रुपया बना लेना चाहिये। जब दिल्ली में यह हुआ तो दूसरे प्रदेशों का क्या हाल होगा। देहातों के भन्दर तो कोई उपाय ही नहीं है। देहात के भन्दर क्या होता है कि एक तरफ तो बरसात है। उसी बरसात के दिनों में किसान रुपये लिये हुए फिरता है और उसे दो रुपये में भी एक बोटल मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिलता है। जो लोग देश में भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं उन से हगिज यह काम

ठीक से नहीं हो सकता है इस बात को जो खेती करने वाले हैं वह भ्रच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

इसी सरकार ने पालिस हजार ट्रैक्टर लिये हैं जिन में से बीस हजार ट्रैक्टर यहां खराब पड़े रहते हैं और बीस हजार चल रहे हैं। उन बीस हजार ट्रैक्टरों में से दस हजार ट्रैक्टर इसलिये रुके रहे कि उन को सरकार बीजल प्रायल नहीं दे सकी। क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा प्रकाउंट है कि एक महीने में इससे कितना नुकसान फूड प्रोडक्शन का हुआ। सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह का प्रकाउंट नहीं है। प्राज सरकार के हाथ में जो चीज है वह रुकी है। पानी सरकार ने अपने हाथ में रख लिया है इसलिये पानी रुका हुआ है, बिजली सरकार ने अपने हाथ में रखी है इसलिये बिजली रुकी हुई है। भ्रच्छा हुआ कि भगवान ने हवा सरकार के हाथ में नहीं दिया नहीं तो यह हवा भी रोक कर बैठ गई होती, चूकि उनको पब्लिक को तंग करने से मतलब है चाहे उसका कोई फायदा हो या न हो। इस काम को एक छोटा सा प्रोविसियर कर सकता है। एक छोटा सा मुल्क इंडोनेशिया है। उस के यहां कभी भी भ्रन्धेरा नहीं रहता है। लेकिन हमारा देश ऐसा है जो कि अपने मुखालिफों से कोई नसीहत हागिल नहीं करता है। अपने दुश्मनों से वह कोई ऐडवाइस नहीं लेता है। भगवान राम को इसलिये मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम कहते हैं कि उन्होंने अपने दुश्मन से सत्ताह ली थी। उन्होंने लक्ष्मण को भ्रज कर कहा कि रावण के मरते वक्त जा कर उस के चरणों को स्पर्ष करो और विद्या लो। लक्ष्मण ने जा कर रावण से विद्या ली। उस ने जो विद्या ली वह थी कि :

“शुभस्य शीघ्रम्”

अर्थात् जो कल करना हो उसे प्राज करो और जो प्राज करना हो उसे कभी करो। लेकिन हमारी सरकार किसी की नसीहत नहीं लेती नतीजा यह है कि वह किसी के लिय एक बोटल

मिट्टी के तेल का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकती है। जब एम० पीज को एक बोटल मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिलता है तो ग्राम पब्लिक का क्या हाल होगा। मैं श्री हुमायून् कबीर से प्रश्न करता हूँ कि जब तक मुनाफाखोरों में से एक को प्राण ढङ नहीं दिया जायगा, मुनाफा खोरों में से कम से कम एक की लाश खादनी बीक में नहीं लटकाई जायेगी तब तक यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। कौन सा कानून प्राप के पास है जिस से प्राप ऐसा कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहां लोगों के पास तेल के ड्रम भरे पड़े हैं लेकिन मैंने किसी को नहीं देखा कि उसे दस साल की सजा हुई हो या पांच साल की सजा हुई हो। वह लोग देश को धोखा दे रहे हैं और प्रॉफिटिअरिंग से रुपया कमा रहे हैं। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि लानत है कि जिस इकत बंगाल में 23 लाख धादमी फाकाकशी कर के मर गये, मिठाइयों के घाल भरे रकबे रहे और दूकानों में बोरियों घनाज पड़ा रह गया, और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इतनी खुदारी नहीं थी कि उन बाजारों को लूट लेते। प्राज पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की ऐडवाइस का फायदा उठाने का मौका नहीं है तो या तो सरकार इस मसले को हल करे, और अगर सरकार हल नहीं कर सकती तो जनता इस का हल जरूर निकाल लेगी। हम सरकार के दोस्त हैं, मुखालिफ नहीं हैं। मुखालिफ लफ्ज अंग्रेजों का दिया हुआ है। अपोजीशन का जो लफ्ज है वह पांच हजार मील दूर का गढ़ा हुआ है। हम प्राप को सही रास्ते पर लाने के लिये कहते हैं।

“दोस्तों! बाशद कि मुभायबे दोस्त हम।
रु भाईना रोबरू गोयदा”

सच्चा दोस्त वही है जो प्राप के ऐबों को प्राप के सामने रखे। मुखालिफ का लफ्ज यहां नहीं पैदा हुआ। अपने यहां हम सच्चे दोस्त का काम कर रहे हैं। सच्चे मित्र का काम कर रहे हैं और प्राप को सारूता दिखलाने प्राये हैं। कम से कम हमारे यह साथी बेलों की जाड़ी के प्रताप से नहीं प्राये हैं। दस दस लाख धादमियों के दिल दिमाग

की मदद से हम यहां भेजे गये हैं। क्या देख हम से जवाब तलब नहीं करेगा कि यह 45 करोड़ जनता कब तक अंधेरे में रहेगी। जब हम से जवाब तलब किया जायेगा तब हम जनता को कौन सा मुंह दिखायेंगे।

यह बत छोटा सा काम है और बराबर प्राप कहते हैं कि एक्सप्लोरेशन हो रहा है। एक तरफ प्राप बयान दे रहे हैं कि इतना तेल है कि हम उसे खपा नहीं सकते, इतनी डिमाण्ड नहीं है जितना हम सपनाई कर सकते हैं और दूसरी तरफ एमो और बर्मा शेल के बगैर हमारा काम नहीं चलता। वह लोग करोड़ों रुपये कमाते हैं और हम लोग अंधेरे में पड़े हुए हैं। हमने देहरादून में 4 करोड़ रु० खराब किया एक्सप्लोरेशन के ऊपर और सात भर तक लाखों की तादाद में जनता बेकार रही। साल भर तक हम को बर्मा से निकालने का मौका नहीं मिला। हमारी कारें जाती थी और दो दो घंटे तक वहां रुकी रहती थी इसलिए कि वहां एक्सप्लोरेशन हो रहा था। हमें खुशी थी कि हमारे प्रदेश में इस तेल का प्रवाह होगा। हम कहते थे कि हमें चार घंटे रोक लो लेकिन हमारा प्रदेश सुर्खा हो, प्रदेश की खुशहाली हो। सिर्फ एक बोटल तेल से प्राप गांवों में रोशनी कर सकते थे लेकिन उस के लिये गांव गांव अंधेरे में पड़ा हुआ है। श्री हुमायून् कबीर से मेरी दबर्बास्ति है कि वह इजी बेघर पार्लिटी-शियन का काम छोड़ दें क्योंकि यहां बिजली के पंखे में बैठ कर स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं। इस काम को वह छोड़ दें और दिल्ली शहर में शाम को निकलें। वह देखेंगे कि ड्रम यहां पर भरे पड़े हैं। जिन लोगों ने गैलन्स इकट्ठे कर लिये हैं, जिन दूकानों में तेल भरा पड़ा है सब से पहले उन को मैदान में ला कर सजा दी जाये और हिन्दुस्तान की 45 करोड़ जनता को अंधेरे में बचा कर रोशनी में लाया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्राप की बात खरम करता हूँ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshlar-pur): I rise to support the policy statement of the hon. Minister. I agree

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar]

with what some of the previous speakers have stated, and I do not think that all that is, in any way inconsistent with the policy statement. It is quite a different matter that the hon. Minister might not use such strong language or may not speak with that emotion which those hon. Members have resorted to. But I think that if we go through the policy statement we shall find that it is not inconsistent in the content and in spirit with what has been stated here.

I do not agree with my hon. friend Dr. Ranen Sen who said that this policy was a weak policy or that the hon. Minister was very much pressurised by the oil companies and so on. I do not think so. In fact, this is the field where the Government could feel proud of what they have done. I feel that two of our former Ministers have made the greatest contribution to our Defence economy from every angle; first, is Shri K. D. Malaviya, who practically brought India on the oil map of the world and then there is Shri Krishna Menon who had built up our defence potential, which we know and experience only today. In the shape of the Gnats and other armaments produced in India he had developed our defence potential which is immensely helping us at the present moment, to face the enemy. These two Ministers have done a great job, to build up our powerful defence potential. Oil is also really connected with the defence potential. Therefore, the oil industry in all its essentials should be considered as a national industry. It is so vital and essential not only from the point of view of day to day needs of the people, but also from the point of view of our country's defences. So, I think that there is a strong case for nationalisation.

At present, the private companies are utilising this industry for private profit, and we know how they are using it. Of course, we may allow private profit in other fields, but this is the field where no private profit

should be allowed, and where the control of the industry should not remain in the hands of foreigners. I absolutely agree with my other friends in this matter.

It is true that there may be difficulties in achieving that goal. But we are discussing now only the policy, and I think that our policy should be, and I wish that the hon. Minister would declare it, that ultimately this industry is going to be nationalised, though he may not nationalise the whole industry today. That should be our policy declaration.

If we go through this policy statement we shall find that there are some very good features to which no hon. Members have drawn enough attention. I would like to highlight those points. One of them is in regard to our achievement of self sufficiency. At page 4 of the statement we find:

"The House will be glad to hear that the country will be self-sufficient in diesel oil before the end of the Third Plan and our imports of kerosene will also be substantially reduced before the end of the Fourth Plan."

This shows that we are proceeding towards self-sufficiency. I hope that we shall put forth greater efforts to achieve this self-sufficiency earlier if possible.

Similarly with regard to reduction in the prices, we find at page 5 of the statement that:

"We have also been able to secure a substantial reduction in the price of finished products. Of this the most recent and perhaps the most significant is an arrangement for supply of aviation fuel from a Western source at a discount of nearly 24 per cent."

So, I think that there are good features in this statement. It has also been stated that more refineries will be set up, and the brightest feature is

that Government are going to own these new refineries. Some indication is given that some of the refineries might be in the private sector or there might be some foreign collaboration. I do not mind foreign collaboration, provided our grip was tighter. The whole control on the industry should be of the Government. That is very necessary. I think the Minister also agrees with the speakers who have stated that this is an essential industry and we cannot afford to take any chances in regard to this matter.

Similarly, in regard to exploration of new sites and new oilfields, the pace is not as fast as that with which we had started in the beginning. At present, we are not proceeding very rapidly. There is a general impression—I wish I should be wrong—that in the matter of exploration, the pace is not as fast as it was in the beginning. At least I feel so in regard to my state. There were a number of sites where exploration had been going on in my own constituency, Hosh-larpur. I wish the work should go on with the same enthusiasm with which it was begun.

So far as distribution is concerned, in consultation with the companies they have planned it out. But at present, the distribution position is not satisfactory. Some of my friends have complained here about this, based on their personal experience I can also say from personal experience I have been getting my supplies through a Burmah-Shell agent. But for the last three days, he tells me that no oil was available. On the other hand, the Chief Commissioner assures us that there was ample supply in the capital, that there is no shortage. But every agency, every shopkeeper pleads shortage. We do not know what is correct. If this is our experience in the capital, we can imagine what would be the state of affairs in the whole city and the country. Generally people say that they are not getting kerosene which has become so essential a commodity these days. I think this should be properly looked into.

I know the Minister will say that that it is a matter for the state governments and local administrations. But I would plead with him not to be satisfied with that. He should see that the state governments and local administrations did their job properly. After all the Government gives them the supply for proper distribution. If proper supply is not arranged, though this is not under the Ministry, the whole blame naturally comes on the head of Minister, on the Central Government, as they are the controlling authority, the ultimate authority.

So we cannot sit tight over this matter. We should see that whatever we had given to the state governments and local administrations was distributed properly and justly. We should see that this job is done efficiently, specially in view of the present circumstances.

श्री मधु लिवडे (मुंघेर) सभापति महोदय, इस वक्त हमारे सामने जो सवाल है वह किरासिन, डीजल आदि जो चीज जीवन के लिए आवश्यक हैं उनके समान बटवारे और वितरण का सवाल है।

मैंने श्री हुमायून कबिर का बयान पढ़ा और राज्य सभा में उन्होंने जो भाषण किया था वह भी मैंने देखा है। मुझ बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि उन्होंने आंकड़े शास्त्र के आधार पर यह साबित किया है कि देश में किरासिन की और डीजल की कोई कमी नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जुलाई, 1964 में जितना किरासिन हमारे देश में उपलब्ध हुआ था उससे इस साल के जुलाई महीने में पांच प्रतिशतत ज्यादा हुआ है। तो इससे उन्होंने यह नतीजा निकाला, आंकड़े शास्त्र के आधार पर, कि मुक्त में किरासिन की कमी नहीं है और किरासिन की उपलब्धि बराबर बढ़ रही है।

लेकिन इनके इस बयान से पता चलता है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय घरातन पर नहीं रहते हैं बल्कि शासमान में रहते हैं, क्योंकि

धरर ये जनता के बीच जाकर इस बात की खोज करते कि क्या सचमुच जनता को किरोसीन धायल मिल रहा है तो उनको पता चलता कि किरोसीन धांकड़े शास्त्र में तो उपलब्ध हैं लेकिन जो उपयोक्ता हैं उनको वह बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है। अभी मैं बिहार में गया था और बिहार के कई देहातों में मुझे लोगों ने बतलाया कि यहां तो किरोसीन बिल्कुल मिलता ही नहीं है धरर कभी मिल भी गया तो 12 धाने, 14 धाने एक बोतल का दाम देना पड़ता है। राज्य सभा में बोलते हुए श्री हुमायून कबिर ने कहा कि किरोसीन की उपलब्धि उनकी जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन वितरण की जिम्मेदारी उनकी नहीं है, वह तो राज्य सरकारों का काम है। इस तरीके का जो जबाब है उससे पता चलता है कि मंत्री महोदय का दृष्टिकोण इसके बारे में जिम्मेदाराना दृष्टिकोण नहीं है और उनके ऊपर जो भार सीपा गया है उस को वह पूरी तरह नहीं निभा रहे हैं।

जहां तक किरोसीन और डीजल का मामला है यह एक मुनाफ़ाखोरी का सिलसिला है। प्रशुद्ध तेल जो जमीन से निकलता है उससे लेकर उपयोक्ता के पास पहुंचता है तब तक बराबर यह मुनाफ़ाखोरी चलती है। पहले जो बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं वह तीन स्तरों पर मुनाफ़ा कमा रही हैं। प्रशुद्ध तेल के दाम ज्यादा बढ़ा कर मुनाफ़ा वह कमाती हैं जहां पर हमारी सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। धरर इसको घटाने का वह और ज्यादा प्रयास करेंगे तो मेरा क्याल है कि संसद् और लोक सभा उसका स्वागत करेगी। फिर तेल साफ करने के जो कारखाने हैं उसमें भी काफ़ी मुनाफ़ा यह कम्पनियां कमा रही हैं। जब शुरु में यह तीन कम्पनियां कायम हो गयीं, बर्मा शील, कालटेक्स और एस्सो की, तो इन कम्पनियों ने प्रतिवर्ष 20 प्रतिशत से लेकर 45 प्रतिशत तक मुनाफ़ा कमाया। सिर्फ़ बार, पांच सालों

के धररर कुल जितनी पूंजी उनके द्वारा लगाई गई थी वह सारी वसूल हो गई है। धब उसके बाद ये लोग नकद नफ़ा काम रहे हैं। खुद मंत्री महोदय ने मान लिया है कि बर्मा-शील ने दो साल पहले तेल साफ करने के काम पर करीब-करीब 36 प्रतिशत मुनाफ़ा कमाया और वितरण के काम में भी 15 प्रतिशत करीब करीब उनका मुनाफ़ा हुआ। इस तरीके की मुनाफ़ाखोरी कम्पनियों द्वारा प्रशुद्ध तेल को लेकर वितरण तक की जा रही है। फिर उसके बाद सरकार धाती है और सरकार ने इतना ज्यादा टक्स इन जीवन की धावश्यक चीजों पर लगाया है कि धाज जनता तबाह हो रही है। किरोसीन और डीजल यह नितान्त धावश्यक चीजें हैं। डीजल का इस्तेमाल रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट के लिये या म्यूनिसिपल ट्रान्सपोर्ट के लिए होता है और जो डीजल के दामों में वृद्धि होती है उस का भार धाखिरकार जनता को ही झेलना पड़ता है। साथ ही साथ किरोसीन धादि चीजों पर जो चुंगी धादि कर लगाये जाते हैं उनका नतीजा यह हो गया है कि तीन चौथाई से ज्यादा दाम का हिस्सा केवल यह करों के रूप में जनता को देना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह धर्ज कर्ंगा कि कम्पनियों का मुनाफ़ा घटाकर विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने का वह प्रयास करेंगे और कम्पनियों का मुनाफ़ा घटाकर सरकार की धामदनी बढ़ाने की भी कोशिश करेंगे तो उस का हम स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन साथ ही साथ सरकार के जो टैक्स हैं उनको घटाने का भी प्रयास होना चाहिए।

अभी यह जो प्रशुद्ध तेल के दाम गिराये गये हैं उस से विदेशी मुद्रा तो बच गयी लेकिन उपयोक्ताओं को उस से कोई फायदा नहीं मिला है। बल्कि धाज स्थिति यह है कि किरोसीन बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है और जहां मिल रहा है वहां 12 धाने 14 धाने में और कहीं उस से भी ज्यादा एक बोतल

का दाम देना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं यह सोच रहा हूँ कि वर्तमान संकटकालीन स्थिति में जीवन की आवश्यक चीजों का वितरण ठीक ढंग से करने के लिए और मुनाफ़ाखोरी को रोकने के लिए हर शहर में और गांव में नागरिकों और सारे दलों की समितियां गठित की जायें तो अच्छा होगा। और इन समितियों के नियंत्रण में तथा निगरानी में जीवन की आवश्यक चीजों के वितरण का काम जैसा किरोसीन है, डीजल है, चीनी है या अनाज है, इन के वितरण का काम इन समितियों की निगरानी में और नियंत्रण में किया जाये ? अगर यह मुझाव सरकार मानेगी तो आज जो संकटकालीन स्थिति है उस का सामना हम मजबूती से कर पायेंगे।

विदेशी ताकतों का इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति जो रुझ है, क्या ब्रिटेन, क्या अमरीका और कुछ हद तक सोवियत यूनियन भी, उस-से-ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी इस वक्त आत्मरक्षण का मुकाबला करने की जो नीति है उसको बदलने के लिए और हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा तथा विदेशी नीति में हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए उनके द्वारा अधिक दबाव डालने का प्रयास किया जायेगा। ऐसी हालत में सरकार और किरोसीन, डीजल और पेट्रोल आदि मामलों में अल्पनिर्भरता की नीति को जल्द से जल्द अग नही बढ़ायेगी तो उस का साफ साफ मतलब होगा कि स्वतंत्र विदेशी नीति की और सुरक्षा नीति की चाहे हम कितनी भी चर्चा करें किन्तु वास्तव में विदेशी ताकतों के इशारे पर ही हमें नाचना पड़ेगा। इस लिए हमारी जो सारी योजनाएं इस वक्त चल रही हैं उन के ऊपर पुनर्बिचार करने का समय आ गया है और यह पुनर्बिचार करते समय एक ही बात का ब्याल रखना चाहिए कि मुल्क को बुनियादी चीजों में जिनका कि सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारी सुरक्षा नीति से है, जल्द से जल्द आत्मनिर्भर किया जाए और जीवन की आवश्यक चीज के वितरण के बारे में इस तरीके की नागरिक समितियों

का संगठन करके जनता को राहत दिलाने का प्रयास भी किया जाये।

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Singhvi.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Are we to continue this tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: Not tomorrow; the date and time will be given later.

Shri Warior: We want to know whether the unfinished items put down for today will be transferred to some other date or tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: The date and time for further discussion of this question will be notified later on, in due course.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): If that is so, Madam Chairman, I will start today and will resume my speech on the day which is fixed for the resumption of this discussion.

Mr. Chairman: That is understood.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Madam Chairman, it appears to me that a subject so technical and so complex as oil policy of our country rarely gets an opportunity to be debated by us. In that perspective this should be considered a welcome opportunity for on these matters it is not always that we are able to express our views and to question the hon. Minister in charge of these policies. It is true that we raise questions now and then during the Question Hour about a happening here or an occurrence there but to be able to debate the oil policy as a whole is an opportunity which I think we all welcome. I think I would like to congratulate without any reservations the dynamism that has been brought to bear upon the oil policy of this country by Shri Kabir particularly because of the great flip he has promised us he would give to the task of building up the petro-chemical complex in this country. As a matter of fact, I am a firm believer in the great future of our industries, of our country, only on the basis of building

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

up a gigantic petro-chemical complex in our own country. It seems to me; therefore, that in pronouncing and in embarking on this policy it may to some people seem ambitious at this stage but when once it gets to self-generating level it is bound to deliver the results which perhaps are not fully anticipated and understood by the country. The deeper implications of the policies of this Ministry have a tremendous and abiding impact not only on our present economy but on the future of our economy. That is the first point I wish to make before this House.

16 hrs.

It appears to me that it was pointless, in season and out of season, to condemn foreign collaboration on the one hand while, on the other hand, our Government and our leaders make assiduous efforts to obtain as much of foreign collaboration as possible. At the same time, it is true that by inviting foreign collaboration we are in-

viting the foreign company for legitimate activity and we are not giving them licences to put us in a corner or to pressurise us or to dictate their terms to us. It must be understood once and for all that the self-respect of this country is dearer to us than any economic muddles we make. But that self-respect is not contrary and is not counter to the self-interest we pursue from foreign collaboration. This is a matter which is not always understood.

Mr. Chairman: If he wishes to continue, he may do so next time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Yes; on the day when it comes up next.

Mr. Chairman: The time for discussion of this motion is extended and the date and time when it will be next discussed will be notified in due course.

16.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the clock on Friday, September 10, 1965/Bhadra 19, 1887 (Saka).